

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 11, 1957

Vol. 33

No. 1696

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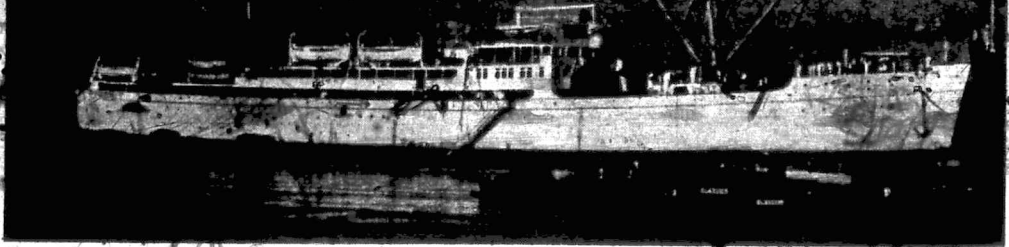
NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA DARRESSALA ZANZIBAR
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Falsehoods in Buganda Petition to The Queen

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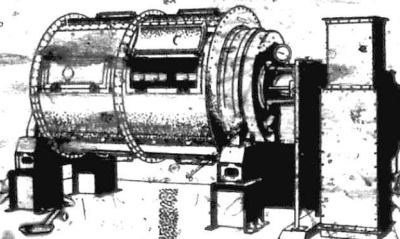
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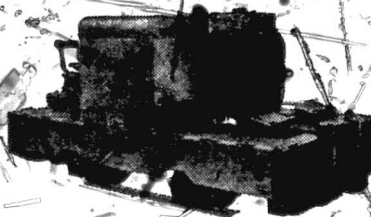
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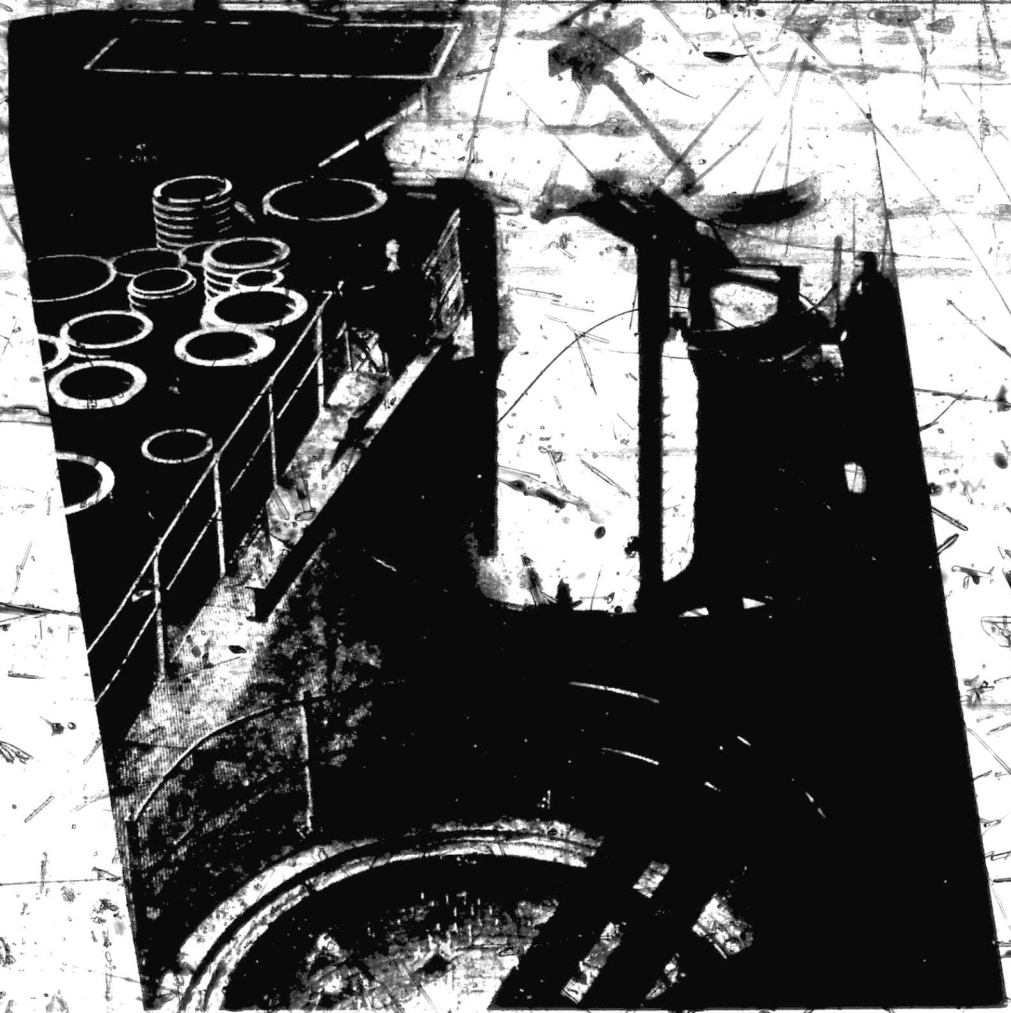
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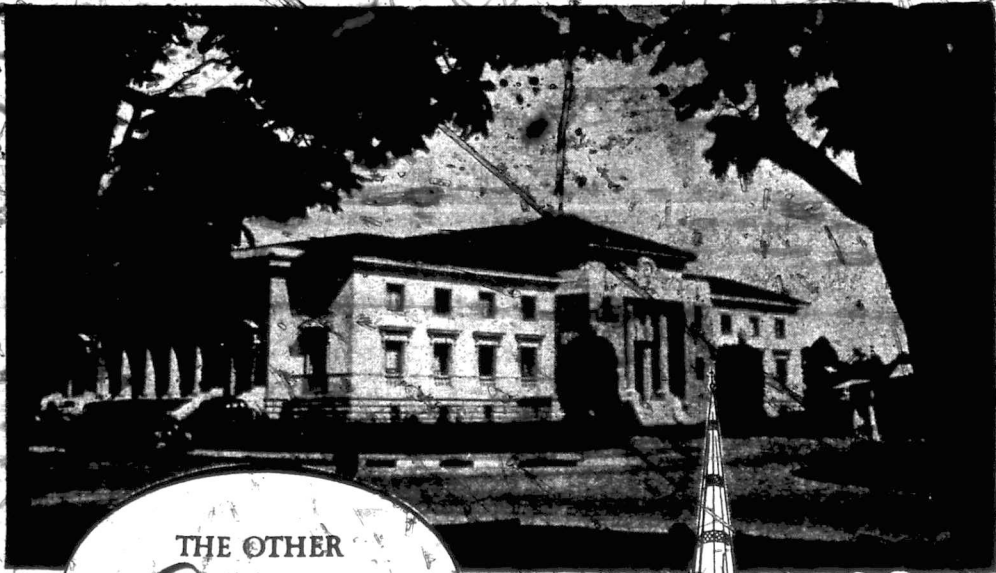
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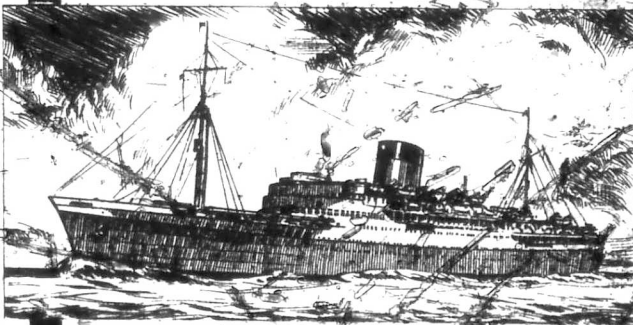
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1071	Sir Andrew Cohen's Broadcast	1079
Notes By The Way	1072	Mr. Oliver Wood's Speech	1082
Petition from Buganda Lukiko	1074	Southern Rhodesian Franchise Commission	1084
Vice-President Nixon's Report	1076	Latest Mining News	1094
E. Railways and Harbours Report	1077	Company Report	1095

Founder and Editor: F. C. Johnson

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON SUNDAY EVENING after the nine o'clock news, at the best listening time of the week, Sir Andrew Cohen broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. a talk in which he spoke about the Theory Upset By The Facts. part which Africans should play in political life. Almost all Europeans in East and Central Africa agree that Africans should participate more fully and when they come to understand the subjects at issue, but few share his enthusiasm for such extremely rapid change as that which he initiated as Governor of Uganda. He raised the number of African members of the Legislative Council from eight to thirty, and they constituted half the membership of the House at the time of his recent retirement. Millions of people who heard the broadcast will have derived the impression that the Africans who represent their fellows are showing themselves responsible members of public bodies. How were those millions to know that only two days previously the Secretary of State for the Colonies had found it necessary to administer to the Great Lukiko of Buganda, the Native Parliament of the most advanced province in the Protectorate, a very sharp and salutary reprimand? As other pages in this issue show, Mr. Lennox-Boyd has had to tell the members of the Lukiko that their petition to The Queen contains a number of falsehoods and demonstrates their failure to understand the policy and the practice of the Protectorate Power. That scarcely indicates that the confidence of the late Governor is warranted by the facts of the situation. It surely suggests that it would have been wiser not to thrust so much political responsibility so soon upon people who are still far from ready to carry it competently.

Economic and educational progress, it was argued in the broadcast, could not be

achieved without the active co-operation of elected, responsible African institutions. The only practice here justified that theory of Machinations of Extreme Nationalists. the difficulties would be less than they are. Sir Andrew Cohen himself had repeatedly to complain in public of the irresponsibility and lack of co-operation of more than one of the tribal institutions of Uganda, and as mentioned above, the Secretary of State has now had to reprove the oldest and most experienced of those institutions for its reckless and damaging irresponsibility. Nor does the history of economic and educational progress in East and Central Africa in general in the post-war period support the idea that it depends upon large doses of politics for Africans. Despite all that has been said and done in the name of the Uganda (African) National Congress Sir Andrew asserted that "we may be sure of the response of Africans, nationalists and others, because the Africans of Uganda have a great regard for British ideas and ideals." Yet responsible Africans in Uganda who have the strongest faith in British ideas and ideals are precisely those who fear that such values are being undermined by the machinations of the vociferous nationalists.

This situation is unfortunately not restricted to Uganda. It is general to East and Central Africa—primarily because almost all the extremist African leaders take their cue from fanatics in the Labor Party in the United Kingdom. The malign influence of those fanatics directs (or, rather, misdirects) all the African National Congresses and comparable movements. Even the phraseology of the spokesmen of those organizations is that used by mischief-makers in Great Britain, at least

Prompted by U.K. Fanatics. The malign influence of those fanatics directs (or, rather, misdirects) all the African National Congresses and comparable movements. Even the phraseology of the spokesmen of those organizations is that used by mischief-makers in Great Britain, at least

some of whom must know of very similar suggestions are made in Communist quarters to susceptible African politicians, many of them still in their twenties and without practical knowledge of the problems about which they pontificate. Sir Andrew Cohen did not even hint at these serious aspects of the subject though they affect fundamentally the attitude of objective judges of the position and the prospects. Among those in Uganda who differed from him about the right pace for political development have been many members of the Colonial Service and many missionaries long resident in the country, men whose good will towards Africans was not less sincere than his own. Many such considered the pace set by the late Governor to be unrealistic and therefore unwise.

It has also to be remembered that there has been intimidation, violence, and bloodshed in Uganda, Kenya, Nyasaland and

Northern Rhodesia in recent years as a direct result of the activities of Undisciplined African Politicians. True nationalism of nationhood, but racialism as a deliberate means of creating disharmony in the State. Since subversion of that kind continues openly in all four territories, and also in Tanganyika, it is certainly not safe to do nothing in the hope that wise counsels will prevail. If there had been less political pressure and more rational and discipline, all communities would have gained. The indiscipline which is widespread among African politicians in Uganda is made evident almost daily — the week by the chaotic change of the Secretary of State, is an example. Such folk are much more likely to be encouraged than checked by a broadcast which will not diminish the difficulties with which the Governments of East and Central Africa have to grapple.

Notes By The Way

Fella Belong Mrs. Queen

PRINCE PHILIP enthralled 2,000 schoolchildren last week with a talk on his Commonwealth tour. They will never have another geography lesson like it and they will never hear a teacher of high office in the realm speak for more than an hour so simply, indeed, colloquially, and yet so grippingly on an Imperial subject. His Royal Highness had accepted the suggestion of the Imperial Institute that he should talk to boys and girls from 200 secondary schools selected by ballot from those in and near London, and that those fortunate in the draw should each send nine boys or girls with a teacher to the Royal Festival Hall. There Prince Philip showed them lantern slides of maps and charts, still photographs, and films, many in colour, to illustrate his commentary, which raised many a smile and more than a few hearty laughs. None was louder than that provoked by his statement that in the pidgin English of New Guinea he was called "Fella belong Mrs. Queen".

Memorable Morning

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, who introduced the Prince, recalled that at his Mansion House speech on his return from his voyage he had said that the British Commonwealth was one of the things for which it was well worth making personal sacrifices. Mr. Kenneth Bradley, director of the Institute, who thanked the royal speaker, said that those present had been taken to many remote Dependencies which were never mentioned in history or geography books or lessons, and that they had been given an inspiration which many would carry with them through life. That, I am sure, was a plain statement of fact. The members of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute and their ladies were afterwards received by the Duke of Edinburgh, who told them more stories of his journey in the royal yachts. It was a memorable morning.

Kilombero Scheme Abandoned

NEWS REACHED LONDON ON THURSDAY that Sir J. E. Hulett and Sons Ltd., the great Natal sugar-growing company which for several years has planned to undertake sugar production on a large scale in the Kilombero Valley of Tanganyika Territory, has decided to drop the scheme. Of course, it involved construction of a branch railway from the Central Line, and the Government of the Territory, which wanted this new enterprise to start, has not been able to raise the £34m. which the new railway would cost. It is not the Government of Tanganyika which is primarily at fault in that matter, but the politicians of both parties in the United Kingdom whose husbandry of the national resources has been so bad since the end of the war that there is nothing like enough money available for loans to British territories overseas. From the Colonial standpoint the vaunted Welfare State does incalculable harm and much harm in the United Kingdom also, as well as good.

Severe Disappointment

A MOST UNFORTUNATE ASPECT of the matter is that the Tanganyika African National Union has campaigned bitterly against the Hulett project and will now claim, quite falsely, that it has been responsible for its abandonment. T.A.N.U.'s objections were fatuous and the prospective benefits from the scheme were manifest. It would have increased the national income, provided a considerable amount of employment and freight for the railway and the post, and, most important of all, it would have started that railway to the south which is so desirable on general economic and strategic grounds. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, must be at least as disappointed as the business men concerned, especially as the failure of negotiations which have been spread over a long period may dissuade other entrepreneurs from extending their interests to Tanganyika. That would be most regrettable, for there is real need for new enterprises in the Territory.

Thoughtless or Mischievous

IF MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., told an audience of Africans in Northern Rhodesia that "people like myself in the House of Commons are worrying over you" — as has been reported, he ought not to be surprised at the charge that his remarks were offensive. Rhodesians must naturally resent the interference of people whose knowledge of the Federation is superficial. It was the reverse of helpful for Mr. Johnson to invite Africans to look for support to people like himself in London, particularly as only a few weeks earlier the Secretary of State for the Colonies had used the possible occasion during his visit to the Federation to make Africans understand the need to look to the Federal Government in Salisbury, rather than to Whitehall. In that context Mr. Johnson's statement was either thoughtless or mischievous, and since he had been invited by a body of Africans to go to Northern Rhodesia to advise them on what has not been clear — he should have been careful to avoid either thoughtlessness or mischief-making.

Watch-dogs

WHAT HAD BEEN IN MIND when he referred to "people like myself in the House of Commons"? Did those who heard him gather that his reference was to Members of Parliament in general, or was it more likely that they would understand him to be talking of that section of the membership which holds views on African affairs similar to his own? Even if he intended so imply all members, his unhappy choice of words might have given his hearers the other idea — that it was people like himself, people well to the left of centre, among Socialists, who are the only reliable watch-dogs. That would, of course, be completely untrue, and would not, I think, be claimed by Mr. Johnson in a calmer moment. Conservatives are no less watchful than Socialists, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was fulfilling the duty of watchfulness long before Mr. Johnson first entered the House of Commons.

African Shareholders

MR. JOHN F. ECCLES, Chairman of the Uganda Company Ltd., says in his interesting annual report to the shareholders that Uganda is a good example of Britain's Colonial work and an encouragement to those who want to see the Commonwealth develop as a group of nations bound by a common aim and purpose. Expressing regret that many people holding responsible positions in world affairs talk so glibly about "colonialism" and "imperialism", he attributes their derogatory use of the terms mainly to ignorance and malice. Many of them do not want the truth, but those who do will find in Mr. Eccles's statement evidence of the practical ways in which the pioneer business enterprise of Uganda seeks to educate Africans in the need for economic advancement and to share the results with them. Indeed, it has under consideration a plan by which Africans might become shareholders in all its ventures. Already a coffee drying works wholly owned by Africans is being managed by a subsidiary of the Uganda Company.

Faith and Works

THE COMPANY HAS FAITH which some other British businesses operating in Uganda have lacked. Recently it has bought two cotton ginneries, it is planting more coffee (robusta), it is experimenting with vanilla growing, and it has greatly extended its stake in tea production, having now more than 3,750 acres under that crop and planning to add another 1,500 in the next three years. These developments need capital and, very understandably, the chairman argues, that the application of the credit squeeze in ways which restrict economic expansion in the under-developed territories is

inconsistent with the idea of increasing the economic well-being of the Commonwealth. If the chairman of all companies at work overseas would similarly emphasize some of the facts of life in their annual statements, a real impact would soon begin to be made. That it would have been better started half a century ago makes it the more urgent that such a movement should begin now.

Bad Example

A VERY BAD EXAMPLE to Africans is again being set by the European mineworkers on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. They strike so often and on such frivolous grounds that they temporarily try the patience not only of their employers but of all responsible men in the Federation, the public revenue of which is so heavily dependent upon copper production. Nowhere in Africa are salaries and wages so high and conditions of employment so good as on the Copperbelt, where, thanks to the extremely generous copper bonus, hundreds of mineworkers have for years been paid 22,000 a year and upward. Copper having now fallen £150 per ton from its all-time peak, the rate of bonus has inevitably been reduced; but that certainty had been recognized by everybody. The only question was when the fall would come and how severe it would be. To make it an occasion for strikes is the height of folly, especially when copper producers in other countries will be delighted to fill any shortfall from Central Africa. At a time when there are justifiable complaints about the behaviour of African trade unionists in other parts of Africa, the European trade unionists in the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia ought not to demonstrate that they too are irresponsible.

Statements Worth Noting

Non-African Ministers in the Government of Uganda receive a smaller net income than their African confederates. — Mr. I. H. Gaunt, retiring president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, addressing the annual meeting.

We have found considerable support from the Governments of Kenya and Uganda and from other sources for the development of the Great North Road from Nairobi to the Lake. — Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Boome, deputy chief executive of the International Road Federation.

A genuine self-government, as distinct from the minority or demagogic rackets which invoke its name, is difficult to achieve; but its progressive achievement is a major British interest, no less valid in 20th century Africa than it was in 19th century Canada. — Professor Sir Keith Hancock.

Government departments cannot work efficiently without staff who have gained experience by working their way up from junior to senior responsibility, and have the necessary character, bygone initiative, energy, sense of responsibility, and, above all, scrupulous honesty. — Sir William Luce, Governor of Aden, addressing the Legislative Council.

As for the candidate who stood for Empire without American Domination Miss Leslie Greene, of the League of Empire Loylists, she received only 1,487 votes out of a poll of 37,000. It makes one wonder how much interest the British voter would have in an election to elect over constitutional reforms in the outposts of the Commonwealth. — *General African Post*, commenting on the Louisiana by-election.

False Statements in Petition from Buganda Lukiko

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Firm Reply to Series of Misrepresentations

IN REJECTING THE PETITION from the Lukiko (Native Parliament) of Buganda for discussions about independence for that province of Uganda within a specified period, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, has emphasized the falsity of a number of statements made in the petition.

He denies any departure from the spirit of the agreements made between H.M. Government and Buganda; strongly deprecates the petitioners' allegation in that sense; refuses to re-open the question of the deportation of the Kabaka in 1953; contradicts the Lukiko's assertion that "other political issues were not discussed" during the negotiations for the return of the Kabaka; and says that some other statements are untrue.

It is completely untrue to state, as the Lukiko do, that H.M. Government has divested itself of authority over the armed forces of Uganda; says the Secretary of State. A later reference to the same subject again states that the paragraph in the petition about it is "untrue".

"There is no justification whatever" for the statement that H.M. Government "intends to alienate from us the rights which are our heritage in our country".

Petition to the Great Lukiko

The text of the petition of the Great Lukiko, as translated from the Luganda original, reads as follows:—

"We humbly request you to bring to our petition to the notice of Her Majesty the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government."

"(2) The nature and basis of the protection exercised by Her Majesty over Uganda can be found in the Buganda Agreement of 1894 in Articles 2 and 3 which read as follows:—

"(2) And whereas I, Mwanga, King of Uganda, am profoundly and sincerely desirous of securing British protection for myself, my people, and dominions; as also assistance and guidance in the government of my country.

"(3) I, the said Mwanga, do hereby pledge, and bind myself to the following conditions with the object of securing the British protection, assistance, and guidance before-mentioned.

"(3) The relationship which was thereby established was confirmed on April 12, 1894 by both Houses of Parliament in England. In the more recent times there has been a marked departure from the spirit and intention shown in Articles 2 and 3 of the Agreement of 1893 and followed up in the first part of the Agreement of 1894 entered into by Her Majesty and the people of Buganda, and our agreements are no longer accorded sanctity and respect. The following are clear examples of this departure:—

"(1) Much as we would not like to resurrect the issue of the deportation of our Kabaka, yet in that act of deportation an attitude dissonant with the spirit of our agreement was amply shown; H.M. Government has never made a gesture of atonement for the wrong perpetrated.

"(2) Now the Protectorate Government is determined to acquire our land compulsorily, assuming powers not given to it by our agreements wherein the question of railways in Buganda was provided for.

"(3) H.M. Government, who undertook in solemn agreement to protect our country, have now divested themselves of their authority over the armed forces of Uganda and passed it over to third parties who are not party to our agreements and between whom and us there exists no mutual obligations.

"We, therefore, clearly know that H.M. Government intend to relinquish the obligations to which they are committed towards our country.

"(4) Because of such actions we are very concerned, as it seems clear that H.M. Government intends to alienate from us the rights which are our heritage in our country. We therefore propose that representatives of the Lukiko should meet representatives of the Queen in the near future to discuss and lay down a clear and concrete plan which will within a specified period of time, lead to independence within the Commonwealth. H.M. Government has already declared that

Uganda will be an African State, but the issue of self-government was not discussed in the agreement of 1955. It is clear that the 1955 agreement was reached in a difficult time when the main aim was to secure the return of our Kabaka back to Buganda and, therefore, other important political issues were not discussed.

Your obedient servant,

M. Kintu Katikiro

A. Gita Opulamuza

B. K. Kavuma, Omuwanika

K. N. Male, Minister of Education

D. M. Masoke, Minister of Natural Resources

A. K. M. Sempa, Minister of Health

The following non-ministerial signatures were also appended:—

A. R. Luta—Kaggo, C. M. S. Kisonko—Sukotha

A. S. Lubwama—Kintu, S. Sebuhuma—Kasasa

Luwaka—L. Ndawula—Kyabalango, H. S. Kaali,

Kwoba, E. Kayemba—Mbozi, L. H. Lwaya—Mwenda,

S. B. Gigezi—Kankawa, J. Musoke—Pokino, M. Kibira,

Kasimbala, Y. Kayemba—Kamuswaga, J. Tamusange—

Lumama, S. B. Kiruluta—Kiyimba, M. Kibondwe—Mutasa.

Kabaka's Notable Members

Sparta Sebbanja Mukasa, S. K. Mukwaba, Y. M. Waswa,

A. G. Kulumba, S. M. Mubajalumbwa.

Non-Official Members

J. W. Kwanuka, A. Mubiru, B. Masaja, A. K. Lubega, A. S. Kulanja, Serunkuma J. Maria, M. Semakula, T. Zirabamuzala, L. M. Basadda, J. S. Wamala, A. K. B. Nyasa,

M. N. Kibondwe, Y. Wajalubi, C. Kajula, E. M. Lubina, F. K. Sekatumba, G. B. Kozimbira, A. B. Kasole, J. Muteweta,

M. Nsububu, Mge. P. Ngabo, P. Mawimbwa, S. Sezumi, R. Mwebe, G. W. Sentakula, H. J. K. Lwanga, A. G. Kakooza,

W. Nduga Musazi, Musa, A. D. Kiri, Y. Nsubuga M. Kirima,

Y. M. Kayaze, Y. P. Masaga, A. D. Lubowa, Y. Ntambazi,

J. Kasaliko, Y. S. Kyeune, Shekh A. Kasujja, R. G. B. Ntawata, S. B. Mukasa, D. K. Mukasa, J. Matovu, E. M. Kalufe, B. S. Muwonge, J. S. Kapalaga, Y. C. Kasirye, A. S. M. Kiggundu, M. Kasango, D. Masiko.

British Government's Reply

The reply of H.M. Government was handed to the Katikiro (Chief Minister) on Friday by the Resident in Buganda. It reads:—

"I am directed by H.E. the Governor to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has laid before Her Majesty the Queen the petition of the Buganda Lukiko dated February 14, 1957, but that he was unable to advise Her Majesty to accede to the request contained in paragraph 4 of the petition.

"(2) I am further directed to inform you that the Secretary of State has the following comments to make on the petition:—

"(i) Paragraph 3, Opening sentences.—H.M. Government does not accept the suggestion that there has been any departure by them from the spirit of the various agreements concluded with Buganda, and strongly deprecates that suggestion.

"(ii) Paragraph 3 (1).—H.M. Government regards the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka and his subsequent deportation in 1953 as a closed matter. They are satisfied that no useful purpose would be served by re-discussing it, and do not propose to do so.

"(iii) Paragraph 3 (2).—The attention of the Lukiko is invited to Lukiko Resolution No. 109 of January 2, 1957, and to the reply which the Resident gave in accordance with the Governor's direction, in the following terms:—

"The Governor is advised that nothing less than the acquisition of freehold title to the whole of the railway reserve will meet the requirements of the case. It is necessary for practical reasons, and for the efficient operation of the railway, for the railway reserve to remain in the Government; this is the practice in other countries.

"The Governor is satisfied, after the most careful examination, that this acquisition will not in any way conflict with the terms of the Buganda Agreement. The Governor has noted from Press reports that the Lukiko has authorized the Ministers to file a case in the High Court if the Government does not alter its decision. The Protectorate Government would welcome a reference to the

courts in order to test the correctness of the view of the law and the Attorney-General will be ready to discuss with the legal adviser of the Kabaka's Government the best method of placing the issue before the courts. As a result of such discussion an acceptable procedure for putting the matter to the courts can be arrived at. The Protectorate Government would be willing to bring the decision of the courts to regard the general acquisition of parcels of land through which the railway passes.

Subsequently discussions between the Attorney-General and the legal adviser of the Kabaka's Government took place following which the Government has made the necessary arrangements to enable the Kabaka's Government to the High Court of Uganda. The Protectorate Government will continue to accept and abide by the decision of the courts. In this matter, the H.M. Government is confident that the Kabaka's Government and the Lukiko will do likewise.

Control of the Forces

(iv) Paragraph 3 (c) — The Lukiko's attention was drawn to the announcement regarding the East African Forces which was issued on January 27, and especially to the second paragraph, which stated that each of the three Governments will continue to control the use and movement of the territorial forces in the territory.

The Government of H.M. representatives in Uganda and the Lukiko completely agree to assist as far as they can so that the H.M. Government has divested itself of authority over the armed forces of Uganda.

The objection which it was proposed to set up in the place of the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission was solely intended in the interests of economy and efficiency, to perform certain tasks connected with stores, rations, pay and salaries on behalf of the territorial Governments. This in no way means that the High Commission would exercise any control over the forces. Finally, as the communiqué explained, in addition to the functions of the East Africa High Commission, it would require a resolution of each of the Legislative Councils under Article 45 of the East Africa High Commission Order in Council.

The Lukiko will be aware that this matter was debated at the last meeting of the Uganda Legislative Council which (not the Buganda Lukiko) is the appropriate body to discuss it and that the debate was adjourned to allow more time for informal discussion between the Representative Members and the Government.

Subsequently to the issue of the Press communiqué of January 17, and before the drafting of the petition, the Resident, Bwamba, explained the matter fully to the Kabaka's Ministers. H.M. Government therefore regrets that the untrue statement in para. 3 (c) of the petition should have been made.

No Justification

(v) Paragraph 4. — It is stated from what has been stated earlier that there is no justification whatever for the statement in the first sentence of paragraph 4 that "it seems clear that H.M. Government intends to alienate from us the rights which are our heritage in our country".

(vi) With regard to the second sentence of paragraph 4 of the petition, the Lukiko should note that the Governor is The Queen's representative in Uganda; this is made perfectly plain in Article 2 (2) of the Buganda Constitution, 1955. As the Lukiko are well aware, the Governor is available for discussions with the Kabaka's Ministers whenever such discussions are necessary.

(vii) With regard to the remainder of paragraph 4 of the petition, it is correct that the long-term aim of H.M. Government is to build the Protectorate of Uganda into a self-governing state. This was clearly stated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on February 23, 1954, in the following words:—

"I wish to make a statement on the future of Uganda. The long-term aim of H.M. Government is to build the Protectorate into a self-governing State. In working towards this we shall ensure that Africans play a constantly increasing part in the political institutions of the country, in the civil service, and in economic development. When self-government is achieved, the Government of the country will be wholly in the hands of Africans."

The intention of the Lukiko is drawn to Article 3 of the Constitution of Buganda which states that Buganda, in the Administration of the Uganda Protectorate, shall rank as a province of equal rank with any other provinces into which the Protectorate may be divided. Attention is also drawn to paragraph 11 of the 1955 Agreement which states that any major changes shall be made to the constitution set out in this Agreement for a period of six years after the coming into force of this agreement, but at the same time that the provisions of the said constitution

With regard to the law, sentence of the petition, the discussions leading to the 1955 Agreement, and the Agreement itself covered very important political issues not connected with the return of the Kabaka. It is not therefore correct to state that other important matters were not discussed.

Constitutional Development

Finally, as regards constitutional developments in the Protectorate of Uganda (which includes Buganda), the Lukiko attention is drawn to paragraph 13 of the Secretary of State's ministerial statement No. 692 of 1956 which reads as follows:—

"We have one main point to make. With the changes made in the Legislative Council in 1954 and those now to be made, and with the changes also to be made in the Executive Council and the introduction of the ministerial system, important new powers and responsibilities are being placed on Ministers in public life, particularly in Uganda. Important new powers and responsibilities are also proposed for the Buganda Government, and the Ngonja Government, and the Kikuyu Government throughout the country are also having increased powers and responsibilities. It is clear that changes will be needed to absorb these responsibilities and it was with that in mind that the Ministerial Conference recommended last year that in order to secure a period of stability for the country, no major changes in the constitution should be introduced in the period of six years from 1955, after which time the position should be reviewed. I am sure that that was a sound recommendation and it has the full approval of H.M. Government."

H.M. Government seeks to make any changes in this arrangement.

Finally, I wish to say that as the Lukiko's petition was published and has attracted considerable public attention, the text of this reply should also be published and arrangements have been made to release it to the Press.

Mission to Washington

THE FEDERATION'S DIPLOMATIC MISSION to the United States, the first accredited to a foreign country, arrived in London last week on the way to Washington. The Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, is accompanied by his Counsellor, Mr. R. B. Wetmore, formerly Consul General in Lourenco Marques, and his private secretary, Mr. C. C. Milton. On Monday Sir Edgar called at the Foreign Office and on the American Ambassador. On Tuesday he saw the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, the Under-Secretary, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Commander Allan Noble. Next Tuesday the Mission will be guests of the High Commissioner and Lady Rennie at a reception at Rhodesia House which the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and the Minister of Law, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, will attend. Two days later the Mission will sail for New York in the QUEEN MARY, Mrs. Wetmore accompanies her husband.

Sir Roy Welensky's Visit

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is due in London today for discussions with United Kingdom Ministers. The Rev. Michael Scott, director of the Africa Bureau, informed the Press on Tuesday that a conference in Birmingham last week-end of the bureau and its associated councils in Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Coventry, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rugby, Sheffield, Swansea, and the West Riding of Yorkshire had asked the bureau "to make strong representations on the occasion of Sir Roy Welensky to ensure that Britain's support to the Africans of Central Africa as a whole and in the two Protectorates should be met in any discussions affecting the franchise and the constitutional status of the territories under British protection."

Vice-President Nixon's Report on His African Visit

Great Stress on Plans of International Communism

NO ONE CAN travel in Africa even as briefly as I did, without realizing the tremendous potentialities of this great continent. Africa is the most rapidly changing continent in the world today. The course of its development, as it continues to emerge from a colonial status and assume the responsibilities of independence and self-government, could well prove to be the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international Communism.

The leaders and peoples of the countries I visited in Africa have many things in common. They cherish their independence, which most of them have only recently acquired, and are determined to protect it against any form of foreign domination. They rightfully expect recognition from us and others of their dignity and equality as individuals and peoples in the family of nations. They want economic progress for their underdeveloped economies.

Africa and the World

The great question presented to the leaders of Africa is whether they can attain these justifiable objectives and at the same time maintain and develop governmental institutions which are based on principles of freedom and democracy. I believe they all are convinced that they can and that the free world has a vital interest in assisting them to do so. The success or failure of these new members of the family of nations to realize their aspirations in this manner will have profound effects upon the development of Africa and the world.

Herein lies the wider significance of the emergence of the new nation of Ghana. The eyes of the people of Africa south of the Sahara and of Western Europe particularly will be upon this new State to see whether the orderly transition which has taken place from dependent to independent status, and whether the retention of close ties on a basis of equality with the British Commonwealth, will continue to work successfully and thereby present a formula of possible application in other cases. By the same token, inimical forces will be closely following the situation to see whether any dangers present themselves for exploitation in a manner which would enable them to disrupt and destroy the independence which Ghana seeks to achieve.

The same factors are present everywhere among the independent States which I visited. Africa is emerging as one of the great forces in the world today. In a world in which the influence of ideas and principles is becoming increasingly important in the battle for men's minds, we in the United States must come to know, to understand, and to find common ground with the people of this great continent.

African Leadership

Africa is producing great leaders, dedicated to the principles of independence, world responsibility, and the welfare of their peoples. Such men as the Sultan of Morocco, Prime Minister Bokassa of Ghana, President Tubman of Liberia, the Emperor of Ethiopia,

and Prime Ministers Abdullah Khalil of the Sudan, Ben Halim of Libya, and Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia certainly compare most favourably with the great leaders of the world. Nor should one omit King Idris whom I unfortunately missed during my trip because of an engine failure, but whose wisdom and statesmanship I remember most vividly from my previous trip to that country in 1953. All these men are backed up by other equally dedicated leaders who have much to contribute both to the problems of their own countries and to those which plague the world today. The United States must come to know these leaders, to understand their hopes and aspirations, and to support them in their plans and programs for strengthening their own nations and contributing to world peace and stability. To this end we should encourage the greatest possible exchange of words and ideas with the leaders and peoples of these countries. We must assure the strongest possible diplomatic and consular representation to those countries, and stand ready to consult these countries on all matters affecting their interests and ours.

There is no area in the world in which the prestige of the United States is more uniformly high than in the countries which I visited. The President is respected as the best qualified leader of the free world. These countries know that we have no ulterior motives and that the cornerstone of our foreign policy is to help countries in resisting domination by others.

The American Doctrine

They understand that the United States stands on principle and that this was the motivating force, for example, which led us to act as we did in the recent Suez crisis. They approve the stand which we took at that time and look confidently to us to act consistently with that stand in the future. They understand that the American doctrine for the Middle East is dedicated to the principle of assisting the States of the Middle East to maintain their independence. They know that the United States stands for the evolution of dependent peoples toward self-government and independence as they become able to discharge the responsibilities involved.

This understanding is a tremendous asset to us in this area. Maintenance of our present high prestige in Africa will depend upon whether the people of the continent continue to understand our dedication to the principles of independence, equality, and economic progress to which they are so deeply devoted. We must staff our diplomatic and information establishments in these countries with men and women capable of interpreting and explaining our policies and actions in a way which will guarantee that they are so understood.

As a result of skillful propaganda primarily inspired by the enemies of freedom, a consistently distorted picture of the treatment of minority races in the United States is being effectively presented in the countries I visited. Every instance of prejudice in this country is blown up in such a manner as to create a completely false impression of the attitudes and practices of the great majority of the American people. The result is irreparable damage to the cause of freedom.

We must continue to strike at the roots of this problem. We cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practice inequality in the United States. In the national interest, as well as for the moral issues involved, we must support the necessary steps which will assure orderly progress toward the elimination of discrimination in the United States; and we should do a far more effective job than we are presently doing in telling the true story of the real progress that is being made toward realizing this objective, so that the people of Africa will have a true picture of conditions as they really are in the United States.

Most of the African States which I visited are still underdeveloped. They have great economic potential. Their leaders are anxious to strengthen the economies of their countries in order to assure for their peoples a larger share of the advantages of our modern civilization. They seek economic as well as political independence.

Their needs are so far as this is possible in the world of today, health. They require roads and other communications in order to open inaccessible parts of their territories to economic development. They need agricultural development to sustain their expanding populations. They want assistance in developing

... extracts.

in this area... and... resources... opportunities... developing small... enterprises... in... cases... development needs... beyond their capacity... finance.

All of the leaders with whom I talked expressed preference for developing their economies through encouraging the investment of private capital and through loans from international agencies such as the World Bank where feasible rather than through Government-to-Government grants.

The welcome sign is out for investment of foreign private capital in Africa. African leaders are aware of the great role that such private capital can play in the development of their countries, and many of them have adopted or are in the process of adopting special legislation to create an atmosphere conducive to expanded foreign investment.

Consistent with the desires of African leaders, the United States Government through its agencies should, as appropriate, draw the attention of private American capital to opportunities for investment in those areas where the conditions for such investment are propitious, strengthening the economic sections of American embassies in this area if this objective is not being met.

It is also important to support applications before the appropriate international agencies for financing sound economic development projects in the area.

Economic and Technical Assistance

To the extent that our resources and the demands of other areas permit we should furnish economic and technical assistance to the countries of the area in helping them to further their economic development.

United States economic assistance programmes should be approved only when they are in the mutual interests of the United States and the recipient countries. They should be administered as efficiently as possible. But while these programmes should be constantly re-examined and improved so that they can better serve the national interest, shouln such attack on our foreign assistance programmes as such cannot be

...ment of... which... happened... Italy... settlement... economic... and... political... problems... with... President... General... Prime... Minister... South... Africa... and... other... Italian... officials... At... the... time... I... arrived... in... Italy... the... last... American... air... office... was... being... closed... ten... years... before... when... I... visited... Italy... as... a... member... of... the... Inter... Committee... for... Foreign... Aid... the... most... direct... reflection... of... our... policy... towards... the... future... of... the... African... continent... was... that... American... assistance... would... be... given... only... as... a... result... that... the... African... people... should... live... within... their... own... means... that... they... should... work... harder... and... that... in... any... event... once... an... economic... programme... began... we... would... never... see... the... end... of... it... The... fact... that... Italy... today... has... the... soundest... most... progressive... economies... of... Europe... is... eloquent... proof... of... the... validity... of... economic... assistance... properly... administered... and... properly... used... by... the... recipient... country.

I am confident that in the African countries I visited we shall have similar success as we work in co-operation with the enlightened leaders of these nations towards the development of their natural and human resources.

Africa and Europe have much in common. To a large extent their economies are complimentary. Certain of the independent States of the African continent maintain close ties of an historical, cultural, and economic nature with the States of Europe. The maintenance of these relationships on a basis of equality can greatly benefit both Africa and Europe.

We should encourage the continuance of these special ties where they are considered mutually advantageous by the States concerned. We should take them into account in formulating our own policies to the extent compatible with the fundamental requirements of conducting our own relationships with these States on a fully equal and independent basis.

The task of providing the economic assistance which is needed by the newly-independent countries of Africa cannot be done by the United States alone. We should make it clear that we desire no exclusive position in any country in that area, and that we want to work with other free world nations in providing the assistance which will build strong, free, and independent nations in this area of the world.

(To be continued)

East African Railways and Harbours Report

Need to Raise Further Capital By Way of Loans

THE YEAR 1956 STARTED VERY PROMISINGLY with imports still increasing in volume, export tonnages high, and internal traffic good. By the end of April revenue from all services was about 13% higher than in 1955, but this increase was not maintained. The ability of the Administration to move cargo currently in the earlier months, without the delays of previous years — led to smaller movements of exports in later months and the higher speed of handling import cargo at ports had the effect of speeding up the fulfilment of overseas orders, particularly through Mombasa, so that traders' stocks built up.

Superimposed on this the oil squeeze had a tightening influence on trading, and in consequence there was a severe falling off of import tonnages from June onwards. The beginning of this decline coincided with the end of the Mombasa cargo phasing scheme in July, and the international crisis which hit trade through the Suez Canal delayed any possible recovery until the end of the year. Internal traffic was also adversely affected.

The result was that the total public traffic moving over the railways was slightly less than the previous year and cargo passing through the ports failed to increase. This occurred in a year when most of the new works designed to increase the capacity of the railways and ports were nearing completion. Facilities and man-power were keyed up to moving the traffic, and the setback had an unfortunate effect on net revenue.

The combined revenue for the year was £21,646,000, only £191,000 more than in 1955. Railway revenue

was down by £253,000, the fall in traffic being particularly pronounced in high-rated, import traffic. Despite endeavours to reduce costs, working expenditure went up, prices of materials and equipment continued to rise; staff costs were higher as a result of the consolidation of temporary cost-of-living allowances into salaries and the regrading of a considerable number of posts following on the reports of the Gratings Committee; and renewal contributions were greater.

Operating Ratio

There was no corresponding increase in rates, and, in consequence, the railway operating ratio increased from 83% to 90%. Harbour revenue was up by £444,000 owing to increased charges introduced on January 1, but costs increased, particularly wages, handling costs, and renewal charges. Thanks to the higher tariff charges, however, the harbours operating ratio improved from 82% to 81%. Current contributions to renewal funds for Railways and Harbours combined were £2,105,000, an increase of 14% on 1955, directly attributable to the additional equipment and facilities such as new rolling stock, new berths, etc., and the high cost of these facilities.

After allowing for current renewals, the net earnings of £2,392,000 were taken up in the payment of capital overheads, which amounted to £2,594,000, some £200,000 more than in 1955. Net earnings were 12% of the total revenue and represented a return of 2.8% on the total capital expenditure of £92m, £33m of this is, however, free of interest, and the overheads averaged 4.44% on interest-bearing capital.

After taking into account miscellaneous transactions on net revenue account, the balance of income was only £152,000. With no special contribution by the Railways this year the

* Being extracts from the annual report of East African Railways and Harbours for 1956.

deficiency in the renewals fund — the shortfall in the fund will be unabated. For the first time provisions for betterment were made as a direct charge against net revenue. The amounts of £50,000 each for Railways and Harbours were not nearly sufficient for requirements. The total contributions of £20,000 for Railways and Harbours combined were only 1% of the total earnings. A reasonable proportion would be between 5% and 10%. The utmost possible should be done to bring back revenue into a state of improvement. This is so doing becomes more imperative as increasing difficulties in obtaining loan money from overseas.

In recent years new capital expenditure has been running at about £10m. a year. This has been slowing down with the completion of the current development programmes, but further development will be necessary to keep pace with the economic expansion of East Africa, and the Administration's requirements for new capital money may well be greater than can be obtained from available sources. Unless, therefore, additional facilities can be financed by ploughing back revenue to the extent of £1m. to £2m. per annum by way of the betterment funds, transport development which is vital to East Africa's prosperity may be frustrated.

But apart from the almost vital necessity to use revenue for improvement during a period of capital money stringency there is the consequential advantage of lower capital overheads. Over £10m. of interest-free capital has already been provided in the past by way of betterment, a very considerable item of relief from interest and sinking fund charges. As practically all E.A.R. & H. loan money has otherwise to come from external borrowing with interest payments going overseas, the long-term benefits of using the betterment funds are obvious.

New Equipment and Works

Net expenditure on new equipment, new works, and renewals of existing assets during the year was £21m. a decrease of £94m. on 1955. Of this sum of £14m. was a charge against the renewals funds for the replacement of outworn equipment. The new capital expenditure of £7m. was financed to the extent of £1m. from betterment funds and £6m. by long-term loans or short-term borrowings.

An further £34m. loan was raised on the London market, the rate of interest being 5½% and the issue price 98½, which was much costlier than any loan obtained since 1930. £214m. of the existing loan programme has still to be raised on a long-term basis.

Except for £5m. authorized in 1955 partly to cover price increases the E.A.R. & H. loan authorizations have totalled £594m.

At the end of 1956 the E.A.R. & H. capital account totalled £92.3m. as under:—

	Railways	Harbours	Total
Interest-bearing	£ 36.0	£ 12.9	£ 48.9
Non-interest bearing	24.5	4.8	33.3
Advances and short-term borrowings	10.1	—	10.1
	£74.6	£17.7	£92.3

Of the £48.9m. of interest-bearing capital £41.7m. has been raised since 1948, and the periods of the loans range from 15 to 25 years. The non-interest bearing capital has come about by capital grants for the original Uganda Railways by conquest of Tanganyika, by amortization of loans, and by ploughed-back revenue by way of betterment. The advances include £5m. from the Uganda Government for financing the Western Uganda Extension pending the raising of a long-term loan, and similarly £526,000 owing to the U.K. Treasury for the Southern Province Railway in Tanganyika. £44m. have been advances from the Administration's own funds.

By its governing Act the E.A.R. & H. Administration must balance its accounts without loss from year to year and until now it has been possible to do this without any spectacular increase in rates and charges. The present-day high cost of re-equipment and of additional facilities, and the ever-increasing cost of labour and material have now reduced the balance between revenue and expenditure to a precariously low margin, with the result that the accounts for 1956 give insufficient for reserves and only negligible amounts for contributions to betterment funds.

Prognostications of financial results over the next few years are on the basis of a 3% to 4% annual increase in traffic, but will be insufficient to produce enough revenue to cover increasing working costs and higher capital overheads. The higher cost of operations, which are common to all undertakings in East Africa — and no longer be ignored, and a rates

increase in 1957 is inevitable for the Railways and Harbours to remain solvent and healthy.

The additional revenue required for railway services is estimated at £12m. To produce this an overall increase of 10% in freight-rates is required, although it is unlikely that the rest of the railway tariff will be in the nature of a flat-rate increase. The general level of freight charges now stands at some 38% above the level ruling before the war; a further increase of the order mentioned would bring the general level of rates up to 60% above pre-war, and there can be few railways — indeed, few industries — which could afford their way through such a small average increase in raw material prices.

Competition by Road Transport

Road transport competition has not yet become a major threat to railway revenue, but it is having quite a serious effect on certain traffics in the higher rating bracket which are easy to carry by road. It is nevertheless important for the public to realize the extent to which East Africa depends for its prosperity on the low rates charged for agricultural products and other raw materials which can only be maintained with a differential tariff, and the differential can only be secured by protection from uncontrolled road competition.

The additional revenue required for the harbours in the order of £400,000, of which £300,000 is accounted for by present losses on handling cargo. Immediate attention is being given to revising handling charges, and it is hoped to follow this with a comprehensive revision of the harbours tariff to secure as far as possible that each service pays for itself.

Only under favourable conditions in East Africa can road transport costs be reduced below 40 cents of a shilling per ton-mile, and it can be argued theoretically that if the railway is left to fight its way on a solely competitive basis it could eliminate any road transport competition by applying a flat rate equivalent to the overall cost of railway transport — somewhere around 20 cents per ton-mile. But this is no more than theory because in practice the railway must continue to carry the high-value and high-rated commodities if rail charges for agricultural products and low-value basic exports are to be kept down, in some cases as low as 3 to 10 cents per ton-mile. The only alternatives are either a revolutionary change in the tariff structure or a subsidy for the railways, neither of which would be in the public interest.

On the Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika lines the tonnage of public and departmental traffic was 4,674,000 tons less than in 1955. The decrease was confined to the Kenya Uganda section, with long-haul import cargo tonnage particularly affected. Traffic on the Tanganyika line was at 407,000 tons a record, and 53,000 tons up on 1955, a fall in imports being more than balanced by increased exports of coffee, maize, oilseeds, and sisal.

On the Central and Southern Province lines in Tanganyika a fall in traffic did not occur for the first seven months, but from August there was a slight decline. In spite of this, for the whole year traffic increased by 74,000 to 1,700,000 tons. Export traffic over the Central Line was much higher, while imports declined slightly. Belgian Congo traffic via Kisumu at 66,000 tons was smaller, and only 11% of total public traffic, compared with 18% in 1954 and 16% in 1955. This decline was due mainly to the closing of the Suez Canal. It is hoped that when freedom of navigation is restored traffic will revert to the East Coast route.

During the year 5,828,000 passengers were carried, an increase of 243,000 or 4%. First-class travel improved by 8,000 to 74,000; second-class journeys were the same at 192,000; third-class travel improved by 235,000 to 5,562,000. Further increases can be expected.

Parcels, luggage, and mails increased by 4,000 to 66,000 tons, but the revenue, £521,000, was £55,000 less owing to the shorter average haul.

Public goods traffic on inland waterways increased from 319,000 to 340,000 tons, the greatest increase being on Lakes Albert and Kioga, where traffic improved by 28,000 to 317,000 tons owing to the larger cotton crop. On Lake Tanganyika, with the s.s. LIEMBA in service throughout the year, traffic increased from 5,000 to 8,000 tons. Traffic on Lake Victoria fell slightly from 226,000 to 212,000 tons. This decrease was not surprising after the heavy traffic of 1955, when the tonnage was 17% up on 1954.

Movements through Mwanza and at the southern end of the Lake were heavier, and despite its limitations, Mwanza port handled a higher tonnage, including a cotton crop. The tonnage through Mwanza was 94,000 against 91,000 tons in 1955.

Public goods traffic by road was 102,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons. Revenue from goods at £361,000 was 10% greater. The number of passengers was 430,000 (373,000 in Tanganyika and 57,000 in Uganda), 35,000 more than in 1955, but revenue fell by £5,000 to £119,000, owing to adjustments in fares.

Nationalism the Strongest Force in Africa Today

Sir Andrew Cohen's Broadcast Talk About Uganda*

THE BASIC POLICY FOR UGANDA is to help the country move forward to self-government. This task cannot be accomplished except by steady building, though we are pledged to move forward as quickly as we can. Indeed, we have been doing so during the last few years.

One view sees everything in terms of economic and social advance. "Raise the standard of living", they say, "develop the natural resources, improve and extend education, and politics will follow on by itself." An opposite view, which some Africans in Uganda hold is that to go forward rapidly and democratically in the political sense, self-interest will ensure that economic and social problems look after themselves.

I'd put the position like this: "Economic and educational development are vitally important, but they have had to be accompanied by political advance in order to go forward effectively."

Uganda has few educated men and women. Yet it needs large numbers of them to take part in industry and trade for the Civil Service and the professions and Governments and local government bodies. A traditional tribal council of uneducated men can defend existing interests and settle local disputes extremely well. They have done so for generations. What they can't do without educated members and officers is to take over the new duties which a modern state requires. In Uganda the process has started of giving to Native Governments and local authorities a large part of the responsibility for health, education, and agricultural services.

Education and Economics

As you don't get far with your education programme without developing the economy, so you will have great difficulty in doing that without the full co-operation of educated Africans. In a country like Uganda you can't do things in education or the economic field without creating by so doing a demand by Africans for a larger and larger part in all that is going forward; and this is a demand which makes sense, because these things can only be done well with the active co-operation of elected, responsible African institutions.

So you get politics and political institutions. You can ignore this only at the price of efficiency — not to raise more dramatic issues. In Uganda the basic political problem is not so much racial as tribal. African opinion accepts that the country needs the help of Europeans for a very long time to come, and they welcome all that we can do for them in development and training. Africans are anxious about the position of Asians, but they will, I believe, increasingly accept that Asians have an important part to play, particularly on the economic side, as they themselves gain in self-confidence with growing experience of business and public life.

The real political issue is the relationship between the central Government and legislature and the different tribes and their institutions. The largest part of the country is the kingdom of Buganda, comprising a whole province of 100,000 people. There are 42 other districts, with populations varying from 100,000 to half a million.

It is natural that tribal loyalty should be very strong. The Baganda, the most educated and prosperous, fear that their development may be held back because other parts of the country are less advanced, though the experience of the last five years does not bear this out. Other tribes fear that they might be dominated in future by the Baganda.

Our task has been to ensure that neither of these fears is justified, and to give due weight to tribal loyalties and the development of tribal councils and at the same time to building up representative central institutions for the country as a whole.

It is vital that the central Government and legislature should be able in time to draw on itself a central loyalty to complement tribal and local loyalties. How are we to achieve this central loyalty, but by giving a very large share in the centre to Africans? Has the Legislative Council now consists of Africans, including elected representatives from all over the

country — indirectly elected at present though direct election is being discussed. And there are three African Ministers.

The strength of tribal loyalties as a separatist tendency should not be ignored. But there are also factors which will make for unity. Political parties are one factor, for they are likely to develop on a nationwide basis. Makerere graduates and those who have been on scholarships overseas can be expected to take a broad rather than a sectional view, and will steadily grow in numbers and influence.

The centre is likely increasingly to be the focus of the political parties and also of the many educated and thinking people who belong to a party but see in a strong and representative central legislature the best hope of leading the country forward.

Both these sorts of people are "nationalists", of course. Our whole policy makes it inevitable that there should be nationalist movements. Whatever view one takes of it, nationalism is probably the strongest force in African today.

Impatience and Exaggeration

Nationalism is often impatient and often speaks with exaggeration, and of course this gets published in the Press. I hold no brief whatsoever for wild statements and extremist attitudes, but the fact that these occur should not mislead us into thinking that nationalism is an impetuous thing in itself.

In Uganda there are extremist views, such as the slogan "Self-Government Now" used by one of the political parties. But there are large numbers of people more moderate, though less vocal — nonetheless nationalists and no less keen for self-government because they recognize the practical problems to be overcome before it is achieved.

Nationalism in the sense I mean is something without which you do not achieve self-government. It is the cement you need to build a country. One clearly cannot accept extremist views, but if we do not succeed in working with the nationalists — and this could be their fault as well as ours — we shall lose the advantage of something which can not only be a constructive force in the social and economic spheres but also an important unifying force politically.

In our developing relations with the people of an African territory there are bound to be frictions and misunderstandings. These can be overcome provided we achieve on both sides genuine friendship between individuals, a friendship on equal terms which can afford both frankness and tolerance. This is not a pious generalization; administration is conducted by individuals, and public opinion is a matter in the end of individuals too. I'm not merely talking about greater social contacts, but about the kind of friendship which comes from understanding rather than affinity.

Africans — nationalists and others — have their own deeply valued traditions, attitudes, and aspirations. We may be sure of this response, because the Africans of Uganda have a very great regard for Western, and indeed British, ideas and ideals, and — I can say this with certainty — they are anxious for the help of British people in achieving their own progress.

Thanks to Great Britain Egyptian Funds for the Sudan

H.M. GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM having consented to release "a reasonable amount" of Egyptian funds blocked in this country for the purpose, the Government of Egypt has agreed that Egyptian currency circulating in the Sudan, estimated at £25m., shall be redeemed. Egypt has authorized the Sudan to ask Britain to release £20m. of her block sterling balances and has undertaken to pay any balance by Egyptian Treasury bills and goods at the rate of £2m. annually.

Britain is understood to have informed the Sudan that she was ready to release £15m. The Sudan Government now asks for a further £5m. to be earmarked for release when all Egyptian notes in the Sudan have been collected.

The first Sudanese currency notes, which had been printed in the United Kingdom and the United States, were issued in Khartoum on Monday. They are in denominations of £10, £5, £1, 50 piastres, and 25 piastres.

*Being a considerably abbreviated report of a broadcast talk given in the Home Service of the B.B.C. last Sunday evening by Sir Andrew Cohen, lately Governor of Uganda. Brief editorial comment is made under matters of moment.

PERSONALIA

LORD DERBY has been re-elected president of the British Cotton Growing Association.

SIR ERNEST QUENHEIMER is due in London about the middle of May for a stay of approximately a month.

MRS JAMES KERR WATSON, Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda, has arrived in England on leave.

SIR STEPHEN and LADY KING-HALL have returned to London from their visit to South, Central, and East Africa.

DR. WALTER ADAMS, principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting Northern Rhodesia this week.

MR. E. ST. J. P. CATCHPOOL, vice-president of the Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales, visited Nairobi last week.

SIR JACK HOBBS, the well known cricketer, and LADY HOBBS, who have been visiting their sons in Southern Rhodesia, have just returned to London.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, installed the first mayor of Chimanga last Saturday, and also opened the offices of Banroff Management Board.

MR. SAM COHEN, chairman and managing director of O.K. Bazaars, Ltd., a group with interests in the Rhodesias, and MRS. COHEN have arrived in London.

GROUP CAPTAIN W. A. K. DALZELL, a director of Meikles Trust & Investment Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., and MRS. DALZELL have just arrived in this country from Rhodesia.

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed SIR KETH JOSEPH, M.P., to be his parliamentary private secretary.

SIR CHARLES CUMINGS has joined the boards of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., from which COLONEL SIR T. ELLIS ROBINSON has retired.

SIR RONALD PRAIN'S home at St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, was burgled last week and jewellery worth about £1,500 stolen, including LADY PRAIN'S engagement ring.

LADY MILLBOURN, wife of SIR ERIC MILLBOURN, Adviser on Shipping and Ports to the Ministry of Transport, returned last week by sea from her visit to Southern Africa.

SIR ANDREW STRACHAN has joined the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. SIR ALRED BEIT has resigned his directorship but accepted a seat on the advisory committee.

MR. A. A. LOUGH has relinquished the post of deputy chairman of Mitchells Cotts and Co., Ltd., but remains a director. MR. J. K. DICK has been appointed an additional managing director.

SIR PETER STUBBS BELL, one of the Chief Justices of Northern Rhodesia, is about to come on long leave. SIR JOHN GRIFFIN, a former Chief Justice in Uganda, recently arrived in Lusaka to act as C.J.

SIR WALTER SHEPHERD, chairman of the Turner & Newall group of companies, including Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., left Southampton last week in the CAPETOWN CASTLE for Rhodesia.

LORD HASTINGS, who has farmed in Southern Rhodesia for some years, arrived in Lusaka on Tuesday for a visit to Northern Rhodesia of two or three weeks. He will then go on to the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

MR. CYRIL HARRISON, commandant of the Mau Mau detention camp at Athi River, near Nairobi, was transferred last week by Kikuyu who had recently transferred from Mageta Island, Lake Victoria. His condition is not serious.

MR. SYDNEY GUY, chairman and managing director of Guy Motors, Ltd., who had been visiting Rhodesia and the Union, has arrived back in the PRETORIA CASTLE, together with COLONEL A. JERRETT, vice-chairman of the company.

SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WILLIAM POWLETT were among the 13 guests of the THE QUEEN and the DUKY OF EDINBURGH at a private dinner party at Buckingham Palace one evening last week.

BRIGADIER R. E. B. LONG, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of Central Africa Command, has visited the 1st Bn. the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Lusaka for discussions arising from the recent re-planning of military organizations in the territory. He also toured the Copperbelt.

MR. P. L. BROWN, a director of Nyasaland Railway Ltd. and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland, and MR. E. A. SHORT, secretary to the railway companies, will leave London Airport on Saturday to visit the Federation.

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS left the Seychelles at the weekend in a Greek tanker bound for Madagascar, where he will fly to Athens via Nairobi, breaking the journey to Kenya for a few days. MR. FRANCIS NOEL BAKER, Labour M.P. for Swindon, flew to Nairobi last week to await the Archbishop.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said when he proposed the toast of the United States Ambassador at the Pilgrims' Dinner in London last week that too little regard was paid in America to British Colonial Policy, which in recent years had brought complete independence to so many countries.

MR. A. R. STEELE, deputy manager and head of the passenger department of the Union-Castle Line's Southampton office, retired on Sunday after nearly 48 years' service. He is succeeded by MR. W. G. BRYDON until recently in the company's London passenger department.

MR. WALTER MARR has relinquished the chairmanship of James Finlay and Co., Ltd., and a number of its associated companies, but will remain a director. SIR JAMES JONES, deputy chairman for some years, has been elected chairman of the companies some of which are interested in tea growing in East Africa, and SIR JOHN MUIR deputy chairman.

AIR MARSHAL LORD BONDON, who at one time served in East Africa, and who for the past year or so has commanded the Second Tactical Air Force in Germany, is to become Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Air Force in July. Before going to Germany Lord Bandon was Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Training) and previously commander of No. 2 Group, Fighter Command.

MR. ANDREW MACTAGGART, chairman of Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., and Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and of the London board of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., is one of two nominees of the Electricity Authority appointed by the Minister of Labour to a board of arbitration which is to determine a difference between the Electrical Power Engineers' Association and the Central Electricity Authority.

VISCOUNT MALVERN and SIR CHARLES CUMINGS have been appointed directors of the British South Africa Company. The appointment of COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINSON, vice-president of the company, as principal representative in Southern Africa has been terminated, and he has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the board in London. SIR CHARLES CUMINGS is now the principal representative in Southern Africa.

Obituary

Mr. Duthie George Hess

MR. DUTHIE GEORGE HESS, whose death at the age of 59 in Kenya, East Africa, we announced last week went to Central Africa in 1929, as editor of the Nyasaland Times and held the post for 25 years. For most of that period he was also editor of the Beira News. The Nyasaland Publicity Bureau and the Nyasaland Aero Club owed their creation largely to his initiative.

Hess, who was born in Pretoria, came from a newspaper family, his father being editor of the Pretoria News and an uncle of the Johannesburg Critic. He was only 17 when war broke out in 1914, but he promptly joined the 5th South African Horse and in the next year transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, while serving with whom in France he was severely wounded. In the last war he undertook military intelligence duties, for which he was awarded the M.B.E. Mrs. Hess (nee Ada McMurtrie) received the same award for her services as director for Nyasaland of the British Red Cross. Their only son, Mr. Ian Hess, is a public relations consultant in Southern Rhodesia, and was previously a journalist in Northern Rhodesia.

Over a long period Duthie Hess knew as much about Nyasaland affairs as any man in the country, and he fought stoutly for what he considered its best interests. When it would have been much easier to keep silent, his paper often criticized the shortcomings of official and non-official leaders, not infrequently by the device of quoting prominently from editorial comment in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. He was the first editor in Africa to use a technique which many others have since followed.

A generous-minded man and a hard worker, Hess was under such constant pressure that he had little opportunity to develop his considerable gift for humorous writing. He had begun an autobiography, which, if ready for publication, should be one of the most informative volumes on Nyasaland during the past quarter of a century.

ALDERMAN LOUIS MILLER, a former Mayor of Umtali, has died there, aged 70. Born in New York, he served his apprenticeship on Rhodesia's Railways in Umtali. He was a member of the local council from 1922 to 1931, mayor in 1925, and made an alderman in 1949.

MRS. FERN DINDALL LUCAS has died in Ethiopia. She was the wife of Mr. Robert Holdsworth, Treasurer of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society.

CAPTAIN ERNEST CHRISTIAN KILSHOVEN has died in Bulawayo at the age of 83.

Helicopter as Air Cargo

NEW YORK FREIGHTER AIRCRAFT of the "African" cargo air service of Humber's Canadian Air Transport, Ltd., recently landed a helicopter at London Airport and discharged it in Nairobi 31 hours later. Within two days the helicopter was making despatch runs to Kisumu in Kenya, where it was flown to Ndolo, on Tuesday by another "African" freighter, then to a depot in Northern Rhodesia. It is equipped with a communications and geological survey works. The helicopter, which weighs 4 tons, is the first of its kind to be used in East and Central Africa.

Relief for U.K. Overseas Companies

Incentive to Investment and Export

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER in his Budget speech on Tuesday said, *inter alia*—

"The second major commitment which I announced was an undertaking to consider the taxation of U.K. companies that carry on business overseas.

"Such companies when they are established and managed in this country, have to pay tax on a very heavy basis on their profits earned abroad, subject to a second liability to the U.K. tax bill for similar taxes paid overseas. This position has been much criticized over many years on the ground that the U.K. concern trading in an overseas country where tax rates are lower than ours is at a disadvantage as compared with local concerns.

"It was fully reviewed by the Royal Commission under Lord Radcliffe's chairmanship which reported in 1955. The Commission put forward a novel idea for dealing with the problem which I propose in substance to adopt.

"The idea is that our law should recognize an entirely special tax treatment a class of Overseas Trade Corporations. Broadly speaking, these will be U.K. companies controlled and managed from this country but having all their actual trading operations abroad.

"Concerns that qualify as Overseas Trade Corporations will be exempted from income-tax and profits tax on their trading profits earned abroad.

"Of course when they pay dividends or other distributions to shareholders out of those trading profits those dividends will be liable to U.K. income tax and if they are received by a U.K. company to profits tax also. In appropriate cases there would, of course, be relief for taxes paid abroad."

The Chancellor said the companies to be covered by his proposals would include those wholly engaged overseas in mining, oil winning, agriculture, manufacture and other public utilities and distribution.

"I do not propose to include shipping," he said, "since I am proposing to deal with the industry in a different way. Nor do I propose the inclusion of financial activities such as banking and insurance, since I do not think these should properly be brought within the underlying conception of the proposal."

Selling Activities Overseas

"I must also give some precision to the proposed treatment of selling activities overseas. The Royal Commission specified that some Overseas Trade Corporations should be the exporting side of U.K. manufacturing businesses, which would obtain merchandise from the U.K. and send it overseas for sale there.

"We must, however, be careful that this new relief and the possible suggestion of an export subsidy about it and the legislation will make it clear that to qualify as Overseas Trade Corporations concerns dealing in U.K. goods must buy those goods 'free of board' at a U.K. port at the price appropriate to a transaction between independent persons. Thus only profits arising from that point onwards which can be seen to flow from selling activities outside this country will come within the exemption.

"These doubts are some concerns which already have all their trading operations outside this country and can qualify as Overseas Trade Corporations immediately. But there are also many mixed businesses with their operations partly here and partly overseas.

"To secure the benefit of my proposals such concerns will have to 'hive off' their overseas business into a separate company that will fulfil the conditions for qualification as an Overseas Trade Corporation.

Mr. The Chancellor said he believed the proposals to be a justifiable reform of the tax system and a legitimate step at companies that would send back their profits overseas in competition with those that operated under easier laws.

"Many of them operate in Commonwealth territories and in the Colonies," he pointed out. "Under the impetus of this reform they may well do so. As things stand at present a British company engaged in such overseas operations may be at a serious disadvantage compared with its competitors. We must seek to remove these disabilities."

"Moreover under the existing law any such British company is a somewhat tempting objective for take-over bids by foreign buyers, who can often take over upon a favourable tax position more favourable than would be open to the bidders."

"Although the removal of the tax will represent an initial loss to the benefit of payments, these proposals are a step towards more investment, free trade, and more exports."

"I am confident that this is a sound measure which will bring us increasing rewards in future years. The cost to the Revenue will not be negligible, of course, giving rise to specific duties but I estimate a cost at £2m this year and something over £35m per year thereafter."

Tribalism May Grow Stronger in East and Central Africa

Mr. Oliver Woods's Address to Royal African and Royal Empire Societies

THE GREATEST GIFT TO Africa which the United Kingdom could make to its Colonial territories would be a bipartisan Colonial policy. Mr. Oliver Woods, Colonial correspondent of *The Times*, said in London last week when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

In support of that view he mentioned that in his recently published autobiography Dr. Nkrumah, the African Prime Minister of Ghana, declared categorically that he would push his policy so fast because he feared that unless he did so when the socialists were in power in the United Kingdom he would not get independence, and that Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had now to move fast because of the risk that there might be another Labour Government in this country at an early date.

"Nobody who has seriously studied Colonial questions can doubt that a bipartisan Colonial policy would be the most valuable gift from the United Kingdom," Mr. Woods emphasized.

In the course of his address he said:

Colonial Era Coming to a Close

"The Colonial era is rapidly coming to a close in Africa and then there will be revealed frictions quite as violent as the present anti-Colonial theme. Much of the shoulder of West Africa is already independent, and the rest of it will probably be independent within five years. Of the Horn of Africa in the north-east, Egypt, the Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia are independent now. Somalia will be in three years, and that will leave only British and French Somaliland.

The process will be much slower in the centre, Kenya, Darizabar, the Belgian Congo, and Portuguese Africa because the Africans are very much more backward than those to the north and west, and because in these multi-racial societies there are demands from all parties for the Colonial Powers to stay as mediators, and in the case of Portugal because the Metropolitan Power never plans to withdraw. To a lesser extent that is true of Belgium.

"When I talk of the end of colonialism I do not mean of white settlement or white domination. I mean, consist of by a Metropolitan Power. In that sense colonialism died in the Union of South Africa 50 years ago. Now the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is pushing towards independence, and whatever may come from the impending visit to London of its Prime Minister, we are bound to revise the constitution in 1963.

Frictions Probable Between Muslims and Christian Peoples

"In the next 10 years great conflicts are inevitable in the peoples of Africa will occur by us. In the north of the 10th parallel, almost everybody is a Muhammadan, though not all the Arabs. In comparison with them are people living on the west coast and in the centre whom I will call the Christians. I think it extremely probable that there will be the conflict between these elements.

Already in the Southern Sudan the non-Muslims have revolted against the Islamic Government in Khartoum, which is the centre of the Christian mission schools, and teaching is to be given in Arabic.

Why has this happened? It is because of the independence from Ghana. Because the large African population, more than half of the whole do not know what they can do after their own interests against the coast politicians. The Muhammadans are the better organized, are fanatical and the traditional fighting people. The Christians are better

educated; have technical skill, but very little tradition of organization or administration. Many French officials, recalling that the great central mission was a vacuum where the Colonial Powers had been, believe that when they withdraw the southward trend will be resumed.

The Multi-Racial Societies

From Cape Town to Nairobi is an area of multi-racial societies. Europeans and Asians are settled among Bantu populations which are much more backward than the Negroes of West Africa. Here there are rich mineral deposits needing to be worked, not least because only by exploiting them can the necessary revenues be found for education and the other social services for Africans. Africans are not capable of working on these deposits and if the Europeans now in the territories withdrew somebody else would certainly come in to develop their resources. I consider the multi-racial set-up inevitable.

"In the Union of South Africa there is a classic revolutionary situation. Further north the United Kingdom Government has introduced a policy of co-operation, partnership and harmony between the races, a policy which is worked very sincerely by many of the people of all races living in the territories. We must not overlook the temptation to the new African States in the west of the continent to support their black brothers in the south. A very bad era of world conflicts will result, especially if exploited from outside.

"The South Africans in the middle are not a solid block. There are great variations and differences among them. The backwardness of the people is important when thinking of self-government; though there are patches—for instance, the Kikuyu—where within a generation ability rivalling that of the Negroes may be made evident.

"The power of the tribes is still very great, and tribal differences are as big as between European nations. I believe that the tribe will remain the really important unit as these countries become independent. In Ghana, for instance, opposition to the Government is that of the Ashanti tribe. In Kenya the Mau Mau revolt was tribal; nobody but the Kikuyu took much interest in it. In the next decade tribalism may become stronger, not weaker.

Russia's Glorious Opportunities

"These potential conflicts give Russia glorious opportunities for intervention. Communism does not interest Africans, but the fact will not affect the situation when Communism sets out to exploit quarrels.

"America is also taking an increasing interest in Africa. The dominant influence in Liberia is that of American business. I do not know why it should not be so elsewhere; in some places it would be well deserving.

"The Americans are enlarging their missions and expanding their information services because they regard Africa as part of the anti-Communist front. Some members of their missions are so busy with the anti-Colonial bog that they cannot see the situation as I see it, but others do. We must not forget that the American capacity for beneficence is very great.

"Another outside influence is that from India. Often the resident Indian communists in the multi-racial States differ from the Government of India and want only to be a hindrance to trade. Of course, there is a crusading spirit in India where many people feel that their task is to liberate Africa from the white man—because they are thinking in terms of the last decade. But sources of Communist in India are not always ill-meaning.

"Rough Cairo blames the Arabs and the Black Muhammadans, but I do not think its effect is very serious. Black Islam is critical of Russia, and often does not hold with the practices of Muhammadanism in Egypt.

"As colonialism recedes the rifts in Africa will become more and more obvious. I think there are three things that we ought to do.

"First we should concentrate much more thought on a new economic relationship between the developed and the underdeveloped countries. They need technical aid, external investment and help of every kind.

"Secondly, people in this country should not hit their friends in Africa. We are many people of all races are trying in the multi-racial societies to work towards harmony and sane decisions. Others, I think, pursue a hopeless and unproductive policy in the United Kingdom often hit their wrong friends.

"Thirdly, we must try to understand the educated African, who is often mixed up and his whip on his shoulder. It is not surprising if African mine-workers on the Copperbelt sometimes behave more foolishly than uneducated Europeans."

When removal of "colonialism in the middle of Africa would certainly lead to chaos, but it was unlikely to happen," Mr. Woods said a moment later.

In reply to a member of the audience he said that because States attaining independence might feel that there was a stigma in aid received from individual Governments, one of the matters requiring consideration was the role which the United Nations could play in providing technical aid and capital—though it had to be remembered that Nasser had already spoken of "collective colonialism" in that connection.

He was not sanguine that the idea of a pool of members of an Overseas Service to help the underdeveloped territories would be a better plan would be to second men from the Overseas Service, the strength of which might be increased appropriately for that purpose.

Mr. Arthur Gaitkell, who presided, had introduced Mr. Woods as a nephew of the late Sir Henry Birchough, at one time chairman of the Chartered Company, a great grandson of Sir Henry Taylor, who at one period was second in charge of the Colonial Office, and a stepson of J. L. Garvin, the noted former editor of *The Observer*.

H.M. Government and East Africa What Pace in Political Progress?

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION about African nationalism and African readiness for political responsibility were expressed by Mr. G. Beresford Craddock, M.P., and Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, M.P., in a discussion broadcast to East Africa by the B.C.

There ought to be no question of hastening the progress to African independence in East Africa simply because Ghana had been granted self-government. Mr. Craddock argued, giving as an example the fact that whereas the Baganda were enlightened, the inhabitants of the Eastern, Northern, and Western provinces of Uganda are very far behind them, to encourage the ideas of the African National Congress—a movement from Baganda—would therefore merely give the Baganda domination over the rest of Uganda. As to Kenya, the black African had no more claim to the country than the white African, and he believed that no East African territory would be fit for complete self-government for half a century.

Mr. Gordon Walker held that very large numbers of Africans would be fit for self-government in a much shorter time. "To go too slow," he said, "the matter must produce outbursts; to go too fast would cause collapse."

However, the risks of going too slow were greater than those of going too fast, and the right pace seemed to be a bit faster than that which white Africans wanted. Whereas he had favoured the Lyttelton Plan when it was introduced, he now thought that it was moving a little too slowly.

Roots of Kenya's Trouble

Mr. Craddock: "Are you going to say to the Africans who have just been elected to the Legislative Council and are refusing to accept any ministerial portfolio, 'We will go faster and give you all you ask'—and we destroy the Lyttelton Plan?"

Mr. Gordon Walker: "The roots of the trouble in Kenya is that you have communal electorates, which tend to divide race against race on both sides."

Mr. Craddock said that he now knew what the Lyttelton Plan's policy was in regard to the colonies. "Was it as outlined by Mr. Barbara Castle and Mr. Brockway?" he asked Mr. Walker. "All white Africans are scared stiff by the Labour Government's colonial policy, and all the Africans think that it will solve all their problems for them. Only the Party as a whole determines policy, not the majority or myself."

Mr. Craddock: "The social people are looked upon

as the mouthpiece of your Colonial policy, and I would like to see some sort of bi-partisan policy."

Mr. Gordon Walker: "I should have thought that we have under this broad matter of advance in Africa a bi-partisan policy. You carried forward the policy we started in the Gold Coast. In Kenya the Conservative Government started a new development which we strongly supported. I have seen difficulties over Cyprus and other things, but in the main over Africa I would have thought—whatever the back benches say on both sides—that the two Governments have really followed a continuous policy, and that seems to me good, and we will certainly carry that out."

"There may be a difference of tempo between what we do and what they do, but there certainly will not be a catastrophic change."

Mr. Craddock: "You are inclined to go too quickly. I think there should be a brake put on, and we should just go a bit more slowly in development than you are," Mr. Gordon Walker: "We want to go just as fast as we regard that as a bit faster than you."

Mr. Johnson in N. Rhodesia

UNDER THE HEADING "Unwelcome Guest," the diarist of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote a few days ago: "Mr. James Johnson, regarded as the shadow Colonial Under-Secretary on the Socialist side, has managed to turn himself into a thoroughly unwelcome guest in Northern Rhodesia. He told his Native audience in Kalahshi township that they were 'not fighting alone' and that 'people like myself in the House of Commons are watching over you.' Mr. Roy Welensky says he finds these remarks offensive. The Federation, he adds, is already paying the bill for the advancement of its Natives. Mr. Johnson was hoping to stay with Sir Roy. What would hardly have been a jolly visit is prevented as the Prime Minister is just leaving on a trip to South Africa and London."

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way]



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8. Rhodesian Franchise Commission

Comments on Proposals Submitted

BELOW ARE SUMMARIZED extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Franchise Commission, which was headed by Sir James H. D. Gubbins, and the Federation, Sir Robert Tredwell.

The extracts cover some of the Commission's comments on the various franchise proposals submitted by members and on voting systems in general. The next instalment will contain the Commission's own recommendation for a qualified common roll.

Group electing members for each constituency to be an African and the other a European

It is a possibility of the scheme that it would lead to racial conflicts, and it would be a pity to have to examine it in this light. It would seem to be full of danger.

It is based on the assumption that the two members for a constituency, European and African, would be elected by a group and would work together in harmony. There could be no guarantee that this would occur. They might easily belong to different political parties or for other reasons find it difficult to co-operate. In the House itself, questions involving a conflict of interest between the races, a division of racial bias would be not improbable, with the decision resting with one or two members who, possibly from unworthy motives, turned the scale. There are a number of other objections to the system, but these seem to us sufficient to render it unacceptable.

Group electing of candidates representing the various races.

An ingenious scheme was submitted to us which, it is claimed, would enable adult suffrage to be introduced at once whilst at the same time avoiding the attendant danger of the introduction of racial politics.

Under this scheme the Europeans would elect a number of members of Parliament of their own race and the Africans a number of theirs. But the hand cast for the membership of Parliament would be elected by a common roll, with adult franchise. The voters for this common roll would vote in large constituencies, each containing a fixed number of seats, specifically allotted to and filled by the racial groups. So there might be, say, three Europeans and one African to be elected by a constituency and the scheme is capable of being extended to include other racial representatives. The scheme then provides that, in the count, the European vote would be multiplied by a factor that would, in effect, make the European group vote equal to the African group vote.

The principle of the scheme, providing for the election of members by European alone and Africans alone is open to all the objections we have voiced to racial representation. But the idea of the large constituencies electing on a common roll, but on a suggested basis, is separable from the rest of the scheme and deserves closer consideration.

Having given it such consideration, however, we feel it is open to fatal objection from opposite angles. In the first place, we think that a system would be unworkable that placed very nearly half the voting strength in the crucial groups in the hands of backward and illiterate voters. Most of the Europeans and a certain number of the Africans could be relied upon to vote on a rational basis, but the remainder would introduce an element of uncertainty into the voting that might lead to chaos. On the other hand, the scheme is intended as a concession to the principle of adult franchise, a concession which becomes meaningless if each European is in effect given what is, in effect, something like 10 times the voting power of each African.

In other words, implicit in the scheme is the goal to reach European and African additional voting power based on his race. We think there are other far less controversial methods of securing the interests of the groups without giving disproportionate voting power to the individuals in that group. The scheme is, further, full of practical difficulties, particularly in relation to the delimitation of constituencies. One that covers in principle all the common schemes for the franchise, or for the franchise with representation in the House, submitted to us, but there were a number of collateral ideas suggested that could be incorporated in it. If not all, the above schemes, these are now considered.

The single transferable vote law, variants the preferential and the group vote.

This scheme is designed to vote the election of candidates by a minority vote, owing to the splitting of the vote between a number of candidates. In voting under this scheme a voter

marks the name of the candidate of his choice on a ballot paper. The ballot paper is then counted and added to the records of the election. This scheme could be used for subsequent choice.

It is in achieving the purpose for which it is suggested that its use be considered. The purpose for which it is that the voting is a little less simple than the ordinary marking of a cross, but any voter who has the capacity to vote should be able to record his order of preference without making a mistake. Voters should be allowed to register their preference in any way they want to do so.

Proportional representation.

This system is designed to ensure minority representation. Its main disadvantages are inherent in it, particularly in that the size of the constituencies has to be increased and a measure of uncertainty is introduced into the election results. We feel that it would tend to encourage an appeal to sections, which in this country would probably mean to racial sections, and to block voting along the same lines. For these reasons we cannot accept it.

Admission to the franchise by examination conducted for that purpose.

This suggestion was a feature of a number of the schemes submitted to us, sometimes as supplementary to other tests, sometimes as the primary qualification. We do not think it practicable. It is only necessary to attempt to work out the practical details to realize this, who is to be the examining body? What subjects would be tested? What fitness to vote? What standard should be demanded? In the end it would resolve itself into a decision by the examining body, for the time being, as to who should vote. This would scarcely be tolerable.

A board of seven or board of twelve to decide on the fitness to vote of an applicant for registration as a voter.

In one memorandum it was suggested that this should be a major feature of the qualification to vote. In several it was put forward as a resolution of the problem of the hard cases. Any system must involve, as a prime test we feel that selection by a board cannot possibly be accepted.

However independent the board may be, and whatever directions might be involved limiting its discretion, ultimately the right to vote would depend upon the opinion of the board. This places the hands of the board a power and a responsibility in relation to the rights of its fellow citizens that such fellow citizens would not wish to concede. There would always be an undercurrent of doubt and dissatisfaction as to the correctness of the board's decisions, which would have an unwholesome effect upon the body politic.

As a last resort and to limit the hard cases, the suggestion is less open to objection. In this context we give it more sympathetic consideration, but in the end concluded that we could not recommend it, even in this restricted form. We reached this conclusion partly because of the difficulties inherent in the proposal, but partly because we are satisfied that, if the proposals we recommend are adopted, the anomalies and hard cases will be reduced to such a low figure that the appointment of a special board to deal with them would not be justified.

Temporary qualifications.

We have considered the possibility of temporary qualifications which would admit a number of Africans who would be withdrawn when a sufficient number of Africans fulfilled the higher qualifications. We do not support this suggestion.

It would give colour to the impression, already current, that concessions are made only to be withdrawn. More important, we feel it is wrong to say to a group possessing certain qualifications "We admit you to the franchise; we shall allow you to exercise it for a period of years; and then, even if you have proved yourself sensible and responsible voters, the franchise will be withdrawn from all of your group not already on the roll, simply because an event has occurred which is unrelated to your fitness to vote."

Compulsory registration and compulsory voting.

These subjects, suggested by more than one witness, are entirely remote from the terms of the Commission's terms of reference. In our view, failure to register or to vote can only be regarded as evidence of lack of sense of responsibility as a citizen. We do not think that to fill up the rolls with the names of people so uninterested would be in any solution of the particular problems now before us. Rather the reverse; nor do we think that any object would be achieved by compelling voters to attend at polling booths where they might simply spoil their voting papers or vote still more perversely.

(To be continued)

Praise for Colonialism in Kenya But Politics Crystallized Racially

Sir STEPHEN KING-HALL, writing from Nairobi in his *New Statesman*, says that the European is politically and economically indispensable to Kenya, that if he is to be willing to continue the need to help Africans increase their role in the government of the country, then as part of the price of this educative process he must accept loss of efficiency but that he is entitled to be given security of person and property.

On political matters, with special reference to the first African election, Sir Stephen comments:

"Although some form of elected African representation in the legislative body had become inevitable, we think that the system adopted embodies a grave danger to the future of the country. In terms of practical politics, a self-governing African Kenya is an administrative absurdity unless the country were to be allowed to relapse into the chaos of primitive tribal warfare."

"The danger seems to lie in the fact that the present plan of a European electorate voting for European members, an Asian electorate for members of its own race, and an African electorate voting for Africans is a scheme which automatically crystallizes and canalizes politics along racial lines. In the new Legislative Council the European elected members will each represent a few thousand voters, while the Africans will represent hundreds of thousands."

"It seems certain that there will be an irresistible demand for an increase in African representation unless (which is unlikely) it can be shown that the bulk of the Africans are not interested in having elected representatives. Before very long the African members will begin to outnumber the Europeans (the same may happen in lesser degree with regard to the Asians), and the stage will be set for a racial political struggle. If one more election is fought on the basis of communal electoral rolls the issue will have reached the point of no return."

Common Roll Supported

"It seems therefore that it is absolutely essential that, in the elections after this one, some element of the common roll should be introduced in Kenya politics. As a transitional stage, it might be wise to retain communal representation, but to add to it a certain number of elected persons who would be in the Legislative Council by all communal votes. Constituencies could be devised in which there was a common roll and each elector had to vote for one European, one Asian, and one African."

The visitor writes in terms of high praise of the work done for the rehabilitation of the Kikuyu, and asks why the fascinating story has not been made the subject of a documentary film, which would provide telling evidence that "colonialism was doing its job, and a lot to be proud of in the Kikuyu country."

It visits the camps and prisons in which the tremendous work of re-educating the Kikuyu is being undertaken. He has been deeply impressed with the pains taken by the young men, trained in the past, and their strong sense of mission.

"Mau Mau was a very evil thing, and a far-reaching and intense attempt to do a complete evil by good. How far it is being successfully, the immediate results appear to be very satisfactory, in so much as only an infinitesimal proportion of the thousands who are either in the pipeline or have emerged from it and back in their own villages, or have to be put back into the same severe forms of discipline. But the general opinion of those on the job here, as well as Africans, is that one should not be sure until 10 years have elapsed that the psychological scars for the job of the Kikuyu has been won."

"Meanwhile the physical revolution in the life of the people has been spectacular. Before the rebellion, the Kikuyu did not live in a village but in a hut, and the land was not owned. During the rebellion a large number of the Kikuyu returned from Nairobi and other parts of the colony, and built up the Kikuyu reserves. Some people believe that this was the fuel to the flames; indeed, there is still a lot of talk from European farmers who

live in the danger area about the inept way in which the Nairobi authorities handled 'the emergency' from the technical point of view.

"There is a large number of villages containing from 100 to 500 huts. It has been a colossal task to collect more than millions of people and set them to work to build some 200,000 huts in about 800 days. There were also arrangements for more than 200,000 head of cattle, and at least as many sheep and goats. Of course, the cows could never be milked in a couple of years, and the sheep and goats were gradually converted to non-operation by a mixture of compulsive orders and persuasion. This tremendous revolution could not have been achieved had the whole tribe not been what in English terms one can best describe as under a kind of martial law."

Land Consolidation

"A young land consolidation officer said: 'Before the emergency the ownership of land in the reserve was incredibly complicated. Here is a typical case'—he opens a book—the chap owned 17 pieces of land and a total area of seven acres. Here are the names of each piece of land and the areas. The piece called 'Mumuna' was 17 feet long and 10 feet broad. What did he grow on it? Probably four banana trees."

"Some of these bits of land were as much as six, seven, or even eight miles apart. Think what they meant for the women who do the work! Well, we measure up all this chap's bits of land, and dozens of others in the section, and then we play a huge game of jigsaw puzzle. We probably select his largest bit of land and try to build round it an area totalling all seven acres, and then we give him a written title to it. Till now it has been only by oral tradition that anyone knew who owned what. The elders know. There isn't a square foot of land which is not owned by someone the old men know."

"Everyone has to give up bits and then gets bits added. It's a vast shuffling arrangement in which we have to take account not only of areas but of productivity so that no one is worse off after the land has been consolidated than he was when he owned perhaps 20 fragments. Anyone can appeal to committees of elders, and each case is thrashed out in tremendous detail."

"At first there was suspicion, but now they are very keen on it, and the brave hundreds of African elders on the job. We could never have sorted this out had it not been for the



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emergency. It is the policy to do all over the country, but the terrific job which can only be done with the good will and co-operation of the Africans. It is the same with all the network of terracing on the hillside to stop erosion. All that has been done has been part of the discipline to which the tribe has been subjected.

A district officer in the party remarked: "There is a political problem here. There is not the slightest doubt that as a result of the close administration which the Kikuyu have been subjected they have become what to the other tribes appear to be a more advanced people, and people like you who are a more advanced people at the moment, are saving themselves for the day when you will get the internal attention of the Government to do a Mau Mau."

An African agricultural officer (Reading degree) showed figures of what could be done with a consolidated holding of seven to 10 acres on this fantastically rich red volcanic soil which produces two crops a year. The significant answer was \$500 net cash profit.

Human Relations in Africa

Colonel van der Post on Capricorn

THE IS RUNNING AHEAD OF US, said Colonel Laurens van der Post when addressing a meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League in London last week.

Debating for Colonel David Stirling, founder and president of the Capricorn Africa Society, a movement in which the speaker declared himself in wholehearted sympathy, he stressed the urgency of solving the problems of human relations (a term he preferred to race relations) in Africa. He spoke of the astonishment of the Dutch, who had considered themselves the best of colonizers, when, in spite of the prosperity and stability which they had brought to Indonesia, the indigenous people wanted them to leave. The provision of good administration, communications, medical, agricultural, veterinary, and educational services and the rest had not proved enough.

In Africa Colonel van der Post found the same forces gathering, and unless the problems of human relations could be solved there would, he believed, be no place for Europeans in Africa. Paralysis of effort had prevented Europeans from making a gesture. It was at that point that he had joined Colonel Stirling, who had come to similar conclusions by a different road.

Gap Between Thinking and Doing

The solution must come from Africa, not from outside. It must be worked out by all the people concerned, and must measure up to world realities. He strongly supported the Capricorn Contract as a standard for which to fight. There was so tragic a gap between thinking and doing. So often the thinkers did not do, and the doers did not think. Without a movement firmly rooted in Africa and bringing hope to all its people there could be no survival for Europeans.

Mrs. Arthur Fawcus, chairman of the England Branch of the League, who recently returned from Kenya, spoke of the many meetings she had attended and the growth of multi-racialism in women's societies in East Africa, and particularly at the Congress of Women's Associations in East Africa.

The officers for 1957-58 are: president, Olive Lady Eden-Powell; chairman, Mrs. Fawcus; vice-chairman, Lady Attrincham, Lady Polsonby, and Lady Brooke-Graham; hon. secretary, Mrs. F. C. Shaw; hon. treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Ford. The other members of the committee are the Countess of Bedford, Mesdames Brooke-Anderson, Glenis Campbell, R. Cavendish, D. P. Usher, Grenfell Hicks, G. Schluter, and Miss M. Keyser.

Franchise Disagreement

THE EXPECTATION that agreement would be reached in regard to the Federal franchise before the Prime Minister left for his visits to the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom has been disappointed, the Government of Southern Rhodesia not being willing to accept the proposals of the Federal Government. Discussions between Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Garfield Todd are to be resumed after Sir Roy's return from London.

Changes at Rhodesia House

New Trade Commissioner and Immigration Adviser

MR. R. A. ELSTON, who has arrived in London to take up the post of Trade Commissioner on the staff of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been in Government service in Southern Rhodesia for 28 years, latterly as regional officer of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. William Harry Hammond, the new Immigration Adviser, was born in Bulawayo in 1910, educated in this country and at Milton School, Bulawayo, and St. George's, Salisbury, and joined the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service in 1929. His late father, Captain Harry Hammond, was chief superintendent of the C.I.D. in Bulawayo and chief immigration officer for Southern Rhodesia at the time of his retirement from the British South Africa Police in 1930.

Mr. Ralph Rushmere, who has been Federal Trade Commissioner in London for the past three years, and who will shortly return to Salisbury, was born in South Africa in 1908, joined the Rhodesian Civil Service in 1929, and was Acting Under-Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry at the time of his transfer from London.

Mr. R. A. Elston was welcomed last Thursday at a reception given for him by Mr. Rushmere, the High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Renfie, who had returned from the Federation only two days previously, and Mr. J. W. M. Fitt, who had been Acting High Commissioner during his absence, attended. Others present included:

Mr. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Mr. T. Barbour, Mr. J. Bevan, Mr. G. Bishop, Mr. D. Blackhurst, Mr. P. Blott, Mr. B. F. Boothby, Mr. F. Christie, Mrs. B. H. Cope, Mr. J. E. C. Coverdale, Mr. F. Cox, Mr. D. J. C. Crawley, Mr. B. R. Culson, Mr. H. E. Davies, Lt. Col. D. G. Dickson, Mr. R. T. Foulds, Mr. G. H. Fowler, Mr. D. Esied, Mr. B. Garnham, Mr. E. Glanville, Mr. G. F. Goff, Mr. R. Goodwin, Mr. A. N. R. Grant, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. W. H. Hammond, Mr. E. A. Hannah, Mr. G. A. D. Harrison, Mr. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. R. P. Hawkins, Mr. G. R. Hill, Mr. E. A. Hurnsby, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. D. W. S. Hunt.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. J. Kent, Col. J. Kiggell, Mr. P. J. Lane, Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Mr. G. R. Matland, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. C. A. G. McLagan, Mr. D. N. Miller, Mr. F. W. Miller, Wing-Commander J. Moss, Mr. P. K. Murray, Mr. M. C. Newman, Mr. S. J. Oliviver, Mr. G. R. B. Patterson, Mr. H. E. Penrose, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. J. Pollock, Lt.-Col. R. A. G. Prentice, Mr. K. Randall, Mr. H. F. Reed, Mr. G. L. Simmons, Mr. R. C. Smith, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. J. E. C. Snell, Mr. W. E. Hope Stotherton, Major H. E. P. Spearing, Mr. F. Sutton, Mr. P. M. Swift, Mr. R. Tadman, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. A. L. Thomson, Mr. R. Titley, Mr. T. M. Wakefield, Lt.-Col. W. H. D. Walker, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. M. J. Watt, Mr. H. White, Mr. G. A. White, Mr. O. Woods, and Mr. Wynn-Jones.

Three Rhodesian Films

THREE FILMS prepared by the Central African Film Unit were shown last week at Rhodesia House, London, this being the first of a series of such displays. A 10-minute film entitled "Border Landscapes" is intended to whet the appetite of the tourist, while a longer production will appeal chiefly to the intending immigrant. Both are in colour and achieve their object admirably. The third, a memorial to Lord Llewellyn, the first Governor-General of the Federation, consists of shots taken during his period of office, ending with the funeral. After seeing his visits to schools, hospitals, farms, and mines and his other activities in the Federation, one realized the truth of the commentator's remark that the formality which sometimes greeted the Governor-General on his arrival soon melted away before his sincerity, his intense human interest in all that he saw, and his genial personality.

Colonial Students in London Action of the Victoria League

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE has now issued a statement in reply to Lord Altrincham's protest at the colour bar at its Students Club in Leicester Square, Baywater, London.

After the war, says the statement, the council decided that it was their duty, in return for the donations and food parcels received from the autonomous Victoria Leagues overseas, to help the young men and women from those countries for whom there was no hostel in London. The money to establish the club was provided by notices from leagues in the "old dominions" and by private gifts, no donations for the purpose being received from territories administered by the Colonial Office.

When Lord Altrincham, then a member of the council, demanded a year ago that the club should be open to people of both sexes and of all races and religions, the council resolved after careful consideration, that the premises were not suitable for such a purpose.

"The council were, and still are, of the opinion that in such a club the sleeping quarters for men and those for women should be in separate wings, though both sexes would, of course, use the same dining rooms and day rooms. It is not possible to make such arrangements in the Students Club at Leicester Square.

Lord Altrincham was informed of the above and told that if he and his friends would care to raise the money to provide, equip, and endow a club on the above lines the Victoria League would be very glad indeed to run it.

"The council then had to decide whether or not the club should continue to be run as heretofore. In considering this they had in mind that the British Council hostels were for men and women of the territories administered by the Colonial Office. Similarly, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon run clubs for their own nationals.

"The council therefore decided to continue to run the club for students from the old dominions, especially as Victoria Leagues in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa had given such generous donations towards equipping the club.

Comments

London newspapers have continued to publish correspondence on the subject.

Mr. D. J. Gotch, deputy chairman of Toc H Central Marks Committee, wrote:—

"Our founder father, Tubby, Claxton, in 1920 conceived the idea of small teams of men living together in Toc-H houses called 'marks'. From the first it has been our policy deliberately to obtain a great variety of young men with a mixture of trades, professions, backgrounds, political outlook, race, and colour. They are pledged to settle their neighbours and help to bridge the gaps which separate man from man.

"During the past 36 years we have been able to open 25 marks serving the great cities of our country. Economic pressure has reduced that number to 20 at present. In each of these marks, particularly in recent years, we have had a fair proportion of men from overseas living alongside men drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom, to the great advantage of each and all. The friendships which small teams of this kind inevitably foster have led to a brotherly understanding of one another's problems and a growth in mutual respect.

"There is no white man in Toc-H marks from whatever country he may have come who does not welcome a coloured man as one of his room mates when occasions arise. Similarly there is no coloured man who does not feel himself to be a natural part of the Toc-H mark family from the moment of his arrival. Consequently troubles and all but minor difficulties have been avoided.

Mr. T. M. M. Penny, however, was of the opinion that "those who run hostels for the young should feel themselves in loco parentis, and while welcoming all races to participate in ordinary social functions together, should for the sake of distant parents draw the line at continuing to subsidize what is going together in a hostel entails. Small funds are available for the establishment of a hostels on the lines of that run by London House, this parent is quite right to limit the use of the existing hostel to the Victoria League to those who contribute towards its upkeep."

Large-Scale Developments at Lobito Two New Deep-Water Berths

TWO NEW DEEP-WATER BERTHS for ocean-going shipping at the port of Lobito in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, were formally opened by the Governor-General of Angola on Saturday. This great extension of over 800 feet in length of the port wharf, which is equipped with four additional cranes, including one of 10 tons. Future plans include a mechanized mineral quay with a daily loading capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 tons. This is being built by the British company, Messrs. Owen & Co. Ltd., and is due for completion in December, 1959.

In 1950 Swedish experts were asked by the Portuguese Government to advise them on the long-term development of the port. As a result, an additional quay for coastal vessels was completed in 1955, and more recently provision for the handling of grain have been provided. The two new deep-water berths bring the accommodation available alongside the main port quays to eight ocean-going vessels. Depths alongside deep-water berths are 32 to 35 feet.

One of the new berths is intended for a bulk fuel storage depot which was brought into use on February 5 last. On that date the tanker PURFING STONES was the first ship to discharge fuel by using the new pipeline.

Lobito, considered the finest natural harbour on the West Coast of Africa, is linked with the Belgian Congo and Rhodesia Railway systems by the 838-mile-long Benguela Railway. The importance of this outlet to the West, with its natural advantages of distance, speed, and subsequent economy, grows in importance with the rapidly increasing economic development of Central Africa.

An Easter week study course on problems of modern Africa is to be held at Makerere College, Kampala, for men and women of all races. The course, from April 22 to 29, will be split into seven groups, each studying a separate subject.



Darling —
do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

No Connexion with Political Federation

East Africa High Commission

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION has nothing whatever to do with political federation of the three territories, Sir Bruce Hutt, its Administrator, said last week in Kampala, Uganda, when the estimates for 1957-58 were considered by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

Through the debate, he said, had run a strong thread of fear that the present organization of the High Commission was the first step towards federation of the East African territories, and one member had asked for an assurance that that was not so. The Secretary of State had often made it clear that federation was not intended, and he could do no more than repeat that assurance.

The High Commission economic and research services common to Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda far more economically than individual territories could run their own services. The High Commission had nothing whatever to do with politics, though at that meeting he had heard more talk on the political theme than he had heard in his three years as Administrator.

"We do not talk politics in this Assembly", Sir Bruce Hutt said. "That is why we are sometimes called a dull lot, with no headlines for the Press."

The increasing cost of research services was a natural process, and H.M. Government had been extremely generous in helping the territories to start such services. They had had capital grants of 100% for laboratories and buildings scattered all over East Africa, and half, if not more, of recurrent expenditure. Having primed the pump, Britain now expected the territories to take over responsibility for those services.

He hoped before the end of the year to have discussions in the United Kingdom on the aid from Britain after 1958. The East African Governments had accepted the British "tapering" proposals for Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. He hoped that H.M. Government would continue basic contributions, and not expect East Africa to bear the whole of the recurrent costs of research services.

Tapering Grants

Members, some of them in maiden speeches — the Assembly has 10 more, following enlargement to 33 members — expressed concern at the "tapering grants", which have the effect in the next financial year of reducing the U.K. contribution to High Commission research by over £8,000. Others stressed the need for the High Commission to make its activities better known to the people of East Africa.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, said that the Assembly's increased African membership from Uganda was in harmony with the composition of the Protectorates own Legislative Council. Its welcome increase in membership was designed to keep the Central Legislative Assembly in step with the progress and development of the territories legislatures.

The Central Assembly was the "forum for discussion on the operation of the common services". Through the Assembly the High Commission services could keep in touch with informed public opinion and profit from the wisdom and experience of members gathered from the wide field of East Africa.

He thought it essential that the public should see more of the work being carried out on their behalf by the High Commission services, and that they should see what they were getting for their money.

Many of the research services were not only of East African importance but of world-wide significance. By supporting them the Assembly was enabling East Africa to participate with the United Kingdom in joint enterprises which aimed at raising the living standards of all people in East Africa. To spend money on research was a most important way of ensuring a satisfactory place in the increasingly competitive world of tomorrow.

Mr. E. A. Vasey (Kenya) pointed out that East Africa had an ever-expanding economy, for which they should be thankful, and that if it ceased to expand the standard of living would suffer. No territory could impose something on another territory against its wish. Eighteen million people would benefit if they could take the economic and human level of the countries to which it should be.

The draft estimates were referred to the Estimates Committee. The 24 High Commission services were to cost £4,718,753 or £232,000 less than last year.

Criticisms of Over-Spending

When Mr. J. T. Simpson, Opposition member, a motion regretting the lack of financial control over the High Commission's non-self-contained services, he said that six departments had overspent by more than £100,000 in all.

"There has been substantial lack of control, and not in isolated cases," said Mr. Simpson. "It might be said that this would justify a motion of no confidence, but I have taken the other course of asking the Assembly to record its regret at over-spending, and I hope it will do so, necessary in future to take a more serious step. He did not suggest wasteful spending and was concerned only with proper administration and control of money voted for High Commission services.

After Sir Alfred Vincent, who is chairman of the Assembly's three public accounts committees, had said that over-spending put its committees to a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and that wherever over-spending occurred a head of department had to give a full explanation, and an auditor assisted the committees in their decisions — "the wobbles is not being pulled over our eyes", Sir Alfred said — three members asked Mr. Simpson to withdraw his motion.

Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster-General, and Mr. J. C. Newbold, Legal Secretary, described the motion as "thoroughly bad". Mr. Newbold said that unauthorized expenditure might have occurred, but that financial control exercised by the Assembly through the public accounts committees had picked it up, proving there was very careful control.

The motion was defeated.

University College of E.A.

The Assembly agreed that Makerere College, Kampala, should be renamed the University College of East Africa. Mr. R. E. German, vice-chairman of the college council, said that there were well over 600 students now in residence, that the annual budget of the college was between £300,000 and £400,000, and that additional buildings costing £1m. were planned between now and 1961.

Amendment to the fisheries regulations was approved to permit the use of nets of any size off the Tanganyika and Uganda shores of Lake Victoria, where it has been illegal to use a net with a mesh of more than three but less than five inches.

Sir Bruce Hutt said that the Tanganyika and Uganda Governments had asked for the abolition of that prohibition, but that the intensive fishing industry in the Mavondo Gulf made restriction of net-size still necessary in those waters. Abolition of the restriction elsewhere would enable the Fisheries Service to exercise more effective control over the limited area in which it was to be retained. The job of that service was not to be done by police but to develop the fisheries and gain the confidence and co-operation of fishermen.

Membership of the three public accounts committees has been increased. That dealing with the non-self-contained services consists of Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Mr. N. F. Harris, Mr. A. A. Karimjee, Chief H. M. Lugusha, Sir A. Maini, Mr. David Mawasa, Mr. Antonio Opwa, and Sir Charles Phillips. That dealing with East African Railways and Harbours Administration is composed of Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Captain J. Bennett, Mr. F. J. Khamisi, Mr. J. W. Lwanga, Mr. B. Pandya, and Sir Charles Phillips. The public accounts committee for the East Africa Posts and Telecommunications Administration is composed of Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Mr. M. K. Barorah, Mr. N. F. Harris, Mr. Y. K. Mulondo, Mr. R. B. Pandya, and Mr. C. K. Patel.

Reply to Kenya African M.L.C.s

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, has informed the eight recently-elected members of the Legislative Council, who had declared that they did not take part in the multi-racial Government of the country, that it will nevertheless continue. The letter added that the Government will always be prepared to discuss proposals for constitutional changes, which, however, must depend on acceptance by all the racial groups in the Legislature, in accordance with the existing understanding. Last October the number of the African members was raised from four to six and, by agreement with the other racial groups, it was again increased to eight early this year. The African members now want their total membership to become 23.

Half-Century of Sisal Growing in Kenya Industry Indulged, Says Sir E. Hitchcock

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, has been arguing to the Kenya sisal industry on its 50th birthday. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"A pioneer in the cause of East African sisal was Mr. Neville Chamberlain, one of the great volumes Sir wrote. Chamberlain was the only one who was able to get on human conversational terms with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when the latter referred movingly to his life as a sisal planter in the Bahamas in his early twenties. He was an agrarian, most of the factors that we knew so well in East Africa—weather, sun, soils, drought, malaria, pests, Natives who prefer leisure to economic incentives, and even the administration."

"In a description of Chamberlain's sisal experiences in Professor Keith Fernley's 'Life of Neville Chamberlain', I have been over the area in the desolate island of Andros, five hours' journey across the gale-swept channel from Nassau Providence Island, in the Bahamas, where he attempted, over five long and disheartening years, to establish a sisal plantation. The family expended over £50,000 on the project, and it utterly failed, and some years later it was all sold for £500."

"When in his official capacity Mr. Chamberlain later visited Kenya, the first thing he asked to see was a sisal estate. He went back to London, and as soon as he could he was responsible for introducing the 10% Imperial preference for sisal."

Private Enterprise

"The main factors responsible for the economic development of East Africa over the past half-century are examined in the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa. It places small importance on Government planning and development schemes, and even says that the use in this connexion of the high-sounding term 'development' is unnecessary and essentially misleading. It goes on to state that the most important economic expansion of East Africa occurred independently of these plans, and owes nothing to them."

"The real economic expansion of Kenya, as of East Africa, depended in the past, and still essentially depends, on private enterprise, on pioneers of the type of Rutherford and Swift. We stand on their shoulders, and the present anniversary is an opportunity to acknowledge our debt."

"These pioneers had guts and indomitable enthusiasm. They started out on uncharted seas, and gained their experience and built up their achievements on slender resources under difficult and insecure conditions, with the maximum of resilience and hard work, and undaunted perseverance. They built up on small and sound foundations, and experimented as they went. Their capital expansion depended very largely on the success of their revenue account, and when necessary they tightened their belts."

"Today, owing to a basis of taxation assessment which is too high, that is increasingly less possible. Resources earned by private enterprise are now unduly diverted to maintain increasing establishments of local and central Government officials. This is the past taxation in East Africa had been on the present scale, the sisal industries of Kenya and Tanganyika would simply not have been built up."

"The Royal Commission wrote: 'Public expenditure on development should be concentrated on objects likely to yield immediate and reasonably certain results in the form of increased income, so that there will be a larger surplus to devote to improvements which take a longer time to mature. They should impose no new burden on the public finances of the territories. The public expenditure of the territories should be closely geared to their respective national income.'"

"There is a serious gap still to be filled in terms of income from export, to adjust the very serious adverse external trade balance of East Africa, especially Kenya. It would be a practical advance to the pioneers of our territories in the light of this scheme, if the adjusted or net and defined with more effectiveness the targets involved in public and private endeavours of today, and what we really mean by the development of the territory."

"It has been estimated that Kenya's external trade for the first nine months of 1956, the latest returns available, imports totalled over £70m, and exports of that ended up in consumption in Kenya."

Exports were just over £21m, towards which the sisal industry has over the years more than contributed its share. Our present public expenditure geared to this economy? The work of our pioneers should make us think."

"The achievements of Kenya in sisal since these early days has been remarkable, especially in conditions of the High and Low. The bulk of the output is produced under very difficult sisal strip on the coast. But over the 50 years Kenya has exported sisal of a total £1.5 value for approximately £50m, amounting to about 300,000 tons, with sisal leaf, the cutting of 27m tons of leaf. These figures give an impressive impression to the achievement of the sisal industry. It is interesting to compare the presentable Tanganyika figures of \$20m, 3,350,000 tons, and 100,000 leaf."

"In major matters of policy and in such fields as agriculture there has been continuous and effective co-operation between the two industries. Tanganyika supplied the sisal planting material and here there has been a growing economic interest between growers in Kenya and Tanganyika. In fact, in recent years, there has been some invasion by Tanganyika growers into Kenya, with nothing, I hope, but beneficial results to both. Our conditions are dissimilar but our problems are essentially the same. The Tanganyika growers wish well to the future of the Kenya industry, and salute it on the 50th anniversary."

Sudan-Uganda Border Troubles

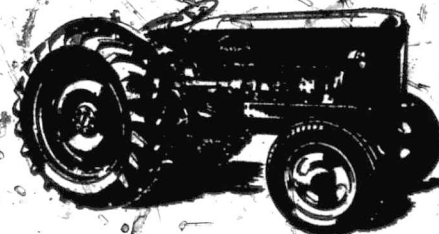
SAYED ALI ABDEL RAHMAN, Sudanese Minister of the Interior, and the Governor of the Equatoria Province of the Sudan spent last week in Uganda to discuss Sudan-Uganda border questions. It now appears that the attack (reported in our last issue) in which five Sudanese were killed was made within Uganda territory by some of the Sudanese mutineers who are still at large. About 100 former members of the Equatoria Corps who took to the bush after the disturbances in August, 1955, have neither surrendered nor been arrested, and some may be living in northern Uganda. Uganda army and police have been co-operating with the Sudanese authorities.

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News Items Brief

Part of the coffee gum at Kaituma has collapsed owing to the unprecedented flood at the Zambezi Valley.

A new four-story passenger lift in Kampala, the commercial capital of Uganda, will cost about £200,000.

New orders to be built for the Mukoma of Manyoro, by a colonial club in Kenya.

Over 28 hours in Lusaka for African civil servants.

Entertainment allowance of the Speaker of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council is to be doubled, to £300.

The state Department of U.S.A. is to have a special African Affairs section headed by the Assistant Secretary of State.

Kenya politicians and very few newspapers in Kampala describing Mr. Lechoy's visit as the Lukito petition (a letter in 1954 in respect of the petition).

Over 400 immigrants went to the Federation in the first two months of this year. The January total of nearly 2,400 was the second highest monthly immigration figure ever recorded.

The East Africa Literature Bureau has begun publication of a magazine on scholarship called "Africa". It is edited by Mrs. E. B. Robinson wife of the Durrani Salami representative of the bureau.

The East Africa High Commission services are estimated to cost £2,737,750 in the coming year. Kenya will contribute £1,260,720, Tanganyika £1,049,442, Uganda £823,975, H.M. Government £400, United Kingdom £766,991, and Zanzibar £37,110.

The total national product of the Federation rose from £1,490m. in 1950 to nearly £350m. last year. Making that announcement last week, Mr. R. M. Taylor, Secretary to the Treasury of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said that the annual rate of growth of its national product in recent years had been the highest in the world.

The general census of Africans in Tanganyika, which will start on August 19, and cover information on numbers, sex, tribe, and age groups only, will be followed by a sample census of about 5% of the population to ascertain the characteristics of the people, essentially to obtain material for working out fertility rates, so that the variation in the population's future numbers can be predicted more accurately than by straight comparison between the 1948 and 1957 totals.

Unilever Ltd., and Unilever N.V.

UNILEVER LTD., AND UNILEVER N.V. after providing £51,872,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £46,909,000 in 1956, compared with £41,143,000 in the previous year. Consolidated net profit was £47,183,000 (£45,118,000). Ordinary dividends (11.2% for Unilever Ltd. and 15.1% for N.V.), less tax, require £84m., leaving a carry-forward of £35,279,000, against £34,079,000.

The capital employed in the two companies respectively is £276,240,000 and £193,725,000, of which £170,011,000 and £116,528,000 represent ordinary shareholdings, £56,290,000 and £20,289,000 preferential capital, and £24,257,000 and £22,180,000 loan capital. Fixed assets appear at £274,455,000 and £192,529,000, and net current assets at £165,269,000 and £90,246,000, including £17,766,000 and £24,844,000 in cash.

The report states that the tonnage of produce shipped in East Africa was larger than in 1955 and that trading results improved, but the group's business in agricultural equipment and machinery does not yet show the expansion which has been planned.

The directors of Unilever Ltd. are Lord Heyworth (chairman), Messrs G. J. Cole and P. J. Langel (vice chairmen), M. G. de Baux, C. Baxter, J. P. van den Bergh, S. J. Van Den Bergh, A. F. W. Blaauw, W. D. Bonham, Carter, J. H. Conna, W. A. Faulk, H. Harig, J. L. Heworth, R. E. Huffam, R. G. Ingham, G. D. A. Klijnstra, A. M. Knowl, J. F. Van Moerel, D. S. Morrell, E. C. O'Brien, R. H. Siddons, A. E. J. Simon Thimpe, A. H. Smith, and G. S. Woodroffe. Vincent J. Leithman is advisory director, and the secretary is Mr. P. J. Macrory.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on April 25.

Planning Rhodesia's Tobacco Crop Britain Should State Requirements

ROBERT WATSON, Mr. DEREK WALKER SMITH, Minister of Finance, the Board of Trade, had not stated a definite quantity of tobacco that United Kingdom manufacturers would buy in future and the grades required in terms of Rhodesian classification have not been expressed by Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association.

In Rhodesia, he pointed out, one does not know the type of tobacco wanted unless it has an assurance that it would be bought. All the comment in the House of Commons had been based on last year's crop, which contained a large percentage of sub-standard tobacco. This year's crop was much improved and he felt that all the British manufacturers will not be able to buy the quantity that they have agreed to take this year, 83m. lb., of standard U.K. grade, said Mr. Campbell.

On the question of selling an all-Rhodesian grade in the United Kingdom, he said in the debate on British tobacco last week, Mr. Campbell said that his officials had been traditionally taken American tobacco. He felt that rather than introduce an all-Rhodesian grade into the country of least of the standard British grade, it should be introduced gradually until the time when the tobacco we produce here is identical in aroma and flavour with that of American tobacco.

Marked improvement in those directions had been made in the last five years through research and better farming methods.

From Nothing to £10m. in Eight Years

MIR ELEANOR GARFIELD Todd, Southern Rhodesia, Prime Minister, said when he opened the new building of the Central Africa Building Society in Salisbury that the money was being invested in housing in 1948, and that to his surprise he found that it was mainly because of inadequate legislation for building societies. When that lack was remedied in 1952 it resulted in an investment of £10m., which had now risen to more than £20m. Building societies encouraged thrift and the ideal of home ownership, which in turn led to a sound, stable community in a sound country. The latest available figures of earnings in the Colony totalled £725m. Savings amounted to roughly £10m., or about 8%. Eight years ago the society had started with only two small offices. Now its assets exceeded £10m.

Tobacco Sales

IN THE WEEK ended Thursday last just over 4m. lb. of flue-cured tobacco were sold at auction in Salisbury for £659,464, equivalent to 39.08d. per lb. That brought sales to date to 14,143,643 lb., the amount paid to £2,281,002, and the average to 38.70d. The cured leaf is averaging 21.7d.

Grindlays Bank Report

GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD., which has four branches in Southern Rhodesia and two in Northern Rhodesia, earned a net profit of £97,541 in the calendar year 1956, against £34,757 in the previous year. Contingencies, provisions, fees, and dividends totalling £2,150,000, less a surplus of £14,300, leaving a carry-forward of £2,064,000, against £29,898,000 in 1955. The issued capital is £30,000 in £5 shares, and the reserve fund stands at £3,000,000 and current liabilities at £25,731,858. Fixed assets are valued at £1,737,708, and current assets at £26,364,214, including £1,737,708 in cash.

The directors are Lord Golgrain (chairman), Field Marshal Sir Charles Auchinleck, and Messrs. A. R. K. Allen, T. E. Grant, and E. H. Owen.

Mr. Jamson Diamonds Ltd., at Myadui, is the single enterprise anyone has built in Tanganyika. Edward Taming, Governor of the

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Of Commercial Concern

Lord Chandos said last week when addressing the annual meeting of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd.: "The huge power development of the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi is probably the forerunner of many other schemes designed to harness the power of these great rivers to the uses of man. For the Kariba scheme Metropolitan Engineers will supply the five generators each with a capacity of 100,000 k.w., while the S.A. company are manufacturing 130 sets of oil circuit breakers. The two orders total approximately £4m."

Assam Consolidated Tea Estates, Ltd., have acquired all the shares of Heath Estates, Ltd., and Peet Estates, Ltd., two private companies in Kenya owning coffee plantations in North Lumbwa and the Solai Valley respectively. They will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of a new East African company to be called Associated Coffee Estates, Ltd., in which the Assam company will have a 75% interest and Mr. Heath the balance. He will continue to manage both estates.

At last week's auctions in London 12,568 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 0.49d. per lb., compared with 4,258 packages averaging 3s. 3.44d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 8.1d. for consignments from Kenya and Uganda. Total sales for the year to date were 61,553 packages averaging 4s. 0.73d., against 66,117 packages averaging 3s. 1.92d. in the corresponding period of last year.

European employers of African labour in Salisbury and Bulawayo who do not accommodate their employees at their place of work are likely to be called upon to pay a levy of 1s. per head per month towards the cost of bus fares. The Government would also subsidize some of the routes served.

Salisbury is to have a green belt: a "rural scheme area" is planned to stem the city's "sprawl." Subdivision of land in the area for non-agricultural uses will be permissible only in exceptional circumstances.

The Empire's raw cotton output last year totalled 1,275,000 bales, 50,000 bales above the previous record. For the past three years production has averaged 1.1m. bales.

Kenya will spend £372,000 on the development of African farming under the Sturmerston Plan in the next three years.

Bylthe, Greene, Jourdain and Co., Ltd., have paid a second interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares.

The first tobacco auction in Nyasaland this season will be held in Harare on April 25.

Spinal Outputs for March

The Consolidated Spinal System of East Africa, Ltd.—560 tons of fibre, against 470 tons in the same month last year, making a total for the year of 6,857 (3,012) tons.

Dona Plantations, Ltd.—65 tons of fibre, making 176 tons for three months, compared with 162 tons in the same period last year.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,426 tons of fibre, compared with 1,375 tons in March, 1956.

Expedition to Kilimanjaro

A SECOND EXPEDITION TO KILIMANJARO, from June to October this year, has been planned by Sheffield University's Department of Geology, which in 1953 collaborated with the Tanganyika Survey Department in work on the mountain. A party of six, again under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Wilcockson, will include Professor L. R. Moore. It is hoped to complete a geological map of the entire mountain, including the lower flanks, and to make a special study of the glaciers. The cost of the expedition will be borne by the Royal Society, the International Geophysical Year National Committee, and the University of Sheffield.

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ENGLAND

British Central Africa Co. Ltd.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA Co. Ltd. after providing £45,790 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £20,245 in the year ended September 30, compared with £28,697 in the previous year. Dividend is being 15% require £25,789, leaving a carry-forward of £1,454 against £11,454 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £299,000 in shares of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £54,863, revenue reserves at £188,661, reserve for future taxation at £23,000, and current liabilities at £239,356. Fixed assets are valued at £427,992, subsidiary company at £13,594, and current assets at £363,474, including £40,094 in cash.

The output of the principal crops for the year comprised 1,124,851 lb. of tobacco, 3,223 tons of soya beans, 1,374,703 lb. of cotton, and 2,114,031 lb. of maize.

The directors are Messrs. D. C. Brook (chairman), Vivian L. Gary (deputy chairman), and G. S. Napier Ford, and Sir John Huggins.

The 33rd annual general meeting will be held in London on May 1.

Labour Unrest on Copperbelt

REPEATED STRIKES by Europeans employed by the mining companies in Northern Rhodesia are attributed to reduced bonus payments as a result of the lower price of copper. Unions' demands refer to a general unrest sweeping the Copperbelt.

The Mutulira mine was brought to a standstill last week by a strike of some 900 European daily-paid employees, who ceased work when four technicians refused to continue working unless they were paid extra danger money. Except those engaged in the maintenance and essential services, all the European daily-paid employees went on strike for a week. A mass meeting then agreed to nominate a committee to resume work on Saturday.

Almost simultaneously with that decision miners at Chibulama walked out of the mine concentrator plant because a manager had been given a job which they declared a trial work.

On Sunday rock-breakers at the Kansashi open-pit mine walked out. Later the men resumed work at Gumbani and Kansashi.

MINING

Encouraging Uranium Prospectors

THE UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY has offered to buy chemical concentrates containing 500 tons of uranium oxide annually from the Federation, according to a statement issued by the Department of the Federal Prime Minister. The authority has also offered to buy annually uranium ores containing 100 tons of uranium oxide from small producers. The offer is valid for seven years, the price reflecting world conditions at the time and the current prices for uranium.

The authority has also offered free geological and technical assistance to the Federation in the search for uranium. It is prepared to sponsor its own prospecting operations. The Federal and territorial Governments have welcomed the authority's proposals and agreed that it shall have a first option on supplies of export uranium.

Mr. K. O. Branscombe, head of the authority's Salisbury office, has said that the Federation would in the future be able to meet the offer to buy 500 tons of uranium oxide annually. When that stage of production was reached the Federation, while not equalling Canadian, South African, or American output, would be making a very important contribution. At the moment there was no likelihood of the Federation being able to take full advantage of the authority's offer.

The Federation's only uranium plant is at Mindola, near Kitwe. Production figures are not yet available. It takes from three to five years to bring a large uranium mine to production, and from six to nine months for a smaller unit.

Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Northern Rhodesia's Member for Mines and Works, said recently that other uranium deposits of that territory were being investigated and that it was conjectured whether they would prove payable propositions.

Progress Reports for March

Coronation Syndicate. — Working profit of £5,024 earned at the Argarus mine from crushing 5,377 tons of ore for 1,588 oz. gold. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were £13,552, 4,130 tons, and 1,692 oz.; and for the Zebekwe mine £615, 11,160 tons of sands treated, and 250 oz.

Falcon. — 15,700 tons of ore were treated at the Falny mine for 2,752 oz. gold and a working profit of £7,250. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 1,807 tons, 872 oz., and £2,162, and for the Bay Horse mine 1,490 tons, 876 oz., and £537.

Kentan. — 2,400 oz. gold were recovered from milling 16,000 tons of ore at the Gaita mine. The operating loss was £12,235.

Marzoc Consolidated. — 864 oz. gold were recovered from milling 2,829 tons of ore, and a working profit of £2,564.

Can and Motoc. — 23,500 tons of ore were treated for 8,227 oz. gold and a working profit of £36,375.

For March Quarter

Rhodesia Broken Hill. — 3,300 long tons of lead and 4,900 tons of zinc were produced in the March quarter, compared with 3,550 and 7,475 tons respectively in the December quarter.

Mineral Production

Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia in January were worth approximately £9,578m., or £2m. less than in the corresponding month of last year. Bitter copper at 17,903 tons was worth £2,972,136, and electrolytic copper at 21,386 tons £5,707,500. Also produced were 3,527 cwt. of cobalt (£385,890) and 1,200 tons of lead (£139,500).

Mining Dividend

TANZANIVIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., have doubled their interim dividend to 30%. Last year there was a final dividend of 75%, making 90% for the year. The increase in the interim dividend is made in order to reduce the disparity between interim and final payments.

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Company Report

The Uganda Company, Limited

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. JOHN F. ECCLES

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 4 in London. Mr. J. F. ECCLES, O.B.E., A.C., the chairman, presiding. The following is an extract from his circulated statement.

From the consolidated profit and loss account it will be seen that in comparison with the figure for the previous year, of £348,492, which was a record in the history of the company, the net profit for the year is £252,931 after providing rather greater amounts for depreciation and debenture interest.

You will, of course, recall that in the chairman's statement last year and in the circular to shareholders dated 12.12.1956, your board carefully explained that the profits in the previous year were exceptionally high for a number of special reasons, and it was not expected that the profit for 1956 could reach the same peak figure. A recession in profit was therefore expected, although the actual extent of the reduction is a little greater than was considered probable in March because of new developments arising from the credit squeeze, which particularly affected Uganda during the period from April to August 1956.

Dividend of 16%

In October, 1956, an interim dividend of 6% (less tax) was paid and details have since been published of the final dividend of 10%, the tax which is proposed by your board for payment in April, 1957, making a total proposed dividend for the year of 16% (less tax).

In the balance-sheet of the parent company you will observe that the issued capital now stands at £1,181,500 and in the consolidated balance-sheet you will note for the first time a total of share capital, capital reserves and revenue reserves exceeding two million pounds.

The increase in stocks and work in progress reflects not only a higher volume of trading but also the fact that in the few months preceding August 31, 1956, there was a dramatic freeing of shipping to East Africa via the port of Mombasa. In consequence all organizations trading within East Africa found themselves faced with a greater rush and supply of goods in transit than could normally and reasonably have been anticipated.

The Uganda Company (Africa), Ltd.

Despite difficult trading conditions the motor and electrical division substantially maintained its sales although at a somewhat lower ratio of profit in common with other traders.

Additional trading premises also became available during the year. The new showrooms and garage at Fort Portal were opened and these premises should provide a first-class foundation for the expansion of our motor business in the Toro district. We have also increased the showroom and workshop facilities at both Mbale and Jinja to take care of the increased business in these areas in future.

Currently we are effecting additional accommodation at Burton Street, Kampala, which will provide improved facilities for the central motor service department, for the sale of spare parts and accessories, and for the display of agricultural vehicles and implements. When these premises are completed the motor and electrical division will be well equipped to participate in the increased business which must accompany the steadily rising prosperity of Uganda.

During the year we were invited to become managing agents of the newly-formed Ankole Tea Company Limited. This company was formed under Government auspices to create an entirely new tea estate out of virgin land well suited for the purpose of West Africa, and we ourselves have taken up a minority investment in the company.

Tea and Coffee Growing

This development shows great promise, and already 50 acres have been planted, with an additional 150 acres to be planted in the current year. In due course when the estate has been fully established it is hoped to introduce African out-growers who will be trained and aided to grow tea on their own adjacent lands, and to deliver green leaf to the new factory which will be in a few years' time. This should prove an excellent training establishment for the introduction of Africans to the responsibilities and complexities of tea cultivation.

During the year we also started to trade under contract with the Mpigi African Coffee Company, Limited, which is owned entirely by Africans. The first kind months' operation of this new curing works was satisfactory, and it was significant that the average grade of the coffee output was better than that of any other curing works. Over 2,500 tons of coffee were processed in the first period, and there is every expectation that the current year's output will reach about 3,500 tons.

Uganda Company (Cotton), Ltd.

The profits of the Cotton Company were higher than those for the previous year. Unfortunately the planted area in the Mengo suitable area showed a decrease, but because of better yields our own throughput was 19,200 bales, against 10,000 in the previous year.

"Facing the close of the season season, we were able to secure an additional ginney at Nakiwate, and during the last few weeks we have completed negotiations for the purchase of a second ginney at Waluvule.

"Current prospects for the 1957 season indicate that the cotton crop for the Protectorate will show a small increase on last year, but the drop within our own area is not expected to share materially in this increase. We shall, however, obtain an increase of approximately 20% in throughput as a result of our purchase of two additional gineries.

The East African Tea Estates, Ltd.

"The profits for the year under review were maintained at a satisfactory level in spite of a lower rainfall which affected the output of tea for part of the year.

"We now own over 3,750 acres of planted tea, of which more than two-thirds is first mature, and we have good reason to expect excellent average yields of made tea per acre. The steady expansion of our tea plantations continues, and some 300 acres of new tea were planted during the year. Our present plans envisage the planting of some 1,500 additional acres of tea during the next three years, and the bulk of this will be carried out on our remaining consolidated lands in the Toro district.

"We have about 1,750 acres of coffee over three quarters of which is already mature. We plan to add another 750 acres during the next three years. At the same time we have been seriously concerned about the relatively low quality of the coffee. We have decided to have ourselves trained in the lead in order to improve the quality of our coffee in order to be able to

stimulating examples to African progress. Recent evidence suggests that our efforts are meeting with increasing success, and we hope that our example will lead to a steady improvement in the quality of the large and important robusta crop of the territories of African growers, and indeed, to follow our example there will indeed be a valuable addition to the economic prosperity of the Protectorate.

Property Developments

Our properties spread throughout the Protectorate naturally constitute an important investment and last year reference was made to a further substantial program which we were then engaged in carrying out. The building of our new premises at 47 Kampala Road I. The main building is under construction, reaching an advanced stage and has followed along the lines planned in the previous statement, but the development of the credit squeeze, coupled with the temporary recession of economic conditions in Uganda last year, caused the board to defer the start of building operations for the time being.

Apart from this major development we have done so to erect new properties where needed, and we now propose to increase the development of our residential estate at Lubowa. This is a very attractive site a few miles outside Kampala on the main road to Entebbe, and we intend to build on our own account six further houses; these will be for sale and should provide useful accommodation for business executives in Kampala.

Give Talk About Colonialism

"It is a constant source of irritation to find many people holding responsible positions in world affairs talking so glibly about colonialism and imperialism. The derogatory use of these terms seems to arise from two causes: ignorance of the facts or deliberate and malicious intent.

"To the sensible observer Uganda is an example which can do nothing but encourage all who wish to see the commonwealth develop as a group of nations bound by a common aim and purpose; and the The Uganda Company itself has reason both to be proud of the part which it has played in the past and to be confident of its destiny to continue to make a worthwhile contribution to the future of the Protectorate.

"However, one normally only looks back on the past in order to learn lessons for the future. At one time it is bound to admit that it might have been possible to do more as a company had greater finances been available, but at the same time it is probably not really fair to say that the British Kingdom at a whole has lagged behind in the work which might have been done through the history of Uganda to develop its economic resources any more rapidly.

"The main lesson for the Protectorate that we should draw forward with the development of our enterprise are in reasonable directions which are open to us, that we can stimulate the expansion of the whole economy. In fact the only practical limitations should be the careful choice of development and prudent use of capital, the availability of a vigorous and effective staff, and the maintenance of a sound profit-bearing record for the group.

"It is also important to remember that our future depends upon the standard of work and enthusiastic endeavor of a large number of Africans who are participating in this enterprise. Consequently we have a responsibility extending beyond normal commercial bounds, because among other things we must naturally provide for health, housing, recreation and education. It is, however, important that we should not only provide these special services, but that we should do everything possible to encourage and train our employees to

fulfill their essential partnership with us, and to take full advantage of the undoubted opportunities and rewards open to every conscientious man with sound training and ability.

More than 400 Africans are at present employed within our groups, to range from primitive African making their first contact with civilization and taking first steps on the ladder of progress, to educated and reliable Africans whom we employ increasingly in the more responsible positions. We are fortunate in Uganda that little stress is placed upon race or colour; most people are primarily concerned with the man himself whatever his appearance and if he shows good will, understanding and appropriate ability it is this assessment alone that helps to judge.

Advancement of Africans

In the nature of things progress cannot be rapid, but we already have on our staff an African tea division manager and an African tea factory deputy manager, and throughout our plantations responsible headmen and foremen are continually being brought forward. In our Kampala office, of course, we have among the staff a Chief clerk and other responsible Africans, some of whom have been with the company for over 20 years. In the motor division a number of Africans are now being trained and employed as mechanics, and expanding our apprenticeship systems for carpenters, wheelwrights and the like, to encourage training schemes for accountants and clerks.

"Last summer the company introduced a form of 100-year contract which is open to all Ugandans and Asians who have attained a position on our permanent staff. The object of this agreement is to give them the same contractual status as European staff and a feeling of security of office with future pensions and benefits for sickness, education and retirement decrease. The idea of such a contract was open to those members of our staff, but we are not encouraged by the number who have taken up these agreements.

"In spite of such innovations we have been conscious for some time of a slightly enlarged gap in the development of this partnership with Africans in Uganda, notably financial investment partnership in the enterprise as a whole, and this the true feeling of mutual endeavor cannot be achieved. Our board is currently considering the most practical method by which African investment could be invited on a basis which would link the fortunes of such investors with the fortunes of the parent company's shareholders.

Helping Africans to Invest

"This is a most complex problem, but our view is tending towards the formation during the present calendar year of a special Uganda Company Investment Trust Company, registered in Uganda, which would hold a fixed proportion of the capital of each of the subsidiary companies in Uganda. Naturally the parent company would take up a substantial interest in such an investment Trust Company but would arrange to offer a proportion of the remaining capital solely for investment by Uganda African nationals. (It would be necessary to provide a reasonable return on the investment, and so far as possible we would aim at a basis which would give Uganda shareholders proportionately similar increases in dividend over the years as may be enjoyed by shareholders of the parent company.)

"I feel sure that you will regard it as wise and timely to seek to secure over a period of years substantial African investment standing side by side with the investment of parent company shareholders. Certainly if we succeed in securing African financial participation in this way it will represent a dynamic contribution to the commercial and economic development of the Protectorate.

The report and accounts were adopted.



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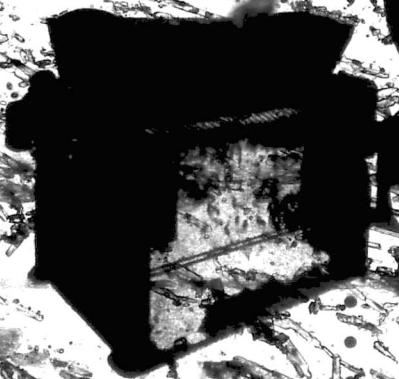
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5.6. "Base Lykes"	end March / mid April	
5.7. "Reuben Tipton"	early mid April	late April / early May
5.8. "Drake Victory"	mid / late April	
5.9. "Charlotte Lykes"	late April / mid May	mid / late May
5.10. "Whitaker Victory"	early May / early June	
5.11. "Reuben Mackay"	late May / early June	mid / late June
5.12. "Leslie Lykes"	early / late June	
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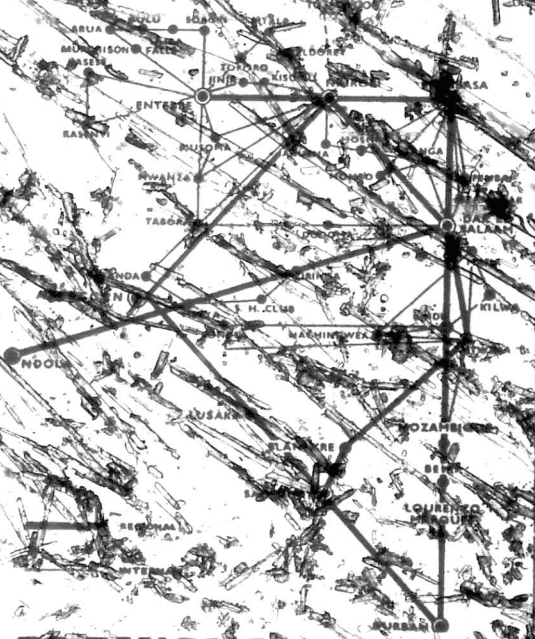
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