

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

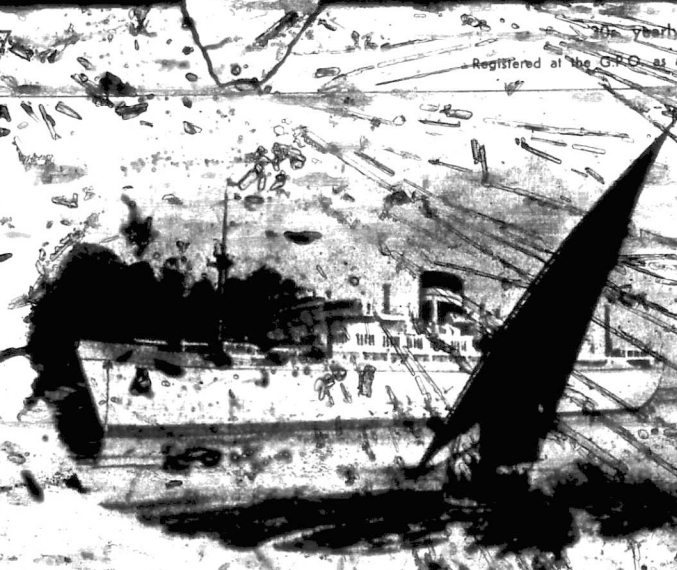
Thursday, May 1957  
Vol. 33 No. 1703

3d. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

For everything that goes  
to make the perfect voyage  
the magic of far off places  
and wide horizons.

For perfect cuisine in an  
ideal setting, for courteous  
service, smooth friendly  
efficiency and leisurely  
enjoyment.

For all the delights of  
travelling by sea.

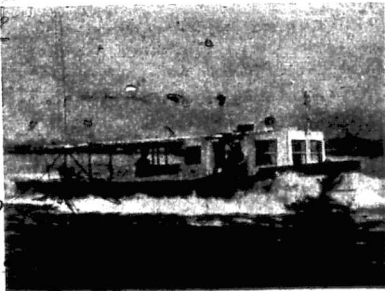


Travel



for Business or Pleasure

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., ONE ABEGATE, LONDON, E.C. 3. Telephone ROYAL 535



MAMBANDA a 42-foot 14-knot shallow draft vessel  
designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons

*Specially designed and built for African Service by*

**ALDOUS**

**SUCCESSORS LTD.**

BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

**Mr. Kenneth Bradley on the Role of the Imperial Institute**



Linking  
United States  
West Africa  
South Africa  
East Africa

**FAST REGULAR SERVICES**  
**BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS**  
**AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN**  
**PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS**  
**TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS**

General Agents:

**EAST AFRICA**  
TEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.  
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

**SOUTH AFRICA**  
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS  
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

**EUROPE**  
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.  
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London.

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesia: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY  
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

## NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information apply to  
The Commission for Northern Rhodesia  
57, FLEET STREET,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.  
Telephone: White 5858      Cable: "NORRHCOM LONDON"

## TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between  
**Beira and Nyasaland**  
(with connexions at Dona Ana for Foz)

A daily service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Beira on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipaka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Ijala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.  
29, Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House,  
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED TO USE

# DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission. Advances pending sale.  
 MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.  
 SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages arranged by Sea and Air.  
 INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine and Accident Insurance.  
 LIVESTOCK Auctioneers and Salesmen.  
 LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

## BRANCHES

**KENYA**  
 NAIROBI - P.O. Box 96  
 Mombasa - P.O. Box 20  
 Nakuru - P.O. Box 13  
**TANGANYIKA**  
 Tanga - P.O. Box 89  
 Dar-es-Salaam - P.O. Box 572

**UGANDA**  
 Kampala - P.O. Box 1018

HEAD OFFICE:  
 65-68 LEADENHALL STREET  
 LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fen, London"  
 Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (16 lines)  
 also branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

# EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1854

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

# Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN  
 EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

# LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

Ship	South Africa	East Africa
S.S. "Charlotte Lykes"	loaded	late May
S.S. "Whittier Victory"	mid May	mid June
S.S. "Kenneth McKay"	early June	mid/late June
S.S. "Leslie Lykes"	mid June	mid/late June
S.S. "Mayo Lykes"	early July	mid/late July
S.S. "Frank Lykes"	mid/late July	mid/late July
S.S. "Drake Victory"	mid July	mid/late August
S.S. "Elizabeth Lykes"	early/late August	August
S.S. "Charlotte Lykes"	early Sept.	mid Sept.

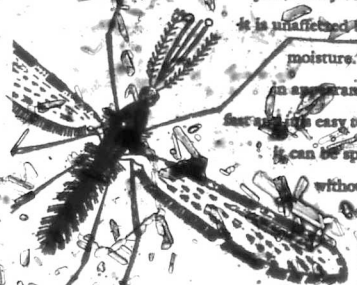
\* If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply:  
 LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN  
 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL  
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR  
 THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA  
 SMYTH & MCKENZIE & CO., LTD., GINDI  
 "MARITIME" DIMANIEE & CO. LTD., ANKINDAM

# Tygan

the ideal mosquito gauze.

The remarkable durability of Tygan mosquito gauze renders it particularly economical in use as it is unaffected by hot sunshine or moisture. Tygan is pleasant in appearance, the colours are fast and it is easy to keep clean, since it can be sponged over gently without harmful effects.



# WIGGLESWORTH

A COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

Wiggleworth & Co., Ltd., 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

# ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service

**OUTWARD SAILINGS**

**ROBIN GOODFELLOW**

Port	NY
May 29	MAY 31
June 7	JUNE 9

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOZAMBIKA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES-SALAAM.

**ROBIN GRAY**

Port	Phil.	N. Yk.
June 2	JUNE 8	JUNE 10
June 17	JUNE 18	JUNE 19

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES.

**ROBIN HOOD**

Port	Phil.	N. Yk.
June 16	JUNE 20	JUNE 25
June 27	JUNE 28	JUNE 29

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MAJUNGA, TAMATAVE

\*Carries Refrigerator Space

Cargo and Passenger Service

## NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement)

**HOMEWARD SAILINGS**

**ROBIN DONCASTER** - late May/ear. June

**ROBIN KETTERING** - late May/ear. June

**ROBIN KIRK** - ear. June

**ROBIN WENTLEY** - late June

**ROBIN TRENT** - late June/mid July ear. July

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD. Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.1

Telephone: 5351  
LONDON, WALL 6000; Nonpareil, London

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD. 10, Water Street, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Marquis, Beira

W.M. COSTS & COMPANY LTD. Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD. Nombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD. Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani

General Agents, Madagascar P. & R. DUPONSEL & Co. Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports: COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and their Agents


HEAD OFFICE: SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC. 39, BROADWAY STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.



HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS" SPUI 104 AMSTERDAM  
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA: NOMBASA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA, TANANARIVE, JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN

COASTAL SERVICE IN THE PORTS OF EAST AFRICA

NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
**HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN**  
AMSTERDAM



The Federation with a Fine Future

## RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

TRADE TRAVEL FINANCE FACILITIES and INFORMATION

Consult

The Office of the High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: COVENT GARDEN 1212



## Hides from East Africa

Backed by nearly a hundred years of banking experience in Africa, we are well placed to supply the most up-to-date information concerning current market conditions and we cordially invite merchants and traders to avail themselves of our specialised knowledge.

### THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Head Office: 10 Clements Lane and 77 King William Street,  
London EC4.

London Wall Branch: 63 London Wall, EC2.

West End Branches: 9 Northumberland Avenue, WC2.

Suffolk House, 117 Park Lane, W1.

Registered as a Commercial Bank in the terms of the Union of South Africa Banking Act, 1942.

# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTHAMPTON, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANTIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and  
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

CLAN ROBERTSON	Closing S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
CITY OF BRANKVELD	June 11	June 19	June 5
GOVERNOR	June 21	June 19	June 19
into PORT SUDAN	DUBOUTI.	into PORT SUDAN	July 3

\*If inducement

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DUBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Agents:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEY, BISHOP & CO., LTD.  
LONDON, E.C.4.

### ACIDS & CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Our Acids are at your service for  
etching and pickling metals, for  
leather processing and the laundry, in  
concentrating sugar juice, in  
distilleries and a host of other uses.

Please write for our Technical Service  
Booklet describing our Acids and  
Chemicals.

Please write for further information to  
**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICALS  
INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED**

with MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

#### ACIDS

- HYDROCHLORIC ACID COMMERCIAL
- HYDROCHLORIC ACID CHEMICALLY PURE
- NITRIC ACID COMMERCIAL
- NITRIC ACID CHEMICALLY PURE
- NITRIC ACID ANALYTICAL QUALITY
- PHOSPHORIC ACID PASTE
- SULPHURIC ACID COMMERCIAL
- SULPHURIC ACID ANALYTICAL QUALITY
- SULPHURIC ACID CHEMICALLY PURE

#### CHEMICALS

- AMMONIA
- LEAD NITRATE
- ZINC SULPHATE
- COPPER SULPHATE
- SODIUM ARSENITE
- FERROUS SULPHATE
- ALUMINIUM SULPHATE
- SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
- SPECIAL CURING SANDPAPER
- SODIUM THIOCYANATE (HYPO)



*Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little commerce might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be ivory which is diminishing rapidly every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant.*  
 Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopeless wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1955 she exported £20,000,000 worth of raw coffee and £16,386,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £181,000 worth of other items. Cane sugar, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and is very hardly at all. For its part the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Ehtebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.  
 West End (London) Branch: 13 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA and ZANZIBAR the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

Bankers to the Government in ADEN, KENYA COLONY, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR and SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W. 1

Telephone: Holborn 1-5

Carriage  
EAST AFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams  
EAST AFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1307	Personalia	1316
Notes By The Way	1308	Reviews	1316
Life of the Empire	1309	African Education: Needs	
White Paper	1309	Letters	1319
Buganda Welcomes		Letters to the Editor	1320
New Governor	1311	U.M.C.A. Centenary	1321
R.O.A.C. and Hunting		Parliament	1323
Plan	1313	Commercial News	1330
Commonwealth Labour		Mining	1332
Conference	1314		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1957

Vol. 33

No. 1703

30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHY HAS A FILM** not been made to show the great and beneficial changes in land use and land and stock husbandry by African in Kenya? The splendid photographs and arresting facts given in the periodical reports of the African Land Development Board of the Colony, the coloured slides which Mr. Symington, the Director of Agriculture recently showed in London to the Royal Africa Society, and other news of developments combine to indicate that an exciting and valuable picture could be made. If properly done and shown in the right quarter, it would powerfully refute the persistent propoganda against the work which is conducted by some politicians in Africa and allied in the United Kingdom. The facts completely disprove their allegations, but for lack of the right kind of publicity for the truth most damaging misconceptions have been allowed to develop. They could be corrected by straight pictures of a factual nature, some of them short news items, and by a story film in which land conservation and consolidation had their part. Films and television are now essential media for the defence of Britain's policy and practice overseas.

The African Land Development Report for the year to June last starts off the warning note that the kind of agricultural transformation which is now beginning in the Kikuyu reserve has taken twenty years among the Kipsigis, an intelligent and co-operative tribe who started with no problems of fragmentation and land tenure. That statement is a useful correction to the exaggerated expectations of some people who talk as though the whole of Kikuyuland will achieve an "agricultural revolution"

within another two or three years, and also a reminder that for two decades similar services have been provided elsewhere in Kenya, with so little mention of the fact that it is known only to those in the immediate neighbourhood or otherwise concerned in some way with the task. Nor do many people realize that Southern Rhodesia started its great scheme of betterment through African agricultural demonstrators before anything of the kind had been done on a noticeable scale anywhere else in East or Central Africa. That excellent contribution to improved farming has also had far less recognition than it deserves.

Too many people in this country and the United States, people whose knowledge of East and Central African affairs is usually rudimentary — though more than a few of them pose as experts after visits of a few weeks, or even without any first-hand knowledge at all — criticize the Governments for not having done enough in the past and not doing enough now, when, in fact, all the territories have done and are doing their best with the funds at their disposal. If more money could have been raised by taxation, or loan there might undoubtedly have been increased efforts in various directions, but lack of money is not the only factor. Grants of millions sterling would not produce overnight more African teachers, more Africans capable of giving guidance on farming and livestock, more Africans able to survey land holdings for tribesmen wanting individual title, more Africans capable of undertaking other professional and technical work for Governments, local governments, or private employers. Years will be needed for adequate numbers of men and women to be trained for these and other duties; and all the Governments are trying to quicken the

### Lack of the Right Type of Men.



supply of such people without any undue reduction in the qualifications hitherto required.

There is plenty of evidence, however, that many Africans (like many Europeans and Asians) disappoint the hopes reposed in them, that many are leaving public

**Frivolous Failure To Co-operate** for private employment which demands a sense

of responsibility and concentration, reveal irresponsibility and fickleness; and that, for lack of character, they disappoint those who are most anxious

to help their advancement. Similarly, groups of Africans to whom the Government is only practically help sometimes refuse to make little or no use of it. The latest report of the African Land Development Board in Kenya, for instance, lists (as after case of silly non-co-operation, and Mr. Swynnerton told his London audience early this month that the Luo could still not be persuaded to accept anything like the number of coffee seedlings which are offered to them each year. Naturally, that does not prevent unknowledgeable M.P.s. from repeatedly attacking the Government of Kenya for unjustifiably restricting the area of African-grown coffee

## Notes By The Way

### Dissent

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY MAGAZINE called *Dissent* has published a special number about Africa. I dissent emphatically from almost all its judgments about the East and Central African territories, and I should be astonished if that were not the attitude of anyone who really knows the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive. Quite a number of the writers have only a very superficial knowledge. The first article, entitled "Africa Finds Its Voice", is by a Mr. Stanley Plastrik, of whom I have never heard in connexion with any aspect of African affairs. He has some strange notions. For example, he is of the opinion that the West has for two centuries treated Africa as "an object of derision". I was unaware of it. There have been some derisory books about Africa—more often than not from the U.S.A.—but I should have said that the overwhelming majority of Europeans who have lived in East, Central, or West Africa have quickly acquired a real affection for the African.

### The Sudan

MR. PLASTRIK ASSERTS that the Colonial Powers have "painfully and fanatically resisted each step" in the emergence of Africa as an historical reality. What records of the past three-quarters of a century he has read, if any, I cannot imagine; and if he has kept even the most superficial touch with events in the past decade he will scarcely deny that Great Britain, at any rate, has been engaged in rapidly, many people think much too rapidly, accelerating the advancement of Africans, not in resisting it. He is rash enough to write that the Sudan obtained its independence by "conquest"! That will be news to the British forces then in the country, including the admirable and loyal Sudan Defence Force. Independence was not wrested from Great Britain by force, but granted prematurely by Mr. (now Sir Anthony) Eden, in an absurd attempt to please the southern-dictator Nasser, who imagined that his southern neighbour would probably accept this way.

### The Drive for Power

A MR. WILLIAM J. NEWMAN seems to think that Mau is the name of a gibe, for he writes: "The African is amazing in his adaptability, and the Mau Mau is indeed the exception to the rule that the Africans can-

in fact adjust to towa life. He sees African on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia as "facing the Marxist stance". I doubt whether a dozen Africans in that area could even define the last two words. As an example of wrapping up harsh facts in cotton wool, consider this statement: "Africa is well supplied with the raw material of revolutionary movements which have a mystique centred around a drive for power". Does that mean that ambitious Africans are ready to lead revolutionary movements? (It is a will not be denied by anyone who knows the territories.) That revolution, he says warningly, "will almost of necessity take on the bloody face of a Mau Mau and the idea of democratic self-government will go down the drain." Does he imagine that any ordered, self-respecting community will or should have the decisions about the form of its Government made by "a bloody-faced Mau Mau"?

### Nonsense about Kenya

I MUST CONFESS that I have also never heard of the Mr. Martin L. Kilson who "analyzes in scholarly detail the origins and causes of the Mau Mau rebellion". He should not describe his dozen pages in that way, but anyone who will believe that Colonel Ewart is not an "a Colonial official in East Africa", would not suppose to believe anything. In the same paragraph the Marxist asserts that "compulsory labour has been continually practised in Kenya since 1919". He also makes the equally wild allegation that the *kiamba* seeks to make sure the African appears on European plantations when he is scheduled to be there. He says Mau Mau not as a tribal conspiracy but as a rebellion justified by the failure of the Government to redress grievances. So Mau Mau "look to the field of trouble". Is there one non-European in Kenya, missionary, merchant, official, or farmer, to whom that phrase commends itself? And is there one who will endorse the statement that "Colonial rule by definition implies forces as an instrument of rule"? British Colonial rule has been beneficent, not brutal.

### Collar Bar

MR. GWALO I saw a young European farmer turned out of the hotel dining room by an African head waiter, because he was wearing shorts and had no jacket over his open-necked shirt. — Mr. J. A. Gray, editor of *South Africa*.

apply of such people without any undue reduction in the qualifications hitherto required.

There is plenty of evidence, however, that many Africans (like many Europeans and Asians) disappoint the hopes reposed in them, that many having entered into some branch of public or private employment which demands a sense of responsibility and concentration, reveal irresponsibility and fickleness; and that, for lack of character, they disappoint those who are most anxious

to help their advancement. Similarly groups of Africans to whom the Government is once practically obliged sometimes refuse to make little or no use of it. The latest report of the African Land Development Board in Kenya for instance lists case after case of silly non-co-operation, and Mr. Swynnerton told his London audience early this month that the Luo could still not be persuaded to accept anything like the number of coffee seedlings which are offered to them each year. Naturally, that does not prevent knowledgeable M.P.s from repeatedly attacking the Government of Kenya for unjustifiably restricting the area available to African coffee

## Notes By The Way

### Dissent

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY MAGAZINE called *Dissent* has published a special number about Africa. I dissent emphatically from almost all its judgments about the East and Central African territories, and I should be astonished if that were not the attitude of anyone who really knows the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive. Quite a number of the writers have only a very superficial knowledge. The first article, entitled "Africa Finds Its Voice", is by a Mr. Stanley Plastrik of whom I have never heard in connexion with any aspect of African affairs. He has some strange notions. For example, he is of the opinion that the West has for two centuries treated Africa as "an object of derision". I was unaware of it. There have been some derisive books about Africa—more often than not from the U.S.A.—but I should have said that the overwhelming majority of Europeans who have lived in East, Central, or West Africa have quickly acquired a real affection for the African.

### The Sudan

MR. PLASTRIK ASSERTS that the Colonial Powers have "painfully and fanatically resisted each step" in the emergence of Africa as an historical reality. What records of the past three quarters of a century he has read, if any, I cannot imagine; and if he has kept even the most superficial touch with events in the past decade he will scarcely deny that Great Britain, at any rate, has been engaged in rapidly, many people think much too rapidly, accelerating the advancement of Africans, not in resisting it. He is rash enough to write that the Sudan obtained its independence by "conquest"! That will be news to the British forces then in the country, including the admirable and loyal Sudan Defence Force. Independence was not wrested from Great Britain by force, but granted prematurely by Mr. (now Sir Anthony) Eden in an attempt to appease the Egyptian dictator Nasser, who imagined that his southern neighbour would promptly accept the offer.

### The Drive for Power

A MR. WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON seems to think that Mau Mau is the name of a tribe, for he writes: "The African is amazing in his adaptability, and the Mau Mau is indeed the exception to the rule that the African can

in fact adjust to town life." He sees African on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia as "facing the Marxist stance". I doubt whether a dozen Africans in that area could even define the last two words. As an example of wrapping up hard facts in cotton wool, consider this statement: "Africa is well supplied with the raw material of revolutionary movements which have a mystique centred around a drive for power". Does that mean that ambitious Africans are ready to lead revolutionary movements? (It will not be denied by anyone who knows the territories.) That revolution, he says warningly, "will almost of necessity take on the bloody face of a Mau Mau and the idea of democratic self-government will go down the drain." Does he imagine that any ordered, self-respecting community will or should have the decisions about the form of its Government made by "a bloody-faced Mau Mau"?

### Nonsense about Kenya

I MUST CONFESS that I have also never heard of the Mr. Martin L. Kilson who "analyzes in scholarly detail the origins and causes of the Mau Mau rebellion". I should not describe his dozen pages in that way, but anyone who will believe that Colonel Ewart began if "a Colonial official in East Africa" would not possibly believe anything. In the same paragraph the analyst asserts that "compulsory labour has been continually practised in Kenya since 1919". He also makes the equally wild allegation that the *kipande* seeks to make sure the African appears on European plantations when he is scheduled to be there. He sees Mau Mau not as a tribal conspiracy but as a rebellion justified by the failure of the Government to redress grievances. So Mau Mau "took to the field of battle". Is there one non-European in Kenya, missionary, merchant, official, or farmer, so whom that phrase commends itself? And is there one who will endorse the statement that "Colonial rule by definition implies forces as an instrument of rule"? British Colonial rule has been beneficent, not brutal.

### Collar Bar

MR. GWALO I saw a young European farmer turned out of the hotel dining room by an African head waiter because he was wearing shorts and had no jacket over his open-necked shirt. — Mr. J. A. Gray, editor of *South Africa*.

# The Trials and Triumphs of the Imperial Institute

## Aims to be Cultural and Social Heart of the Commonwealth

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE was handicapped by its title, said Mr Kenneth Bradley, Director, when he gave the Thomas Holland Memorial Lecture at the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday. It was he said, a hindrance in approaching schools and in co-operating with other Commonwealth governments on whose support the Institute greatly depended.

Feelings about the word "Imperial" might differ, but it was the feelings of the newer Commonwealth members that mattered. The Tweedsmuir Committee had suggested "Commonwealth Institute" and the H.M. Government had been asked to approach Dominion and Colonial Governments on its adoption. The Empire had changed into the Commonwealth and, in the words of the present very distinguished Colonial Secretary, "The Commonwealth is not breaking up but growing up. We will do our best to ensure that the new Institute shall play a very active part in that process and that it shall always be an emblem of the unity and the mutual loyalty of the Commonwealth peoples," Mr. Bradley said.

### Jubilee Souvenir

Tracing the history of the Imperial Institute, he said that it was inspired by the Prince of Wales' souvenir of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, an emblem which appealed strongly to the public, both here and overseas. Empire contributions alone totalled £123,000. The "winds of controversy" had recently raged round its towers and pinnacles, but our grandfathers had not foreseen that. The Colonel's admiration in the field of the early renaissance.

Colonel's reaction, however, would be appreciated, with the possible exception of the Queen, and under the Government's plans for the expansion of the Institute in the fields of Science and Technology, it was Mr. Bradley thought it more important to find means of financing a new building.

The Institute's stability was guaranteed by a Royal Charter which the first Director was Sir Thomas Holland. The Institute was opened by the Queen, in 1903, and the records show that 75,000 people were there, and they were consumed, among other things, 40,000 sandwiches. There was a heat wave, and the illustrated papers were full of pictures of "pomes" overflowing the great in Kensington Gardens, and fighting bravely into the arms of soldiers in full-box hats.

### "Unwanted" Baby

By 1909 the Institute was virtually bankrupt. The Government came to the rescue and sold out the west wing of the Collyer Building and the exhibition galleries. The dismembered Institute, shorn of its Royal Charter, became "an unwanted baby on the doorstep of the Government, and for fifty years its foster parents did not really know what to do with it." It was farmed out to the Board of Trade, who passed it on to the Colonial Office, in 1907. Some years later responsibility was assumed by the Department of Overseas Trade, and finally in 1949 the Institute came under the aegis of the Ministry of Education.

"Throughout all this long period the Institute was kept on starvation rations," said Mr Bradley. However, his predecessors achieved much. Under the directorship of Sir Wingham Quarrier, between 1903 and 1922, the foundations were laid of the scientific work for which the Institute became renowned. At the same time the exhibition galleries were developed for the ill-fated purposes of education and the fostering of Empire trade. "I doubt if there is a Government in the Commonwealth today which could not acknowledge a debt

to the Institute for the contribution it has made to the development of its country's resources. Today the Institute was concerned solely with education. A turning point came in 1933 when the Institute became a grant-aided self-governing body. It will, however, under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, if Viscount Hudson accepted the chairmanship and from then, I think, a new epoch may be said to have started. It is indeed a tragedy that Lord Hudson, who died a few months ago in Rhodesia, could not have lived to see his vision of the Institute realized," Mr. Bradley said.

### Co-operative Enterprise

He continued: "The revenues of the Institute, apart from some £3000 still received as interest on the original endowment fund, come mainly in the form of annual grants-in-aid given to us, not only by the British Government, but by every State Government in the Commonwealth, including the Helens Trust, of course, as it should be because the Institute was built by the Commonwealth and serves it, and for one, I hope that it will always continue to be a co-operative enterprise supported by the whole family. This conception, more than justifies the obvious difficulties of managing an organization which relies on 47 different official sources for its income. In 1952/53 the British Government allowed us £13,000, and all the other Commonwealth Governments just over £8,000 between them. In the current year the figures are respectively £40,000 and about £12,000. In addition, we receive special grants from the Colonial Office and some of the overseas Governments of the Commonwealth for our Lecture Services, and in the past four years we have had over £30,000 in capital grants from some of the overseas Governments for the modernization of the permanent exhibitions in our galleries and for financing temporary exhibitions of various kinds, some of these very considerable in cost. Our grants are, of course, due to inflation, but I think you will agree how much more support the Institute is now receiving than in 1952/53 if we could take the £100,000 now available to provide educational services which will help to promote Commonwealth studies in schools and colleges, to offer opportunities to the general public of increasing their knowledge of Commonwealth affairs and to try, by all means at our disposal, to contribute to the strengthening of Commonwealth unity by fostering mutual knowledge and understanding between all the people of the Commonwealth and underlining the responsibilities designed to further these

### Pattern of Unity

"The only enterprise is not enough merely to show what you want to do. You must also know why you want to do it, and how you are going to see about it. Lord Hudson and we two have had the privilege of the leadership of the Institute. We based all that we have been trying to do on the conviction that the Commonwealth of today is a great achievement and a splendid experiment of which all its people, and not just ourselves, can be very proud and that the Commonwealth of tomorrow can, if vision is fostered and if its unity is cared for and strengthened, be fulfilled as a pattern for world unity and as a triumph of the human spirit. We do not agree with those who say that the Commonwealth is merely an international trading organization with a board of directors that act only by self-interest. Nor do we agree with those who say that the Commonwealth is so tender a plant that if it is touched it may wither away. It is a living and growing organism which needs food and care.

"We do not, in yet another metaphor, underestimate the strength of the economic bonds of enlightened self-interest which bind the Commonwealth together, but we do believe that the less tangible bonds of a common heritage and shared ideals are just as powerful, and that in time to come they may, if they are properly tended, prove to be more enduring. We believe too that if such a faith as this is to be effective, it must be grounded deeply in knowledge and understanding and that, therefore, our first task is to teach rather than to preach, and to teach, on the basis of that faith, with the complete objectivity which educational integrity demands.

"In our view, it is of great importance for the future of the Commonwealth that the younger generation, not only in the United Kingdom but in all the other Commonwealth countries as well, should be taught to understand the history and the present situation of the Commonwealth, the shared principles and ideals on which its strength is founded and its great potentialities for the future of the free world.

... youth in this country must be taught to appreciate the Colonial responsibility which they have inherited.

You may perhaps be thinking that if the Commonwealth were properly taught in the schools, we should not have to supplement that teaching by doing so ourselves. It certainly appears that the history and geography of the Commonwealth should be given much more importance in the curriculum and be taught much more cogently than they are at present. As it is, the Commonwealth only enters into the syllabus incidentally, as it happens to arise in the teaching of general history, regional and continental geography, and current affairs. Very few pupils indeed are encouraged to take Commonwealth History as a subject in the General Certificate Examinations, and fewer still are urged to understand the nature of the Commonwealth and its importance in world affairs, or to be proud of all that is being done in this country, have done and is still doing in the making of it.

**Major Reform**

... extremely this situation requires a major reform in the educational system which can only, I suppose, come about when a nationwide demand for changes in the teaching profession has been made. The reason why we do all we can to promote Commonwealth studies in the schools as an integral part of the curriculum is that our services available to the greatest possible number of teachers and pupils at minimum cost, and in so doing to stimulate such a demand. We cannot do this unless we overcome the basic difficulties of co-ordinating national and geographical studies in our conferences and courses, to always combine them, and that is a thing which a school, bound by its syllabus, finds very hard to do. The demand for Commonwealth studies is not, and certainly, if the attitude of teachers towards the Commonwealth is not now so sympathetic, it should not have been able to double the scale of the work in the last four years.

The work which we are doing in the field is on a bigger scale than that of the Institute itself, and perhaps a still more important. It consists, apart from the distribution of teaching aids, of a variety of activities nearly all designed to promote the study of the Commonwealth in the schools. The work in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the promotion of such studies in the countries of the Commonwealth overseas (a vast field which we have only just begun to enter) are administered from the Institute in London, but Scotland, very properly, administers itself. One of the first things which Lord Hudson did was to establish an autonomous Scottish Committee of the Institute, under the Chairmanship of Sir Robert Russel.

Numerically, by far the most important extra-mural activity of the Institute is its long-established Lecture Scheme. Last year, lecturers from the Institute gave a total of nearly 600 lectures in State-controlled and grant-aided schools all over England, Wales and the Channel Islands to a total of about 60,000 children. Of greater qualitative importance, perhaps, is the work which we do specifically for the sixth form pupils of grammar schools and students in teacher training colleges. For the future of the Commonwealth these seem to us to be the most important people of all. Most of this work consists of one-day conferences for anything up to 300 students gathered at central points, usually under the auspices of the local education authorities. At these conferences the whole day is given up to lectures, films and discussion on specific countries or regions of the Commonwealth, or to consideration of certain aspects of Commonwealth affairs, such as British colonial policy, race relations, or the Colombo Plan. This year there will be between 35 and 40 conferences of this type, including about ten in Scotland.

**Sixth-Form Experiments**

We are experimenting with other types of educational projects. Last autumn, for instance, we co-operated with the Sixth-Form Society of North Devon in a whole term's study of Africa. Six grammar schools took part, each school studying one Commonwealth country in Africa, and by all met at the end to read papers to a final conference. It was considered to have been a valuable experiment and now we are looking for other such form groups in other parts of schools which could be invited to complete the same project. Meanwhile we have been invited by the Headmaster of Rugby to be a conference on a week's course, there of Commonwealth Affairs at the end of the term.

Our travelling exhibitions, which have been developed as part of the policy of spreading the work of the Institute out of London into the field, each year we make one photographic exhibition and circulate a survey throughout the work of the Central Office of Information. At this moment we have three of these exhibitions on the road, one on Rhodesia, one on Nyasaland, one on the British Caribbean, and a third called Colonial progress. A fourth on Uganda is in the

making. One of them, at Manchester earlier this year, drew some 40,000 people.

There were, Mr. Bradley continued, about a third of a mile of exhibition galleries at the Institute, in which every nation and territory in the Commonwealth had its own permanent exhibition. The modernization of these Courts, as they were called, was a long and expensive process, and as yet only half complete, so that our galleries today remind one of those advertisements showing the patient "before and after treatment".

Reconstruction of the Courts was particularly important because education had become much more dependent on visual techniques, not least television. Last year over 43,000 schoolchildren ranging from seven-year-old to sixth formers, visited the Institute. (There were also 450,000 other members of the public).

Documentary films were shown at the Institute's cinema, public lectures were given during the winter, and, as Mr Bradley said, "We are trying to make the Institute the natural home of Commonwealth art in London". Artists and art societies were encouraged to send exhibitions, and they were now coming from as far afield as Canada, British Guiana, Africa, Australia, and India; a Ghana exhibition was to open in July.

Many of the Institute's activities could be considered outside the immediate purposes for which it was subsidized by the State, but it is a very much part of our more general aim and we are unrepentant. Indeed, given the premises, we would like to expand it until the Institute became the cultural and social heart of the Commonwealth.

Sir Gilbert Rennet, the Federal High Commissioner, presided.

If the Government does not know the opinion of its people, if the industrialist is unaware of the views of his workers or distributors, if the commercial trader knows little, or cares less, about the little woman who buys, then they are all in the market for public relations counsel." — Mr. G. L. Hindley, chairman of the Public Relations Institute of Southern Africa.





enable it to be provided with more dispensaries. In the meantime your assistance is needed so that our immediate need of mobile clinics for distant areas which have not served the necessities may be achieved. Our needs could also be met in satisfactory conditions of service and status so that this Government may have better health services.

**Natural Resources Services.** The prosperity of this country is primarily dependent on your ministry responsible for this is looked upon to introduce into the country the most modern methods of farming so that we may benefit through agriculture and animal husbandry. I am on this subject would like to tell you that we are unable to obtain over prices paid for their produce which are collected from us. It is in your hands to see what can be done in the way of looking for better markets all over the world for the produce of this country.

**Commerce.** Most of the commerce of this country is in the hands of immigrants and the local people are beginning to enter commerce. They are in need of possible assistance in the establishment and development of commercial business.

**Roads.** In Buganda the Kabaka Government has built more roads than any other in the Protectorate. It is in your hands to see that the roads are maintained in a satisfactory manner. The Kabaka's Government these roads carry a heavy traffic in the whole Protectorate. The grant for road maintenance needs to be increased considerably, since some of these roads should be selected for re-education.

There is one other difficult matter for us and that is that officers in the Kabaka's Government with the same educational qualifications as similar officers with the employment of the Central Government are paid lower salaries than their fellow officers. We would ask the Protectorate Government to step in to see that we can solve this problem. It is otherwise not possible for the Kabaka's Government to attract good officers at such low salary scales.

Lastly, but not less important, we would like to see that you may step the ship into the harbor of freedom which has become our aim.

I wish you Excellency and the Colonial Office and prospects during your leave in Uganda and during your stay in the country.

**Governor's Reply**

Sir Frederick Crawford replied: "I thank you most deeply for your kind welcome today to me and my wife. It is a great pleasure to be sure to meet Your Highness and the Ministers and representatives of the Buganda people in this most important building. It will be the beginning of a long and friendly and fruitful association during which we shall work together for the progress, prosperity and happiness of your people. I am sure you will know that I am most anxious to do all in my power to help you and during that time I have endeavored to know, respect and have a great affection for the Ugandan people. As I said on the day of my arrival in Uganda I have become your friend ready to work with you and understand your problems and aspirations. If sometimes I have to give you straight and plain advice you must know that it is still in your best interests."

He then went on to the advantage of discussion with Your Highness and Ministers on various subjects and I took for him the opportunity to discuss the knowledge of your problems and to offer advice with your people by touring in different parts of the country. I am very glad to have been today in the presence of the Kabaka's Government to see of the friendly relations with the people of the other parts of the country so that the country may develop as a whole in peace and mutual affection. You have my full support and that of the Central Government in this aim and I hope that these visits and the exchange of views and experience by those responsible for the executive and day to day conduct of affairs you may obtain a fuller and better understanding of the people of the different parts of Uganda and of their national unity.

I look forward to the day when the Uganda people will be sending directly elected representatives to the Legislative Council and hope there will soon be a successful outcome to the current review and the selection of a new Government for Uganda. I understand that the committee of progress has been made and would like to see the Review Committee's proposals, when they are agreed, are ultimately reached. This will be a step forward in Buganda and could well open the way for similar steps in other areas.

Your Highness referred to the fact that the people of Bunyoro have not obtained good counsel in London regarding their constitution. I have made direct and

expressed the fear that the people in Buganda and elsewhere might be given the impression that the Protectorate Government was not taking the Bunyoro's assistance. I am sure that neither I nor the Protectorate Government have taken any side or initiative in this matter. The Bunyoro, as is their right, have sought their own legal advice. What this was reported on the Uganda radio it was purely as an item of news in the news bulletins.

Your Highness also referred to the recent thieving in Bunyoro or "Kondo" thieving and the need to take this form of crime which often results in grievous deaths of murder. I would like to emphasize most strongly Your Highness's words. There is already a grave situation in the land for the punishment of this crime—where the sentences can be given for a grave offence. But I am advised that the great needs for the local people to co-operate with the Protectorate police and give the police the information about the exact whereabouts of any suspicious incidents to ensure the people of Bunyoro.

Oweki's case. I would like to see that an affair being made by some of our officers. I do not know who they are to undermine the authority of Your Highness. I should like to refer to the provisions in Article 4 of the Buganda Constitution which states that the King and his officers shall discharge their duties singly and as a unit in the Constitution.

My own aim to see that the money that I have heard from you to time that I came to Uganda statement that the Buganda being deprived of money and being pushed back to the past. I am sure that Katikiro has touched upon this subject today and it is a serious charge that I have taken it upon me to examine the matter personally myself. There is a question what is in this belief and I can assure you that I am going to get it and will continue to get a fair share of the money which the Protectorate Government collect and distribute for the good of the people. I am going to the whole question of the money to the Buganda Government in the light of the promise that I made when I came to Uganda to work for the summing up of the money to be used for services and half the cost of the Protectorate. I am glad to be able to announce today that subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, the Government has agreed to meet its full and regular salaries and cost of living allowances of the three new Buganda Ministers created under the new constitution for the administration of the transferred services. I am glad to see that the Ministers of Education, Health, and Natural Resources.

**Falling Revenue**

"On the matter of money, many of you will know that the Protectorate Government itself has suffered a serious and I hope temporary decline in its revenues, and has had to embark on a policy of strict economy. This must be done in order when considering requests for more schools, hospitals and roads, such as the Katikiro has asked for. I have made every effort to make the money we have got as far as possible and I would urge you all here the need to be availing of the frugal and the practice of rigid economy during the next few years.

One of the best certain means of recovery of increased wealth is increased agricultural production. I am sure that the Katikiro mentions this and would like to see the need for an even greater effort to achieve increased agricultural production. In this way more funds will become available for those important social services that have been mentioned and for more roads. All these things are dependent on money which come primarily from crop and stock husbandry.

Mention was made today of self-government. I should like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that self-government for Uganda is the aim of the Protectorate Government and of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom just as much and in the same way as it is the aim of the people of Uganda. The only difference of view is over the timing of it. About that let me say this—the Government will be assisted in its declared task of getting the people of this country and their leaders ready for self-government, and that task will be accomplished the sooner if the Government and its officers have the full co-operation and loyalty of the people and their leaders, and if the latter discharge well and wholeheartedly the increasing responsibilities given to them. The current fashion of some people to obstruct or delay or to represent whatever the Central Government is doing—by education: by training: by improved agriculture: by better health:—to bring the people forward and make them ready, can only delay the achievement of our common goal. The work cannot be over-hurried or skimped, and it is not to be carried out amidst distraction. I therefore call for the co-operation and good will of all—of the people of Buganda and of the rest of the Protectorate—in this matter for and in friendship and unity of purpose as a united country."



# First Commonwealth Labour Conference

## Common Inheritance of Democratic Ideals

THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH LABOUR Conference has opened at Beatrice Webb House near Dorking, Surrey. It is being attended by delegates from 22 countries including the Rhodesias, Kenya and Tanganyika. Its purpose is to strengthen the ties between the British Labour Party and socialist parties in the Commonwealth and Colonies.

Among the lecturers are Hugh Gaitskell, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Mr. J. J. Callaghan (Colonial Secretary in Labour's Shadow Cabinet), Mrs. Barbara Castle, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Mr. G. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the Labour Party, and Mr. John Birch, its Commonwealth Officer.

Opening the conference on Monday, Mr. Gaitskell said that all the peoples of those countries which have become independent are now experiencing a feeling of dislike of any attempt to force its will on a smaller power. The recent violent reaction to the disastrous Suez adventure is an illustration of this feeling. In addition there is a very powerful nationalist feeling developing. In the great majority of cases this is a good thing, but it would be foolish to deny that it can be exceedingly dangerous if it is misused and indeed, that, as we know to our cost, it can be a cause of tragic conflict between nations.

### Racial Bridge

It is our overriding duty to do all we can to ensure that parliamentary democracy is preserved in these new states. We believe that democratic form of government is the only sound basis of a civilized society in which peoples of the new Governments can live peacefully. This is the duty of the Commonwealth and its most important duty. It is precisely because the Commonwealth embraces so many different peoples that it can and has to be a bridge between different races where there is no room for a neutralist or a neutralist of the wrong type and there is no room for neutrality in its relationship and relations.

"We do not intend to discuss to you or to our people our own problems. Nor do we want to discuss the kind of labour laws that dominate our own. Policies and laws must not prejudice the relations of Governments within the Commonwealth and therefore we believe that a right association would be more difficult than it would seem. We are at this conference together for common needs. We all share a common interest in social equality and the power of the State in these new nations.

Mr. Griffiths stated that 22 years ago there were 200 million people under British colonial rule. There were 60 million more in the next few years. They would witness a rapid development and the transformation of the British Empire into the Commonwealth, the greatest multi-racial community the world has known.

Mr. Griffiths said: "We must all recognize the enormous unity of this new multi-racial Commonwealth. It is a task of greater complexity than it was to unite the old Commonwealth."

### Common Ties

The unity of the old Commonwealth was founded on these ties: the possession of a common culture and political ideas. In the new Commonwealth, we have to give up the unity of people of different histories and languages. There is, however, one thing we have in common. It may not be the most important, and far more enduring, as well as beneficial, as the British imperial rule. And that is the development in the dependent territories of institutions of representative Government. We have not only brought independence to dependencies but have laid the foundations upon which they can build their own democratic States. The unity of the new Commonwealth will be founded on the Common inheritance of democratic ideas and institutions.

The Labour Party in Britain recognizes its responsibility of working with the peoples of the Colonies for the realization of "democratic self-government." And in the fulfilment of that policy, we realize that there are three things which

we have to accomplish: to help the backward economic development of their territories so as to raise the standard of living of their people as rapidly as possible; secondly to co-operate with voluntary promotion of education and welfare services; to stimulate the growth of democratic institutions at Government level — and by voluntary association thus provide the enduring foundations for your democracies.

"In all the tasks that await you — on the threshold and on the morrow of independence — the Labour Movement within your countries has a part to play. We are anxious to learn of the steady progress of trade unionism within the Colonies, it is often difficult for us in Britain to see to realise the immense possibilities that lie in the trade union in your countries. One of the most significant and encouraging developments in recent years has been the growth of Co-operative societies in the Colonies. My experience as Colonial Secretary has convinced me that in the transition from tribal to a modern society the Co-operative Movement has a vital part to play."

### Difficult Democracies

"It is our desire in every way we can, the establishment of labour and democratic parties in your countries. Some of you have representatives of Nationalist parties. Your parties have come into being as the natural expression of your people's desire to end colonialism. It is so strong amongst your people that we understand this and recognize the vital part you are playing in the development of a new sense of nationality in your countries. Your immediate mission is to ensure that you end colonialism. We are at one with you in your desire to end colonialism. We equally desire to ensure that when power is transferred from the Imperial power to your people, it shall be transferred to countries with an established and well-founded democratic tradition of Government."

"Democratic Government is the most difficult form of Government to establish and to sustain. But it is, we are convinced, the only enduring foundation for lasting democratic independence." As democrats we must hope that after independence you will devote your energies to the creation within your countries of democratic social societies."



**Central Africa's Leading Building Society**

6%  
SHARE INTEREST  
Maximum Tax Exemption

**FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY**  
(Incorporated in Rhodesia under the Building Societies Act 1957/1958)

Head Office  
**BERMANTHO HOUSE**  
P.O. Box 420, LUSAKA, N. Rhodesia





**BRIDGETOWN** When Captain Charles Whiverstone and a party of settlers arrived off Barbados in 1628, they beached their boat in a sheltered bay on the southern coast of the island and built their settlement which they called St. Michael's Town. Later the name was changed to Bridgetown as a reminder of the bridge they had found on arrival, and which had been built many years before by native Indians.

Barbados is affectionately known as "Little England" and Bridgetown the capital is a town like an English county town with wide streets and a multiplicity of shops of all descriptions. The churches, with battlemented towers, weather vanes and low stone walls sheltering moss-covered crosses and tombstones, lend strength to the illusion; indeed, Bridgetown has been likened to Poole in Dorset. Bridgetown is also a busy port through which passes most of the trade of the island. Ships of all nations ride in the roadstead of Carlisle Bay while the inner port, the anchorage, is crowded with small boats, barges and inter-island sailing craft laden with produce.

An important building programme is under way and the construction of a deep-water harbour has been approved.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Barbados are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 4 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Bridgetown and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



# PERSONALIA

MR. ERIC MENSFORTH has joined the Board of East African Airways, Ltd.

MR. L. PHILLIPS has been appointed Managing Director of Mandala Motors, Ltd. Harare.

CAPTAIN E. R. S. PITMAN formerly of the Rhodesia, has joined the Council of the Fauna Preservation Society.

SIR RALPH HOPE, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, is paying a short visit to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. BARRY RAYMOND MORTON, 1953 Chief Justice of Gambia, has been appointed puisne judge in the High Court of the Gambia.

MR. WILLIAM MORTON BEECH has been elected president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

SHARAH ALI MOHAMED MATAWA, a teacher in the Kenya Education Department is retiring after nearly 20 years' service.

MR. C. H. F. ... has been appointed group manager and controller of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd.

MR. H. W. CONNELL, partner in Dorothea Plender Souths African Co. Ltd. has arrived in this country from Bulawayo on his way to ...

A book by ... ROBERT FORAN, to be called "A Break of the Yoke" is to be published in Lilongwe ...

MR. G. ... FLOW ... elected chairman, and ... R. ... vice-chairman ...

MR. A. M. ... a ... teacher, Uganda, who has been transferred to Kenya, started as a white hunter when only 17 years of age.

MR. W. E. M. ... who has joined the Uganda Forest Department as Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests has served in Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. H. R. LORD, deputy general manager of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd. and Mrs. LORD arrived in this country from South Africa on the S.S. ... last Friday.

MR. A. F. MADDEN, B.A., M.A., D.Phil., of Christ Church, has been appointed to the Beit Lectureship in History of the British Empire for five years from October 1 next.

ALY KHAN, eldest son of the Aga Khan, has decided to auction about 20 paintings by French masters, which he has collected since the end of the war. This will be the most important sale of modern pictures in France for some years.

MR. ... DICKSON, regional controller of Masaland from the Post, Telegraph and Telephone, has received the ... and funds award in technology for his thesis on "Adaptation of European Equipment and Methods to Postal Telecommunications in an African Colony".

THE REV. STEVEN ... of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed rector of ...

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR P. N. J. ... of the Kenya Police who has retired after 28 years' service was one of the first African policemen in the Colony to learn to ride a motor cycle.

J. R. MARTIN is now liaison member from Nairobi County Council with the City Council. Mr. ... Bowers had fulfilled these functions for many years but recently resigned.

MR. J. ... SAVORY, Assistant Director of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia, is attending the Council conference in San Francisco of the International Committee of Irrigation and Drainage.

MR. E. L. ... District Commissioner for Lusaka (Kufak) has been transferred to Mazabuka. His place has been taken by Mr. K. G. Pickles, lately on the staff of the Member for Education and ...

MR. W. K. FORKES, chairman of the ... committee, has arranged a ... programme of ... One film will be the first film to be held in Kenya's ... capital ...

... of the ... Southern Rhodesia, has arrived here to take part in the ... centenary celebrations. He will speak at the ... rally in the Royal Albert Hall next Tuesday.

... P. ... of ... will be ... as ... in the Royal Navy, and has for some time been an instructor at an East African Nautical School. He joined the Royal East Africa Navy in Mombasa as an instructor.

MR. G. M. ... of Fort Victoria, has been elected president of the Municipal Association of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. W. PHILLIPS, the Mayor of Bulawayo, and Mr. J. WHITE, of the Greendale Town Management Board, are vice-presidents.

CAPTAIN ... HICKMAN and MEUT. ... C. ... the 1st ... The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, have arrived here on leave. They have both served in Malaya recently, and will later attend courses at the School of Infantry at Warminster.

... ARTHUR ... who will retire from the general managership of East African Railways and Harbours next month, will be the next East African Commissioner in London, where Mr. V. G. ... will continue since 1954, retires next January.

MR. J. ... ROBERTSON, who served in Northern Rhodesia for 10 years, transferred to Nigeria in 1949, has been appointed superintendent accountant in the Accountancy General Department. His daughter, ... Attorney General, has been appointed General for the ... of ...

MR. ... RIVINGTON, has been appointed by the Government as the ... of the City Council. ... MAIRU ... Mr. ... the ... committee of the council, including ... and finance ...

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA  
65 Great Russell Street, London  
New York and other countries added

PLEASE SEND ...

SEND ...

NAME ...

Address ...

Signature ...

**APPOINTMENTS WANTED**

... and experienced persons ... (female) with ...

... seeks permanent ... high ...

EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA ...

MR. JOHN ELMER is chairman of the recently formed Eborac branch of the Boy Scouts Association, of which A. S. BRIDLEY is the Secretary, Mr. C. C. DRAKE, hon. treasurer, and Messrs. J. SYUNDA and ... the other members of the committee. Mr. E. PARK has been appointed area commissioner for the Basutoland Gushu.

MR. S. P. LEIGH, since 1946 overseas controller of the Imperial Chemical Industries group, has acted as chairman of the I.C.I. (Exports) Ltd. committee of the boards of many of the overseas companies and has visited many countries for I.C.I. He is farming in Surrey, and is a member of the Rural District Council of Dorking and Horley.

MR. V. J. FINE, district officer in East Hill, Kenya, has received the testimonial on vellum of the Royal Geographical Society for his attempts to rescue Major B. ... and Mr. ... from drowning at ... An ... was awarded to Mr. Peacock's widow. Her husband had gone to the rescue of Major Storr.

SIR GREGORY RENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner, and LADY RENNIE, gave a reception at ... House last week for visitors from the ... The guests included the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and MRS. JOHN WALLACE, the Most Reverend The Archbishop of ... and Sir ... and LADY ...

MR. S. ... who has been appointed ... manager of the newly appointing sales office in Kampala of the Uganda Cement Industry Ltd., ... and ... G. ... (Gen. Mgr.) Ltd., in 1956, and became Uganda manager three years later, ... the installation of the new kiln, the factory's output has ... from 50,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

MR. L. ... G.C. who has been elected president of the Nairobi Rotary Club, went to the colony in 1932, since when he has been deputy mayor of Nairobi and president of the Law Society of Kenya. The other officers of the club are Messrs. J. ... (vice-president), B. ... and W. ... (directors), M. P. ... (treasurer) and Mr. ... (hon. secretary).

MR. ... K. ... has been appointed chairman of the ... Commission in the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... and ... director of ... and ... during the war he was a ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

MR. ... has been appointed ... of the ...

**Kongoni Cricket "English Tour"**  
 The fixtures for the English Tour of the Kenya Kongoni Cricket Club this year are: Day 24 v. Standard Bank at Beekenham; August 5 v. Cuckfield at Cuckfield; August 6 v. Keymer and Hassocks at Hassocks; August 7 v. Lindfield at Lindfield; August 8 v. Rottingdean at Rottingdean; August 9 v. Bognor at Bognor Regis; August 10 v. Royal Sussex Regiment at Chichester; August 11 v. Rogate at Rogate; August 12 v. Barclays Bank at Hayward Heath; August 13 v. Ditchling at Ditchling; August 14 v. Henfield at Henfield; August 15 v. Southampton at Littlehampton; August 16 v. ... at Maidenhead; August 17 v. West Chilmington at West Chilmington; August 18 v. ... C.C. at Brighton; August 19 v. ... at Winchester. The team manager is Mr. ... of ... Bembidge Hotel, Dorset Square, London.

**Penalunga Appeal**  
 MRS. ELIZABETH ANN OWEN, MOTHER, has headed the lists of subscribers to the appeal launched by the Community of the Resurrection for the extension of educational work at their Penalunga Mission in Southern Rhodesia. The main purpose is to help the ... of either sex and any religion to qualify for entry to the new university in Salisbury. A target of £10,000 has been fixed. Among the names of the ... are Sir Roy Welensky and the ... of the Prime Minister of the Federation and ... of Rhodesia respectively, ... of the ... of the ... and the Archbishop of ...

**Scholarships for Africans**  
 EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS and number of grants and loans are to be awarded to African students in 1958. The total ... of Education. Six scholarships each valued at £50 per annum will be for approved ... at the United Kingdom ... at other Commonwealth universities, and ... £150 per annum at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or at any university in the Commonwealth if the desired course is not available there. A limited number of loans of up to £150 a year may be awarded to approved students of adequate ability and qualifications.

**Trade Mission**  
 A TRADE MISSION SPONSORED by the Federal Government leaves Salisbury on Sunday for a fortnight visit to East Africa. It will include three-day visits to ... and Kampala, with shorter visits at ... and some other centres. Included in the Government party, which will be led by Mr. T. A. BAY, Under Secretary for Commerce and Industry, will be Mr. W. E. ... Assistant Director of Federal Information, and Mr. ... of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is expected that they will discuss problems of mutual interest with officials of the ... African Governments. Representatives of ... on the mission will be Mr. P. C. Aldridge, Director of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, and Mr. J. A. Clark, Secretary of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries.

**Public Relations**  
 METAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., announce the appointment of Mr. Horace White as group public relations officer. He will take up his new duties in a few weeks. From 1952 until last year Mr. White was Director of Information in Canada and had wide press and public relations posts in Russia, Denmark and Cyprus. He began his career in the Daily Herald.

**Rhodesia Club Dinner**  
 MR. ... and Lady Welensky, will be the guests of ... at a dinner to be given by the Dorchester Hotel, Salisbury, and Nyasaland ... on June 28. Mr. ... will preside.

**Obituary****Mr. J. R. Leslie.**

MR. JAMES REID LESLIE, a senior partner in Messrs Bros Leslie, Seex and Co., chartered accountants in Nairobi, has died in that city at the age of 70. He first went to East Africa in 1923 as deputy general manager of Rosehaugh and Co. of the Cape. He then went to the East African Colonies, where he was a partner in the firm of Leslie, Seex and Co., and, in 1947, of Colson Bros., Leslie, Seex and Co.

Mr. Leslie served on many public bodies, including the Southern Advisory Council, Tanganyika, 1932-47, the Natal Chamber of Commerce, being president of its committee in 1939, the East African Road and Telecommunications advisory board 1943-49, the I.A.P. Revenue Advisory Board 1948, the Advisory Council of the Colonial Development Corporation, the executive of the associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, and delegate to the 18th Congress of Federations of chambers of commerce of the British Empire in 1954 in Montreal. Founder of the Leslie's scholarships for the sons of British settlers in Tanganyika, a director of Nyanza Salt Mines and Mylrobo Silt Estates, Ltd., Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd., Hodgkiss, Ltd., and Rhokatan Investments, Ltd.

He was a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Tanganyika 1941-47.

In the 1914-18 war he served for five years with the Black Watch, winning the M.C. and being mentioned in despatches.

Mr. J. S. DAVIS has written from Gloucester:

The sudden passing of Jim Leslie will come as a great shock to his many friends in East Africa and Tanganyika, in particular. His services to Tanganyika spread over a period of nearly 30 years, on Legislative Council, the railway council, chambers of commerce and many other bodies, were of great value to governments and all who have made their homes there. Tanganyika owes a great debt to one whose vision and guidance has meant so much to make the territory what it is today. Whether in business or on the many committees, it was a pleasure and inspiration to work with him, and his decision to live in Nairobi was a great loss to all who knew him. Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Leslie and their three sons, who share her loss.

The death has occurred of SENIOR CHIEF of the fifteenth of the Luunda tribe in Kawamba district, of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia. Mwata Kazembé was for some time an Urban Court Assessor at Kitwe, before he became Chief. He was installed Senior Chief Kazembé of the Luunda tribe in February, 1951.

Mrs. MARY NAPIER, wife of Mr. Roy Napier, Assistant Secretary for Home Affairs in Salisbury, has died from injuries received in a car accident on the Brighton road. She was on holiday in this country with her two daughters, her parents and young sister. She was 38.

Mr. FRANK SALISBURY PASCOE, the first European born in Salisbury, has died in Durban, aged 75. He was the son of the late John Pascoe, of the Mazoe Patrol. He was a former Salisbury town councillor, and a master of the Rhodesia Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. JOHN BURNHAM, who settled in Rhodesia in 1905, was closely associated with the late John Meikle in many mining ventures. From 1915 until his retirement in 1945 he farmed in the Odzi district.

Mr. EDWARD JONATHAN DAVIES, a former Mayor of Bulawayo, has died at the Cape.

**Mr. W. H. Wroth**

MR. WILLIAM HENRY WROTH, D.B.E., Member of Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Northern Rhodesia Government since 1954, has died suddenly on his farm at Mazabuka. He was 51. Educated at Kings School Worcester, and Gaymore, he was formed in the Mazabuka district since 1922, taking over his father's farm in 1945.

He was chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers Union, chairman of the Mazabuka Farmers Association, and a member of the Land Board of Northern Rhodesia. In 1954 he was nominated and opposed to the Legislative Council for the Federal Party in the South Western constituency, and he assumed the portfolios of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

For a period during the early part of the war he served with the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force.

He married in 1935 Phoebe Eleanor Spence, with whom he has two children.

**Governor's tribute**

Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has broadcast the following tribute: "William Wroth was, first and foremost, a farmer. One who loved the land; one who nursed the land, and whose greatest joy was to live on and for the land. What that, he was straightforward, bright, simple man, who brought those great qualities to the work he was doing for all the people of Northern Rhodesia as Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Government.

"He was never to be led away on any false track, down which popular opinion or official misjudgment might lead him. In his way, quiet way he went straight to the heart of the problem, and the solution which he found to that problem always rested firmly on the basis of what was right, and what was just, and what was fair, and what was for the good of the people of Northern Rhodesia."

**Sir Sidney Abrahams**

Sir Barclay Phill writes in *The Times*:

"The death of Sir Sidney Abrahams, as he was known to every member of the Colonial Legal Service, will cause grief to many in almost every part of the British Commonwealth. No member of the Service was more widely loved and respected. As one who knew and served with him, both as a law officer and on the Bench in Ceylon, I should like to pay tribute to a man who over a wide span of years acted as a father to many of us. Solly possessed a pungent wit, a firm and acidulous humour, which he was fond of using on every occasion, including his own. While on the surface he appeared not to suffer fools gladly, behind the scenes he often went to great lengths to help the same dogs out of the stilt. The fact was that in spite of appearances to the contrary, both his heart and emotions were quickly stirred by any factor which, to his mind, seemed of savour of injustice or bureaucratic indifference."

**East Africa in the thirties**

"In East Africa, in the thirties, he was determined to ensure that the principle of judicial independence was fully recognized and maintained, which sometimes brought him into conflict with some colonial administrators brought up in a different tradition. In both Uganda and Tanganyika he laid the foundations of a strong and independent judiciary. I was in Ceylon, where I followed him from Africa, and was perhaps less happy, for his sensitive nature reacted sharply to political criticism, which in that island, at that time, was often clamant and never any respect of persons. Although in his early retirement, due to ill health, was a great loss to the Colonial Legal Service, it afforded him to begin a new career in London. His elevation to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was a source of great gratification to the Colonial Judiciary, but it was a disappointment to many of us that, because it was necessary for him to supplement his pension, a regular employment in the Colonial Office, he was debarred from taking part in the hearing of colonial appeals. Nevertheless, his wide knowledge of colonial territories and their personnel made him an invaluable counsellor, and the fact that (as he was) at the Colonial Office included always a visit to Solly preserved the ties which bound him to his old services."

# African Political Meetings

## Stricter Control by Government

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Government of Kenya:

Recently as part of a process of gradual relaxation of restrictions, African political meetings have been freely allowed. There have, however, now been indications at some African political meetings of attempts to undermine the Government's authority. Inflammatory speeches have been made which, if unchecked, might lead to a return to violence. The Government has therefore decided that it is necessary to return to a stricter control.

The decision has been taken by the Government with the greatest reluctance but the situation is now such that further action is required. At a recent meeting attempts were made to discredit both the Milton Plan and land commission. Africans were urged to oppose and condemn a plan which is basic agrarian reform. What is more, the deliberate mis-statement was made that it was the Milton Plan which had brought land reclamation to Kenya.

On the following day a number of Africans from an area in which land consolidation had been proceeding satisfactorily refused without reason to go on a farm planning course and with bad consideration. Previously the men concerned had been especially asked to be allowed to attend the course and plan their holdings. Although there were many applications from other areas, these tactics are a mis-statement of the methods employed by the leaders of the Government movement, before the decision of the Government to deliberate, to obstruct agrarian reforms in order to gain their disruptive political ends.

At the meeting the Police Force and the Army were alerted, the King's African Rifles being referred to as an army of slaves, and African police officers present at the meeting being reviled as lackeys of the European. The phrase 'a war will never end' was repeated a number of times.

### "Discussion"

The newspaper mentioned including references to the spilling of blood in Kenya and an implication of praise for Mau Mau found its way into the Athi River Detention Camp. This is one of the key centres of the Government's Rehabilitation Camp, where a bold new experiment is taking place. This camp has a successful record in the rehabilitation of Mau Mau, in that a large number of hard core detainees from Malindi Island.

Although the Government is reluctant to restrict the political activities of Africans, and especially of members of the Legislative Council, it cannot allow to continue unchecked attempts to undermine the loyalty of African Government officials, particularly members of the Security Forces and it cannot allow the escalation of a situation from which violence may result.

Certain checks will therefore be imposed on African political meetings. It is hoped that these restrictions will be of a temporary nature only the Government wishes to make it clear that it is resolute and prepared to deal promptly and firmly with any sign of an attempt to undermine or defy authority or threaten security.

The law relating to the issue of licences for and the conduct of African political meetings will be strictly enforced. It will be a condition of any licence issued in future for such meetings that if the authorities so decide the proceedings will be recorded on tape records in order that there may be an indisputable record of what was said.

The responsibility for the proper conduct of such meetings should rest on the principal participants and accordingly where an African Member of Legislative Council wishes to organize a political meeting, or to be present or to speak at such a meeting, a licence for the meeting will be issued only in the Member's name. The issuing authority will decide, in its discretion, in each case whether a guest speaker from outside a constituency may be allowed to speak at an African political meeting in that constituency.

These developments have to be viewed against the background of progressive relaxation of emergency restrictions and the release to normal life of a great number of detainees every month. Concern has been expressed by responsible sections of African opinion at the disturbing aspects of such inflammatory speeches on the African people.

# The Central African EXAMINER

The new independent journal for thinking people  
Appears fortnightly from June 1953

The Central African Examiner is an independent journal of events in Africa and abroad. It contains information on economic, financial, political and social affairs. You will find its comments enlightening and authoritative. The style is refreshing. The editorial independence of the Examiner is assured. The Examiner is edited, printed and published in Rhodesia.

### Contents include:—

- ★ News of African territories
- ★ Reports and background news from Africa, Africa, Belgian Congo, Portuguese Territories and South Africa
- ★ Exclusive surveys and articles on the states of the "Economic" on events in East and Central Africa and United States of America
- ★ Spotlight in Westminster Reports on African Affairs from London and Washington
- ★ Comments and background to African news
- ★ Financial, industrial and commercial information
- ★ Book reviews, a page for women, astrology.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATE

## THE CENTRAL AFRICAN EXAMINER LIMITED

Spring House, Beaufortia Road, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Telephone: 27845, 27846. Cable: "Examiner", P.O. Box 49

A brochure containing full details of the journal and contents of Central African Examiner will be sent on request.

Please send the CENTRAL AFRICAN EXAMINER to:

Mr./Mss/Mrs .....  
 (Block letters)  
 Postal Address .....  
 (Block letters)

For a period of ..... 1 year by surface mail/airmail service (delete whichever does not apply).

(Remittance for ..... is enclosed.)

### Subscription Rates

Location	Service	1 year	6 months
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	Surface mail	£2 12	£1 10
	Airmail	£2 15	£1 17
African Countries within African Postal Union (Union of South Africa only)	Surface mail	£3 0 0	£1 17 6
	Airmail	£3 5 0	£1 17 6
United Kingdom	Surface mail	£3 0 0	£1 14 6
	Air service edition	£5 15 6	£2 17 6
United States of America	Surface mail	£3 0 0	£1 14 6
	Air service edition	£5 15 6	£2 17 6

Airmail rates lowest where not quoted above.

Letters to the Editor

The New Boy in Africa

Mr. Johnson in Northern Rhodesia Locked Out by a Miners' Strike

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. — I have read Mr. Hugh Handford's letter in your issue of May 23 and since my visit to Northern Rhodesia has caused such interest in my comment? He is quite correct in that I did not see his body — the Northern Rhodesian Mine Owners and Salaried Staff Association. I was sorry about that but it was not my fault as it was not in my tight schedule. But when he says "Mr. Johnson has preconceived ideas that he will be 'taken in' if he becomes quite unfair."

When the European Mineworkers' Union had been at their native offices at 11 a.m. on Monday, 17th, and went there to find Mr. Peterson gone to Ndaba where the European workers had staged an unofficial lightning strike. I called again that afternoon and the following day but was unlucky and they accepted that Mr. Peterson and his colleagues had their hands full with the union dispute.

Mr. Handford is surprised I then saw the management. I did my best in my fact finding to get the best opinion of Copperbelt mining conditions. I saw Mr. B. Bennet, the manager of the Anglo American group. Unfortunately I missed Mr. Thompson, R. S. T., Lusaka, who was ill. But I saw Mr. S. T. Mufumba, Mr. Lettice, personal manager of Kitwe, who was most courteous and informative as were Mr. Lundie and members of his staff, who I presume are all members of the Mine Owners and Salaried Staff Association. It is quite wrong that thus ignored the views of such people upon selection, supervision, etc., of "advanced Africa."

Again Mr. Handford's charge of "writing Government Labour Offices at Kitwe" is quite new, but again I had two sessions with Mr. Collins, the Labour Commissioner at Lusaka, who was most courteous and helpful. Again at Kitwe I had frank discussions with Mr. Symington and Mr. Manning Cook (Chief of Mines).

So do understand Mr. Handford's justifiable resentment at my tightly packed itinerary not including a personal visit to his offices. I am sorry for this, but he is less than generous in his other allegations. I am of course keen to catch up with you!

My term "miners' leaders" means Africans and not the Laurence Katilala and the African Workers Executive, and certainly not the Salaried Staff Association.

Your faithfully,

J. G. LOUGHART

Secretary, K. B. R. M. S. A.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — My attention has just been called by your further reference in this Association in your issue of May 16, 1957, to the fact that you should not know that the statement "That the C.F.A. should for the first time have given the Press a summary of the proceedings at the annual meeting is a distinct improvement in its public relations" is not correct.

In accordance with a Minute of the Executive Committee on May 17, 1949, a summary of the proceedings at the annual general meeting may be sent to the Press and such a summary has always been so since then.

Yours faithfully,  
J. G. LOUGHART  
Secretary, K. B. R. M. S. A.

London

Employer Must Tell Him How to Behave

EMPLOYEES MUST be educated in the facts of African life before they are posted to the territories on their first tour. This was urged by both Earl De La Warr, the Chairman, and Sir Charles Bensonby, at the Annual Meeting of the Joint East and Central African Board in London last week.

Lord De La Warr said that every man and woman sent out to East and Central Africa was an ambassador. But were they sufficiently aware of our achievement, our aims, could they face up to arguments, had they been warned of the vital importance of good race relations, of not antagonising the African by bad manners? He doubted it very much, adding that responsibility for the orientation of overseas personnel lay fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the employers.

There was appalling ignorance of Britain's record of colonial power, both here and abroad. As good models had been blamed, the Government's propaganda machine had admittedly been most active in well-projected propaganda all alien to the British character. But a bitter lesson had been learned, and the Government's information services were being strengthened. Whitehall, apart from important communications made by industry, trade and independent settlers.

If businessmen were too busy to play their part in public affairs, or if it was against their company's policy, then the local chambers of commerce should engage someone of reputation to go all the time, to go into the territories upholding our general interests, particularly in the commercial side.

Bi-Partisan Policy

It would be, Lord De La Warr continued, if we ever here could adopt a bi-partisan approach to colonial affairs. It was easy to talk about it, but all wanted it in our particular field — but opinions were seemingly divided on a great many broader principles. Yet there were grounds for optimism: the Joint Board itself and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were open to all parties. In America, he said that the United States was not interested in poor relations. She was giving attention to the voice of Britain if it was sustained, unity, which she could only achieve by exploiting Commonwealth resources.

The Chairman of the fresh mission in Africa, Sir Charles Bensonby, said that when he visited the Gold Coast, he had then was, he asked a District Commissioner, "Why are you 'honey-handed'?" Europeans behaved towards their African subjects. The D.C. replied that "to do so in the language and behaviour could wreck any work, and understanding the work of years of mutual respect."

Living Credit

Sir Charles said that propaganda had been defined as "behaving as if you had taken a loan for it." He had behaved well and intended to do so for it, but he was not clever when it came to publicity. His initiative in Africa had been taken by the violent anti-British Radio Cairo, which had set the whole of the Middle East against us. In Central Africa, thousands of Africans had cheap wireless sets — "spy-catchers" — and they at least the British case ought not to be by default. In Northern Rhodesia, he understood that broadcasting services had been much improved. Mr. C. J. Bensonby, the Liaison Officer for Keighley, said that one of the troubles of the Police was that there were too many "no-no" goods in both sides and in both Houses. Mr. Bensonby added that there were any monkeying about with the local Constitution would be in grave danger of having another Bona Fide Party on our hands, and who was there to do it? He asked Mr. De La Warr, he asked.

The following were elected to the Council of the Board: Sir Geoffrey Clark (A. Batmann and Co. Ltd.), Mr. S. S. Bensonby (Rhodesia), Lord De La Warr, Mr. J. Macdonald (Relays Bank Ltd.), Mr. L. C. Hudson (Humbly Clon Air Transport Co. Ltd.), Mr. H. St. George (British South Africa Company), Mr. C. S. Mundy (British India Line), Mr. E. F. Eagleton (Tracey Blackden Ltd.) and Mr. J. H. Bensonby (Union-Castle Line).

The average firm in the industrial area of Kenya employs no more than eight people. — Mr. J. C. ROSE, M.C., Kenya.

# U.M.C.A.'s "Five Storeys" on Slave London Exhibition Marks Centenary Year

“TOWARDS FREEDOM” is a exhibition opened last week by the Rev. Richard Wood, M.P., in the John's Church, Waterloo Road, London, heralds the beginning of the centenary year celebrations of the University Mission Central Africa.

The opening ceremony was to have been performed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. J. Lennox-Boyd. The Nigeria Conference was held but did not prevent him from recording a message in which he said that if material conditions in Central Africa were now incomparably better, missionaries still faced challenges equal to that of earlier days.

“For as education and familiarity with Western ideas spread the day Africa stirs in its sleep and new forces are released. The challenge is whether those forces can be directed along tolerant and constructive paths, rather than those of power-seeking and racial strife. It is that every European in Central Africa has a great responsibility—the responsibility of furthering through his own behaviour good relations between all races, and of advancing the idea of a multi-racial good society.”

## Presbyterian Invitation

Referring to Livingstone's role in the founding of the mission, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said the Church of England Presbyterian had invited the Church of England to plan a mission in Central Africa. What is the interdenominational rivalry between churches which mystifies so many Africans in certain parts of the continent, though that is fancy, in Central Africa.

The minister had a book, too, for the mission's 100th honour. In its first 100 years, 57 of the 200 missionaries died in Africa, over only 20 years, and 22 within 10 years. The mission, however, was founded, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, quoting from Canon G. W. Broomfield's centenary history, said that a young man once asked a missionary to help in Zanzibar because he thought it would be a live long under such conditions. “Can't you ask your God that?”, replied the Bishop of Zanzibar.

Richard Wood, the Mission's general secretary, there has been an undoubted progress towards freedom in Africa in the past century. But slavery still existed, the contemporary slave-master being a far more trusty, better and more cunning one to supply those that can be deflected without force and suffering. The “Five Storeys” have been Livingstone and the early missionaries did not expect them to be, but they said “in God's name” to destroy them and suffered grievously in the night.

That they also inspired can be seen by the almost cursory of visitors to the exhibition at St. John's Church. A. J. Lennox-Boyd said the exhibition of “Five Storeys” missionaries, the five decades that saw the Zanzibar, East and Northern Rhodesia, Malawi, and Southern Tanganyika. Only a little of the “future” of this mission is shown in photos, but what there is provides a most moving portrait of the great endeavour.

The Queen Mother opened the exhibition in London on June 10. It will begin a tour of 25 provincial cities in England.

## Livingstone on Hadley Green Barnet Commemorates

IT WAS AT BARNET, a scenic Hertfordshire market town near London, that David Livingstone passed for breath between his African journeys. He rented a small house on Hadley Green after his triumphant return to England in 1856.

The nine months he spent at Barnet were, so he tells us, the happiest of his life—far from the fashionable drawing-rooms where he was often a guest in the winter season, Livingstone may have found peace and rest, but not rest. From memory and scraps of paper he laboriously compiled his “Missionary Travels” and prepared the famous Cambridge lecture which closes with that classic bow: “Do you carry on the work I have begun, I leave it with you”. In its 100th anniversary edition, the Universities Mission to Central Africa was founded just a century ago.

The link is tenuous, yet Barnet has not forgotten its distinguished visitor. The house he rented has been renamed Livingstone Cottage, and this week the town, or to be more precise, the local Council of Churches, has been staging an exhibition of its tenant's work, “Challenge to the Conscience of our Time”.

## Young Biographers

Much of the material is a diary, loaned by Rhodesia House, the Central African Archives, the Imperial Institute, missionary societies and business houses. The impetuosity of the great explorer, always fascinated, and one can brood over Livingstone's field glasses, Japhet Kaffie, and his ruler, most striking perhaps, were the rows of manuscript biographies of Livingstone. They will never see print, for they were written by local schoolchildren in the class, medieval in style, which nowadays. Along with the vivid impressionism of the paintings of Livingstone in Africa, the biographies should go some way in soothing the critics who complain that the Commonwealth is seldom remembered in its own country.

The exhibition was opened by Sir Gilbert Gurney, the Federal High Commissioner, who lives at Barnet. Appropriately, Sir Gilbert spoke of his countryman's life and travels in the plain Congregational Church where Livingstone, so it is said, once worshipped.

The demand is always for universal education but that is a purely futile out of the question. Even the demand for a much more extensive system of education is held back owing to the lack of finance and the absence of qualified teachers. Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, addressing the Advisory Committee on African Education.



It's not such a long stretch to reach EAST AFRICA

Modern communications have you here in a matter of hours.

Scenic wild life, majestic scenery of just living in the East Africa that's your choice, you'll find it in East Africa.

EAST AFRICA TOURS TRAVEL ASSOCIATION  
11, ANVIC HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

London Office:  
The East Africa Tourist Travel Association, Grand Building,  
Trafalgar Square, LONDON, W.C.2.

### Responsibility Cures Irresponsibility Checks and Balances of Democratic Privilege

THERE WERE CERTAIN ASSESSANS, particularly in Salisbury, whose mouths would not be so wide open if they were carrying rather more responsibility on their shoulders, said the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, when he opened the recent annual conference of the Municipal Association of Southern Rhodesia at the Victoria Falls.

"We have only ourselves to blame for the fact that they have no responsibility that they appeal to be free to shout for greater privileges and better conditions without having to lay rates upon themselves, and demand more and better housing without having to pay for it," said Mr. Todd.

It was high time, for the good of everyone, that the checks and balances of democratic privilege, which are usually should be felt by African townships, if it was found that they would assume the responsibility. Mr. Todd, in terms of the fact that the townships will inquire into the full range of provisions connected with the urbanization of African in Southern Rhodesia would probably be published shortly. The chairman of the commission, which includes one African, will be Mr. R. P. Plummer, a former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg and Auditor-General of South Africa. Mr. Todd said the commission's terms of reference would be everything to do with African housing schemes for the development of African urban areas, the control and government of these areas, and transport from these areas to industrial areas.

The Prime Minister said that Southern Rhodesia was faced with problems that did not arise in other countries. It was the moving of a voteless people to a large extent, a mixed population alongside European areas. "Recently we have experienced a very good example of the sort of trouble we can expect in the future unless we find ways of meeting it now. I refer to our transport difficulties which have now passed through the first violent stage and have entered a second but not much more comfortable stage."

### Southern Rhodesia Pass Laws More to Target Reputable Africans

SEVERAL AFRICANS of reputable character, record qualifications and standing would be eligible for identity cards instead of registration certificates under a Bill presented to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher.

Exempted Africans would be able to move about the colony with the same freedom as Europeans. They would need no visiting passes, passes to go to work in towns, employers' passes, or date passes.

Under the present laws, which the Bill seeks to amend, all African males over 16 must have Registration certificates, which are eventually to be replaced by registration books, containing a photograph of the holder. Their introduction, said Mr. Fletcher would greatly simplify the identification of Africans who wanted to do business or, say, take possession of registered articles addressed to them.

Last year, Mr. M. Hove, an African leader, was embarrassed by a demand for his registration certificate. The Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, expressed sympathy, but said that the pass system as such could not be scrapped, for some Africans bore names which tie ties, changing names frequently.

The Bill states that to qualify for identity cards, as distinct from registration certificates, Africans will have to be at least 21 years old. They will be issued, if the Minister is satisfied "by reasons of character, record, qualifications and standing" that they are suitable to hold them. The cards will be withdrawn if the Minister deems the holders not to be suitable to hold them, and will go to the holder's name, but not to the name of the employer.

The Bill is not to be considered until the marriage ban in July so that M.P.s and the public may familiarize themselves with its content.

### Tropical Aurora in Northern Rhodesia

PEOPLE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA have been asked to watch for aurora and airglow to assist the observations being made for the International Geophysical Year. The aurora, borealis, Northern lights, commonly known only in high latitudes. But Professor Sydney Chapman, F.R.S., who has made the request, says that it is sometimes visible in places far beyond the usual limits to the tropics. This atmospheric lighting is known as the tropical aurora.

These tropical cases are of outstanding scientific interest, Professor Chapman says, and deserve much more careful study than they have yet received. They also present a rare spectacle of great beauty and splendour.

High-altitude aurora which may possibly be seen in Northern Rhodesia are produced by chemical reactions in the high atmosphere, energized by sunlight absorbed during the day. The meteorological stations at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, and along the Zambezi, will be among the network of stations collecting part in the International Geophysical Year, which is being held from July, 1957, to December, 1958. Two Rhodesia meteorological stations will be making balloon soundings. Another three stations in the Federation will collect upper air data and make solar radiation measurements.

### Aid for the Teabush


NYASALAND'S TEA INDUSTRY will provide 10% of the total cost of the proposed study of a tea culture at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It has decided to give £2,000 a year for five years and then reconsider the matter, and, if all goes well, give the same amount for another five years. The chairman of the Tea Association, Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, said recently. The Nyasaland Teabush Association, which holds its annual meeting today, will discuss the question of making a grant to the study.

**IN TANGANYIKA COURSE, YOU'LL FIND A**

**Ford**

Moderately priced, the range of British Ford passenger cars, vans and trucks offers unequalled value in every class.

BE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY



POPULAR · ANGLIA · PREFECT · CONSUL · ZEPHYR · ZODIAC

**RITCHIE MOTORS**

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHI

Branches: KUSHA · PAR E · SALAAM · TANZANIA · MOSHI · MINGA



Parliament

African Teachers and Politics

Colonial Secretary Investigating Position

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week Mr. James Johnson, the Labour member for Rugby, asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that African teachers in Southern Rhodesia could not take part in political activities and to what extent this was so in Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

Mr. Profumo replied that the Colonial Secretary was investigating the position in the four territories.

Mr. JOHNSON said it is a fact that these men are not allowed to take part in political life in Southern Rhodesia. If the Minister accepts that fact, does he not think it is childish, that it has been to places like Fort Hare and Makerere and universities in Britain, that such men cannot take part in the running of the Colony, and that possible candidates for the elections in Kenya?

Mr. PROFUMO replied that it would be premature to make a statement before the results of the Minister's investigations were published.

Mr. Johnson then asked Mr. Profumo if the African workers' education centres in Nyasaland based on Northern Rhodesia was some kind of school in a society which is a kind of partnership that the women are not allowed to advance in their own profession.

Mr. PROFUMO: "It is not much good consulting Government Ministers and then making ad hoc statements. I should not like to draw on that, but the Colonial Secretary is investigating."

Nile Waters

A WEDGWOOD BENN (Lab.) asked if, in view of the present situation in the relations between the United Kingdom and Egypt, he would initiate a conference of representatives of all those countries which depended upon Nile waters.

Mr. SEYMOUR LLOYD: "The situation has not changed since this question was last raised in the House. The Government would be in favour of holding a conference at the appropriate time. Before a full-scale conference can usefully be held a great deal of technical consultation and preparation will be needed. Such discussions are already taking place between the technical authorities in Britain, East Africa and the Sudan." He added that the needs of the user countries would be borne in mind.

Mr. HUGH FRASER (Cons.) asked if Mr. Lloyd could confirm that any international agreement could only be based on a respect for international law by the countries concerned. Mr. SEYMOUR LLOYD: "I fully agreed. This was a precedent in the Nile waters which might well be followed in another context."

East Africa Royal Commission

Report to be Debated After Two Years

THE REPORT of the East Africa Royal Commission, published nearly two years ago, is to be debated in the House of Commons to-morrow. When there is usually, to give a fair opportunity to the attendance. Only last Friday Mr. Fenner Brockway's Racial Discrimination Bill was counted out.

Neither the Government nor the Opposition has found time for the report. It has been left to Mr. James Johnson, the Labour member for Rugby, to raise the matter. He won first place in the ballot for private members' motions, and chose this report as his subject.

Mr. John Profumo, the Colonial Under-Secretary, is expected to lead for the Government; Mr. A. Creech-Jones for the Opposition.

A socio-economic survey of the urban African population of Southern Rhodesia is to be made for the first time under the direction of Mr. J. R. H. Shaul, head of the Central African Statistical Office.

Road Congress in Salisbury

Road from Cape to Nairobi Discussed

HELD FOR A ROAD from Cape Town to Nairobi has been the subject of the African regional road congress in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this week. It was attended by delegates from East, Central and Southern Africa, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. W. E. Eastwood, Federal Minister for Transport and communications, declared that it must rank among the priorities for congress, as the road would serve the rapidly growing towns in the area and open up vast tracts of what was once known as darkest Africa. The highway, which he described as the main nerve system along the backbone of the continent, would carry many products and those of industry as well as tourist traffic. It was difficult in young and fast growing countries to raise funds with which to carry out such projects immediately, but the Federal Government was fully alive to the importance of the road and would allocate all that it could afford to it.

New Legislature

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Somaliland Protectorate will consist of the Governor, president; ex officio members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary; official members, the Director of Medical Services, the Commissioner of Somali Affairs, the Director of Education, the Director of Natural Resources, the Director of Public Works, non-official members, Messrs. Jirah Hassan, M. Marjani, Yussuf Raah, Ahmed Hassan Abdullahi, and Abdullahi Haji Farah Mohammed.

**EAST AFRICA**

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?

Have You Considered

**East Africa**

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda  
Zanzibar.

There are many opportunities  
in these rapidly developing territories.

For information regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Mining, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to

THE COMMISSIONER  
OF EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GREEN BUILDINGS,  
GRAFALGER SQUARE, LONDON, W.6

Telephone: Whitehall 5701-2-3  
5318-37

Telegrams: Eastafrica Ltd., London.

Cables: Eastafrica, London.

**Faculty Needed**

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a faculty of engineering at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been a matter of long urgency. Even though the cost has risen to several million pounds, says Mr. F. H. Roberts, Southern Rhodesia's Director of Irrigation, in his annual report, Mr. Roberts warns that unless such a faculty is established quickly, the whole programme of Federal development will suffer. Discussing the "world-wide shortage of qualified engineers, he says that Rhodesians entirely dependent for recruiting on the universities of the British South Africa and Great Britain. "As both these countries are short of thousands of engineers, they snap them up at the source, and it becomes more and more difficult for this country to compete."

**The Enemy**

"THE REAL ENEMY of the Federal Party, and the enemy of the African nationalist movement," says the party's journal, Federal Outlook, "is responsible men who did not only Europeans — must band together in a firm and energetic and determined programme to counter the 'half-truths' and distortions and 'wild promises' that characterise the speeches of 'Wellington'." The proposed fusion of the Federal and United Rhodesia parties was the obvious first step. Out of this marriage could be born a powerful party with great resources — a party determined to smash through the smokescreens of political demagoguery."

**By Election**

THE DEATH of Mr. W. H. WROTH, reported in our obituary columns, has caused a vacancy in the South-Western electoral district of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Wroth was returned unopposed to the Legislative Council of the Federal Party in a likely candidate for the territorial Federal Party leader, Mr. G. B. Beckwith, a former Member for Central and Natural Resources who represents the constituency until the 1954 general election. He then stood for Livingstone, but at the last minute his nomination papers were found to be incomplete, and he was disqualified.

**East Summary**

CAUTION BY THE ANTI-LOUSI RESEARCH CENTRE in London states that in Eastern Africa scattered populations of adult locusts and hoppers and some small laying swarms have been reported in French Somaliland in late April and early May. In the Somaliland Protectorate hopper bands were still being controlled during early May, but there were large numbers of scattered hoppers and fledglings. The Sudan, Ethiopia and British East Africa remained clear of swarms. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are clear.

**News Items in Brief**

Trees were planted on May 24 at all schools in the Coast Province of Kenya.

The Tanganyika Executive Council reassembled in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

A rise in the level of Lake Nyasa has caused anxiety to many residents of the Rungwa district.

The number of girls attending schools in the Machochi district of Karla has dropped during the past six months.

The Carnegie Commission of New York have approved \$5,000 dollars for a programme of travel grants for the Commonwealths.

An increase in the staff of the Veterinary Department in Nakuru, Kenya, will enable more services to be provided to the farming community.

British and Foreign Bible Society has received a message of congratulation from Sir Evelyn Baring on the completion of the society of the first translation of the Bible into the Zulu language.

The Rhodes Institute of Tropical Hygiene is holding a luncheon on June 1 to celebrate the birth of Ronald Ross, who discovered that malaria is transmitted by the bites of anopheles mosquitoes.

"London Calling" is to appear in a different format. The new format version divided into four regional editions, carries four features, but will bring listeners an improved programme service, as it will leave London later in the day via sea-mail service.

Cholera and typhoid in India during the week ending May 10 comprised two European in the Northern District of Assam, one in Kitala district and one in Assam. In Kenya, Nairobi, one in Ruaraka, two in Nakuru, six in Kericho and one in the Coast Province.

The Northern Rhodesia Drama Association has raised an amount of £850, out of many made by the Cultural and Sporting Fund Board of Northern Rhodesia, which assists local cultural and sporting organizations. Some £1,000 has been allocated so far, excluding this year's proceeds.

Nyasaland finished the last financial year with a surplus of £146,571, instead of an anticipated deficit of £200 provided for in the estimates for 1955. In his report on the accounts the Accountant-General reported that the value of the currency has grown from £22,000,000 in 1948 to £30,000,000 in 1955-56.

A piece of West African state of Mercury, has been presented to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Division of Signals by the Royal Corps of Signals. It was received by Lieut. Col. D. H. Grainger, Assistant Director of Signals, Central Africa Command, who is attending a Signals exercise and conference at Catterick.

While no active steps had been taken to encourage African journalists to join the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists, any approach by them would be welcomed in the spirit of the new Industrial Conciliation Bill now before the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, said George Adcock, the president, at the guild's congress in Harare recently.

Thirty members of the United States National War College, Washington, under the direction of Major-General W. D. Gandy, U.S.A.F., have arrived in Nairobi on a two day visit, part of a 21 day tour which has included West, South and Central Africa. The guard of honour was provided by around three King's African Rifles.

**Highest Quality Products**

CABLES FLEXIBLE  
V.I.R. Tap Silk and Cotton  
and Braided Wound Tough  
Lead Alloy and Rubber  
Tough Rubber Sheathed.

**WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD**  
105 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH  
LONDON S.W.11

Telephone: Battersea 2273  
Telegrams: WANDLESIDE LONDON  
Telegrams: WANDLESIDE LONDON

**GILLIES, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.**  
Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Branches: Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, Omdurman, Tokar and Juba, Massawa, Assab and Amara (British Somaliland), Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:  
**GILLIES, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.**  
(Jeddah)

Agents in the United Kingdom:  
**GILLIES, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.**  
100, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4  
Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

# Fly with pleasure and night stop leisure

## Fly Safari



People often say they choose Safari because it's cheaper. So it is! It's cheaper than other air services, cheaper even than steamers, if you take incidentals into account. But the real reason that so many people go to Safari is again and again is because they find it more interesting, more comfortable, friendlier, better than all round.

Safari, you see, is not the hurried, "one day" passage of the "speed-in-any-price" service. It takes ten days, gives you three blissful night stops with plenty of time for exploring,

for shopping, for sight-seeing, for sleep, not in an aircraft seat, but in a hotel bedroom. You dine and breakfast in comfort. En route you cruise, not at ear-splitting height, but low enough to see the fascinating country unfolding beneath you. And you bring fresh fruit. Isn't this the perfect way to go home — the leisurely, comfortable, friendly way? Don't you see the best way to convert your journey into an exhilarating holiday which you'll always remember with a glow of pleasure? Of course it is!

# Safari



OPERATED JOINTLY BY AIRWORK AND HUNTING-CLAN

AIRWORK LIMITED  
PO BOX 94, PHILCOR HOUSE,  
LONG GEORGE AVENUE, NIOOLA.  
Telephone 2052

HUNTING-CLAN AFRICAN AIRWAYS (P) LIMITED,  
PRIVATE BAG 179H, KINGSWAY AIR STATION,  
SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.  
Telephone 2652

Safari aircraft leave Salisbury for the U.K. every Monday and Wednesday. Stops are made at Tabora, Ndola, Tabora, Harare (nightstop), Juba, Khartoum, Addis Ababa (nightstop), Benghazi, Malta (nightstop), Nice, London Airport (arr. 16.45 Tues. and Sat.). Return fare Salisbury to London £217.16.0 subject to necessary surcharge to 1957

There's No Friendlier Airline

### New Commercial Body

A CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF Chambers of Commerce Central and Southern Africa has been formed in Salisbury, Federal South African and Portuguese East Africa commercial interests are represented, but the focus has been laid open for the regions such as East Africa, Angola and the Congo Basin if they wish.

The inaugural meeting will be held in Johannesburg after the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa congress this year. A. Kruger, president of a Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, said: "We have deliberately left the organization in a flexible state for the time being. It might develop into an association of Chambers of Commerce of Africa, perhaps in the lines of the association that serves chambers of commerce throughout the British Commonwealth. Not only will this organization be valuable to the governments of the countries represented, but also to the businessmen themselves. It may be useful for assisting in arriving at Customs agreements, and it will certainly help to do away with the undesirable misunderstandings and suspicions, and the possibility of friction, which has often arisen between the two groups."

### Farm and Factory

There are to meet the demand for labour for our expanding production and the which we will have to accept that the bulk of African farmers to industrial workers will have to be attracted to about one-third of the population engaged on the land and two-thirds in industry and commerce. This would make room for large holdings for African farmers, and so enable the living standards of the rural African to be raised." Mr. B. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

### Kenya Electricity Supplies

DR. SMALL, chairman and managing director of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., has said that existing generating stations in Kenya can meet present demands, and that further supplies from the Uganda Electricity Board during the foreseeable future will not be necessary. The difference between capacity and consumption was only more marked when bulk supplies from the Owen Falls started at the end of the year. The present agreement was for 45,000 k.W. At present, Mr. Small said, his company could supply 22,800 k.W. to Kenya, where consumption was only 51,300 k.W. The agreement to buy bulk power from Uganda had been made because of a spread in the capital outlay during a period when it was not considered right for the company to shoulder the heavy expenditure involved in the Seven Forks scheme on the Tana River, the first phase of which was expected to cost £1,000,000.

### Commonwealth Pineapples

DELEGATES from the pineapple canning industries of Australia, Kenya, New Zealand and the United South Africa discussed in London last week the marketing of canned pineapple in the U.K. and other markets. Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organisation, opened the conference. To explore, among other things, the question of increasing the overall consumption of canned pineapple, particularly in the U.K. and continental Europe. There was a keen awareness of the dangers to growers and processors alike of the expansion of production without due regard to the potential capacity of the world market. A standing committee, representative of the five Commonwealth producers was formed.

# S&L TUBES

**WELDED OR SEAMLESS STEEL TUBES**

in all sizes up to 24" diameter suitable for all markets, including

**SCREWED & SOCKETED TUBES** Black and Galvanized.

**STEEL WATER MAINS** with Soligo and Socket

flanges, or with Joints, Johnson Couplings, or with ends prepared for welding at site. These conduits are supplied coated with bituminous solution both inside and outside, or with heavier protections if desired.

**TUBULAR POLES** for low and high tension Electric Lines, Telegraph, Telephone and Lighting.

Represented by

**GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD.**

HARDING STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at NAKURU, EL DORET, NISUMU, UNJA, KAMPALA, DUNDAS SALAAM, MOSHI, & ARUSHA



*Africa did its worst!*



What is Africa's most gruelling test for a car? To survive the Coronation Safari, without a doubt.

That is why the Standard Motor Company entered a Vanguard in the 1956 Rally, but they were not content with this - they took a second Vanguard for a 4,000 miles test over African roads as rugged and hot as any in the world. Then they examined both cars at their Coventry, England, factories. As a result EVERY Standard car is designed to meet African requirements. It is the reason why the STANDARD SUPER TEN will give you the service and economy you require.

948 c.c. engine 70 m.p.h.

38/47 m.p.g.

*\* and now Standardize* - the 1st automatic gear change which you can control. Your Standard Distributor will give you full details of this new 2-pedal control which brings big luxury to the road.

**STANDARD Super Ten**

Phase II

THE STANDARD MOTOR COMPANY LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND

### Tozer Kemsey & Millbourn (Holdings)

Tozer Kemsey and Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd., a company with subsidiaries in Central Africa, after providing for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £54,944 in the financial year 1956, compared with £353,385 in the previous year. Provisions fund reserves £75,000, an increase of 20% and a dividend of 2% requires £8,625, leaving a carry-forward of £22,000, against £97,000 brought in.

The assets of the holding company consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares, and £10,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 each. Revenue reserve, £100,000, and current liabilities, £19,194.

Subsidiary companies appear £1,352,000 in investments, £100,000 in cash and £1,352,000.

The report states that the banker (A.) (Over) Ltd. in which the company is a partner has also well received and its initial share subscription operations.

The directors are Mr. R. Millbourn, Chairman, and Sir Eric Millbourn and Mr. H. Jones. The secretary is Mr. S. H. Harrow.

The fifth annual general meeting will be held in London on June 29.

### No Mossamedes Railway

THE FEDERATION HAS NO PLAN to link up with the railway line being built by the Portuguese from the west coast port of Mossamedes, states Sir Andrew Strachan, chairman of the Rhodesia Railways. The Portuguese authorities are planning a railway line from the west coast in an easterly direction. Sir Andrew said in a statement: "I understand that this line has now gone as far as Serra Piana, which is some 350 miles from the Northern Rhodesia border. But this is entirely a Portuguese project, and we have no agreement with them as yet. There is no plan to continue the line in the Federation for any sort of distance. I do not even know whether the Portuguese intend to carry the line as far as the Federation border."

### Commonwealth Development Finance

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO. LTD. after providing £81,532 for taxation, earned a profit of £24,037 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £18,000 in the previous year. £10,000 is reserved, £913 transferred to surplus on liquidation of investments account, and £10,000 retained for preliminary expenses, leaving a carry-forward of £9,090 against £7,876 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £825,000 in A ordinary shares and £3,025,500 in B ordinary shares, both of £1 each and 2s. and 9s. paid respectively. Surplus on realisation of investments stands at £10,478, reserve at £10,000, unappropriated at £9,990, taxation reserve at £16,250 and current liabilities at £4,994,727 (including taxation £28,500). Loans and debentures quoted appear £1,100,000, included at £6,998,000, shares (quoted at 11/16) at £22,000 (quoted at 10/16) at £67,82 (the market value of quoted investments on 29/3/57 is £1,001,000). The share and fittings are valued at £4,000,000, current assets £1,000,000, including £14,385 in cash.

The company has a 49% share in the Mauritius Sugar estate, £350,000, and Federal Milk, both in Rhodesia.

The directors are Lord Strathairn (chairman), George Bolton (deputy chairman), Sir John (manager) director, R. E. Fleming, Lord Strathairn, Sir George Bolton, Sir Ivan Strachan, The Finance Committee consists of George Bolton (chairman), Messrs. R. E. Fleming, A. J. A. Hoar, C. H. G. Millis, and D. M. Oppenheimer, Mr. J. H. Rhydder, secretary and G. S. Samways director of operations.

The fourth annual general meeting will be held on June 11 in London.

### B.I. Cargo Ship

THE B.I. CARGO SHIP, the new 8,750-ton cargo ship of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was launched at Glasgow by Mrs. J. Gilchrist, wife of the chairman of Barclay Curie and Co., Ltd., builders of the ship, on Tuesday. The new vessel, overall length 515 ft., length between perpendiculars 245 ft., breadth moulded 68.3 ft., depth moulded 43 ft., gross tonnage 8,750 tons, net tonnage 3,058 tons, and summer load draft 22 ft. 14 in.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.



	1922	1938	1957
GENERATING CAPACITY	0.2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	7,904	11,093	64,838
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	1.1 million units	11 million units	300 million units

### EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 30092, Nairobi.  
Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.  
System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

### TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam.  
Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Morogoro, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga, Zomba, Zanzibar, Meshi.  
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office:

Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2046.

# BAIRDS & SCOTTISH STEEL LTD

Gartsherrie Iron Works, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire



The 11 kV switchboards also control the supply from the South of Scotland Electricity Board and extensions are in hand for the control of the alternators and other circuits in the new Gartsherrie Power Station.

Electrical distribution within this important iron works is controlled by Reyrolex

11 kV, 3.3 kV, and 550-volt metalclad switchgear.

The illustration shows a section of one of the 3.3 kV switchboards which also control the alternator circuits in the Company's existing Gartsherrie power station.

# Reyrolle

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: Messrs. EVENS & McGUIRE & CO. LTD.

REYROLLE & COMPANY LTD., WEBBURN, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND

### £100m. a Year to Spend

AFRICANS IN THE FEDERATION HAVE £100,000,000 a year to spend — and they are to spend it on quality goods instead of Kaffir trinkets, according to a survey published by the *Rhodésian Recorder*. The figure of £100m. is an estimate based on African wages and salaries, plus the income of employed Africans. These are rising by about £10 million a year. Between 1950 and 1955 the total increased from £31m. to nearly £77m. — the latest official figure. Some Northern Rhodesia Africans are earning four-figure salaries. It will not be long before Government employed black and professional Africans in Southern Rhodesia are earning the same. But for practical purposes it is reckoned that Africans in the Rhodesias earn between £10 and £1800 a year, and in Nyasaland between £20 and £300. The estimate of the living standards of people in tropical Africa, which indicates that the Federation employs only some 5% of the potential one of the greatest potentials, is based on the wages. Its very lowliness constitutes its possibility — for the future — of being the target of efforts to do the greater the scope for development. *Recorder*.

### Report on Uganda Accounts

UGANDA'S REVENUE ACCOUNT for the year ended June 30 last shows an annual revenue over expenditures of £1,467,372, the total revenue being £18,927,321 and above-the-line expenditure £17,460,049. In the capital budget above-the-line expenditure amounted to £6,436,588 and revenue £3,570,465. The accumulated deficit on the capital budget was £3,459,964, comparable with an estimate of £4,206,418, the favourable outcome being due to receipts from export taxes exceeding the estimate by £985,993.

The value of investments held on the accounts amounted to £49,097,000 on June 30, a fall of more than £6m. during the year amounting to £14m. due to withdrawals by the Coffee Industry Board. Depreciation of investments accounted for £2,160,000.

The public debt stood at £1,100,000 of which £13,083,000 represented loans re-advanced to the Uganda Electricity Board.

### European Earnings on the Copperbelt

BETWEEN 1950 AND 1956 the average earnings to a lot of money of European miners on the Copperbelt increased by about 14%, mainly as a result of improved basic pay and higher copper bonuses. Earnings in the current year are unlikely to be as high as they were during the 12 months up to the end of June last year, as the copper bonus — which was 102.5% of basic wages for the year July 1956 to June 1957 — had dropped to a provisional rate of 72% in December 1956. The average annual earnings of African employees on the Copperbelt have risen by 162% from 1950 to 1956, according to the Chamber of Mines Year Book.

### Of Commercial Concern

East African Conference Lines announces that the 10% surcharge of 10% operative in the trade between the U.K., Continental and East African ports, but which had some years reduced forthwith to 5%, and this will apply to ships at present loading at each individual port, but the 10% surcharge is applicable to shipments already made at previous loading ports. The Conference lines loading outwards to London announce that the freight surcharge of 10% operative to that destination is reduced forthwith to 5% and this will apply to ships at present loading at each individual port, but the 10% surcharge is applicable to shipments already made at previous loading ports.

More than 50 loans were approved by the Local Development Loan Fund and the African Production Loan Fund in Tanganyika in the first quarter of this year, a higher figure than usual. The committee has stated that while they have been generous in providing repayable loans, it is essential that borrowers should be made to understand their responsibilities. The object of the loans would be largely to assist if borrowers were left to feel that the loans were just money from Heaven and that they were not really of economic benefit. Reports should be made by borrowers to show how they have improved their position by means of loan money.

Uganda Plantations Ltd. has announced that no dividend will be paid for the year ended December 31 last on the shares of participating dividend. The 10% accumulated profits amounting to £1,798 (£7,806), after credit to transfer of £2,285 from the accumulated reserve.

A great investigation in Uganda is being carried out which can damage as much as 20% of a stored crop in six months. A campaign to reduce insect infestation in granaries has been started by the Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Information Department suggests in a recent brochure that there may be room in the Blantyre-Limbe area of Basaland for a brewery and for textile, furniture, and fertilizer factories.

Private investments in the Belgian Congo are now estimated at 2,100 million dollars, almost all of it Belgian. The 76,000 Belgians living in the colony represent more than 78% of the white population.

Total fish production in Uganda last year amounted to 34,000 tons, valued at £2,000,000. More than 600 Africans have established ponds for the culture of tilapia.

Production of sugar in Uganda has increased in the past decade from 46,032 tons to 65,355 tons annually. Consumption has risen from 12,729 to 52,741 tons.

At the first sales of BR coffee to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, recently 640 bales were sold for £120,000, an average of 150.8 cents of a shilling per lb.

S.S. Rhodesia Castle will leave London on the Round Africa service via the Cape and homeward via Suez on June 5.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has declared an interim dividend of 10% in respect of the year ending September 30 next.

Natural rubber exports from Kenya worth more than for last year from Kenya operations re-americaised.

The average annual earnings of African employees on the Copperbelt have risen by 162% from 1950 to 1956, according to the Chamber of Mines Year Book.

Hong Kong exported 642,000 tons of tin to the Federation last year.

# THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 61, 62, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

- BEIRA P.O. Box 14
- SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
- BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
- DELE P.O. Box 440
- BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460
- LOUISIÉ MARQUES P.O. Box 557
- LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years



# A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

## TRADING SUBSIDIARIES

**Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.**

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,  
Dar-es-Salaam

**A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.**

Kampala and Mpigi

### Imports

★ Building Materials  
★ General Merchandise  
★ Hardware and General  
Refinishing and Air-Conditioning

### Exports

★ Coffee  
★ Cotton  
★ General Produce  
of East Africa

## SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

**A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.**

**A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.**

**A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.**

**Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.**

**Fresh Foods Ltd.**

**The Uganda Refrigerated Storage Co., Ltd.**

## SOLE PROPRIETORS

**A.B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Profender, Mbaraka**

## ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

### INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

Concrete Construction (Uganda) Ltd.  
East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.  
Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd.  
Murphy Chemicals, (East Africa) Ltd.  
Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd.  
Southern Line, Ltd.  
Steel Bros. (Tangerika Forests) Ltd.  
The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd.

The East African  
Cement  
Paints  
Insecticides  
Cane, Nuts and Oil  
Ship Owners  
Wool and Woollen  
Flour Millers

## INTERESTED AS AGENTS

**The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.**  
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

**Diaclem Products, Ltd.**  
Concrete and Pumice Products

**Mining**

**World American Corporation Report**

**Yearly £m. Profit in 1956**

WORLD AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA earned a profit of £1,930,165 in the calendar year 1956, against £2,750,428 in the previous year. Total assets stood at £11,770, provision against loans amounts to £450,000, contribution to the pension fund to £96,720, and interest on preferred stock to £182,262. Dividends total £1,389,880, of which £1,122,370. Central reserve received £101, leaving £1,531,941, against £3,449,8 brought in. The fixed capital consists of £2,373,375 in 6% cumulative preferred stock on £6,917,671 in ordinary shares of 10s. Share premium account stands at £5,223,873, revenue reserves at £2,040,000, 4% registered bonds amount to £81,633, loans at £88,373, provision for taxation at £80,000, and creditors at £167,237. The company's companies appear to be £1,795,671, quoted at £1,738,000, market value £1,795,932, and unquoted investments at £2,893,637, debentures and notes at £1,246,469. Government, municipal and electricity supply commission stocks at £2,137,104, and debtors and cash at £34,288,846.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), and Messrs. R. B. Nagari (deputy chairman), H. L. Oppenheimer (deputy chairman and managing director), W. D. Wilson (assistant managing director), K. C. Acutt, E. C. Baring, D. O. O'Brien, C. M. Hall Clark, J. G. Hunter, P. V. Emrys-Jones, J. C. Koch, R. C. McKelvey, A. C. Wright, George W. Albou, the Hon. W. J. O'Brien, Colonel Sir Thomas Robins, the Hon. V. Smith.

J. Boyd, H. R. Davin, C. S. McLean, C. Nichols, W. W. Rush, W. Shilling, S. Spiro, A. Wilson, are alternate directors. K. C. Acutt is resident director in Rhodesia, and London agents are Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, P. J. Oppenheimer, C. Wilson, and the Hon. V. Smith. The annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 21.

**Motopa Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Report**

MOTOPA GOLD MINING CO. LTD. earned a net profit of £24,276 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £11,882 in the previous year. Capital reserve received £42,520, leaving £721 to be carried forward against £18,965 brought in. During the year 204,000 tons of ore were treated, 28,746 oz. gold and a working profit of 21s. 4d. per oz. Ore reserves on December 31 amounted to 14,800 tons of a value of 3.5 dwt. per ton.

The issued capital is £200,000 in shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £11,837, revenue reserves at £1,135,289. Loan at £26,850, and current liabilities at £32,107. Fixed assets are valued at £155,110, and current assets at £15,361. Preliminary expenses are £2,272.

The directors are Messrs. J. W. A. Wright (chairman), alternate, D. S. White, W. M. Barclay (alternate), F. L. Cornwall, T. H. Cooke, P. S. Hammond (alternate), E. S. Hallett, and R. Johnston. The directors are London committee consist of Messrs. W. K. James (chairman), D. F. T. Farley, G. J. H. W. Kamblings (alternate), J. H. Liley, and H. S. Penistan (alternate). The Johannesburg committee consists of Messrs. J. W. A. Wright (chairman), alternate, J. Holliday, W. M. Barclay (alternate), and J. C. Williams (alternate), L. M. Hardy.

The 11th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on June 20.

**Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. Report**

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD. incurred a loss in the calendar year 1956. After writing off 95% for advances to and investment in Rosterman (Tanzania), Ltd. and £6,904 for sale of fixed assets and stores, and £4,000 for a refund and provision no longer required, the debit balance transferred to the balance-sheet is £45,550.

The issued capital is £512,635 in shares of 10s. and current liabilities stand at £1,928. Current assets appear to be £55,867, including £54,361 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. H. C. Cowen (chairman), B. Ormrod, J. A. Garland, and W. R. Carr, and the secretary, Mr. A. C. Skipper.

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on June 17 at which a resolution for the reduction of company capital will be discussed.

**Union Minière du Haut-Katanga**

**Increased Copper Production**

THE YEAR 1956 marked the 50th anniversary of the constitution of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. Production of copper rose from 234,000 tons in 1955 to 247,452 tons in the year under review, and the tonnage delivered to customers from 227,702 to 237,600 tons. The available profit balance, including the balance brought forward (totalled Frs. 632,249,394) and dividends permitted an increase in dividend from Frs. 2,400 to 2,300 in spite of important capital expenditure. The statutory reserve fund receives 22m. Frs. from France and special reserve for contingencies 50m. Frs. The direct income of the mine totals over 4,500,000 Frs.

The annual report also presents a detailed illustration and gives details of the production of other enterprises in the group's possessions.

A full report of the annual meeting, including the chairman's statement, will be sent next week.

**Rhodesia Katanga**

RHODESIA-KATANGA Co. Ltd. have invited shareholders to subscribe at once for an issue of £500,000, and bearing interest at 6% per annum. Holders of shares may have the option at any time up to July 1, 1957, to convert the whole or part of holdings into shares at the price of 40s. per share.

**Company Progress Report**

Tanzanika Diamond and Gold Development Co. Ltd. made progress in the March quarter and 40 carats recovered. Estimated revenue was 100,000 shillings and charges 225,000 shillings, leaving a deficit of 125,000 shillings.

The Atomic Energy Authority will set up its own uranium processing plant in the Federation. Large enough deposits of uranium-bearing ore are found as the result of the intensive prospecting in progress in the country.



The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

- Branches:**  
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbeya, Lindi, Mwanza.

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

Wholesale and Retail Agents

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.  
 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th.  
 London, U.S.A.

# Engineering Supplies



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**  
P.O. Box 390 Nairobi and throughout East Africa

Contractors' Plant — Mining Machinery — Water  
Treatment — Welding — Pile Driving Plant — Cranes  
Excavators — Grabs — Locomotives — Marine Engines

# BENGUELA RAILWAY

The link to  
the Atlantic  
for Central  
African trade  
-via Lobito



\* The Quickest Route to  
Katanga Northern Rhodesia  
\* Save upwards of  
2,000 miles in transit

LOBITO

CAIRO

For Particulars Apply: **BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY**  
PRINCE HOUSE, 95, BRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

# THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that it is well placed to act on the ground and on the roads of Uganda realising the practical possibility to further the economy and stimulate the development of the country.

The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies which admit the necessity for enterprise and integration.

**MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & SERVICES**  
Ford, A.E.G., U.S.A., etc. and Exide  
**COTTON AGENTS, GINNING AND SPINNING**  
Best Dye, Machinery, Tools, etc. Exide  
H. Young Steelwork

**ESTATES - OWNERSHIP**  
East African Tea Ltd., etc.  
Hand, Tea Estates, etc.  
Salam, Estates and  
The Uganda Company Ltd.

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 49, Telephone 312K  
and at NIA, MBELE, FOR ENQUIRIES  
and at NIA, MBELE, FOR ENQUIRIES  
DOWNSIDE, P.O. BOX 100, ROYAL 64K

Exide

DUNLOP

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

RAMBOLD

GOLD CHAINS

ENGLISH ELECTRIC

## expanding economy...

The Corporation aims at the encouragement of industry and agriculture in Uganda.

With an approved capital of over five million pounds, it offers assistance to industrialists and others who are interested in the many possibilities offered in this rapidly developing country.

Information on any aspect of the commercial life of Uganda can be provided and particular technical points investigated by the Corporation's Research Division.

Consideration will be given to the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

## UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

P.O. Box 49  
Kampala

17, Regent Street  
London, S.W.1