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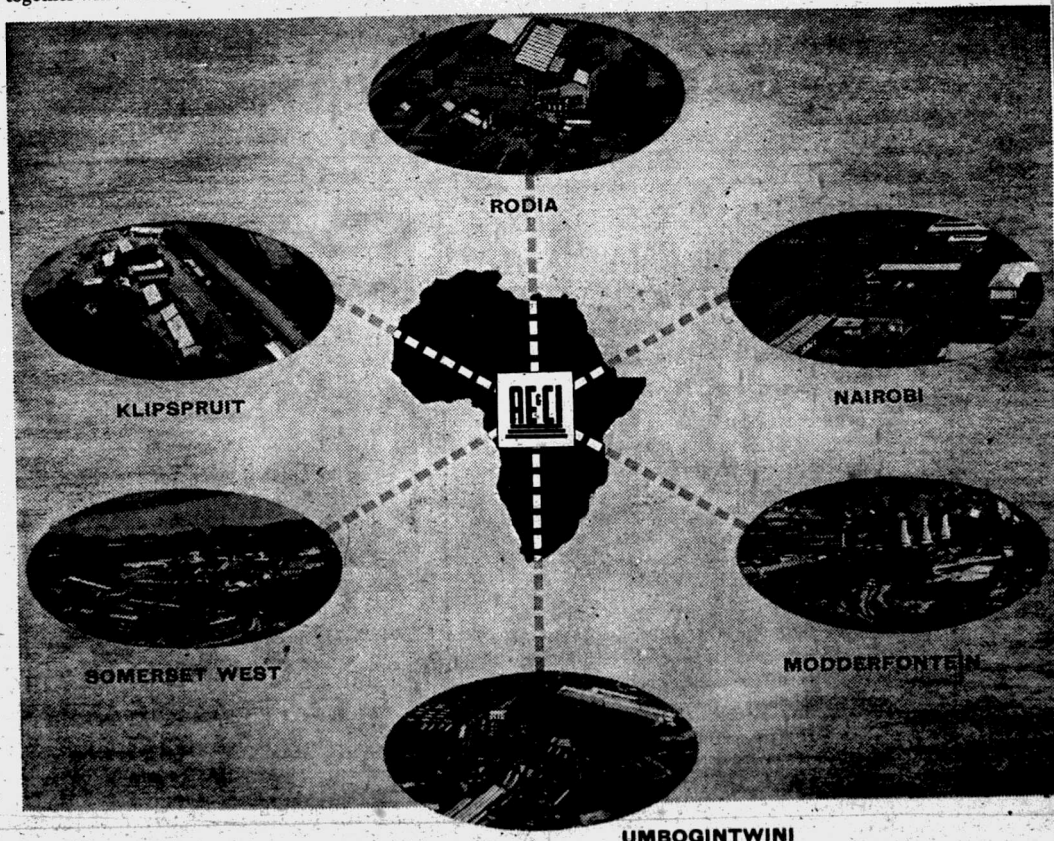
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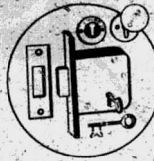
Twining Policy in Collapse in Tanganyika

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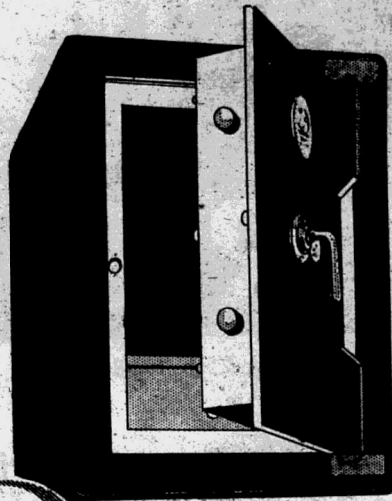
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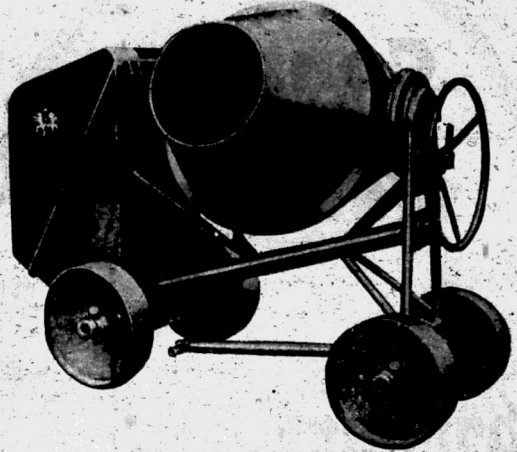
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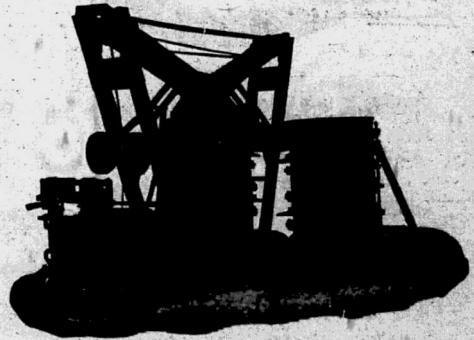
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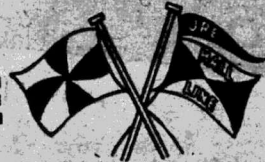
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE TWINING POLICY for multi-racialism in the public life of Tanganyika is in ruins as a result of the elections in half of the ten constituencies into which the Territory has been divided. The late **Collapse of the Twining Policy.** Governor, Sir Edward (now Lord) Twining, was repeatedly warned that his plan for each constituency to send one European, one African, and one Asian member to the Legislature, every elector being compelled to vote for one candidate of each race, would put power into the hands of the Tanganyika African National Union, an extremist organization which wants the fruits of self-government before the seeds of political understanding have even begun to germinate. The prophesy which the Governor dismissed as fantasy (as he did criticisms of his one-one-one formula, which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA attacked as hopelessly premature) has been overwhelmingly and tragically justified at the first test. Not one candidate of any race who was opposed by T.A.N.U. has succeeded; and when the other five constituencies poll in February a similar result must be expected from them. Indeed, in the exuberance of victory Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the African nationalist organization, has dismissed the elections five months hence as "purely a mechanical routine". We agree with him — for possibly the first time.

Weak administration during the past two or three years undermined the foundations and prepared the way for this landslide, which would certainly not have occurred if intimidation on a very wide scale had not been practised almost with impunity. Though some officials and self-styled officials of T.A.N.U. have been imprisoned and others fined for

serious malpractices, the number of cases brought was small, the indictments were often unimpressive, and few, if any, of the sentences were such as to constitute a general deterrent to similar conduct. It is common knowledge in Tanganyika that administrative officers in widely separated areas asked for firm action against the propagators of subversion and disseminators of race hatred, but a Government seemingly anxious at all costs to avert public attention from the erosion of law and order, and to maintain the pretence of stability and progress, allowed the danger to spread far and deep, with the consequence that, as we wrote at the time of Sir Richard Turnbull's recent appointment as Governor, he has entered upon a sad and bad inheritance.

A glance at the results in each of the constituencies shows how faithfully T.A.N.U.'s African followers obeyed their orders to plump for the European and Asian candidates whom that organization favoured — not because they stood as T.A.N.U. candidates (which they did not), but because it preferred their presence in the Legislature to that of other members of their communities. T.A.N.U. was determined to smash the multi-racial United Tanganyika Party, which was created at Sir Edward Twining's direct instigation. It now lies in ruins. Not one person of any race standing under its auspices came within sight of success. Months ago we wrote that it had ceased to have any substantial influence. By the time these first elections were announced its vulnerability had become so generally recognized that a number of European candidates who were not unsympathetic to its objectives preferred to stand as Independents. They, and they alone, won their contests. Mr. Ivor Bayldon, president of the U.T.P., who had been a

member of the Legislature for nine years and had shown himself a very active representative of the Southern Highlands, received less than one-third of the votes (most of them African) which were cast for Lady Chesham, a newcomer to the political scene; and Mr. David Lead, treasurer of the party, who is well known and well liked in the Tanga Province, was heavily beaten by Mr. R. N. Donaldson, an Independent, again chiefly because T.A.N.U.'s adherents had been told to oppose the U.T.P. candidate.

Some of the Asians who have been elected by the grace of T.A.N.U. must be expected to make common cause with it, but it cannot count on that attitude from the European

The Voice of Nationalism.

Lady Chesham and Mr. Bryceson, are members of the Capricorn Africa Society; it is therefore possible that they may seek to establish in Tanganyika a new party comparable to the Constitution Party in the Federation and the Kenya Party in Kenya, both of which are political offshoots of the Capricorn movement. An ironic aspect of these occurrences is that the U.T.P. came into being on Sir Edward Twining's initiative partly because a Tanganyika branch of the Capricorn Society was at that time in process of formation and he wanted no truck with an inter-territorial association of the kind. If a new and truly multi-racial party is formed, it may rally some of the moderate Africans to its banner, but what has happened will be taken by the overwhelming majority of Africans as a warning not to offend T.A.N.U., which, as a result of official folly over a long period, may now claim to speak for Africans — in the customary nationalistic terms, of course.

Tanganyika has suffered no worse political blow locally administered. Its effects may be worse even than the damage done by Sir Andrew Cohen's disastrous governorship in

Victimized by Weak Government.

Uganda, for that Protectorate has a much smaller European population and much more restricted European enterprise than Tanganyika. In Uganda there has long been a disposition in all quarters to look ahead to a period at which Africans would come to fill most of the offices of State: differences of opinion were about timing, not the ultimate result. In Tanganyika, however, the policy has been ostensibly multi-racial. Anyone in the Territory who read aloud to any company today passages from the official guarantees in that sense would cause the rudest com-

ments. Perhaps it would be well for someone — perhaps Mr. Bayldon — to assemble those assurances in order that the country may see how it has been victimized: we would publish the record as a matter of duty. To shrug off the disaster as a mere incident or accident would be to aggravate the calamity.

After the Calamity.

Only if it is recognized as such — from the standpoint of the mass of Africans no less than that of the Territory's need of European guidance, effort and capital — will there be any hope of a widening disposition to deal realistically with eventualities. The need to suspend the Constitution in order to ensure fair, firm, and constructive Government is one possibility which may have to be faced during the next year or two. That will depend solely upon T.A.N.U. If its leader constrains his supporters to work for reasonable co-operation with the other races, he will not find them unwilling to respond; if, as seems much more likely, T.A.N.U. now reveals anew and more dangerously the spirit of intransigence which has marked the utterances of many of its spokesmen and the actions of some, there should be solid resistance, for on that alone might a measure of confidence be rebuilt. Tanganyika, thrust by ineptitude on to a very slippery slope, can save itself only by calm courage. Fortunately, its new Governor is a calm, courageous, good-humoured, and experienced administrator. He will have — and need — the sympathy of all true well-wishers of the heart State of British East and Central Africa.

VIGOROUS PROTEST has been made by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland against the constitutional changes proposed for Northern

By Merit, Not By Colour.

Rhodesia by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The criticisms of Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, which are given in full in other columns, will be seen to justify the forecast made in last week's leading article. Indeed, it was within a few hours of the publication of that analysis in London that the opposition which it anticipated was voiced in Salisbury by the leader of the party which has the largest following in the Federation and in Northern Rhodesia. What especially annoys its spokesman, and assuredly almost all his followers, is the decision that two African ministers shall be appointed merely because they are Africans, and not because they are members of the majority party in the Legislature and

possess personal qualities and capabilities which justify their selection. "The Federal Government is not opposed to Africans being selected on their merits as Ministers if they are chosen on the basis of ability and responsibility in open competition with other possible candidates", Sir Roy Welensky has emphasized, adding that what is intended "cuts clean across the concept of non-racial politics and principles which the Federal Government believes to be fundamental to the development of harmonious race relations; it offends against the principle of responsible government and in the broader context against the principle of recognizing a man's merit rather than his colour".

There could scarcely have been more emphatic or prompt endorsement of our prediction in that connexion, or of the criticism to be expected at the increase in the size of the Council of **Top-Heavy Ministers.** We pointed out that **Machinery.** Northern Rhodesia was to be saddled with ten Ministers, whereas the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland manages with seven and the Colony of Southern Rhodesia with six. Sir Roy Welensky considers that there is no warrant for this "absurdly top-heavy Government machine" and that ten Ministers in a Legislature of thirty does not constitute a suitable division between the front and back benches. On both counts he will receive widespread support. There seems, however, to have been mutilation in that part of the cabled message which states that the two African Ministers "will wield no effective political power unless they are members of the major political party in the Legislature, from which the four other elected members of the Executive Council may be drawn". In fact, they will hold the balance of power, and must be expected to use it from time to time by voting with the four official members against their four non-official European colleagues.

The Federal Government has taken exception to the provision that candidates offering themselves for election in the "special" constituencies must obtain the endorsement of their candidature from at least two-thirds of the chiefs in the electoral area. Yet no objection on that score had been made by Mr. John Roberts, leader of the Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, and himself a Minister in that Protectorate. Indeed, at a Press conference in London a few weeks ago he was emphatic that this arrangement

was a healthy one in the local circumstances, and that it was not oligarchic but essentially democratic, since the appeal would not be made by candidates to individual chiefs, but to chiefs sitting in council, such councils generally consisting not merely of their elders but of any other tribesmen who cared to attend, listen, and speak. This proposal does constitute "an impediment to the free operation of the party political system"—but we confess to a less zealous regard for that contrivance in African conditions than the party leaders must be expected to profess. The manifest defects of party politics in the United Kingdom are enormously aggravated in territories in which emotionalism, ignorance, and intimidation are such potent factors, so potent as to be decisive (as has just been demonstrated in the general election in Tanganyika Territory, and as was shown quite recently in the African constituencies in Kenya). Absolutely free operation of the party political system at this stage would imperil civilized standards, and it was for that reason that the Secretary of State provided some useful safeguards.

The closing words of his statement suggest that Sir Roy Welensky expects the constitutional proposals to be amended in the light of criticisms in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature and the United Kingdom Parliament. We **Little Chance of Amendment.** should be surprised if any changes of substance were made, though perhaps the Secretary of State might acquiesce in some small amendments as a matter of tactics. If Europeans and Africans were equally antagonistic, he could withdraw the plan, tell them to try again to reach a compromise, and say that the question would otherwise remain in abeyance until 1960 (as had already been suggested); but, having been offered two portfolios, the Africans are unlikely to be willing to risk the loss of that gain. Europeans might well argue that a withdrawal now would be to play the Congress game. We do not therefore share the hope of some people that the unpopularity of the proposals (which had to be unpopular) will lead to their revocation.

For the Minister to stand firm will not constitute mere stubbornness. Mr. Lennox-Boyd has had to make the decisions because the people most intimately concerned in Northern Rhodesia **Modern Addiction to Party Politics.** failed to find a mutually satisfactory basis after many months of discussion. All of them have lately had the

opportunity of explaining their arguments to him in person, and there can have been no aspect of the matter which was not in his mind when the time came for him to deliver judgment. In such circumstances any change now would be tantamount to an admission of caprice in the first place, of infirmity of purpose, or of appeasement of one or other group; and no one who knows him would accuse the Secretary of State of being capricious, fickle or weak. On the contrary, he is balanced, steady, and firm. He knows, of course, that he will be attacked by Socialists in the House of Commons for not having made greater concessions to African political demands. Congress has

clamoured for half the non-official seats in the Chamber (which is to have eight elected Africans as against fourteen elected Europeans), and though it could certainly not have expected with reason that more than two African Ministers would be granted, it will not be incautious enough to admit satisfaction with that number. So Africans and their Socialist mouthpieces will match from the opposite point of view the disapprobation which Sir Roy Welensky has expressed. A harassed Secretary of State may be tempted to agree with us, if only momentarily, that one of Africa's greatest handicaps is addiction and subjection to party politics.

Notes By The Way

Inconsequential Rigmarole

MR. J. GRIMOND, the leader of the Liberal Party, made some strange statements during his final speech at its congress in Torquay last week. He said, for instance: "We should pool our defence resources with America, cease making our own hydrogen bombs, and then turn our efforts to give genuine help and advice to Asia and Africa for the improvement not only of their standard of life but of their political management". That inconsequential rigmarole was loudly cheered. Probably very few people in his audience knew that immense material help was being given to British Africa before the hydrogen bomb was conceived; and fewer will have had any idea of the harm done by thrusting politics on the British model upon immature African peoples. It is mismanagement, not management, that United Kingdom politicians have contributed to Africa.

Mr. Grimond's Guidance

Ital. Mr. Grimond's Guidance —? — u —?
 "IN SPITE OF THE LUNACY OF Communism, in spite of all the good we have done to Africa and Asia, we are in grave danger of losing the battle for other men's minds", Mr. Grimond continued, suggesting that that battle was to be won by fixing and adhering to "dates at which Africans would be completely free to run their own affairs in every British African Dependency, even those with a white minority". That nonsense was also warmly applauded. So Mr. Grimond thinks that in the Rhodesias, Kenya, and other territories Africans should be free to run the ship of State on the rocks, thus breaking faith with the millions of Africans (not to mention the people of other races who are scarcely worth Mr. Grimond's consideration) who would be sacrificed to the ambitions of a few African political careerists. Is that modern Liberalism?

Seconded from Colonial Office

MR. W. A. C. MATHIESON, who for the past four years has had charge of the East African department of the Colonial Office, and whose appointment as Education Secretary in Kenya was announced recently, has just left London for Nairobi to take up his new duties. Since he has paid several visits to East Africa and travelled widely in the territories, and has had discussions in London with numerous visitors from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, many

people in public life in those Dependencies have had personal proof of his close knowledge of their affairs and of his objective and shrewd judgment about them. He will occupy the post which Mr. "Wally" Coutts vacated to become Chief Secretary; and presumably he, like his predecessor, will be appointed Minister for Education, Labour and Lands.

Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson

THOSE ARE TESTING PORTFOLIOS, but I have no doubt that Mr. Mathieson will deal most successfully with whatever problems may arise. Labour troubles are likely to be stirred up in the near future, partly for political purposes, but organizers of strikes and other demonstrations will quickly find that the Ministry of Labour has as its senior civil servant an able and firm, if friendly, person, who will listen to any reasonable case but has small tolerance for spurious arguments. Those qualities will also be valuable in the case of difficulties over land; and I have no doubt that it would be Kenya's advantage to face without further procrastination some of the problems of land in the Highlands. Mr. Mathieson will, I am sure, prove a valuable reinforcement to Kenya's Council of Ministers, an obviously overlarge, unwieldy, and therefore defective instrument. His secondment to the Colony is for two years.

Segregation

A PRIVATE LETTER written to a friend by a correspondent in Northern Rhodesia contained these words: "There is still a good deal of segregation, but it is now practised between African and African as well; it is segregation of culture from the primitive, of cleanliness from dirt, of pride from squalor" — which is, of course, the kind of segregation which operates automatically between people of the same race in the United Kingdom, the United States, or any other civilized country.

E.A.R.-marked

"AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ATTITUDE is needed toward the private business man and his function in society. People must come to accept private enterprise, not as a necessary evil, but as an affirmative good. Governments must cease just tolerating private business; they must welcome its contribution and go out of their way to attract it; and there must be a fundamental reversal of the traditionally hostile attitude, by Governments and people alike, toward the profit motive". — Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank.

Federal Government's Protest to H.M. Government

Constitutional Proposals for Northern Rhodesia "Fundamentally Unacceptable"

VIGOROUS OBJECTION to the proposed constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia has been expressed by the Federal Prime Minister.

SIR ROY WELENSKY said at a Press conference in Salisbury last Thursday:—

"An understanding reached with the Secretary of State for the Colonies early in 1954 when he visited Northern Rhodesia at the request of the non-official members of the Legislative Council anticipated that during the lifetime of the present Council consideration would be given to further steps in constitutional advance which would be taken when it had run its course. Discussions were begun early in 1957. The final outcome was the publication in March last of the Northern Rhodesian Government's White Paper. It was made plain that the proposals did not represent the unanimous views of the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Consultation Machinery

"Responsibility for effecting changes in territorial Constitutions is clearly set out in §38 of the report by the conference on federation held in London in January 1953 (Cmd. 8753), which says: 'as regards amendment of territorial Constitutions the existing machinery and responsibility of H.M. Ministers in the United Kingdom remain unchanged, but H.M. Ministers would naturally seek the views of the Federal Government before advising Her Majesty'.

"Shortly before publication of the White Paper the Federal Government sought and received assurances from the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that its interest in the proposals was recognized and that it would be consulted about any recommendations which were put forward to his Government after public discussion. While the proposals were under consideration in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council the Federal Government naturally refrained from making any public statement about its attitude towards them. It did, however, pass its comments on the proposals to the Northern Rhodesian Government and the United Kingdom Government. These comments were extremely critical of a number of features of the White Paper proposals.

Vigorous Objection

"After the debate in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature and the visit of a delegation from that Council to London in July the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations informed the Federal Prime Minister by telegram on August 16 of his Government's proposals for constitutional change, asking for an urgent expression of views because of the undertaking given to publish the White Paper in the U.K. setting out the proposals before Parliament resumed its session towards the end of October.

"After careful examination of the proposals, which differed from the original White Paper proposals in certain important respects, the Federal Government stated its vigorous objection to those features of them which appeared to it to be retrogressive and unsound.

"When it became apparent that these exchanges were achieving very little, the Federal Prime Minister arranged for Mr. Caldicott, Minister of Agriculture, to break off his Continental tour to hold personal discussions with both Secretaries of State. They took place on September 8 and 9.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies was not prepared to change his proposals in any way satisfactory to the Federal Government, and the Federal Prime Minister thereupon urged him, in view of the nature of the Federal Government's criticisms and the bearing they had upon future political developments in the Federation, to visit the Federation for full and frank discussions. This the Secretary of State declined to do, but thereupon issued a dispatch dated September 11 to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, stating his intentions in regard to constitutional change.

"The Federal Government considers that the proposals are fundamentally unacceptable to all races in Northern Rh-

desia because they represent no advance towards responsible government.

"For some years there have been a few elected members appointed to hold ministerial office. These men have adequately demonstrated that they are fully capable of discharging their responsibilities. It was to be expected that, in anticipation of constitutional advance for the Federation as a whole, Northern Rhodesia would make an advance towards the position where the leader of the political party returned in a majority at a general election would be able to obtain a large, if not a complete, say in the appointment of the Ministry and a greater participation by members of his team in Government.

"The Federal Government maintains that there are no good grounds for resisting the claim that the Executive Council should be presided over by an elected Chief Minister and should consist predominately of Ministers of his own choosing. Apart from constituting a reasonable advance towards responsible government, the Federal Government believes that such an arrangement would, by the nature of its operation, go further than any pious hopes towards promoting the free development of the party system in Northern Rhodesia along lines which will cut completely across race.

Insufficient Weight to Elected Members

"Under the proposals announced by the Secretary of State elected members of the Legislative Council are guaranteed no more than four seats out of 11 on the Executive Council. Not only does this arrangement give insufficient weight in the Government to elected representatives at this stage of constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia, but it gives no encouragement whatever to the development of a broad-based Party system, since no party can go to the electorate with a policy which it can promise to put into effect if it is returned with a majority at the polls.

"The proposals make no concession to the suggestion, which secured a wide measure of support in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, that the Northern Rhodesian Government and Legislature should be entrusted with the sole responsibility for certain matters which would no longer be subject to legislation by Order in Council or to disallowance, except within 12 months of enactment or to a question in the U.K. Parliament. The Federal Government considers that that would have been a reasonable, albeit modest, advance in responsibility to have conceded.

"Turning now to more detailed aspects of the proposals, the Government whole-heartedly endorses the desire expressed both in the Northern Rhodesian White Paper and in the Secretary of State's dispatch to establish a political system which would operate on a non-racial basis. It firmly believes, however, that the final proposals, far from working towards the attainment of that objective, will militate against it. Its apprehensions on this score arise primarily from the proposed composition of the executive council to which it is proposed to appoint two African ministers regardless of any other consideration.

Appointments on Racial Basis

"The Federal Government is not opposed to Africans on their merits being selected as Ministers to participate in government—that is to say, if they are chosen on the basis of ability and responsibility in open competition with other possible candidates—but the Federal Government is astounded that the authors of the present proposals can show so little regard for principles which they profess to uphold as to insist on the appointment of Ministers on the basis of race. What is proposed cuts clean across the concept of non-racial politics and principles which the Federal Government believes are fundamental to the development of harmonious race relations in this part of Africa. It offends against the principle of responsible government, and in the broader context against the principle of recognizing a man's merit rather than his colour.

"It is true that in other parts of Africa Ministers have been appointed as direct representatives of their race to Executive Council—with questionable success. Conditions here are different. The Federal Constitution lays down an important principle applied in terms only to the public service but obviously of application, *a fortiori*, to the Government itself, that 'in appointing or recommending any person for employment regard shall be had only to his competence, experience, and suitability'.

"What is proposed in regard to the composition of the Executive Council in Northern Rhodesia is a flat betrayal of that principle, and the open application of the colour bar in reverse. The Federal Government believes that every effort

must be made to remove racialism from the political arena and that the introduction of this form of racial representation into the highest councils of Government will build up a legacy of which Northern Rhodesia will have the greatest difficulty in divesting itself as it progresses to full political maturity. It will also create a thoroughly bad pattern for development elsewhere.

No Responsibility to Electorate

"The Federal Government's attitude in this matter is in no way conditioned by a determination to preserve government exclusively in the hands of Europeans, but it stands firmly on the principle that when Africans are appointed to Ministerial office it must be on the basis of their being members of the majority party in the Legislature, possessing personal qualities and capabilities in a degree which would justify such an appointment. It is only on this basis that, in the opinion of the Federal Government, the legitimate political aspirations of the African people can be reconciled with a general advance in political maturity for Northern Rhodesia as a whole.

"What is proposed can certainly give no satisfaction to the more vigorous advocates of African political advancement as a whole, since the two African members of the Executive Council will wield no effective political power unless they are members of the major political party in the Legislature from which the four other elected members of Executive Council may be drawn, in which case the power they could exercise would very properly be the influence they could bring to bear on the policy of the party as a whole.

"What must surely disturb African opinion under the proposals which have been announced is the prospect that the Africans appointed to Executive Council will be two Africans nominated by the Governor to Legislative Council, who will have no responsibility whatever to the electorate or indeed to any organized body of opinion, either European or African. to use nominated seats as a stepping-stone to ministerial office, as the White Paper clearly envisages, is yet another flagrant violation of democratic principle which the proposals perpetrate.

"The balance which the Secretary of State apparently considers it necessary to establish in Executive Council, apart from being curiously at odds with advanced democratic principle, will, of course, create an absurdly top-heavy Government machine. It is not remotely tenable that the responsibilities of the Northern Rhodesian Government warrant the appointment of 10 Ministers of Executive Council rank plus a chief executive with overall powers, or that 10 Ministers in a Legislature of 30 represent a suitable proportion between front and back benches.

Retrograde Measure

"Dealing further with the question of nominated seats, apart from its objection to the purpose for which they are designed, the Federal Government takes exception to the re-introduction of the principle of nondescript nominations at this stage in Northern Rhodesia's constitutional development. According to any standards of constitutional progress, it is a retrograde measure which reposes undue influence in the hands of the Governor in the not inconceivable event of political parties being evenly matched in the Legislative Council. The power entrusted to the Governor may well be an embarrassment to him in such circumstances if he is to remain aloof from party political controversy.

"Under the heading of electoral arrangements, the Federal Government takes exception to the provision that candidates offering themselves for election in 'special' constituencies should be required to obtain endorsement of their candidature from not less than two-thirds of the chiefs in the constituency. The Federal Government believes that the reasons given for justifying this provision are not sufficient to outweigh the offence it commits against the principle of its being any person's right, who is not specifically disqualified, to submit himself to the will of the electorate.

"In its practical application the Federal Government fears that the provision will lend itself to bribery and intimidation calculated to quash the candidature of African candidates who do not subscribe to more extreme brands of African nationalism. In particular, the Federal Government is concerned that prospective African candidates, standing in the interest of one or other of existing political parties, are exposed to a very real risk of having their nominations disqualified under this provision, which thus constitutes another impediment to the free operation of the party political system.

"In one important respect the Secretary of State has met the Federal Government's point of view. The Federal Government had represented that there was no justification for the provision in the original White Paper proposals that the ordinary, that is, fully qualified, vote should be devalued in certain circumstances when cast for a candidate standing for election in one of the 'special' or rural constituencies, or for an African candidate standing for election in one of the

amalgamated or urban constituencies. The Federal Government had stood firmly on the principle of full voting rights for fully qualified voters. That view was endorsed by the Secretary of State, and the White Paper proposals have been amended accordingly. To that extent the present proposals are an improvement on the original proposals, but this improvement does not outweigh the very severe defects which the Federal Government sees in the scheme as a whole.

"It may be asked what further steps the Federal Government proposes to take to press its objections. In this regard it must be remembered that it is the United Kingdom which carries the ultimate authority for deciding what constitutional changes are to be made in Northern Rhodesia. In exercising that authority, however, it is reasonable to expect that the United Kingdom Government is still open to be influenced by reasoned and constructive views, and the opportunity for advancing such views still exists in Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council and in both houses of the United Kingdom Parliament before any changes are put into effect."

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment]

Capricorn Society's New Projects

Economic Convention and Citizenship Colleges

MR. MICHAEL WOOD, who has succeeded Mr. David Stirling as president of the Capricorn Africa Society, and Mrs. Wood are due in London from Nairobi on Saturday. On Wednesday night they will fly to the United States.

When addressing the annual general meeting of the Kenya Branch of the society recently Mr. Wood announced that its next endeavour would be the formation of an economic convention. He said:—

"We have always realized that the economic development of this country depends on the achievement of good human relations and that this could be proved in the hard world of economic reality. We intend to set afoot plans for this convention. Mr. David Stirling will be the convener and Mr. Charles Janson the organizing secretary."

Looking back over the decade since the society was formed, Mr. Wood said:—

"Capricorn is a fundamental philosophy which overrides sectional nationalisms; which believes that every right and privilege has its corresponding responsibility; which acknowledges no right to power except the capacity to serve; which recognizes no discrimination based on race; which affirms that a man should return in his duty to the community that basic respect to which he is entitled."

Common Purpose Necessary

Convinced that Africa can prosper only if there is among its many peoples a common purpose which is sufficiently strong to inspire them to act greatly in unity—in other words, patriotically—the society is engaged in establishing a College of Rhodesian Citizenship and a College of Kenya Citizenship, both being intended to promote such patriotism through the education of students of all races from the age of 18 years upwards, each residential course lasting about six weeks.

Among the vice-presidents of the association which is to undertake the work are Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the University College of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland; Dr. Bernard de Bunsen, principal of the University College of East Africa; Sir Richard Livingstone, the United Kingdom educationalist; and Mr. Laurence van der Post.

Canon M. G. Capon, chaplain of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, has accepted the chairmanship of the management committee for the Kenya project.

Professor Basil Fletcher, vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is chairman of the Rhodesian management committee. Land near Epworth Mission, outside Salisbury, is the site for the Rhodesian college. In order to symbolize inter-racial co-operation, European and African men and women have worked side by side digging the foundations.

An appeal for funds is about to be made in Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and it is hoped that both colleges can be opened early next year.

Kenya Depends on Confidence and Capital from Abroad

Governor Emphasizes the Importance of Political Stability

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the East African Federation of Chambers of Commerce, an Asian organization, that the president had many criticisms of the Kenya Government which it would not be propitious to answer in detail at that moment. He would make only one point: that the prosperity of traders depended largely on the prosperity and security of the farmers of all communities. He continued (in part):—

You Mr. President, have made a great many criticisms both of the Government and of various communities. This is not, in my view, the time or the place for me to answer these in detail, but I hope you will not come to the conclusion because I do not do so that I share your views. I will, however, make one point: it is that the prosperity of the trading community in this primarily agricultural country depends largely on the prosperity and security of farmers of all communities. In your speech, I do not think you have shown sufficient appreciation of the work they have done to develop the wealth of the country, often in most difficult circumstances, and of their needs.

Capacity to Generate Wealth

"The East African Governments spend very large sums annually on schemes designed to increase productivity and raise the national income. We are introducing a stimulus and aiming to achieve accelerated development of territories which until comparatively recently lagged far behind the rest of the world in all those attainments and attributes which we know as civilization. Heavy investment of overseas capital in East Africa since the war in commercial and industrial enterprise has been a most potent factor in achieving this development.

"The task is formidable, but it can be accomplished if we maintain a balance between our capacity to generate wealth and the very heavy demands on our resources which the development of East Africa involves. This capacity to generate wealth is the direct concern of every person here today; and our capacity on the continuing commitment of overseas capital in East Africa.

"The sellers' market has given way to a critical buyers' market. Producer and manufacturer now stand or fall on the quality, price, and delivery date of the product.

"In Kenya a local factor affects the economic position. Emergency expenditure, which reached an annual rate of £10m. at one time, is now being reduced rapidly. The military and civilian emergency organization, involving a temporary increase in population of some 7,000 Europeans, has been cut down. Though this reduction is vital to a healthy budgetary position, it must lead to some slackening of commercial activity.

"The United Kingdom Government's decision to use Kenya as a base for the British battalions of the strategic reserve will offset to some extent the drop in emergency expenditure and provide a stimulus to building activity and a continuing demand for goods and services.

Over Pessimism A Mistake

"There is a world shortage of capital for development projects, and East Africa has to take its turn in the queue. The adverse factors are indisputable, but there are good reasons for regarding the present slowing down in economic activity in East Africa as a short-term trend rather than a fundamental change. Many of those best qualified to judge regard the present as an essential period of consolidation after a rapid and sustained advance.

"East Africa's volume of trade in 1957 was the highest on record—at over £259m. Current plans for agricultural betterment and expansion must lead to a greatly increased demand for agricultural and industrial capital and consumer goods. It would be a mistake to be over-pessimistic because of temporary setbacks and uncertainties. The potential trade offered by East Africa's population of 21m. is promising indeed.

"In the period January to May of this year East Africa's balance of trade improved by £9m., compared with the same period in 1957. This was due to a marked reduction in the value of imports, coupled with increased export tonnages of

sisal, raw cotton, and tea. The significant fall in imports has been caused partly by the completion of capital investment projects in the railway and electric power fields.

"This last year has seen the establishment of a number of new industries in East Africa. Firms of world-wide repute have shown their confidence by making considerable investments. Many new schemes of development are projected once the financial climate shows signs of improving; and that depends on world conditions, particularly those in the United States, Great Britain, and Western Europe.

"The pound is strong again, and gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area are mounting, and the evident intention of H.M. Government to relax its deflationary policy may favourably influence our economy. This is particularly so as we still look to the U.K. for the bulk of our capital for Government, agricultural, commercial, and industrial development.

Dependent on World Prices

"The general increase in African wages, the increased numbers employed in agriculture, industry and commerce, and the very marked increase in the production of cash crops must lead to a strengthening of the general economy and a marked increase in purchasing power. Nobody interested in commerce in East Africa would overlook this most important factor.

"East Africa's economy is dependent on world commodity markets. We must improve to the utmost our competitive position by increased production and efficiency. The quality of our products may well prove decisive. Though our principal asset will always be the land, we must achieve maximum industrialization when this can be done economically.

"Our cement and textile industries are striking examples of such industrialization. Completion earlier this year of the East African Portland Cement Factory in Kenya made East Africa self-sufficient in cement. Indeed, we have an exportable surplus. The cement industry in East Africa represents a total investment of some £6m., and will save us some £4m. a year in capital previously sent overseas.

"The Uganda textile industry has gained valuable initial experience in a highly competitive field of mass production. We imported no less than 119m. square yards of cotton textiles in 1957, against a target production for 1958 of 8m. yards in Uganda. The scope for development is very large.

"These and similar industries will have a far-reaching effect on our economy and our balance-of-payments position. Their successful development will broaden the base of our economy and make us less vulnerable to the ups and downs of world commodity markets.

Need for Settled Conditions

"We cannot hope to achieve our objectives without the assistance of outside capital and the technical skills and experience of more mature countries. We must be able to attract all these assets to East Africa by making it a place in which businessmen and industrialists feel that they can commit their resources with confidence.

"It is inevitable that politics should claim their share of attention in a rapidly expanding economic and social complex such as East Africa, but it is vital that all concerned should realize that all progress depends ultimately on the viability of our economy. We must have settled conditions if commerce and industry are to be able to plan ahead and prosper. It is on the success of their endeavours that all our social and intellectual development depends."

In his opening speech Mr. Bachulal T. Gathani, president of the federation, had said that unless Kenya could solve her political problems in a way satisfactory to all, dismiss all redundant officials, and show that she meant business, the Colony would get no money by way of investment or loan. Mr. Gathani continued.

Inter alia:—
"Administrative economies should be effected before calling on the public to pay more by direct or indirect taxes. A rise in taxes without a corresponding cut in Government expenditure is undesirable.

"It is high time the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika explored the possibility of establishing a federal bank to direct the banking system of East Africa. Since

(Continued on Page 114)

Governor's Account of Attacks by Many Spearmen Near Kariba

Persistent Refusal to Move and Threats to Kill Chief and European Officials

LIES TOLD BY EVIL MEN caused large numbers of Africans armed with spears to charge European officials and African police in the Zambezi Valley a fortnight ago, with the result that eight of the attackers were killed.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, made a broadcast statement which is given almost in full hereunder, because it completely explains the circumstances, showing the obstinate folly of many of the young men of the district.

The statement demonstrates the care and patience of the authorities over a long period. It was in the following words:—

"I want to talk to you about a very sad thing that has happened at Chisamu's village, in Chief Chipepo's area in the Gwembe district. People have been killed there. Chisamu's village is one of about 20 on the very banks of the Zambezi River which will be flooded during the next rainy season when the new Kariba lake starts to fill.

"You all know that altogether about 29,000 of the people of Gwembe will have to be moved because of the dam being built at Kariba, which will cause a great lake to form, 40 miles wide in some places and over 150 miles long. You all have known this for over three years. For over three years the people of these 20 villages have also known it, and of course all the people in Gwembe.

Constant Official Explanations

"Out of the 29,000 people 15,000 have already moved. Another 8,000 will not have to move till next year because their present villages will not be flooded at the next rains early in 1959, but in 1960. That leaves about 6,000 people who have still to move this year.

"Just over 4,000 of these live in the 20 villages of Chipepo's area—4,000 men, women and children; young men and old men; young women and old women; and very many young children to the number of over 2,000.

"For two and a half years we have had in the Gwembe district more district officers than in any other district, and they have spent all this time explaining over and over again to the people why they have got to move. They have found it very difficult to make the people either understand why they have got to move, or to believe that the water will really come up and cover their land and their villages.

"They have taken the headmen and many of the village people to see the Kariba Dam being built. Last year they took the headmen and many other village people to the new areas prepared for them to move to, and showed them where their new gardens will be and the new water supplies put down for them, and all the work that the agricultural officers, the game officers, the tsetse officers, the water development officers, the district officers and many others have been doing to make these places ready to receive them.

"They have been told that they will not have to walk there, and they have seen their friends who have understood and have agreed to move going off happily in motor-cars and lorries, with all their goods, all their animals, and all their belongings of every kind carried there for them.

New Village Sites Chosen

"In June last year the headmen who had seen all these things agreed that they would move, and they chose the places for their new villages. When they got back to Chief Chipepo's area, however, after some little time they began to say that after all they would not move.

"I want you to know that up to last year the Government had decided that if anybody, after having seen all these things, still refused to move of his own free will, then the Government would continue to try to persuade them by every means possible; but nevertheless, if they refused to go, no force would be used. We knew, although we could not make them believe it, that the water would come up and they would have to go then.

"But we had reason to believe that the water would not come up so quickly that they would not have time to get away before it drowned them. We thought this because we thought that the dam would not be finished, and that the

river would not be closed completely until after the rains were over in 1959. Therefore, though we knew the water would rise, we did not have reason to think that it would rise very quickly or suddenly.

"Early this year we learnt that the river would in fact be closed completely early in November, 1958, and that therefore all of the water which came down the Zambezi River from Livingstone during this next rainy season would be held back. None of it would be able to get away below Kariba, and it would rise very quickly indeed.

"We saw what happened with the Zambezi River in the floods in March and April this year. Then the river was not closed. Now in November this year the river is to be closed completely, and the result will be that the water will rise even more quickly and very much higher than it did last March.

"When the river starts to come up the water will flow round behind high ground, and many areas will become islands for a short time. Then the water goes on rising, and even these islands are quickly swallowed up and covered by the water.

Chief's Whole Area Under Water

"The villages in Chief Chipepo's area are right on the banks of the river, and little bits of this area may become islands for a very short time. Then they will all be covered very quickly indeed. There will be great, broad, swiftly-flowing rivers like the Zambezi River itself all behind them.

"When we knew this the Government had to change its mind. Because of these things there was very great danger that if the people were allowed to stay in their villages until the water started to rise they would be surrounded by water and trapped there. Then it would be impossible for many of them to get away before those villages were completely covered by water.

"Directly this was known all Chief Chipepo's people were told it, and told it again and again. All the district officers and others kept telling them. Still they refused to move. Still they refused to believe what the district officers and the district commissioner kept telling them. They kept saying: 'We will move only when the water comes up and drives us out. Every year since we were born the water has come up, and when it was necessary we have moved away from the water. We will do that this year too.'

"The Gwembe Native Authority understood all this and asked me for permission to make an order by which if necessary the people would be compelled to move. I agreed. The Native Authority also said that because the people were so obstinate and refused to move they must have help to compel them to move, and they asked me to send extra messengers and police. I agreed and they went there. Even after seven more days, and after repeated efforts to persuade them to move, they still refused.

Young Men Threaten Chief

"I was informed that almost all the young men in those villages had collected at Chisamu's village. There were about 500 of them there. All were carrying spears, two or three spears each, and many had made pointed sticks and were carrying axes.

"The position had got so bad that whenever a messenger or a district officer or even their own chief went near them they threatened to kill them. They threatened even their own chief.

"When I heard this I decided that, before any force was used, it was my duty as representative of the Queen in this country to go to speak to them myself. I went there last Saturday. I had two meetings with them, although when the first meeting began only eight young men agreed to come near enough to hear my words. I did my best to persuade them and the meeting lasted over two hours. By that time about 100 had come and joined the meeting.

"Then I learnt that they would not believe that the water would come up and swallow them. They had been told many of the lies which we all know have been told from time to time by people who want to make trouble and mislead the African people. They had been told that they were being moved not because the waters would come up but because the Europeans wanted to come and take their land.

"At the end of that meeting I asked Headman Chisamu and the others who were listening to me to make certain that all the 500 men there were told of the words which were spoken. These words were indeed the same words as they have heard over the last two and a half years from the

district officers and messengers and from the agriculture officers and all the other officers who have been trying to persuade them.

"Next morning I went to them again. One hundred people had listened to me the day before, but the evil people had done their work too well, and when I went there only 15 people came to talk to me. The 15 men told me that they had considered my words and that they refused to move.

Chisamu himself was there, and so were Namukungulu and Mazulu, both headmen. None of the others was a headman. All the others were young men, and it was quite clear that the other headmen had not been allowed to come.

"They repeated that they would not move. I had asked them the day before if they would agree to stay there themselves—the young men—and let me take the old women and the young babies and the old men and any cripples or sick people away now before the water rose up. I had told them that if they, the young and able men, wished to place themselves in danger from the rising waters, I would allow them to, provided that I could take away all those people who would certainly be drowned if the water came up too quickly for them. They refused even this. They would not even consider it.

"I had to tell them again twice about what the Native Authority Order said, and warn them that if they would not move the district officers and messengers would come and move them; that the police were there to protect the district officers and men from any attack they might make on them; and that if they attacked the district officers, the messengers, and the *kapasus* (Native Authority police) who had come to move them, then the police would protect those people from their spears.

Refused the Queen's Words

"I told them that the words I was saying to them were The Queen's words, and I asked them if they could refuse The Queen's words. They said that they did refuse The Queen's words, and then they got angry and they left the meeting.

"This happened on Monday, September 8. On Wednesday, September 10, at 8 o'clock in the morning the district officers and the messengers and the *kapasus* went to the village to make them start to move. Immediately they were attacked by the young men who had collected at Chisamu's village: spears were thrown at them, and large numbers of spearmen made running charges at them in a body.

"To protect their lives the police had to open fire. As a result eight of these young men have been killed and 14 others injured. This is the very sad news that I have come to tell you myself. No news has made me more sad since I have been Governor of Northern Rhodesia, because I know these people. I worked among them as a district officer many years ago. They have been led astray by evil men who have told them lies about the reasons why they have to move; and, being backward people, they have believed those lies.

"All the people who were injured were taken as quickly as possible to Mazabuka Hospital, where they are being looked after carefully.

"During the fight 19 people were arrested. All the other young men have moved away from Chisamu's village, which the police are now protecting, and some of the young men are still near the village and threatening the police with their spears. Inside the village the belongings of all the people of Chisamu's village are being collected and looked after carefully; they will be taken away to the place of resettlement so that they will be there ready for the people when they come.

"When Chisamu's village has been finished, then the rest of the 20 villages will also be moved. My great prayer is that the rest of the move may be completed without any more bloodshed".

Police Withdraw from Gwembe

MOST OF THE MOBILE POLICE deployed in the Gwembe area to support the Native Authority's enforcement of resettlement arrangements, have been withdrawn. A Northern Rhodesian Government statement says that the movement of villagers is proceeding according to plan, and the situation is returning to normal.

School Closed in Nyasaland

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND announced on Tuesday that a grant-aided secondary school in Blantyre had been closed a fortnight before the end of term because of "repeated insolence and disobedience" by African pupils.

Native Land Husbandry Act in S.R.

Tremendous Amount of Work Undertaken

A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF WORK in connexion with the Native Land Husbandry Act has been done in the Native reserves and special areas in Southern Rhodesia during the last two years, records the annual report for 1957 of the Secretary for Native Affairs. In the matter of preliminary preparations 16½m. acres of the 26m. planned for completion by 1960 are now ready for the full implementation of the Act.

All reserves and special areas have been covered by aerial photography and most by photographic mosaics, and nearly £750,000 was spent on roads and bridges in 1956 and 1957. Apart from road maintenance, 2,661 miles of new road were constructed, 3,246 miles of new road cut, 2,055 miles of road realigned, and 517 miles gravelled; 1,024 stream crossings and culverts were built and 17 major bridges constructed.

By the end of 1956 the need for immediately stabilizing the number of Africans entitled to rights under the Act had become apparent, for many who had originally not intended to take up land had flocked to the reserves and special areas to put a plough or hoe into the ground and thereby claim land rights. Unchecked continuance of that process would have meant that in many areas plans to give every cultivator an economic holding would have been frustrated.

Implementation of the Act was therefore re-phased; instead of applying it piece-meal by the proclamation of zones, it was proclaimed without delay and applied to all reserves and special areas detailed in the plan. It now applies over 27m. acres, or 1m. more than in the original plan. The only areas not detailed being remote and infested with tsetse fly.

Since the grant of farming rights was restricted to persons cultivating land when the Act was proclaimed, every effort was made to complete the initial survey in all proclaimed areas by the end of 1957. At that time 18m. acres had been completed, and it was expected that most of the rest would be finished by March 1958.

Assessment of the standard area and standard holding of animal units have been based on the average rainfall of an area. Two figures were recommended for carrying capacity—that which could be achieved under the old system of management and the capacity under an improved system. The second figure was generally used, except in a few cases where that would have involved excessive destocking.

Over one million acres of arable land had been demarcated at the end of the year, equivalent roughly to six and a half million acres of reserve and special Native area. If that proportion persists, more than twice the acreage of land will have to be demarcated than was originally estimated. Work is being expedited by training as many officers as possible in new farm planning techniques based on the intensive use of aerial photography.

Allocations of land were completed in 3½m. acres, including 500,000 acres of arable land. Maintenance of that proportion would mean that one-seventh of the total area of the reserves and special areas would have to be allocated as arable land, or approximately 3½m. acres, instead of the estimated figure of 2.2m.

In over 4½m. acres stock allocations have been finished, but in only approximately one-quarter of the total area in which stock allocations are to take place is the stock down to the carrying capacity.

The basis for destocking is not universally accepted in Matabeleland. Where opposition has been intense, little progress has been made with the Act, and the report concludes that it is impossible to carry out a heavy programme of destocking and apply the Native Land Husbandry Act at the same time.

Another Political Party

A NEW LEFT-WING POLITICAL BODY, the Commonwealth Party, is reported to be planning to contest six of the eight elected seats in Nyasaland in the coming Federal general election. It has no connexion with the old right-wing Commonwealth Party formed by Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden in 1955 and dissolved by him in the following year, when he joined the Dominion Party. There are now five Federal political parties—the United Federal, United Rhodesia, Dominion, Constitution, and now the Commonwealth Party.

PERSONALIA

SIR ALAN PIM left £19,319, on which duty of £2,599 has been paid.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK left London Airport on Monday for Tanganyika.

MR. and MRS. L. F. G. ANTHONY returned to London last week from Italy.

MR. GERALD ANDERSON, the Nairobi surgeon, is in this country on leave.

SIR PETER and LADY AGNEW were homeward passengers in the KENYA.

SIR CHARLES and LADY MORTIMER flew back to Nairobi from London last Friday.

MR. D. S. MILLER, Kenya's new Director of Education, took up his duties last week.

DR. N. GOLDMAN, president of the World Zionist Organization, is about to visit the Federation.

BISHOP NEWBIGIN has been appointed secretary-general of the International Missionary Council.

The late LORD ROTHERWICK's estate in Sussex, which he bought in 1947 for £80,000, is for sale.

MR. RICHARD HUGHES has been elected chairman of the Kenya branch of the Capricorn Africa Society.

MR. and MRS. T. LOCKHART-MURE flew back to Nairobi last week-end after a short visit to London.

MR. HAROLD ELLIS arrived in Nairobi at the week-end to take up his duties as P.M.G. of East Africa.

MR. B. H. DE BEER, assistant magistrate in Salisbury, has sailed for Rhodesia after three months' leave in Europe.

MR. FRANCIS BAUGHAN, lately editor of the *Central African Examiner*, arrived in this country by sea a few days ago.

MR. G. FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit Northern Rhodesia in November.

By seeking election to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika LADY CHESHAM has forfeited her American citizenship.

Several medical practitioners have arrived in London from the Federation, among them DR. C. BOURKE, DR. J. A. COLLIE, and DR. G. A. RAIL.

MR. D. C. HODGSON, a director of Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and MRS. HODGSON arrived in London yesterday in the British-India liner KENYA.

MR. P. R. INGALL and MR. G. M. F. OXFORD have been appointed sub-managers at the head office in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

MR. I. C. H. FREEMAN, Assistant Director of Education in Kenya, is about to come home on leave. Then he will go to Nyasaland as Director of Education.

MR. W. K. FOSTER, a director of East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. FOSTER and their family have just arrived in this country by sea from East Africa.

MR. JOHN WILSON, director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, will make an appeal for funds in the B.B.C. "Good Cause" programme on Sunday evening.

MR. K. PARKHURST, managing director of South African Breweries, Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests, and MRS. PARKHURST arrived in Southampton last Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. I. G. H. MACLEAN, who has been executive officer of the Coffee Board of Kenya and the Coffee Marketing Board for about 10 years, has retired. He was born in the country when his father was stationed at Malindi as an administrative officer. His successor as executive officer is MR. JOHN A. LINDSAY, who has been engaged in coffee growing since 1949.

DR. D. M. BLAIR, Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, is due back in Salisbury in a few days after attending scientific conferences in Canada, London, and Liberia. He is to become Federal Secretary of Health.

THE REV. CANON D. S. ROWLANDS, vicar of Bourne, Lincolnshire, has been appointed chaplain in Moshi, Tanganyika Territory. His son, the REV. D. J. ROWLANDS, is chaplain in Dar es Salaam to the Mission to Seamen.

MR. LAEEQ AHMED, an Asian teacher, has been awarded a Kenya Government scholarship to study for a bachelor of commerce degree at Edinburgh University. He has completed his preliminary studies at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

MR. J. R. PIKE, lately a member of the British Transport Commission, sailed last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE on his way to Rhodesia to assist the Federal Government in railway rating problems. He is accompanied by MRS. PIKE.

MRS. JULIAN AMERY, a daughter of the Prime Minister, and MR. AMERY, Conservative M.P. for Preston North, were both slightly injured in a car collision in Corsica last week. Mr. Amery is a director of the Chartered Company.

MR. R. S. FOSTER, who is to follow MR. N. S. PRICE as Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Eastbourne College and Peterhouse, Cambridge, and entered the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1936.

MR. D. BLACKHURST sailed in the WARWICK CASTLE last week for Durban on his way to Salisbury to take up an executive appointment on the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He joined the bank in Queenstown in 1933 and served at several offices in Southern Rhodesia before being appointed assistant secretary in Pretoria. He was later sub-manager of the main Pretoria branch, and for the past three years has been a sub-manager at the head office in London.

CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI STAFF VACANCIES

City Treasurer's Department

Applications are invited for the following posts:

(a) *Assistant Chief Accountant*: A new permanent established post. Consolidated salary scale £1,985 x £60 to £2,345 per annum.

Applicants must have passed the final examination of the I.M.T.A. or other accountancy body and should have considerable experience of Local Government Finance and Accounts, preferably with a large local or public authority.

(b) *Accountant Grade II*: A permanent non-established post. Consolidated salary scale £1,427 x £50 to £1,577 x £50 to £1,827 per annum.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the intermediate examination of the I.M.T.A. or other accountancy body and who have considerable experience of internal audit procedure with a large local or public authority.

Service in the City Treasurer's Department, Nairobi, is recognized for the purpose of examinations of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated) and arrangements can be made for such examinations to be held in East Africa.

The successful applicants must pass a medical examination before appointment.

A summary of the main terms of service and application forms are available from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, and applications should reach the Establishment Officer, P.O. Box 30037, Nairobi, Kenya, by the 8th October, 1958.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

City Hall,
Nairobi, Kenya.

HAROLD AYREY,
Town Clerk.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. E. PRINCE-PAWHER has been appointed area manager in Southampton of the Union-Castle Line. He was head of the British Military Mission in Washington from 1953 to 1956. Mr. J. SPOONOCK will remain local manager in Southampton.

SIR ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, the well-known surgeon, who treated so many R.A.F. cases during the war, and who has a farm in the Kilimanjaro area of Tanganyika, appealed for the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund in the BBC Home Service last Sunday, which was Battle of Britain Sunday.

MR. A. E. SPINSCHE, who recently arrived in England on retirement from Uganda, joined the Survey Department of that Protectorate in 1920 and was later appointed deputy secretary of the Uganda Electricity Board. He was deputy mayor of Kampala at the time of his departure.

Early next week Mr. R. A. BOUTER will fly from Southern Rhodesia to Kenya to spend two days as the guest of the Governor while on his way back to London. SIR ROY WILKINSKY, who is to open Kenya's Royal Show, may be a passenger in the same aircraft from Salisbury.

Kenya's reconstituted Hotel Authority consists of MRS. E. D. HUGHES, M.L.C., and MESSRS. M. W. DUNFORD, G. A. TYSON, E. R. BUCK, S. A. U. PANDIT, D. O. MATHIAS, P. S. MUMFORD, J. ARNOTT, C. W. RUMBA, and J. G. MACKLEY. The Director of Trade and Supplies will preside.

MR. DOUGLAS HALL, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, and at present Acting Chief Secretary, is to retire on December 1 after 26 years' service. He will live in Devon for a time, while his son and daughter complete their training, but he and his family may return to Northern Rhodesia later.

Obituary

MR. JAMES KAYE-NICOL, who died in Zomba Hospital, Nyasaland, at the age of 74, went to the Transvaal in 1903. Twice he won a gold medal for the best cotton grown in the whole of South Africa, and the Companhia da Zambesia, which was then anxious to expand its cotton plantations, then offered him an appointment in Portuguese East Africa; he remained 17 years, becoming general manager and a director. A breakdown in health caused him to retire to Ireland, but Africa soon called him back, first on a visit of inspection. Then he joined the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., as general manager in Nyasaland. He had also been general manager of Kubuka Stores, Ltd. For many years he had farmed on his own account.

THE REV. DAUDI CHOLE, of Tsimbala Church, Maragoli, Kenya, father-in-law of Mr. Amakemba, Kenya's Minister of Housing, died last week aged about 60. He was senior padre of the Pentecostal Assembly of East Africa.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HORACE WALTER COBHAM, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Exmouth at the age of 92, served in the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-85.

MR. JACK PIERCE was killed in Kenya last week while flying an aircraft which had been engaged on crop spraying.

MR. JAMES EDMUND HOLDERNESS has died at his home in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 73. He was the father of Mr. H. H. C. Holderness.

MRS. AMY GERTRUDE PRAIN, who has died in her 81st year, was the mother of SIR RONALD PRAIN.

MR. ARCHIBALD JOHN STUDDOLME of Kenya, died recently in a London hospital at the age of 48.

MAJOR ROBERT GORDON NAIRNE died a few days ago in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Queen Mother to Visit Kenya

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will pay a three weeks' visit to Kenya and Uganda next February. Her Majesty, who will make the journeys to and from East Africa by air, will undertake official engagements in Nairobi and Entebbe, and will visit a number of other centres within the two territories. Queen Elizabeth was to have visited Kenya last March on her way back from Australia and New Zealand, but was prevented by engine trouble in her aeroplane. She then told the Governor that she was looking keenly forward to a visit for she remembers with pleasure her first visit to the Colony in 1925 as Duchess of York.

Tanganyika's New Assistant Bishop

New Zealand Missionary Appointed

THE VEN. MAXWELL LESSER WIGGINS, Archdeacon of Southern Victoria Nyanza, whose appointment to be an assistant bishop in the diocese of Central Africa we recently reported, was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1915. He graduated B.A. with honours in classics in 1937, and in the following year obtained the New Zealand licentiate of theology. He was thereupon ordained deacon, and a priest in the following year. For three years he was curate of Merrivale in the Christchurch diocese, and then until 1944 vicar of Oxford, Christchurch.

Volunteering for work under the Church Missionary Society of New Zealand, he went to the diocese of Central Tanganyika in 1944, being a missionary at Burega until 1946, and then for about a year at Mvumi. He was appointed headmaster of the Alliance Secondary School in Dodoma in 1946, and held the post for five years, being appointed provost of Dodoma Cathedral by the late Bishop Wain Jones in 1949. From Dodoma he went as principal to St. Philip's Theological College, Kongwa.

He was made a canon and examining chaplain to the bishop, and on returning from home leave in New Zealand two years ago was appointed Archdeacon of Southern Victoria Nyanza, which is the largest and most difficult archdeaconry in the diocese. That post he has combined with the duties of education secretary in the Lake Province.

Archdeacon Wiggins has twice acted as commissary for the bishop. He has prepared handbooks in Swahili for the use of clergy and evangelists.

Mrs. Wiggins is an M.A. of the University of New Zealand, a qualified teacher, and a specialist in social studies. She is treasurer of the Mothers' Union in the diocese.

Mr. D. G. Temple to Visit U.S.A.

MR. D. G. TEMPLE, a Methodist missionary in Northern Rhodesia, has been offered one of four awards being made by the Government of the United States to teachers from British Colonial territories in order to enable them to participate in a special programme in America under the auspices of the United States Office of Education.

These awards are part of the international educational exchange programme of the Department of State. Those participating will spend a fortnight in Washington and will then attend a specially arranged seminar of three to four months at a college or university. They will later be assigned to Departments of Education in various States to study and observe individual school systems.

Mr. Temple, who is married and has three children, arrived in Northern Rhodesia in 1950 to join the staff of Kafue Teacher Training College. He is also education secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Christian Council.

When he returns from America he will be appointed principal of the teacher training college which is being built in Livingstone at an eventual cost of £250,000. It is designed to take 250 students, and is expected to open in August, 1959.

Thank You Fund

A GOLDEN SCROLL containing the names of contributors to the Lord Malvern "Thank You" Fund has been handed to Lord Malvern by Sir Robert Tredgold, chairman of the trustees. The fund, raised to mark Lord Malvern's public service to Southern Rhodesia and the Federation, reached nearly £45,000.

*Letters to the Editor***Kenyatta and His Associates****Letters from Mr. Brockway and Mr. Mayanja**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — Your footnote to Mr. Oginga Odinga's letter refers to "Kenyatta, Odede, the Koinanges and others who were sentenced for their part in managing the Mau Mau movement". This might be interpreted as suggesting that Odede and ex-senior chief Koinange were sentenced on this charge. Odede was detained without trial. Koinange was also detained without trial, after having been acquitted on a murder charge. Many of us have never believed that either had any responsibility for Mau Mau. Certainly they were never sentenced on this charge.

House of Commons,
 London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,
 FENNER BROCKWAY.

SIR, — Commenting on Mr. Odinga's letter (EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, September 11), you say that Kenyatta, the Koinanges, Odede and others were sentenced by courts which also recommended their subsequent deportation. But this is not quite correct. Mr. Walter Odede has never been charged before any court, whilst the Koinanges and Mr. Achieng Onoko were all expressly acquitted. This would seem to bear out Mr. Odinga's point, at any rate in part, that the detention of some of those mentioned above was a political, i.e. governmental, and not a judicial, decision — unless, of course, they were tried by some secret court.

London, S.W.7.

Yours faithfully,
 A. K. MAYANJA.

[What our correspondents say is accurate, and we regret that there should have been any ambiguity in our comment. It is somewhat surprising, however, to find that both of them should confine their remarks to this small point, when the real issue is the reiterated assertion of Mr. Odinga that the prisoners at Lokitaung are the true political leaders of Kenya Africans.]

Do Mr. Brockway and Mr. Mayanja accept that view? Do they agree with our statement that the chairman of the African elected members in Kenya is on dangerous ground in continuing his propaganda? Do they consider that the Lokitaung prisoners should be released after serving their sentences though the court which imposed those sentences recommended that they should be permanently restricted to a remote part of Kenya? Do they think that laudatory public references to Kenyatta and his closest associates are justifiable, or even excusable, from the standpoint of the well-being of Kenya Africans? — Ed.]

African Affairs Board Ineffective**Mr. Doig's Reply to Sir Roy Welensky**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — You have reported that the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stated in Mufulira that the African Affairs Board was now discredited by its attitude to the Constitutional Amendment Bill and Franchise Bill. Sir Roy Welensky is quoted as saying: "Though it must have realized that the Federal franchise had been largely agreed between the Imperial and Federal Governments, the board nevertheless tried to kill the measure."

Here we have it suggested that in any measure that has been a matter of discussion and agreement between the Imperial and Federal Governments, the board, whatever it may think of the measure, should remain silent.

This makes complete nonsense of the constitutional position of the board. How can a board discredit itself by carrying out the precise duty laid upon it by the

Constitution to reserve any measure which in the opinion of its members is disadvantageous to Africans? Any discrediting must surely depend on the way in which the board's constitutional act is dealt with. In this case it is the Imperial and Federal Governments between them who have left the African Affairs Board revealed as completely ineffective as a safeguard of African interests — a serious situation to have created at this stage.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh.

ANDREW B. DOIG.

Oath of Allegiance**Has it Been Violated?**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Mr. Odinga, in common with other members of Kenya's Legislative Council, has taken an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen.

Could some reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA who is an expert on constitutional law inform me — and your readers — whether Mr. Odinga's letter in your issue of September 11, and the frequent utterances by Mr. Odinga and others commending Jomo Kenyatta, instigator of a rebellion against Her Majesty's Government, violate this oath?

Gilgil,
 Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
 REBECCA FANE.

Points from Letters**Communists in the Sudan**

"COMMUNIST ACTIVITY in the Sudan has often been mentioned in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but I cannot recall that you have ever referred to the fact that the agents of Communism have been and are especially busy among Sudanese women in the towns. For years their contacts were with the members and officials of the trade unions, and doubtless there has been no weakening of effort in such quarters, but, I should guess, greater activity than ever. It is certain that endeavours are being made to acquire the interest of some active politicians, and, as I say, there appears to be a special interest in the women, who are obviously interested by all sorts of specious tales."

Breaking the Boycott

"A BOYCOTT is more easily started than stopped among Africans, for many of them fear that statements that the demonstration has ended may be unauthorized and that they may be courting trouble by too quick a resumption of normal activities. For no particular reason Africans in Mombasa were recently ordered by their so-called leaders not to use the buses for two days. At the end of that time scarcely any of the former passengers returned. So the company took the sensible course of offering free rides to a busload of Africans. Then there was no more nonsense."

Cement Points the Way

"THE STRENGTH OF BUSINESS CONFIDENCE in the Federation, despite the low price of copper, is evident from the demand for cement shares. In recent weeks there has been buying on the stock exchanges in Salisbury and Bulawayo of all the cement companies' shares, including those in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This must mean a widespread expectation of continued activity in industrial and domestic building."

Kenya's Spectacular Development

National Income Trebled Since 1947

"THERE IS IRREFUTABLE PROOF of Kenya's spectacular development, Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry, writes in a foreword to his Ministry's review "Commerce and Industry in Kenya 1958".

He emphasizes that since 1947 the national income has more than trebled, that the contribution of manufacturing industry has increased fivefold, that sales of motor spirit have risen more than 500% since 1938, and the public sales of electricity by more than 1,600%.

"Kenya, like all developing countries, must to a great extent rely on overseas investment to provide a major part of the capital which is required for industrial growth. That capital has been forthcoming in the past, and will, we believe, continue to be provided".

A most significant feature was the steadily growing number of companies with a world-wide reputation which were established in the Colony.

With the full support of the municipal authorities in all the major centres, the Government's policy was to create conditions attractive to the investment of new capital, "and to encourage the growth and expansion of established enterprises".

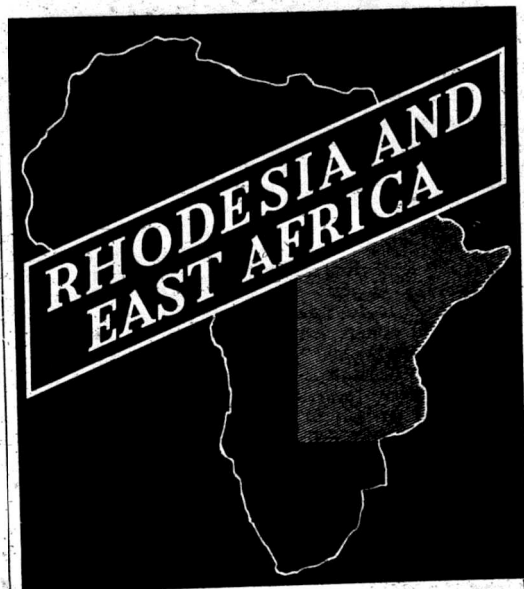
The Minister concludes: "Kenya is a country that, in spite of the progress it has already made, has the greater part of its development future still ahead. The solid foundations on which past development has taken place, an environment and a climate of opinion which welcome the investment of private capital, and the many fields for future development which still remain unchallenged and untried, have all contributed to attract investment not only by the large international corporations but by smaller companies, and, not least, by individuals. The lead which they have given is one that others will, I believe, wish to follow".

Mr Todd's Plans

MR. GARFIELD TODD said in Bulawayo last week that the United Rhodesia Party would probably change its name, and would later return to the political arena in opposition to both the United Federal Party and the Dominion Party. "This is something we contemplate with regret," he declared. "We recognize that before we can succeed many who are today in the Federal Party will have to join us. The forthcoming elections will probably return the Federal Party with an uncertain majority. There may be elections in both Southern Rhodesia and the Federation within the next two or three years. Now is the time for us to organize; for at the earliest opportunity our party must have a voice in the Parliaments of the Federation". Mr. Todd collapsed at a church meeting in Bulawayo on Friday and had to be helped into the vestry. He has been medically ordered to take a complete rest.

No Time to Test African Medicines

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH has declined to test herbs and potions prescribed by the Nganga (African Herbalist) Association of Southern Rhodesia, formed earlier this year. The association has tried repeatedly to gain official recognition and to prove the worth of Native medicines. When the president, Mr. K. Gombera, recently offered samples for a laboratory testing, the Ministry of Health replied that the Government analyst would not have time to make the tests. A spokesman for the Native Affairs Department said that the Government had never quite decided what attitude to adopt towards the *nganga*; he himself regarded them as "herbalists, and that is all".



"What A Wonderful Book!"

A reader who has repeatedly visited all the territories of East and Central Africa has given that verdict on the most authoritative volume ever published on the territories.

The book (of 437 pages and profusely illustrated) has just been published at 26s. 9d. post free to any address by

EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Next Ten Years in Africa Problems of African Independence

THE NEXT TEN YEARS IN AFRICA are considered by Mr. Oliver Woods in the current issue of *Optima*, the magazine of the Anglo American Corporation. He writes of multi-racial Africa:—

"Only in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are immigrant races present in sufficient numbers really to ensure their future once the Colonial Power is withdrawn. There is the anomaly that a large group of white settlers are somewhat isolated at the northern end of this axis in the Kenya Highlands.

"Much will depend on whether or not Tanganyika emerges as a multi-racial rather than a purely African State. If the latter, then the European and even Asian position in Kenya and Uganda would be scarcely tenable and the demand of African nationalists in Nyasaland to cutaway from the Federation and form some link with the territory to the north would become more insistent . . .

Communism Hard to Sell

"It is hard to sell Marxist Communism to an illiterate peasantry which takes communalism for granted. Nor have the Russians been very successful or very energetic in exploiting nationalism for Communist ends. Where Colonial Powers have been police States they have been successful ones, because it is easy enough to deal with individual Communist agitators in Africa. Where they have been liberal, they have undersold the Communists in their concessions to national aspirations.

"Communists in Africa have tended to be left beating air, although they have become involved to a certain extent in the inter-racial strife in Southern Africa. Even here their effort has been dissipated by the tendency of the few European working-class Communists to gang up with their fellow Europeans against the Africans in the field of industrial competition.

"Perhaps most important of all, the Soviets have not got geographical propinquity, as they have in Asia. Nevertheless, in the next phase some of these limitations will disappear. They may obtain geographical propinquity through the Middle East, the Nile Valley, and the Horn of Africa.

"As African States become independent, the chief danger will no longer be internal subversion. It will be the attempt to woo Africa diplomatically inside the Soviet ring; and, of course, there will be a first-class opportunity of doing this by exploiting racial differences—on the analogy of the exploitation of the Arab-Israeli conflict—or any quarrels that may crop up . . .

Americans Ambivalent

"The Americans are notoriously ambivalent in their approach to African affairs. Where economics are concerned they tend to throw the weight of financial support behind the European-run States. On the political front their atavistic anti-colonialism has led them at times to give the wrong sort of support to the wrong sort of anti-colonial leader.

"Vice-president Nixon's report, albeit couched in terms evidently carefully suited for internal consumption on the domestic front, showed not only an intention of deeper involvement in Africa but also a much more mature appreciation of realities. The next decade might see the West Coast moving more into the American orbit. History, trade and geography are not unfavourable to such a movement.

"On the East Coast, India has strong traditional links with Africa. The Indian Government is inclined to regard itself as charged with a crusade to liberate the African from European imperialism. Government advice to Indian settler populations is to forestall the wrath to come by getting in now with African nationalism as an insurance against the future.

"The local Indian population, at any rate in East Africa, where it suffers less discriminatory disabilities than in the South, is inclined to take a different view. Mau Mau gave the Indians a shock. They realized that they were just as much the target of African hostility as the Europeans and much more vulnerable. Where they are fairly treated they tend to see their own continued presence as dependent on the maintenance of

a stabilizing European element in the Government. Just what would happen to the Asian minorities if left to themselves among a wholly African population is hard to say. It is worth pointing out, however, that even without any further Asian immigration their numbers are likely to increase enormously if they go on reproducing at the present rate. In East Africa they are likely eventually to run into millions. Mere numbers might guarantee their security.

"The Egyptians are far more advanced than any other indigenous African people. If the power of Egypt declines in the Middle East, her rulers may seek to compensate in Africa. The influence of Egyptian propaganda is strong in the Horn of Africa and down the East Coast. Nasser is certainly trying to extend it through Radio Cairo, scholarships, diplomatic means, and even threats of force, not only eastwards and southwards but westwards too. He may have some success. At the moment the Egyptians are hampered by the resistances which they have set up against themselves in free African States such as Ethiopia and the Sudan. The question is whether they can break these breakwaters.

"British interests and the interests of the whole free world require that an independent Africa should be free, pacific, and prosperous. Here Western and African interests are basically the same. An Africa dominated by Soviet Russia would constitute a menace to the rest of the free world. It might be the breaking point in the ideological struggle.

"A peaceful Africa is more likely to be resistant to Soviet advances, economic, political and diplomatic, than is an Africa torn with strife. A prosperous Africa is more likely to maintain and expand its traditional economic links than a continent whose economic and industrial development is receding. Any economic backsliding would almost immediately attract new forms of external exploitation which might be politically unsettling.

Intense Suspicion of Colonialism

"Newly independent African States will be intensely suspicious of any tendency of colonialism to return surreptitiously by the back door. The chances of Africa remaining with the free world will be enhanced if political and inter-racial strife is minimized. Hence the stress in Britain on 'partnership', aimed to take the steam out of racial rivalries, which afford the Soviets their most favourable card of entry.

"The chances will be enhanced also if economic development is maintained and aided on terms fair to African peoples, and if Africa's right to neutralism is accepted. Africans are anxious to develop their own personalities. This ambition is common to States as much as to individuals.

"The African's main objection to Russian Communism is that it is merely another form of colonialism. To them even the Afro-Asian axis initiated at Bandung is an object of suspicion, because they feel that they are regarded as junior partners. If the Western world tries to organize them into defence pacts or even ideological or economic treaty organizations, they are more likely to produce a reaction against themselves than an anti-Communist front.

"In the Africa to be, the free world and the Soviets will be engaged in a kind of diplomatic *ju-jitsu*. The one that exercises the greater force is bound to fail. A diplomacy that consists largely of holding back is the most difficult to pursue. It is, however, a type of diplomacy which Britain has shown herself adept at exercising in the past. The test will be whether the Western world as a whole will be capable of exercising it towards Africa in the future".

Kamba Carvings in London

A KENYA AFRICAN has had a stand in the overseas section of the Handicrafts and Do It Yourself Exhibition at Olympia, London. He was Mr. Mwambetu Mutisya, a widely travelled 25-year-old Kamba from the Machakos district, who came to England two years ago and has a small workshop in North London.

It was on the advice of the East African Office that he decided to exhibit Kamba carvings—the familiar two-tone animals and figurines, some elongated as salad servers, and wall masks, book-ends, paper-knives, and drums.

Mr. Mutisya has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that his order book was reasonably good and that he found business quite brisk. He can himself produce only about a quarter of his sales, and he imports the rest from Kenya, some in half-finished condition.

Kamba carving, chiefly in ebony and *muvuvu*, are becoming quite an export industry. A Mombasa dealer, Mr. Samson Kibati, recently shipped 1,400 dollars' worth to the United States and had orders from England, Germany, and other countries worth a further £300.

It is thought that in Mombasa alone there are at least 200 Kamba wood-workers; 26 hold hawker's licences issued by the Municipality.

Grievances Borne With Forbearance

Somali Trust Almost At Breaking-Point

MR. J. O. HUNWICK has said in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*: —

"I was interested to read that 'further financial assistance, as much as £500,000 if needed, is to be given by Britain towards the cost of the Somaliland Protectorate development programme'. Perhaps it was intended to read 'as little as £500,000'. It seems clear that the Government has not taken to heart the many warnings which have come from various quarters of the impending political dilemma in the Horn of Africa.

"The British Protectorate has been sadly neglected, while neighbouring Somalia, its brother has been developed to such an extent that it will be fully independent by 1960. The Protectorate, as I have seen for myself, lags behind in every field — education, Somalization of the Administration, and of course social and economic improvement.

"After years of half-hearted investigation there is still no reservoir in the capital, Hargeisa, much less a supply for the Somali population, although there is a piped supply from the 'dry' river-bed to every European house.

"From my many Somali friends and acquaintances come the same depressing stories. What happened to the Berbera date scheme? What happened to the fishing scheme? They 'fell through'. These two schemes, especially the latter, could be of vital importance in a country where grazing and water, the essentials for the nomad sheep farmer, are short and a constant source of tribal friction.

"I have noticed a remarkable patience, understanding, and almost pathetic hope in my conversations with Somalis. They bear their grievances with admirable forbearance; but now they feel that they cannot look their friends of Mogadishu in the face, although they turn their faces toward that city as a source of hope.

"The Somalis are one people in race, language, religion, and culture, spread from the Northern Frontier District of Kenya to Jibuti, and including much of what has come to be called Eastern Ethiopia. Their desire to unite and break down the meaningless political barriers imposed on them by the Western Powers is both honest and legitimate.

"If we wish to see this process come about peacefully and honourably for this country, we must give the people our open and full support and aid. It is only by such a policy in this area that we can show our past intentions there to have been honourable, and regain a trust that is straining almost to breaking-point. We are seeing the effects of ignoring the will of the Arab peoples to unite and of failing to assist them in projects for improving their countries. Surely we are not going to commit this same mistake again in the Horn of Africa".

Agricultural Revolution in Kenya

Unique in World in Size and Scope

COMPLETION of the land consolidation plan in the Kiambu district of Kenya in just over two years coincided with a visit from the Agricultural and Natural Resources Group of the Kenya Legislative Council members, led by their chairman, Mr. P. H. Smith. No less than 231,000 acres which have been consolidated in the area. The task involved measuring some 500,000 scattered land fragments and consolidating them into economic holdings averaging 5.38 acres each.

After their three-day tour of the Central Province, Mr. Smith said that in its scope and size Kenya's land consolidation programme was probably unique in the world. Agricultural production, and with it general living standards, would unquestionably increase enormously in the province as a result. However, there was need for the Colony to look ahead and tackle vigorously the problem of finding suitable markets.

Colonel H. R. Jackman, another member of the party, and like Mr. Smith an experienced farmer, said that he had been impressed by the magnitude of the project and the speed with which it had been carried out. That was due to the administrative staff, European and African, whose extreme enthusiasm amounted to dedication, and to the very high degree of co-operation from the people concerned.

Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, Assistant Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, expressed the belief that all the main tribes would clamour for similar projects when they saw the benefits derived in the Central Province, which had experienced an agricultural revolution.

Labour and the Colonies Work of Commonwealth Department

THE STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES of the Commonwealth Department of the Labour Party are described in the annual report of its national executive committee.

The party's Commonwealth Sub-Committee consists of Mr. Aneurin Bevan (chairman), Mr. J. M. Boyd, Mr. G. Brinham, Mr. J. Callaghan, M.P., Mr. R. W. Casasola, Mrs. B. Castle, M.P., Mr. D. H. Davies, Mr. T. Driberg, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Miss M. Herbison, M.P., Miss A. Horan, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. F. Mulley, M.P., Mr. A. Skeffington, M.P., and Dr. Edith Summer-skill, M.P. The secretary is Mr. John Hatch.

Working parties on the Commonwealth and on colour discrimination which were set up in previous years continued their studies during 1957-58. A delegation met the Colonial Secretary in July, 1957, to make representations on developments in Tanganyika, and in April last another delegation met the Minister to discuss the situation in Kenya.

Following the Commonwealth Conference held by the party last year, a Commonwealth Association was formed, and participation of the British Labour Party was endorsed by the national executive committee. The association's object is to maintain contact between all Labour and allied organizations throughout the Commonwealth.

A meeting on Colonial policy at the time of the last annual conference was addressed by Mr. T. Driberg, Mr. J. Callaghan, M.P., and Mr. K. Kaunda (of Northern Rhodesia).

Visitors received by the Commonwealth Sub-Committee during the year included Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika; Tshakedi and Serete Khama, from Bechuanaland; Messrs. Odinga, Mboya and Ngala, from Kenya; Messrs. Sokoto and Katiungu, from Northern Rhodesia; Mr. A. E. Vasey, Kenya's Finance Minister; and the Rev. Andrew Doig, Dr. Hastings Banda, and Mr. Chipembere, of Nyasaland.

Contact was maintained with Colonial student bodies, and the Commonwealth Sub-Committee arranged a reception for their officers. Twenty-four scholarships were awarded to Colonial students to attend Labour Party summer schools.

"Meru has the greatest agricultural potential of any district in the Central Province which I have seen". — Dr. J. G. Kiano, an African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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Dangers Facing the Sudan New Forces at Work

THE MAIN DANGERS facing the foreign policy of the Sudan, Mr. Anthony Mann wrote in the *Daily Telegraph* after returning from that country, are those of Soviet infiltration, of the ill-disguised hostility of Egypt, and of the explosive situation in Algeria and Tunisia. He says (in part):—

"Russia has now in Khartoum a grossly inflated, active, and capable embassy, aided by satellite missions and trade delegations, and Communism has already made extensive headway in penetrating Sudanese public life, particularly in permeating the younger generation of educated Sudanese.

"One of the most eye-opening experiences of the independent Sudan was the unexpected arrival in Wadi Halfa at the time of the Suez landings of nearly 1,000 Russian, East German, Czech, and Polish 'experts' from Egypt, scurrying like woodlice from under a lifted stone . . .

"Today the eyes of the Sudanese Government are directed anxiously towards Algeria. Northern Sudanese sentiment is doubly involved—an African people is 'throwing off colonial bonds' and Moslem brothers are resisting the infidel'.

"The Sudan has no wish to be on any but the best terms with France, but the emotional appeal of the Algerian situation is irresistible. Wise Sudanese fear that, if France cannot achieve a graceful composition of the conflict, the greater part of the Moslem world will become actively involved and Nasser will seize the opportunity to establish Egyptian dominance along the whole North African coastline. This fear seems to be shared by King Idris and the Libyan Government. If this should happen, we should be in a most difficult situation", commented a senior public servant in Khartoum. 'At the moment all our communications north-westwards, to Europe and America, by-pass Egypt *via* Libya'.

An Awkward Choice

"Nevertheless, no Sudanese Government, if it were forced today into making a definite choice between France and the Algerian rebels, would dare even to consider choosing France. And outside the door of the Cabinet room the Soviet and Egyptian ambassadors would be rubbing their hands, waiting to tell Sudanese Ministers how right they had been".

Mr. Mann emphasized that the first census taken in the Sudan recently showed that only 39% of the population were true Arabs at the beginning of 1956 and that the majority of Africans over Arabs is increasing by about 50,000 annually, and that the M.P.s. from the southern province, who now hold the balance between the rival political parties of the north, are beginning to resist crude offers of cash and other illegal inducements made by northern party leaders. Moreover, educated opinion in the north is beginning to recognize the hollowness of "Arab unity" as a political concept, and intelligent Sudanese, Arabs and others, are asking why they should submit to the selfish whims of Cairo.

"Their international horizons have already been broadened by diplomatic exchanges with foreign countries and the United Nations, and cordial relations have been established with other immediate neighbours, notably Ethiopia and Libya, which resent Egyptian pretensions. Significantly, British officials from Uganda were welcomed as observers of elections in Equatoria.

"The idea is gaining ground, particularly among influential northerners of non-Arab stock, that the Sudan might one day play a leading part in a future political bloc of Central African States. This would include a group of nations, now already independent or looking forward to independence, stretching from the east to the west coast between the Tropic of Cancer and, say, the 10th parallel south. With Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Buganda good-neighbourly relations already exist. The Somalilands and various parts of British, French, Belgian and Portuguese Africa might clearly in course of time form part of such an association".

American Aid

MR. T. LONGMAN, the new International Co-operation Administration liaison officer at the American Consulate-General in Salisbury, expects to spend upwards of £30,000 annually in the Federation on technical assistance grants. He will also act as an investment adviser to Rhodesians who feel they may have a project which should interest American capital.

Need for Confidence in Kenya Governor Attacks Pessimists

NO GOVERNMENT IN KENYA or in the United Kingdom would now or in the future sacrifice the interests of any one community, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, has told Mombasa's Saturday Club (all of whose members are under 40 years of age). He continued:

"I believe that your life in Kenya can and will continue to flourish. The children of Europeans, Africans and Asians all belong to the country, and in my view will all remain here".

There would be troubles and checks to Kenya's development, as there would be in other countries in the new world, but there were solid grounds for confidence—with the one important proviso that those who played a leading part in the country's life and those who had important investments in Kenya kept their nerve.

"The people of Kenya have had confidence in the future, and so the country has developed. Here, as elsewhere, if people believe in their country they can succeed in the task of developing it against heavy odds.

"If they lose that belief, and if consequently they too long and too strongly and with too little reason paint the black side of the picture only, then what would otherwise have been a temporary setback might become the country's destruction through their own lack of nerve and determination. I believe that the people of Kenya will not allow this to happen. I look with confidence to the future here. Now is the time for the young to show courage and confidence".

Direct Elections in Uganda Over 600,000 Registered Voters

UGANDA'S FIRST DIRECT ELECTIONS for African representative members in the Legislative Council will take place next month. Nomination day has been provisionally fixed for October 1, and October 20, 22, and 24 for polling.

The electoral district have between 68 and 186 polling divisions, and polling stations will deal with at most 400 voters. Polling will be completed at each polling station in one day, but it is to be spread over three days in the electoral district to allow movement of staff. Ten electoral districts, in three provinces, comprise about three-fifths of the population of Uganda. Registration took place between February and April this year, and over 625,000 names are on the electoral rolls.

The Legislative Council, which has an African majority, consists of 62 members, 30 of them on the representative side. Eighteen of these are Africans, six Europeans, and six Asians. Ten of the 18 African seats are to be contested in the election. Buganda (five seats), Ankole (two), and Bugisu (two) are not taking part.

Federal Election

NOVEMBER 12 will be polling day in the general election in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nomination day is Friday, October 10. Nearly 100 candidates have already been announced for the 53 elected seats in the Federal Parliament, to which six further members will be nominated. The United Federal Party has announced the names of its 53 candidates, and the Dominion Party will contest each constituency. Only a few Constitution Party candidates will stand. There will be at least six Independents.

Uganda T.B. Survey

AFTER SEVEN MONTHS' WORK, during which about 6,000 people were tested, the World Health Organization's tuberculosis survey team has left Uganda. Their records are to be sent to Copenhagen for analysis, and sputum specimens will be sent to laboratories all over Europe for cultivation and microscopic examination. The survey aimed at discovering the incidence of tuberculosis infection and disease in the Protectorate; preliminary indications are that the incidence of infection is high but that the amount of active disease is generally low.

Tanganyika's New M.L.Cs.

Careers of Successful Candidates

WE GIVE BELOW some biographical details of the successful candidates in the Tanganyika elections to supplement the results briefly announced last week.

The Legislature has now 15 of its 67 members elected. More than 40 candidates contested 15 seats in the five constituencies. Seven of the members who were automatically retired sought election, and Mr. D. N. M. Bryceson resigned as Assistant Minister of Labour in order to stand for the Northern Province. Altogether there were 22 Asian, 14 African, and eight European candidates.

The Asian result in the Western Province, where the African and European candidates were returned unopposed, was declared too late for inclusion in last week's record. There MR. M. N. RATTANSEY polled 2,477 votes; Bhatia, O. A., 1,056; Patel, L. N. A., 235; and other Patel, 213. Both Patels lost their deposits.

Brief Biographies of New Members

TANGA PROVINCE

European: DONALDSON, Roderick Neville. A former resident magistrate, now in private law practice. Stood as Independent because he considers the time not yet ripe for party politics. Advocated introduction of self-government on a provincial basis.

Asian: KRISHNA, Beldev. A medical practitioner in Tanga for the past eight years. Stood as an Independent with the backing of the Asian Association.

African: KETO, John. Stood as Tanganyika African National Union candidate.

EASTERN PROVINCE

European: LEWIS, Graham Thomas. A former member of the Council. Returned unopposed.

Asian: JAMAL, Amir Habib. A Dar es Salaam businessman, opposed to racial representation, maintaining that the only way for Asians to live in Tanganyika is to identify themselves with the indigenous majority.

African: NYERERE, Julius K., president of the Tanganyika African National Union. Spent some years in this country; an Edinburgh M.A. Appointed to the Council last year, but resigned after two sessions.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE

European: CHESHAM, Lady (Marion). Independent, with T.A.N.U. support. Was once a member of the United Tanganyika Party. Has lived for many years in the Southern Highlands Province, where she and the late Lord Chesham farmed on a large scale.

Asian: BAJAJI, A Singh. Farmer and general trader, who arrived in Tanganyika in 1926 to serve with the railways. Later employed in cotton and sisal industries. Stood as Independent.

African: MWANKANGALE, John Benedict. T.A.N.U. candidate.

NORTHERN PROVINCE

European: BRYCESON, Derek Noel Maclean, Independent, who received T.A.N.U. support. A West Kilimanjaro farmer. Last year became Assistant Minister for Labour, resigned to fight election.

Asian: MUSTAFA, Mrs. Sophia. Independent. Wife of an Arusha lawyer. Has served on Arusha Town Council. Believes that "if a sane approach is made to African aspirations by all responsible people there is a bright future for Tanganyika".

African: ELIYOO, Solomon Nkya. T.A.N.U. candidate. An educational assistant at a teacher training centre, and once taught at Makerere College, Uganda. Son of a pastor. Holds an American arts degree, and also studied at Bristol University. Has been a member of various Native Authority Councils.

WESTERN PROVINCE

European: BARKER, J. H. Returned unopposed. A Canadian, who settled in Tanganyika in 1936. Managing director of the Canadian Exploration Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd.

Asian: RATTANSEY, Mahmud Nasser, president, Asian Association. Stood with T.A.N.U. support. Born in Dar es Salaam; a barrister (Lincoln's Inn).

African: FUNDIKIRA, Chief Abdullah Said. Returned unopposed. Spent 13 years in the Civil Service before resigning to become chief.

Among the defeated candidates were:—

MR. I. C. W. BAYLON, who was appointed to the Legislature in 1949 and was chairman of the Non-Official Members' Organization. Has served on many Government and local committees and boards. Is president of the United Tanganyika Party, and was its candidate for the Southern Province.

MR. DAVID LEAD, U.T.P. candidate for Tanga Province, is treasurer of the party and vice-chairman of the Mombasa branch of the party. Son of the late Sir William Lead.

MR. J. M. HUNTER, who was defeated in the Northern Province, was previously a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

Sedition

ON TWO CHARGES OF SEDITION the editor of the vernacular newspaper *Muwereza*, Mr. Tobi Makumbi, and the publishers, Uganda Kwenyweza Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., were both fined £50 in Kampala last week. The magistrate said that the newspaper had published articles alleging that members of the Lukiko of Buganda wanted to abrogate the agreement of 1955 with Great Britain in order that they might "deport or kill people". Corruption among officials in Buganda had also been alleged.

African Newsletter

A NEW MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, entitled *Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa*, caters for Africans in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. Initially of eight pages, it provides news and pictures of provincial developments, cartoons, sporting information, features for African women, and a crossword in Nyanja (Nyanja and English are used in the paper). Mr. John Dean, provincial information officer in Fort Jameson, is the editor. This is the third provincial newsletter, the others circulating in the Southern and Northern provinces.

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Kenya Government Criticized Nyasaland Federal Electoral Districts

(Concluded from Page 103)

the end of the war four central banks have come into being in Africa—in the Belgian Congo, Libya, the Central African Federation, and Ghana, and very soon Tunisia, Nigeria, and the Sudan will establish their central banks. Except East Africa, no important African country will be without one.

"Politicians of all races should create an atmosphere favourable to large-scale investments. Government actions alone will not suffice.

"Kenya has squandered millions of pounds on maize control. The high price of maize, fixed arbitrarily, has been a deterrent to the development of a sound farming system. The new policy on maize is a smoke-screen to obscure public criticism.

"The three Governments have done nothing to modify the new customs tariff on textiles and clothing, although these directly affect the lives of 20 million people. An instance of this nature elsewhere would have forced the Government to resign; but here everything appears to be quiet on the Government fronts. The three territorial Governments have seriously blundered while calculating its incidence on consumers.

"A protective rate of 30% would not have been so bad if local industries were in fact in need of a measure of protection. Whereas total textile imports had increased from 37m. square yards in 1951 to 64m. in 1957, an increase of 73%, the average value per square yard declined from 2s. 47 cents to 1s. 49 cents, with the result that the revenue from this source rose only from £840,000 to £943,000, an increase of 12%.

"Political stability is not the only medium of attracting capital. People sitting on a political volcano in Hong Kong are continuously investing more and more there, because of a flat income tax rate of 12% on net profit, irrespective of its size. Although there is nothing wrong with the political stability of the U.K., why is capital migrating overseas?

"A gradual reduction of excessive tax rates for individuals and business alike would be the strongest single measure the Government could take to encourage the formation of both local and foreign enterprises and of stimulating investments in other directions.

Inflation Encouraged

"East Africa has no match factory. In the South Kinangop a factory was started, wholly owned and run by Europeans; after losing about £250,000 the company went into liquidation. A group of Asian businessmen acquired the factory and applied to the Land Control Board for transfer, lease, or occupancy of this piece of industrial land. Neither request was granted.

"Recently Your Excellency as one of the trustees of the McMillan Library in Nairobi you removed racial discrimination from its constitution, thereby permitting non-Europeans to become members. That act has done a great deal to create racial harmony. Discrimination anywhere endangers prosperity everywhere.

"In East Africa inflation has been encouraged by Government extravagance, by overspending on factors that returned no production yield, by the incidence of taxation, by the wage policies, and by creating ministerial posts, coupled with a large number of nominated members of the Legislature, whose usefulness is not justified in a country of this size.

"By any standards the present level of Government expenditure, the Legislative Colossus, the enormous executive staff of Government and local bodies, their leave pay, passages, and pension privileges, cannot be justified. In a country dependent for its income on primary products such expenditure is almost ludicrous.

"Coffee, tea, cereals, dairy products, wool, hides, skins, oil seeds, sisal—all have been affected by the downward trend in prices. In the aggregate the total decline in the country's income is serious. Politicians talk glibly of national income, but such figures are illusory; the real wealth of any country is that which it can sell at a profit, whether it be maize, minerals, services, or visits to our national parks.

"Capital is as shy as some of our more timid animals. Apart from the falls in commodity prices, which lessen the spending power of the population, capital also shies at the danger of political unrest which is imminent.

"Yet investment capital—not loans—is needed for agriculture, industry, mining, and many other purposes. Loans are required for water development, road improvement, African agriculture (which has only just been touched), railway re-organization, and so on. We should squander no more funds on such enterprises as the over-ambitious Embakasi Airport and Nairobi's magnificent city hall, which are 10 or 15 years ahead of time in relation to economic development and must be liabilities for many years to come.

"But we shall get no money by way of investment or loan unless we can solve our political problems in a way satisfactory to all, dismiss all redundant officials, and show that we mean business. When we have proved that we can help ourselves we can possibly expect help from others."

THE OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION of the Federal electoral districts for Nyasaland may thus be summarized:—

Lake Nyasa General Electoral District.—The whole of the Northern Province (namely the Karonga, Rumpi, Nkata Bay, and Mzimba districts) and the Kasungu, Lilongwe, Fort Manning, Kota Kota and Dowa districts of the Central Province.

Shire General Electoral District.—The whole of the Blantyre district of the Southern Province except the Blantyre and Limbe general electoral districts, and that part of the Zomba district in the Southern Province which lies to the south-west of the Zomba-Liwonde road, except Zomba township and the former Domasi district and north of the Palombe road.

Zomba General Electoral District.—The Dedza and Ncheu districts of the Central Province, Zomba township, and the rest of Zomba district not included in the Shire general electoral district.

Blantyre General Electoral District.—Blantyre township except that portion to the north and east of the Limbe-Blantyre road continued into Sharrar's Road and thence into the road to Kabula Hill as far as the township boundary.

Limbe General Electoral District.—That part of Blantyre township not included in the Blantyre general electoral district and Limbe township, except that portion to the east of the Zomba-Limbe road continued until it meets the railway crossing and thence following south until it meets Limbe township boundary.

Lučenza General Electoral District.—The Manje, Port Herald, Chikwawa, and Cholo districts of the Southern Province, less the area in the Cholo district bounded as follows: from the Cholo district boundary at the Nansadi River, up the river to the crossroads at Sharpe's Turning, up the road westwards from Sharpe's Turning past the Marist Fathers' Mission to where the road crosses the Nkami River, down the Nkami River to where it joins the Mwampanzi River, up the Mwampanzi River to where it crosses the Cholo district boundary.

A Federal Delimitation Commission for Nyasaland was approved last April. The chairman was Mr. Justice H. J. Clayden, and the members were Lieut-Colonel L. M. McBean and Mr. C. E. Snell. The secretary was Mr. J. de Meza.

Identity Cards

REGULATIONS still to be defined will enable some 10,000 Africans in Southern Rhodesia to qualify for the new identity card, which will exempt the holder from the need to take out any passes, even a registration certificate. Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, has said that two more categories of Africans will soon qualify—those who have passed Standard III education and earned not less than £240 a year for two years, and those with a two-year secondary education who have earned not less than £120 a year for two years. These qualifications are similar to those laid down for the "special" voters under the recently amended electoral laws of the Colony.

Multi-Racial Hotels

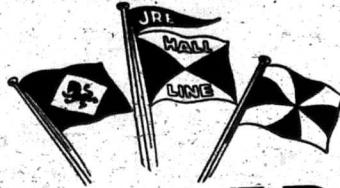
MR. L. J. BOSHOFF, chairman of Salisbury's Health, Housing and Native Administration, is in favour of multi-racial hotels "in the right places". He has suggested three possible sites: at Warren Hills, near Harari African township, and on the site of the Queen Victoria Memorial Library, near Salisbury Park. Mr. Boshoff considers that the hotel on the library site should be "a showpiece for Salisbury, one of the finest in the country".

Land Tenure Plan

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is to introduce a system of freehold tenure in urban areas, subject to exemption for some types of land. Crown leaseholders who have completed development satisfactory to the Crown will generally be eligible to buy their land in freehold under terms still to be decided. Legislation for the better control of subdivision and to ensure proper use of stands in urban areas is to be introduced.

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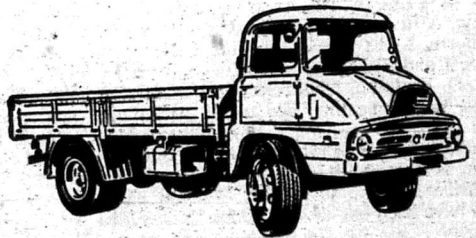
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Uganda's Judiciary: No Change

Mr. J. V. WILD, Acting Chief Secretary, told members of the Uganda Legislative Council last week that there was no present intention to post judges permanently to the Northern and Western Provinces; a judge had been posted to the Eastern Province because the work there was greater than elsewhere. The Government was not prepared to recommend the Secretary of State to establish a judicial system under which the present Uganda High Court would be converted into a Supreme Court of Uganda and each province would have its own high court. Neither did the Government intend to appoint professional magistrates to all parts of the Protectorate or remove the judicial powers of officers of the provincial administration.

Northern Rhodesia White Paper

THE DISPATCH of the Secretary of State for the Colonies which was published almost in full in our last issue forms part of White Paper No. 530 which has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 9d. under the title "Northern Rhodesia: Proposals for Constitutional Change". The Command Paper also contains the proposals of the Government of Northern Rhodesia as presented to the Legislative Council on March 28, with three appendices describing the proposed constituencies, the estimated distribution of electorate by constituencies, and the qualifications by income and property for "special" votes by progression over a 10-year period.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

WHAT IS BELIEVED to be the first complete tuberculosis survey of an entire African urban population began in Nairobi last week, when a medical team of the World Health Organization and Kenya Government and Nairobi City Council officials embarked on a two-year inquiry which will cover every African within the city boundaries. Medical examination of some 140,000 men, women, and children is involved. Dr. Hugh Stott, medical adviser to the Kenya Labour Department, is in charge of the survey team. The city survey will run concurrently with a survey of rural areas by the World Health Organization.

Pass Laws Review

RESULTS OF THE TRIAL SUSPENSION of night passes for Africans in Northern Rhodesian townships are shortly to be assessed by the Government. Views of local and provincial authorities have been invited. Mr. J. D. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said some time ago that a preliminary assessment in the small townships showed that there had been no increase in crime which could be directly attributed to the relaxation of the pass laws. "The reaction of Africans to the suspension of night passes is reported to have been one of satisfaction", he added.

Inter-Racial Marriages

"I RECENTLY HEARD an African bishop say that he was perturbed because so many of the African students over here went home with European wives. I asked him what he thought was the cause. He was emphatic in saying that it was because there were so few African women who could get educated sufficiently to become companions to their husbands". — Mrs. Frida Laski, in a letter to *The Times*.

Leopard as a Passenger

A GAME SCOUT, Erezepu Uma, who was cycling in Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda, recently, had the unpleasant experience of carrying as a passenger a leopard which jumped on to the carrier of his cycle. While it clawed his back he pedalled hard until it fell off.

News Items in Brief

Married women in the Federal Public Service are to be eligible for pensions.

A policy statement by the Liberal Party suggests that Great Britain should abolish Imperial preferences and cut her import tariffs by 50%.

The Tanganyika Police Reserve is being disbanded as uneconomic. There are only 66 members, widely dispersed over the Territory.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has given 25 guineas to the fund for celebrating the bicentenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The first 15 African girls to be trained as State registered nurses in the Federation have been enrolled at Harari African Hospital. They come from all three territories.

The memorial to King George VI which was unveiled in Mombasa last week is a life-size bronze bust by Mr. William McMillan. It is a replica of that in Carlton Gardens, London.

The Royal Rhodesian Air Force squadron which has been serving in Aden with the R.A.F. has returned to the Federation. The squadron is equipped with Vampire jet fighter aircraft.

A new £1,500 rest-house for Africans in Eldoret, Kenya, recently opened by Mr. Musa. Amalemba, Minister for Housing, was built from profits from the sale of beer in the Municipal bars.

Twelve young African women have completed the course for assistant nurses at Zomba African Hospital. Eleven will shortly go to the Queen Elizabeth hospital, Blantyre, to study midwifery for one year.

A gift of £500 has been made by the Paramount Chief and Council of the Barotse to the Yuka hospital of the Seventh Day Adventists in recognition of the help given by the hospital to the Barotse people.

The Northern Rhodesia (Electoral Provisions) Order-in-Council, 1958, has now been laid. It enables arrangements to be undertaken immediately for the delimitation of constituencies and the registration of voters.

The Southern Rhodesian African National Congress has decided to defy all forms of colour-bar manifestations, and has called upon its members to declare "social war". The national executive of the congress is to decide when and how the campaign shall be undertaken.

Three students are to be selected by the Kenya Federation of Labour to attend a labour course in Israel. Arrangements for the course were made between the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. G. Meir, and the general secretary of the federation, Mr. Mboya, in Accra last March.

As a contribution to the International Geophysical Year, the Tanganyika Government has arranged a basic gravity survey over a large area of the Territory. It will be carried out by Dr. D. Masson-Smith for the geophysical section of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys.

The director of Kenya's Royal National Parks, Mr. Mervyn Cowrie, told the International Union for the Conservation of Nature at a meeting in Athens last week that Clarke's gazelle was threatened with extinction because of an African belief that the fat of the animal was good for rheumatism.

In the week ending August 30 there were 88 applicants in Nyasaland for registration on the Federal general electoral roll, 83 being Asians and five Europeans. The total number of applications is now 244. There have been 15 applications, including one from a European, for registration on the special roll.

Twenty-five bursary or scholarship holders have arrived in England from Kenya. Among them are Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Kinya, from Kiambu. The husband, who has been in Government service since 1944, will study for the London Diploma in Public Health. His wife will take a course in community development work.

African policemen in Northern Rhodesia are to have opportunities of advancing to high rank on the same conditions as Europeans. Announcing this in the Legislature, the Acting Chief Secretary said that there would be three grades of African inspectors, and that the top scales would be identical with that for European inspectors.

A cheque for £600 has been presented to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by Mr. G. R. Patel as his first contribution towards the establishment of a £200 scholarship which is to be open to any individual in the Federation. It will commemorate R. H. Patel, one of the earliest Indian settlers in Southern Rhodesia.

The new South African Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, has expressed the view that it would be in the interests of the Africans of the territories for the British Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland to be transferred to South Africa. He emphasized that the people of the Protectorates must be consulted, but that their acquiescence to a transfer was not necessary.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

More Aid for Commonwealth

British and Canadian Assistance

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA will substantially increase their economic aid to Commonwealth and Colonial territories.

On Monday Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, outlined the following four-point plan at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal.

(1) Under a new system of economic assistance, loans, independent countries within the Commonwealth would be offered credits under the Export Credits Guarantee Act at the rate paid for loans by the U.K. Government plus 1% management charge.

(2) Legislation would be introduced to provide for Exchequer loans to the Colonies at the same rate.

(3) Other Commonwealth Governments would be invited to contribute to the Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

(4) Development boards and similar subordinate authorities in the Commonwealth and Colonies would henceforth be allowed access to the London capital market.

The Canadian Finance Minister said that his country would double her subscription to the World Bank, which meant an additional 325m. dollars (about £160,025,000); double her International Monetary Fund quota, involving an extra 150m. dollars (£534m.); and raise her annual Colombo Plan appropriation by about 60%, from 35m. to 50m. dollars (about £17,850,000). Canada wanted a "Colombo Plan" for Africa, but meantime would set aside at least 500,000 dollars for United Nations technical assistance there.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that H.M. Government had been very attracted by the idea of a Commonwealth Bank, but had concluded that it would not necessarily stimulate more saving within or outside the Commonwealth. The U.K. envisaged an expanded rôle for the Colonial Development Finance Corporation in association with Commonwealth development associations overseas and the World Bank.

Britain intended to maintain her recent average of £200m. annually for Commonwealth development, and to improve on that figure if possible. Direct private investment was the most important way of providing for overseas development, but if U.K. businessmen were to invest abroad the receiving countries must give them the assurance that such investments would not be hampered.

Dalgety and Company

DALGETY AND CO., LTD., Australian and East African merchants, report a decline in the group profit of about £425,000 to £1,516,521 for the year ended June 30. The dividend is being raised to 134% by a final payment of 10% on the capital as increased by last year's one-for-four rights issue. A total distribution of 12% had been forecast by the board. The fall in group profits reflects the drop in wool prices and adverse seasonal conditions in Australia. The fall was partly offset by a lower tax charge, £688,958 against £1,017,472, the company having acquired overseas trade corporation status from August 1, 1957. The net profit of the parent company was £818,215 (£903,129).

Whiteaway Laidlaw Report

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD., report a trading profit of £118,541 for the 13 months ended March 31 last, compared with £127,800 for the previous year. Depreciation absorbs £23,126 (£33,057), and taxes £33,863 (£38,949). The net profit is £49,240 (£40,590). No ordinary dividend is to be paid (£439,683); interest in subsidiaries, nil (£284,762); owed by holding company, £342,428 (nil); current assets, £1,062,602 (£1,264,081), including cash £63,105 (£217,146); liabilities (£455,518 (£488,938)), of which bank overdraft is £35,018 (£11,439). O.T.C. status is expected as from April 6, 1958.

Central Africa Building Society

MR. MORTON JAFFRAY, chairman of the Central Africa Building Society, told the annual general meeting in Salisbury last week that the society had opened seven new branches in the past five months; that within the past year total assets had increased by the record sum of £3,625,677; and that at the time of the meeting they had passed the £15m. mark. Balances owing on mortgage by 3,203 borrowers were just over £11m., and during the past year 634 loans on existing properties and 632 loans for building had totalled £4.8m. Mr. Jaffray, Mr. B. L. Calderwood, and Mr. W. Q.-D. Routledge were re-elected directors.

Milk Supplies for Uganda

Present Price Too High

THERE IS A GREAT NEED for a low-priced milk supply in Kampala and the surrounding districts, concludes a report prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; it could be made available by mixing cheap dried skim milk with an equal quantity of ordinary milk and repasteurizing, or even by the sale of the reconstituted milk.

The F.A.O. team visited Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika last year to make a preliminary study of possible dairy developments in the three territories, with particular emphasis on the possibility of help from international agencies.

Last November from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons of Kampala's daily milk supply came from local producers and 3,600 to 4,000 gallons from Eldoret in Kenya, 250 miles away. The consumer price of milk was 65 cents of a shilling per pint, a quarter of the daily wage of the lower wage groups.

There should be a ready and expanding market for low-priced milk, for the population of the town is growing rapidly. Milk could also be sold in Jinja, Entebbe, and the surrounding rural areas.

Developing Bangweulu's Fisheries

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, Sir Arthur Benson, was among the passengers in a 45-foot launch which made a maiden voyage along the 200-mile water route through the swamps and open water expanses of Lake Bangweulu. The vessel, which bears the Governor's name, is one of five shallow-draught craft which are to provide a regular passenger and cargo service through one of the richest fishing grounds in Central Africa. This development is being undertaken with funds allocated for improving the natural resources of the Northern and Luapula Provinces. The Governor was accompanied by Mr. E. C. Thompson, the Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. Magnus Halcrow, the Development Commissioner.

New Rhodesia Rail Link

A NEW RAILWAY LINK seven miles long connecting Northern Rhodesia with the Belgian Congo has been recommended by a combined Federal and Northern Rhodesian Government committee, which suggests that Rhodesian Railways should put the line on the priority list for future railway development. It would cut off the 100 miles haul of Rhodesia-bound goods down the Congo pedicle from Tshinsenda to Ndola. A Rhodesian journalist's comment was that it would speed up deliveries of railed goods from Lobito Bay to Chingola and Bancroft by up to a week.

Jobs and Immigration

NO FURTHER IMMIGRATION PERMITS into Southern Rhodesia are to be issued in respect of jobs in which there is unemployment, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, has told building and engineering workers. He added that he would ask the Government to consider a contributory unemployment fund. A delegation of six unemployed artisans who talked with the Minister for two hours complained of undercutting by aliens and that some employers were taking advantage of people who maintained standards of living lower than could be expected of white Rhodesians.

Rhodesia Tobacco Sales

IN THE FIRST 28 WEEKS of the Salisbury tobacco auctions 147m. lb. of flue-cured tobacco were sold for £22.7m., compared with 144m. lb. for £23.7m. in the entire season in 1957. The final average price is not expected to exceed 36d. per lb., some 3d. per lb. less than last year. When the sales close, the total marketed is expected to be below 155m. lb., well under the 1956 record of 171m. lb. To September 11 United Kingdom buyers had taken more than 75m. lb. and Australia some 10m. lb. About 46m. lb. went to other overseas markets. Only 8% of the offerings were bought by domestic manufacturers.

Finding Capital for the Colonies

MOST OF THE COLONIES have not suffered unduly from the fall in commodity prices, and both exports and imports have been reasonably well maintained, says the *Overseas Review* issued by Barclays Bank D.C.O. "It continues:—

"The East African territories are to some extent an exception, their exports for the first half of 1958 showing a modest rise of some 2% on the previous year's figures, while imports declined by 16%. In the past East Africa has been accustomed to an adverse balance of visible trade which has been balanced by imports of capital for development. Reports from the territories refer to the difficulty of raising capital, and the fall in imports suggests that economic activity is not being sustained by drawings on the sterling balances. It must be hoped that these trends are only temporary.

"The improvement in the United Kingdom's affairs has been to some extent at the expense of the primary producing countries. The ratio between the prices of basic materials and manufactured goods is a continual see-saw, and the U.K. is now sitting on the upward end. How long this favourable position will continue is uncertain. The fall in the export earnings of the primary producers must sooner or later react on their purchases from this country unless some remedial action is taken.

"Fortunately, the improvement in the U.K. balance of payments and reserves gives her the opportunity of exercising more fully her traditional function as the main source of capital for sterling area development. Countries which are credit-worthy might have their access to the London capital market facilitated, while dependent territories might be encouraged to take a less cautious attitude towards the use of their sterling balances. Whatever the method, the present gap between the output of British industry and its capacity means that additional finance for overseas territories should easily be translated into export goods. In this way incipient recession in the sterling area can be averted and advantage can be taken of the more favourable trends emerging in the Western Hemisphere".

Beira's Capacity

LIMITATION OF TRAFFIC through Beira and diversion to other ports serving Central Africa were discussed at a recent international conference of chambers of commerce in Lourenço Marques. It was emphasized that Beira is sometimes called upon to handle more traffic than it can expeditiously manage while other ports have surplus capacity, and the conference expressed the opinion that railway, harbour, and ocean freight rates should be so regulated as to ensure a reasonable spread of traffic over all the ports. The gathering recommended joint consultation between the Central and Southern African Governments to ensure the maximum use of transport and harbour installations serving the sub-continent.

Christmas Cards

CHRISTMAS CARDS are no longer to be sent to its business friends by the Standard Bank of South Africa. The general manager, Mr. R. E. Williams, says in a circular that the custom of exchanging seasonal greetings has reached such proportions that it has become largely a matter of routine, the personal aspect having almost disappeared. "Although we are reluctant to abandon a time-honoured tradition, we share the general feeling that as between business houses the custom has lost most of its original meaning. Accordingly we shall not dispatch official seasonal greetings cards in future".

Dairy Industry Merger

THE COMMITTEE which has examined the matter for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture has concluded that it is desirable to co-ordinate the dairy industries in the two Rhodesias. It recommends that a Federal dairy control scheme should be introduced, under a Federal Dairy Marketing Control Board, but does not consider that self-sufficiency in all dairy products would in present circumstances be a proper aim of agricultural policy.

Kenya Power Co., Report

THE KENYA CO., LTD., report an income of £351,193 (£350,727) from the sale of electrical energy to the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., during the year ended December 31, 1957. Expenditure on generation was £35,416 and on distribution £14,219. Debenture stock interest absorbed £193,139, debenture stock sinking fund £60,428, and £18,000 was placed to reserve and equalization fund. Fixed assets total £7,352,415, current assets £306,640, including £145,886 in cash. Current liabilities are £104,222.

The issued share capital is £100 in £1 shares. Revenue reserve stands at £41,382, debenture stock sinking fund at £142,900, suspense account at £60,890. Outstanding 5½% debenture stock 1975/85 (secured) is £7,373,152.

In the second year of the company's operations 151,327,226 kWh. of electricity was supplied to East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., from its hydro-electric stations at Wanji and Tana for use in Nairobi, compared with 151,405,745 kWh. in the previous year. Construction of the 132,000 volt transmission line from Nairobi to Tororo was completed in September, 1957, and accepted for use by the company some three months before the scheduled completion date.

The directors are Sir Philip E. Mitchell (chairman), and Messrs. E. E. M. Anderson, V. A. Maddison (alternate J. H. Martin), E. T. Jones, A. J. Don Small, and I. S. Smith. The meeting is to be held in Nairobi on October 14.

Should Agriculture "Go Federal"?

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has agreed to discuss again with the Nyasaland Government the question of European agriculture in that territory becoming a responsibility of the Federal Government. That was stated last week by Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Agriculture, when he returned to Salisbury after a six weeks' visit to Europe. The Nyasaland Government indicated some time ago that it was not in favour of relinquishing control of European agriculture.

G. & R. Housing

THE £130,000 AFRICAN HOUSING ESTATE being built at Ofafa, Nairobi, by Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., was recently visited by Kenya's Minister of Housing, Mr. Musa Amalemba, and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, Mr. D. G. Penwill. They were welcomed by Mr. J. W. W. Johnston, the managing director, and later met Mr. J. Westacott and Mr. G. C. Blofield, of the Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., and Mr. H. L. Cornish, technical director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd. The plan is to provide 246 flats, and eight single-storey and 19 double-storey blocks of four flats per block have now been completed, accommodating 112 employees of Gailey & Roberts and the United Africa Co. (Kenya), Ltd. The Minister described the project as a helpful contribution by a private company when the African housing situation in Nairobi was very difficult.

Aid for Dairy Industry

MR. HAROLD W. GILL, chairman of the Kenya Dairy Board, announced in Nairobi on Tuesday that the Government of Kenya has guaranteed it an overdraft of up to £100,000 so that it might maintain the pay-out at 2s. 30 cents per lb. for butter fat and 2s. 10 cents per gallon of milk. Mr. Gill said that the Government's action had averted a threatened collapse of the industry. A cess on producers would be imposed if necessary in order to clear the overdraft within two years, and losses on export sales of butter would be spread over the whole industry. Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., which already represents four out of five of the Colony's dairy farmers, have been appointed agents of the Dairy Board.

London Tea Sales

AT LAST WEEK'S LONDON AUCTIONS 5,645 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.75d., per lb., compared with 10,544 packages averaging 3s. 3.54d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this season are 256,796 packages averaging 3s. 5.06d., compared with 294,821 packages averaging 3s. 2.89d. in the previous year. The highest price paid, 4s. 5d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

Commercial Brevities

The managing director of an Asian company in Uganda which had liabilities of nearly £150,000 and assets of less than half that total left Uganda for India before the winding up order was made and it has not been possible to secure his return, says the annual report for 1957 of the Administrator-General of Uganda. It also mentions that one of the directors of a taxi and petrol station company with liabilities of £17,391 absconded to India and cannot be brought back to Uganda.

Electricity generated for Uganda during August totalled 16,012,700 units, compared with 13,276,472 units during the same month last year, representing 20.6% increase. The Uganda Electricity Board also supplied 7,543,000 units to Kenya. Total generation for the first eight months of the year was 179,580,570 units, including 56,197,000 exported to Kenya. This represents an increase of 91.05% over last year's comparable figures. Uganda alone consumed 32% more.

East African Airways have applied for permission to operate a Colonial coach-class service with Argonaut aircraft between London and Nairobi, starting on November 1 with one service weekly, increasing later to two. The application is to be heard in London on October 10. Recently B.A.O.C. attributed reduction in its traffic partly to the Viscount Safari Colonial coach-class services operated by the Hunting-Clan and Airwork companies.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has announced that the arrangements made between the International Finance Corporation and the Merchant Bank of Central Africa for joint study and finance of private enterprise in Rhodesia and Nyasaland provides for consideration of investment projects from £100,000 upwards.

During the week ended September 11, 4,979,398 lb. of flue-cured tobacco were sold at the Salisbury auctions for £600,760, an average price of 28.96d. per lb. Total sales to date this season are 142,726,173 lb. for £22,212,351. The average price over the whole sales has been 37.35d.

A £650,000 local loan is to be issued by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on Tuesday next. The loan will be used to finance development plans of the four Governments in the Federation in the financial year, 1958-59.

Group profits of Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., which formerly had an interest in Nyanza Textiles, Ltd., Uganda, contracted by some £300,000 to £2.65m. in the year ended June 30 last. The report states that the interests in the mill at Jinja were sold to the Uganda Government and the capital loss charged to reserve against overseas investments.

A £2m. contract for a new dam to provide irrigation for sugar and citrus estates in Southern Rhodesia was signed last week. The contractors are to be Sir Alfred McAlpine and Son (Rhodesia), Ltd. The project, known as the Kyle Dam, will open up large new tracts south of Fort Victoria for agricultural development.

A trial credit facilities scheme for African farmers has been arranged by the Southern Rhodesian Native Department. Of £10,000 allocated, £2,000 has been allotted to two co-operative societies in the Native purchase areas. The balance will be shared equally by eight districts. Most will be spent on fertilizer and seed loans.

The Uganda Company, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 4% for the year to August 31, 1958, on capital increased by a seven-for-10 scrip issue. This compares with a 6% interim for 1956-57, when the total distribution was 17%. The directors expect to pay a final of 6%, making 10% for the year on the larger capital.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has made an informal trading agreement with Communist China. That country will buy tobacco and minerals, while the Federation will make limited imports of silks, fireworks, rice, and industrial machinery.

The irrigation of land below the Kariba lake in the Chirundu area is to be studied by the Southern Rhodesian Division of Irrigation. At present the only major agricultural scheme below the dam is Chirundu Sugar Estates.

The new 29,000-ton Union-Castle liner PENELOPE CASTLE is nearing completion in Belfast. Launched at the end of 1957, she is scheduled to leave Southampton on her maiden voyage on New Year's Day, 1959.

Gwelo Town Council, Southern Rhodesia, has ordered a trial lot of six fibre-glass houses for Africans. Prefabricated in a local factory, they cost £372 each. The manufacturers have spent £14,000 on moulds.

Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 6d. per share (10%) for the year ending September 30 next.

The Kenya Dairy Board has appointed Dunford, Hall and Partners to be its public relations consultants.

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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MINING

Copperbelt Strike Continues Union States Conditions for Return

AS THIS ISSUE GOES TO PRESS there is no sign that either party to the Copperbelt dispute, which has resulted in the European Mineworkers' Union bringing their members out on strike, is moving from the stand which each took originally.

The union has, however, communicated to the Labour Commissioner the terms under which it is prepared to resume work. They are: (1) that all men be reinstated without loss of service; (2) that the jobs in dispute be "frozen" until agreement is reached; and (3) that the dispute be submitted to an arbitrator or tribunal.

A split has developed between the union and the European Salaried Staff Association over the performance of essential services in the mines during the shut-down. Union members engaged on maintenance are reported to be adopting an increasingly truculent attitude towards mine officials who wish to carry out underground inspections.

Cage tenders are keeping log-books in which they record the names of all officials coming to the shaft and such reasons as the officials are persuaded to give for wishing to go underground. This follows the union's action in placing restrictions on the numbers and type of personnel to be carried into the mines through the agency of its members who drive winding engines and tend cages.

African Union Dissatisfied

The African Mineworkers' Union dissatisfied with the present situation, has demanded that the mines should pay wages in full or larger allowances; at present married Africans are receiving 3s. 6d. a day and single Africans 2s. 6d. The African union has stated that it intends to take legal advice, with the backing of the Miners' International Federation, on the question of whether the companies should give 30 days' notice or cash in lieu of notice.

A similar protest was made by the African union at the time of the Honeyman Commission's investigation; but on that matter the commissioners were indefinite, merely stating that they did not wish to anticipate the jurisdiction of the courts on a legal question of this kind.

Since the strike began there have been attempts by federal and territorial politicians to mediate, but so far their efforts have failed. The Acting Chief Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, Mr. D. B. Hall, said last week: "I have no intention of setting up a board of inquiry until I see some chance of success". The acting general secretary of the European union has said that he would welcome Government intervention.

Last week there was an overt act on the union's part to include a 15% wage demand in the present dispute. In the September issue of *Union News*, the organ of the European Mineworkers' Union, there is an editorial comment that "it is the union's intention to press on with our demand for a 15% wage increase; if there is to be a settlement we might as well settle the lot at one go".

With the industry at a standstill (except at the Bancroft mine), the European miners have taken the opportunity to relax. A great demand for fishing tackle in the stores is reported, and car loads of strikers with camping equipment are seen daily heading for the game reserves.

Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange have fluctuated during the past week around £213 per ton.

Copper Consumers Warned

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., have warned industrial consumers of copper that the strike on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia may make it impossible to meet supply contracts.

Until the stoppage the Copperbelt mines were producing about 40,000 tons of copper a month. It is considered unlikely that the quantity reaching the U.K. will be affected for some six weeks, and stocks in the U.K. will provide for about two months' consumption.

Of Rhodesia's copper production of 430,000 tons last year, the U.K. imported 217,000 tons; but Rhodesian copper accounted for less than half the total imports into the United Kingdom of some 466,000 tons. At one time the Rhodesian percentage was as high as 75%.

If the strike seriously disrupted supplies, the most likely alternative source would be the United States. The two largest American producers have recently increased production, and there are large American stocks.

German Issue for Anglo American

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and Herr H. J. Abs, of the Deutsche Bank, last week signed an agreement to launch a DM 50m. 15-year 5½% convertible bond issue in Germany on or about October 1. On the same day the equivalent of £4,273,000 will be paid in freely-convertible marks to the Anglo American Corporation. A fee of 2½% will be paid to the bank, with certain other charges and expenses.

The bonds may not be sold to residents in the sterling area. This restriction stems from the origin of the loan, which is being made in connection with Anglo American's payment of £4,140,000 in freely convertible currency for the whole of the share capital of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., Tanganyika. That amount of foreign exchange was made available by the South African Reserve Bank on the understanding that every effort would be made to raise an equal sum of money outside the sterling area.

In a joint statement issued by Mr. Oppenheimer and Herr Abs the net consolidated book value of Anglo American at December 31, 1957 was given as £38.61m., and the net market value as £74.14m.

Tin Agreement Collapses

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS to stabilize the world price of tin collapsed last week, when the buffer stock manager of the International Tin Council withdrew his support of the cash tin price of £730 a ton. Trading on the London Metal Exchange was thereupon temporarily suspended. When the market reopened in the afternoon three months' tin, which had closed the previous evening at £729 10s., was dealt in down to £640.

Tin prices rallied on Friday and regained something like a third of Thursday's fall of £90 per ton. A contributory factor was better Continental demand. There is also a growing feeling that further cash sales of Russian tin are unlikely to be a prominent market factor for the time being.

U.S. Lead-Zinc Quotas

A LEAD-ZINC QUOTA equal to 80% of the average annual commercial imports of the two metals during the period 1953-57 has been imposed by the United States Government, with effect from October 1, this being designed to bring "enduring" solution to producers' problems. The Deputy Prime Minister of Australia has commented that denial of access to the United States market while world prices are weak will tend to throw other competitors into acute competition for the remaining world export markets.

Rockbreaker's £750 in A Month

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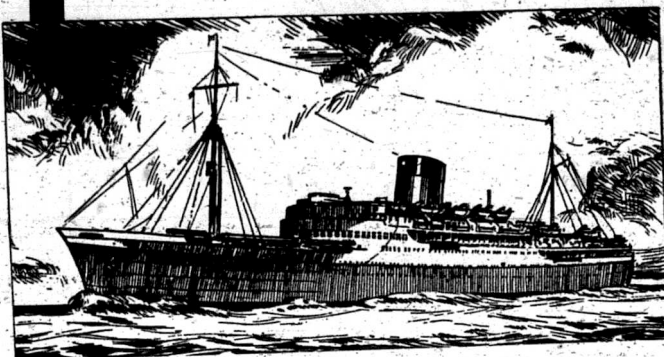


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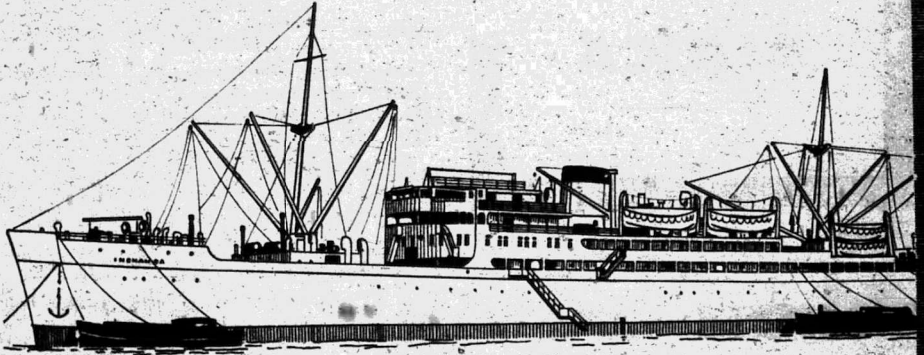
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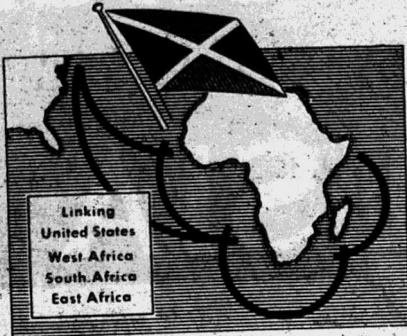
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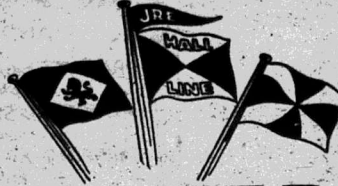
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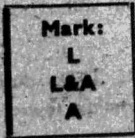
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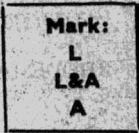
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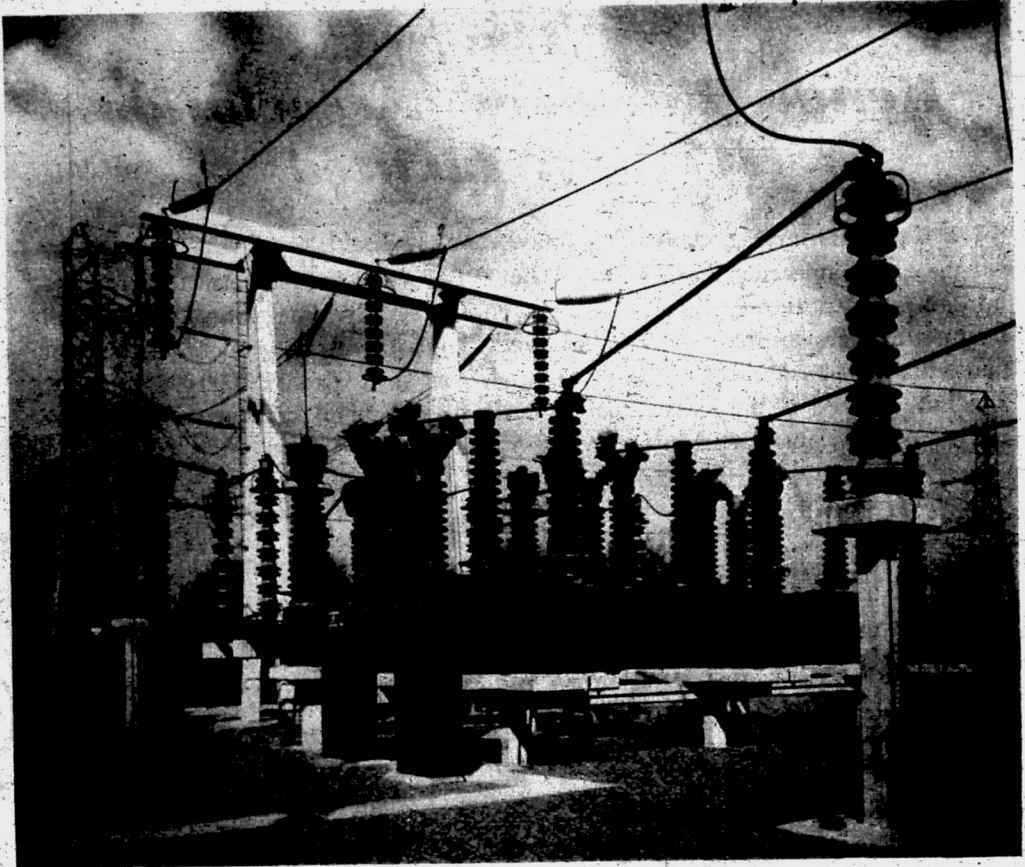
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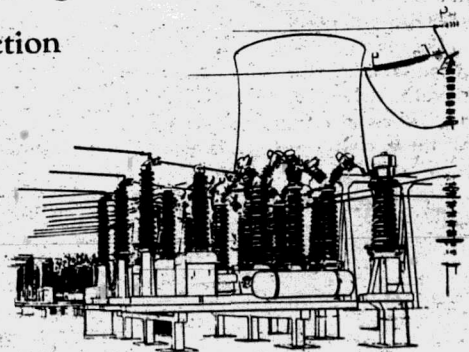


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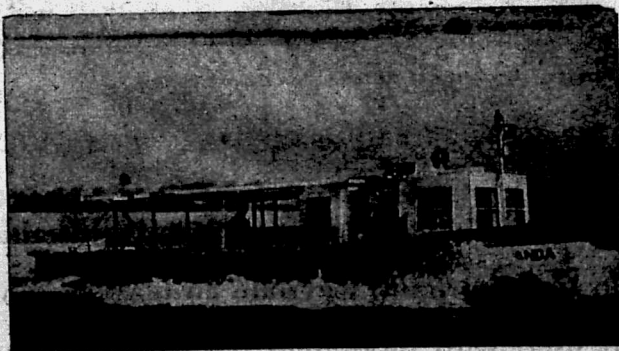
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OTTAWA gave its name to a conference which did great good to the whole Empire (the happier title then used for all the lands which acknowledge the British Sovereign as their head). **Triumph of Montreal.** Montreal now marks another landmark for the Commonwealth and the Colonies, for there can be no doubt that the conference which ended last Friday was successful, much more so than had been expected. Indeed, in the weeks preceding this gathering of Ministers concerned with trade and development matters politicians in the United Kingdom appeared to be deliberately preparing the public for disappointment, and influential newspapers, which clearly drew their inspiration from common sources, supported them with comments which increased the pessimism among men zealous for the Imperial cause. Happily, a new spirit of understanding and co-operation was to be revealed in Montreal, with promise of great and continuing benefit not only for the participating countries but for the world in general (which, after all, is consonant with the British tradition of not seeking selfish advantages at the unfair expense of others). What purported to be merely a trade and economic conference has yielded much more important results than most of the conferences of Prime Ministers in the post-war period.

The psychological achievements may well prove to be more important than those on material matters, for whereas many observers, and not only in foreign countries, had concluded that the nations of the Commonwealth must inevitably drift apart, Montreal has conspicuously disclosed an innate family feeling transcending race and space. For many years, for instance, a few individuals and organizations have campaigned in vain for a Commonwealth Economic Consultative

Council. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which was proud to be numbered among the advocates of so desirable and natural a development, also proposed many years ago that a Commonwealth House should be established in London, and returned to the suggestion from time to time, proposing at the end of the last war that it should be built by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in thanksgiving to the whole Commonwealth for its boundless aid in that time of trial. But nobody in power would listen. Now the Montreal Conference has accepted and combined the ideas: there is to be a Commonwealth House as permanent headquarters for a Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. And there are to be thousands of Commonwealth scholarships, a research council and cheaper money for Commonwealth development, improved Commonwealth communications, and other very practical contributions to Imperial cohesion. The age of miracles is not past.

** ** *

THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES in this country know perfectly well that immeasurable damage has been done, and is still being done, in East and Central Africa by the expectation among African political **Rhodesian Lesson For the Socialists.** extremists that many of their extravagant demands would be granted if a Labour Government were in power in the United Kingdom. The probability that a Socialist Cabinet would show greater responsibility than the African demagogues calculate does not reduce the need for clarification, and for years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued the case for a simple joint statement of basic principles, which would at least demonstrate that no British Government would prematurely abandon its duties as trustee, and that, for instance, there can be no question of secession from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Socialists in the House of

Commons have turned a deaf ear to all such pleas, ostensibly on the ground that no two parties could be expected to agree on such matters, but really, it would seem, because they want the liberty—licence would be a better word—to make capital out of any convenient Colonial issue. Though it recognizes that there should be a measure of continuity in foreign affairs, the Labour Party declines to project that principle into the realm of Colonial affairs, in which it is certainly not less necessary.

Whereas bi-party agreement has been spurned in London, spokesmen for three parties in the Federation have within the past few days made strikingly similar pronouncements about the place

**Three Parties
Think Alike.**

of Africans in the constitution of Nyasaland, a most noteworthy product of the general anxiety to dispel doubt and mistrust. Lord Malvern, creator of the Federal Party, Mr. Garfield Todd, leader of the United Rhodesia Party, and Mr. Winston Field, leader of the Dominion Party, have all referred in public to the time when Africans will control the Government of Nyasaland. Such statements, made almost simultaneously, are the more remarkable because they coincide with a general election campaign in which the Federal and Dominion parties are contending for power in the Federal Parliament, soon after the Dominion Party had failed only narrowly to provide the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It took exceptional political courage for Mr. Field to make his statement, for he must have realized how deeply it will be resented by some people in his camp.

Left-wing fanatics in Great Britain cannot now allege, as they would certainly have done otherwise, that the question of the position of Africans in the political life of

**Belated But
Most Welcome.**

Central Africa was deliberately and universally evaded in the election, not because its importance was not understood, but because nobody had the spirit to thrust it under the notice of the electorate. How much more valuable the statements would have been, however, if they had been made much earlier and repeated again and again in the past two or three years! The Congresses in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have greatly increased their strength by alleging that the Europeans in Rhodesia were determined to betray the very basis of the Federation by denying political progress to the Africans of the two northern territories.

The declarations now made by Lord Malvern, Mr. Todd, and Mr. Field would thus have had added value last year or earlier. They are still important, of course, but they cannot be as effective as if given wide publicity before the attitude of many Congress followers had hardened into intransigence. Whether the Congresses themselves re-examine their policies in the light of these statements will be a test of their sincerity.

Dr. Hastings Banda, the new president of the Nyasaland Congress, having only recently returned to Africa after an absence of many years, has a special opportunity of

**Shocks for
Both Races.**

seizing upon these statements as providing justification for a review of the political prospects for the Africans of his Protectorate, particularly as the Governor is shortly to disclose his proposals for constitutional changes. Most Nyasalanders, of whatever race, would have said a month ago that that plan, whatever its content, was bound to produce sharp criticism from Federal and Dominion party leaders in Southern Rhodesia. That is not now to be assumed—though they will naturally be anxious about the timing and extent of the changes, and will want to feel that the time-table is realistic. If many Europeans in Rhodesia have been shocked to find Lord Malvern and Mr. Field expressing generally similar opinions about Nyasaland, the hotheads of the African National Congress in Nyasaland must have been at least as surprised to hear the most influential public leaders in the Federation say that Nyasaland will soon have an African Minister and ultimately an African Prime Minister.

Here, manifestly, is common ground for men of good will, African and European, to take stock anew, and it is sincerely to be hoped that controversy on racial questions

**Pattern for
Progress.**

will be suspended so that that may be done. If the political leaders of both races can agree about the continuing place of Nyasaland in the Federation, the temperature will be lowered and the whole outlook improved, to the advantage not merely of the Federation and its constituent States, but of East Africa also, for the strident nationalism voiced by Congress zealots in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia unquestionably encourages similar intemperance of language and claims in the territories to the north. Stability in the Federation based on agreement on at

least some of the details of a true partnership related to competence, character, and experience might therefore have a most beneficial influence over a far wider area. The Federation remains, as it was at the time of

its creation, both a test and a great new hope for British Africa, and the pattern of progress now sketched by three of the most influential Rhodesians ought to be given dispassionate examination.

Notes By The Way

Plans for Seychelles

CHANGES IN SEYCHELLES are foreshadowed by the departure from London on Tuesday of Mr. John D. Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will be the first Minister from the Colonial Office who has ever visited Seychelles. Some months ago Sir Rex Surridge was sent out from the Colonial Office as Financial Commissioner and two other recent visitors have been Mr. Rowe, an adviser on economic development, and Mr. Frank Cooke, one of the world's leading specialists of the coconut, whose reports are likely to have positive results. So will the decision of the British-India Line to double the number of calls by its vessels next year. The Seychelles Government has recently joined the East Africa Tourist Travel Association. I understand that it proposes to appoint a tourist development officer, and I also gather that the possibilities of starting an air service from Mombasa are to be examined by an adviser on civil aviation from the United Kingdom Ministry of Transport.

Robertsons and the Colonies

MR. PROFUMO will carry some confusion in his train, for his travelling companions, though not related, bear the same surname: Mr. A. K. Robertson is his private secretary, and Mr. J. H. Robertson is the official in the Colonial Office who is responsible for Seychelles affairs. Another coincidence is that their fathers have the same Christian name. The one is Sir James Robertson, Governor-General of Nigeria (now in London for the resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference), who was previously Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and then a director of the Uganda Company; the other Sir James Robertson is rector of Aberdeen Grammar School and a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Mr. Profumo paid a short visit to Kenya early last year on his way back to London from Mauritius.

Mr. Maurice Pain

MR. G. MAURICE PAIN, for the past nine years managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, one of the largest businesses in all East Africa, will start practice as a business consultant when he returns to the Colony this week after a quick business visit to London with Mrs. Pain, who was a trained nursing sister. They went back by sea from Venice. Mr. Pain, a London-born chartered accountant, first went to East Africa in 1935. Eleven years later he became secretary of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.; soon afterwards he was made business manager, and then director, of that company and its associated enterprises, and in 1948 he was elected chairman of the Tanganyika Mining Association. Then he went to Nairobi to take up the secretaryship of the East African Industrial Management Board, and not long afterwards was made managing director of its successor, East African Industries, Ltd.

Wide Interests

HE BECAME MANAGING DIRECTOR of the K.F.A. in 1950, and in 1955 the Tanganyika Farmers' Association was formed as an associated co-operative company. Mr. Pain is a member of the Industrial Development Corporation of Kenya, and for the past five years he has been chairman of the board of management of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, the first in East Africa to establish an insurance scheme covering the families of subscribers against the risks of illness, including the costs of operations. He has just been elected chairman of Nakuru Race Club, two of his keen interests being horse-breeding on his Njoro farm and racing. There can be few farmers or business men in Kenya who have not known Mr. Pain in one capacity or another. As a consultant he intends to limit his services to about half a dozen non-competing businesses.

Crech Jones Convention

I HAVE BEEN ASKED to explain why EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA assumed in a recent leading article that the decisions of H.M. Government in regard to constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia must involve the disappearance of the Crech Jones convention, the term given to the arrangement made a decade ago between the then Secretary of State and Sir Roy Welensky that when all the non-official members of the Executive Council (one of whom was a European nominated by the Governor to represent African interests) were of one mind on any matter, that opinion would be accepted by the Northern Rhodesian Government. It is true that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's dispatch makes no reference to abrogation of the convention, but the admission of Africans to the Council of Ministers must almost automatically bring it to an end. If that does not happen I shall be most surprised.

Tendencies Reversed

WHILE A EUROPEAN sat as representative of African interests, he would tend, I think, to side with the other non-official members when there could be no question of prejudice to Africans, because so often he and they would consider the Government too prone to procrastination or undue caution. Consequently he could conscientiously support the other non-official members, who could then constrain the Government to do what it might otherwise not have done, or sometimes to refrain from doing what it would have done. Under the new Constitution the European member representing African interests will give way to two African Ministers, whose natural inclination will be to side with the official against the non-official members, partly for emotional reasons, and partly because critics of their own race will be alert for opportunities of dubbing them "stooges"; and the accusation of being the stooges of non-officials would be worse than if the alleged subservience were to the Government. It is not impossible, of course, that the four non-official European Ministers and the two non-official African Ministers will sometimes think alike and vote together, but in that case they would not need to invoke the old convention, for there will be only four official Ministers.

An Expanding Commonwealth in an Expanding World

No Intention of Weakening Imperial Preference System

THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE on Commonwealth Trade and Economics is described in the final *communiqué*, which said:—

"The Commonwealth has a population of 660m. people and covers an area of 12m. square miles. The ties that hold its members together reach into every part of the world and unite countries of almost every race and at almost every stage of economic development. At one extreme there are fully industrialized and prosperous societies; at the other large populations exist at very low levels of income. Others are at different stages between these limits. The economic problems of the members of the Commonwealth reflect these differences in economic advancement.

"But the Commonwealth countries are interdependent in that the progress of each is affected in greater or lesser degree by the prosperity of the others. In particular, the rapid advancement of the less developed countries is a matter of major concern to their more prosperous partners.

"Commonwealth countries all hold a number of economic objectives in common. They all wish to see rapid economic growth in the world as a whole, since this is a condition for their own betterment. They all have a direct stake in the growth of world trade. They are all concerned that sterling, in which the trade of most of them is financed, should be strong. They all realize that these objectives call for close collaboration both between themselves and with like-minded countries. For these reasons the central theme that has run through our discussions in Montreal has been an expanding Commonwealth in an expanding world. We have traced the implications of that theme in the fields of trade, of finance and of economic development.

Commodity Prices

"The trading problems faced by Commonwealth countries are of many different kinds. Some countries have been adversely affected by widely fluctuating commodity prices and by unfavourable terms of trade. Some have found their principal exports increasingly damaged by protectionism. Some have been hampered in the conduct of their trade by inadequate exchange reserves and by restrictions that they have felt obliged to place on their imports. Such restrictions also affect exporting countries.

"Instability in commodity prices is particularly serious for countries which depend on only one or two commodities for their export earnings, since it deprives them of a stable basis on which to plan their development programmes. Arrangements for the price stabilization of some commodities already exist. For others we agreed to participate in an examination of the problem on a commodity-by-commodity basis in order to arrive at understandings about the best methods for moderating short-term price fluctuations. We recognize that, for the most part, effective action will require the participation of the important producing and consuming countries throughout the world. It is our hope that countries outside the Commonwealth will accept our objectives and be prepared to join us in trying to achieve them.

"We have also been impressed by the problems created for many Commonwealth countries by policies of protectionism in the fields of agriculture and mineral production. We are agreed on the need for measures to mitigate the adverse effects of protection afforded to basic agricultural commodities and minerals. Urgent consideration should be given to the question how the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade could be strengthened to make it a more effective instrument for dealing with these problems.

"We also realize how important it is that efforts should

be made to avoid placing obstacles in the way of the export of manufactured goods from the less developed countries of the Commonwealth.

"We examined the influence which the European Economic Community might have on Commonwealth economic interests and reviewed the progress of the negotiations for a European Free Trade Area. It is our conviction that an outward-looking Free Trade Area, in which trade would be increased rather than merely re-channelled, would contribute to the objective of an expanding world economy. It is our hope that closer economic association in Europe will not be permitted to result in a contraction of trading opportunities for outside countries or in an extension of protection. An exchange of views also took place on the various aspects of the new situation created by the more active participation of a number of the Sino-Soviet group of countries in world markets.

"It is our firm belief that Commonwealth countries should continue to work in no exclusive spirit towards a multilateral trade and payments system over the widest possible area. We are also convinced that there are many things which can appropriately be done to increase trade between one Commonwealth country and another.

"Commonwealth participation in the preferential system has proved to be of mutual benefit and we have no intention of discarding or weakening it. Some of the trade agreements between Commonwealth countries now require review, and work has begun on renegotiating them. It is our intention to work towards an expansion of Commonwealth trade by all practicable means, and we have explored a number of these.

Round-the-World Commonwealth Telephones

"Over the years Commonwealth trade has been promoted and Commonwealth associations reinforced by various special provisions for Commonwealth communications through postal services, telegraph, and radio. With this in mind, and on the basis of a recent report by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, it was agreed in principle that a round-the-world Commonwealth co-axial-cable telephone system should be constructed.

"If world trade is to flow smoothly and profitably and increase in volume, the financial mechanisms through which it is conducted must be resilient and effective. Sterling is the currency in which most of the trade of Commonwealth countries is transacted, and it is essential to the stability and progress of the countries of the sterling area of the world trading community as a whole that it remains strong. We noted with satisfaction the increasing strength that it has recently displayed, and we are confident that in its traditional rôle as an international currency it will play an increasingly important part in world trade and payments.

"It remains our objective that sterling should be made fully convertible as soon as the necessary conditions have been achieved, and that trade discrimination should continue to be progressively removed in view of the advantages to be gained by so doing. We are glad to note the progress that has been made, and we received with particular satisfaction the announcements made by the United Kingdom of further steps in that direction.

"The final decision on the timing of the convertibility of sterling must rest with the United Kingdom, who would, however, take into account the interests of the Commonwealth as a whole.

"We were greatly encouraged by the announcement made last month by President Eisenhower that the United States would propose that a substantial enlargement of the resources of the International Monetary Fund should be considered. We endorse that initiative and will give it full support in principle at the meetings that are shortly to be held in New Delhi.

"We will support the parallel initiative that is also to be taken by the United States for the consideration of a substantial increase in the resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

"We have already mentioned some of the problems facing the less-developed countries of the Commonwealth in implementing their development programmes. In our judgment it is the utmost importance that these programmes should be successful and that the hopes they have aroused should not be frustrated. We cannot be indifferent to the poverty in some Commonwealth countries.

"The concern we feel is based fundamentally on common humanity, but it is supported as well by the knowledge that the economic development of Commonwealth countries would be of material benefit to us all. We also know that if the hopes of the less-developed countries are too long deferred the democratic institutions which we all cherish might be in danger. Accordingly, we agreed that we must do all we can,

even to the extent of some sacrifice, to assist in the solution of these vital problems.

"One of the sharpest limitations of development is the world-wide shortage of capital. It was realized that under-developed countries have to mobilize increasingly their own savings to finance their programmes of capital investment. But when they have done as much as they can a large gap will still remain if economic development is to proceed at an adequate pace. That gap can be filled only by investment from abroad. Private investors could play an important part, and it was agreed that capital exporting and capital importing countries alike should do what they can to encourage the flow of private investment to the less-developed countries of the Commonwealth. But in present circumstances there is also need of assistance from Governments. During the conference announcements were made of measures to increase the already considerable flow of capital to those countries.

Commonwealth Development Bank

"The needs of under-developed countries for capital cannot be fully met from within the Commonwealth and they must continue to look also to other countries and to the international institutions, especially the International Bank, for development finance.

"We have considered whether the development of Commonwealth countries could be assisted by the setting up of a new institution such as a Commonwealth Development Bank. The idea has attractions, but doubts were expressed whether in existing circumstances the creation of such an institution would in fact help to attract additional capital. We decided to consider this proposal again after decisions have been taken in regard to any expansion of the resources of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. We agreed to study further the question of methods of mobilizing resources for Commonwealth development.

"Another way in which Commonwealth countries are assisting in the economic development of the less-developed countries is through the provision of technical assistance, and here again fresh measures were announced at the conference. We all agreed on the great importance of education and training as an indispensable condition of development, and expressed our resolve to help one another as much as lies in our power within this field. The supply and training of teachers is of special importance.

"We agreed in principle to establish a new scheme of Commonwealth scholarships and fellowships, and to convene a meeting early next year which would work out the details of the new scheme and also consider what might be done to expand and improve mutual assistance between Commonwealth countries.

"Commonwealth consultation and co-operation in economic matters are of primary importance in achieving our objectives in the economic field. We are agreed that the present machinery for consultation is working well: it is flexible and informal, and well fitted to the family character of the Commonwealth relationship.

Commonwealth House for London

"We decided that the existing arrangements should be co-ordinated under the name of a Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. We welcomed an offer by the United Kingdom Government to provide a Commonwealth House to be available for the constituent bodies of the Council and for other Commonwealth meetings.

"The objectives we have outlined, under our general theme of an expanding Commonwealth in an expanding world, require the co-operation of other countries, and especially that of the United States with its great economic power. As we collaborate amongst ourselves, we must also work together with others, in the international organizations and elsewhere, to further our efforts to foster economic growth, to expand world trade, to strengthen the international financial machinery, and to accelerate the economic development of less-developed countries.

"But as a family of free nations in all parts of the world we have a crucial part to play. We have a unique responsibility to help in fostering the progress of human society and in solving its problems. That is a duty which we are determined to discharge to the utmost of our ability."

The conference had reaffirmed that the common objective was freer trade and payments, and that dollar discrimination should be progressively reduced and ended as soon as possible.

H.M. Government in the U.K. announced the removal of import restrictions on canned salmon, newsprint, and most machinery, which means that almost all raw materials, basic foodstuffs, and industrial machinery would now be admitted. The United Kingdom also invited Colonial Governments to relax restrictions on a

wide range of dollar imports, and stated its intention, all being well, to start next year the removal of all remaining restrictions.

The U.K. confirmed its intention to maintain free and unrestricted entry for nearly all Commonwealth goods as an important part of the preferential system. Canada undertook to bind against increase under G.A.T.T. the British preferential rates of duty for an important list of products of special interest to the U.K., many of the items now entering Canada duty-free.

The conference approved examination of cases in which it was alleged that dumped or subsidized goods were damaging the interests of Commonwealth suppliers.

It was agreed that full use should be made of trade missions, trade fairs, and other promotional activities for the expansion of intra-Commonwealth trade.

Commonwealth countries agreed that, subject to the provisions of international agreements, they should endeavour to remove discrimination in trade in the form of quantitative restrictions between themselves and refrain from introducing measures of discrimination between Commonwealth sources of supply unless that was necessary for balance-of-payments reasons.

The conference recognized that it is important that obstacles should not be placed in the way of the export of manufactured goods of the under-developed members of the Commonwealth, and agreed that Commonwealth Governments should give full weight to that consideration whenever decisions were necessary concerning the terms of access of such goods to their markets.

Disposal of Surpluses

The conference agreed on the need for measures to mitigate the adverse effects of protection afforded to basic agricultural commodities and minerals, and that care had to be taken in the disposal of surpluses on world markets at non-commercial terms so as not to cause harm to the interests of traditional suppliers. While non-commercial disposal could help to improve the living standards of the less-developed countries, such transactions called for adequate consultations so that the interests of all parties might be fairly safeguarded.

The conference stressed the great importance of more rapid economic progress in the less-developed countries. All countries undertook to co-operate in that urgent task.

The United Kingdom announced its intention to make Commonwealth assistance loans from Exchequer funds. While loans to independent Commonwealth countries would be made under the Export Guarantees Act, those to Colonial territories would be under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

The conference favoured an expansion of the resources and activities of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, and a number of delegations expressed the willingness of their Governments to contribute to its capital.

The value of the Colombo Plan in promoting development was recognized by all. Canada announced an increase from 35m. dollars to 50m. dollars in its annual contribution to the Colombo Plan over the next three years.

For the Commonwealth areas in Africa, Canada stated that it would provide an initial sum of 500,000 dollars for technical assistance. In addition, Canada will continue to provide substantial sums to less-developed countries in the form of loans and grants for Canadian wheat and flour. Canada also announced a 10m. dollar programme of assistance to the West Indies over the next five years, including the provision of two ships for inter-island service.

Encouraging Private Capital

The conference agreed that all possible steps should be taken to encourage participation by private capital in the economic growth of under-developed countries, and that expansion of education and training, within the Commonwealth was an essential condition of economic development.

A new scheme of annual awards of scholarships and fellowships is to be established. Under it 1,000 Commonwealth scholars and fellows will be studying in other Commonwealth countries at any one time. The U.K. undertook to assume responsibility for half the programme and Canada assumed responsibility for 25%. The details will be worked out at a special Commonwealth Educational Conference to be held early next year in London, which will also consider what might be done to expand and improve mutual assistance in this field between Commonwealth countries, with special reference to the supply and training of teachers.

Party Merger?

REPORTS FROM SALISBURY say that Dr. Colin Campbell, Southern Rhodesia chairman of the Constitution Party, has suggested to Mr. Garfield Todd, leader of the United Rhodesia Party, that the two parties should merge.

Tanganyika's Need of Foreign Capital and Enterprise

Sir Richard Turnbull on the Cost of Political Progress

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, said last week when addressing the annual dinner in Tanga of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association:—

"Various countries have had to rely on a single crop, but there can be few that owe as much to one crop or one industry as Tanganyika does to sisal. Professor Guillebaud remarks in his economic survey that during the last 30 to 40 years 'the economy of the Territory was based on and bound up with the fortunes of the sisal industry'.

"During 1920-24 the annual value of the domestic exports of Tanganyika averaged £1,721,000; just under 24% of that total was attributable to sisal, or twice as much as any other product. In 1925-29 the percentage due to sisal increased to just under 32%; it then steadily advanced until at the beginning of the war the figure stood at 37%. In 1948, when the value of domestic exports had risen to £16.2, sisal accounted for no less than 55% of the total. In 1951, when prices were high, it topped 60%; in that year the value of domestic exports was more than £40m., and the value of sisal exported was over £24m.

"With the fall in price of hard fibres and expanding production of other crops, notably coffee and cotton, the pattern has changed, and in 1957 sisal contributions were down to 24%. But it still earned over £24m. more than coffee, its nearest rival, and it remains Tanganyika's premier product.

"One wonders what would have happened to this country without the sisal industry and the dogged perseverance of the men of many races who brought it through the 20 difficult years between the wars. In those days we were struggling with negligible resources to establish a basic minimum of services essential for faster development, and I cannot over-emphasize the debt that the country owes to the sisal industry for its support in those difficult times.

Mainstay of the Economy

"In the post-war period sisal has continued to be the mainstay and prop of the economy. But for sisal the great economic spurt which has been the feature of the past seven years would never have been possible. A quarter of our overseas earnings come from sisal, and, with the trend of other world commodity prices still moving downwards, Tanganyika is likely to rely on sisal during the next 10 years no less heavily than it does now.

"I think the principal element in the success of the industry has been its ability to attract men of enterprise and skill from many countries. Capital is an exceedingly important factor, but it is not of much value if we have not the men who know how to use it. They must recognize the steps and have the expertise and the enterprise to handle the instrument to its best advantage, so that it can play a forthright tune which will arouse other interests and awaken more wealth.

"The second ingredient of success is that the industry has been prepared to plough back profits for more and more development. Thirdly it has organized itself to meet its own problems—with particular reference to those of quality and marketing. In the period of expansion since the war we have tended to think only in terms of production and insufficiently in terms of what our customers want to buy from us. The sisal industry has not allowed itself to fall into that easy trap, and in this it sets a valuable example to other industries in Tanganyika. Fourthly, the industry has for 20 years financed its own research into improved methods of production and into new uses for the fibre.

"Finally, the industry is based on a successful partnership with labour and between the immigrant and domestic peoples. These alliances have been essential to its success; and if we want the economy of the Territory to prosper we must see that similar partnerships are created, maintained, and cultivated.

"Basically there is little difference between a country and an individual in the management of their affairs. Both enjoy the standard of living their earnings and their income permit, supplemented from time to time by a welcome *douceur* from a loving parent. Tanganyika's income is the value of its production, but those who clamour most loudly for additional Government services ignore the fact that Government's revenue depends on what the country can earn by its production.

"No one doubts that Tanganyika can succeed in becoming richer in the course of time, but how long is it all going to take? What are the alternative ways of tackling the problem and which method will yield the fastest results?

"In the Legislative Council in May, Sir Edward Twining, as he then was, stressed the need for us to rely more on our

own resources. Every country has to pay its own way, and Tanganyika cannot expect that Colonial Development and Welfare grants will always be forthcoming; nor can it be assumed that we will always enjoy access to the London money market. Our principal resources are derived from agricultural production. There is, of course, reason to hope that the exploitation of mineral resources will make an increasing contribution, and we also look to a steady increase in our industrial capacity. But the main source of our wealth is agricultural production.

Two Forms of Farming

"There is the type of farming based on the subsistence unit, employing traditional methods, producing for the market not at all or only as a secondary consideration, planned on year-to-year needs instead of with a view to the accumulation of wealth over a period of years, calling for little capital, and realizing only a small output. This one might term the 'domestic' type.

"On the other hand, we have highly-capitalized development operating in large units, aimed at producing quality products, enlisting the latest scientific knowledge, and seeking by research, information, and organized marketing to maintain competitive efficiency in world markets. This one might term the 'imported' type.

"Between the two extremes is a slowly but steadily growing range of diversified forms and methods, depending on the requirements of particular crops and the adoption by 'domestic' agriculture of the practices of 'imported' agriculture. The best examples of this are to be seen in African coffee and cotton production.

"Unfortunately, the grafting of the new on to the old is a slow process: traditional methods die hard; and in this the African is no different from the farmer anywhere else in the world. A substantial part of African farming has advanced only a short way on its evolutionary journey, and its contribution to the economy, although much greater than 10 years ago, is still inconsiderable; indeed, if we had to depend on this sector of the domestic agricultural economy alone our level of public services would stop short at the primary school, the dispensary, and the local earth road; and although its contribution is increasing, this increase is largely offset by the natural growth of population.

"Services in advance of the primary school, dispensary level, and this means in effect all those services which have to be provided for a country which is coming of age, such as modern roads and rail communications, secondary, technical and higher education, etc., must be sustained by the 'imported' type of production and the blend of the 'domestic' and 'imported'.

"Where does the connexion lie between the problems of the adoption and adaptation by the African farmer of new methods and techniques and the assumption of political power and responsibility? Quite simply, in the matter of expense. A responsible government costs very much more than old-fashioned Colonial government, and self-government will be more expensive still.

Costs of Constitutional Progress

"The establishment, for example, of a full ministerial system with political ministers will not be cheap, and there should be no illusions about it; the assumption of political responsibility is going to demand the training of local men in large numbers to take the place of expatriate officers most of whom when we recruit them as at present are already qualified and trained.

"Constitutional progress to the point of self-government will thrust heavy additional financial burdens on the Territory in a score of different ways from universities, teaching hospitals and technical institutes to the organization needed to maintain trade and commercial relations with our neighbours. And the people, and particularly the electorate, will look for an improvement and an extension in the services which they have come to expect and which they will certainly have been promised by the men they have elected. In brief, the cost will be heavy—too heavy certainly for the 'domestic' economy, however intensively it may be developed, to sustain on its own.

"Looked at in this way it becomes plain that if our constitutional progress is to mean anything at all, Tanganyika needs now all the foreign entrepreneurs, all the technicians, and all the foreign capital that it can get to develop the wealth of the country as fast as possible. When considering matters of this sort all Tanganyika politicians would do well to heed the views of responsible African ministers in Ghana and Nigeria who are seeking by every means in their power to attract foreign enterprise and foreign capital to their countries.

"Therefore, if Tanganyika really means to be able to afford a rapid rate of constitutional progress, our hope lies in maintaining and expanding the 'imported' element in our agricultural production, not merely for the sake of increasing 'imported' agriculture, but largely in order to allow 'imported' agriculture to play its part in improving the standards of 'domestic' agriculture.

"In practical terms this means three things. First, that there must be no weakening of the capacity of our plantation, and particularly our sisal industry to continue its vital contribution to Tanganyika's economy. Professor Guillebaud makes the point that at the present level of world prices sisal profits are inadequate to provide for capital depreciation. It is the hope of everyone in Tanganyika that you will succeed in your negotiations with the Brazilian sisal interests and that as a result sisal fibre prices will recover to a more economic level.

"Secondly, no opportunity must be lost to extend the partnership between external capital, enterprise and skill, and local capital enterprise, skill and labour. A satisfactory start has already been made, and proposals are, I understand, now under examination whereby tea production on smallholdings can be allied to estate production and processing.

"Thirdly, the application of suitable 'imported' methods and techniques to our 'domestic' production must be pressed forward; and in parallel with these three aims we must look to our quality and to our marketing. In the case of almost all of Tanganyika's products, with the exception of sisal, world supply exceeds world demand, and the time when we could sell anything we produced has passed. From now on it is going to be more a question of the quality and not the mere quantity we produce.

"Anyone who has the future welfare of Tanganyika at heart will agree that there is no reasonable alternative to the course I have proposed if Tanganyika is to look forward to taking its place in the modern world with dignity and self-respect, and not as the frail member of the team for whom humiliating allowances have constantly to be made."

[A report of the speech of Sir Eldred Hitchcock will appear next week.]

What Asians in Nyasaland Want

Parity of Representation in Legislature

MR. A. SATTAR SACRANIE, president of the Nyasaland Asian Convention, and a well-known lawyer in Limbe, left London on Saturday after a short visit for talks with political and other groups interested in Central African affairs.

He presented to Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposals for changes in the Constitution of Nyasaland, based on parity of representation of the European, African, and Asian communities.

Mr. Sacranie argues that political inter-dependence on a basis of equality of the races was the only logical way to the fulfilment of inter-racial political partnership. He advocates a common voters' roll, with liberal franchise qualifications, and considers that the franchise recently adopted in Tanganyika Territory would be suitable for Nyasaland, except that the English language qualification should be made an alternative to property or income qualifications.

Recognizing that individual merit can in present circumstances not expect to assure success in elections, the Asians regard reserved representation as the only solution meantime.

Mr. Sacranie has written in a memorandum:—

"Inequality between the races is at the root of racial and political dissension. Fear of domination by one over the other can be eliminated only by providing equal opportunities for equal participation of all races in the Government. At least for a prescribed period this must involve equal representation in the Legislative Council and equal membership in the Executive Council, which should include at least one African, one Asian, and one European, who should be elected by the Legislature. There should be an understanding that these numbers would be gradually increased.

"We consider that the official majority in the Legislative Council should be retained for five years and that the position should then be reviewed.

"Our objective is to foster conditions which would lead to a democratic form of government which would mould the diverse sections of the population into one strong, confident, and progressive nation within the Commonwealth. The need for change is urgent and the time is short. To postpone these changes until after the review of the Federal Constitution in 1960 would defeat the object of our proposals."

Nyasaland's Political Future African Prime Minister Envisaged

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS on political progress in Nyasaland have been made by three leading Rhodesians.

Lord Malvern, former Prime Minister of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia, said in a message published last week by the *African Weekly*, of Salisbury, that there was no reason why Africans should not play an ever-increasing part in public affairs, and why, if they co-operated with other sections of the community, they should not become Ministers.

The message said: "The franchise was always open to the African in Southern Rhodesia, the basis for qualifying has now been widened, and, assuming that the African has the same potential capabilities as the European, it would appear that, subject to Africans co-operating with the rest, they will take an ever-increasing share in framing Government policy, and then be appointed members of the Government.

"Owing to the large number of Africans in Nyasaland, I see no point or purpose in the clamour on racial grounds for secession from the Federation, seeing that in the normal course Nyasaland is likely to be the first territory to have an African Minister, to be followed by an African Prime Minister."

Mr. Garfield Todd, leader of the United Rhodesia Party, and lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that an African Government in Nyasaland was to be expected when the Africans showed themselves ready for such responsibilities.

But the Federation must be maintained, and there could be no question of Nyasaland seceding.

A few thousand Europeans cannot hope to hold the Government in their hands. Is it not time therefore that clear statements were made, and that the African people of Nyasaland were told that their territorial Government will as soon as feasible be in their own hands and that every assistance will be given them by the Federal Government?

Was there any reason to believe that Europeans could not continue to live and enjoy full freedom in Nyasaland when the Colonial Office eventually handed over control to the local people?

The pity was that the Nyasaland African Congress was being shaped and hardened "into an instrument sharp enough in the hand of the surgeon to amputate Nyasaland from the Federation."

Support For Dominion Party

Mr. Winston Field, leader of the Dominion Party, has said in Blantyre that at least four Nyasaland seats in the Federal Assembly will be contested by his party, which will also contest the next territorial election in the Protectorate.

He expressed pleasurable surprise at the extent of the support given to the Dominion Party in Nyasaland, where Africans and Europeans had shown sympathy with its principles. For its own good Nyasaland had to remain within the Federation, but fear of the unknown had to be removed and plans laid for its future in order to gain support for the Federation before the 1960 constitutional review.

Those plans should be based on the assumption that territorial self-government would be granted to Nyasaland within the Federation, in the same way that there was self-government in Southern Rhodesia. There would undoubtedly be an interim period during which the people who took over the tasks and responsibility of government could be trained and given the necessary experience. During that time the protecting Power could be vested in a commission appointed jointly by the Federal and British Governments. That would mean that until such time as it was ready to assume full territorial responsibility Nyasaland would enjoy protected status. There was no question of Colonial Office rule continuing indefinitely.

An essential part of such plans would be a treaty with the Federal Government guaranteeing the future of the minority groups in Nyasaland, Asians and Europeans, including provisions for their property and political rights. "I believe", Mr. Field continued, "that such a plan as this will not meet with the bitter opposition that has been shown to the federal idea by some sections of the community. It would also give that security which all sections are looking for."

While in Nyasaland Mr. Field had talks with representatives of all sections of the community, ranging from the Governor to the president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, Dr. Hastings Banda.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

Letters to the Editor**Masai and the Ngorongoro Crater****Lord Twining's Game Policy Criticized**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — In your issue of September 4 you published a reply by Lord Twining, lately Governor of Tanganyika, to criticisms on the action taken in the above important matter.

Taken by itself, the reply sounded convincing, but I wonder if many of your readers heard a recent broadcast in which Mrs. Elspeth Huxley and Mr. Armand Denis discussed the same subject with Lord Twining. My hearty congratulations to Mrs. Huxley and Armand Denis, who presented the case for the opposition so ably, and with a sincerity which Lord Twining found difficulty in combating. Amongst numerous statements made by Lord Twining were some which prove to those of us who know Ngorongoro that he was out of touch with conditions there.

Ngorongoro Crater, has, on account of its scenic value and its wealth of animal life, been described as the eighth wonder of the world. My information is that Lord Twining has never entered the crater, but has viewed it only from its rim; and that would put him at a disadvantage when discussing it.

He appears to believe that the Masai do not often harm game. He should know that they frequently go all out to kill lions, whether their stock have been attacked or not; that they have been known to kill young cubs without excuse, either by burning them to death or knocking them on the head with clubs; and that in numerous cases Masai have speared rhino in Ngorongoro. He made no mention of the Masai custom of ringing the water-holes with thorn bush, so that wild animals must die of thirst or move elsewhere.

I do not think it would be unfair to say that in matters affecting game — so important to Tanganyika revenue — Lord Twining did not show the marked enthusiasm he displayed elsewhere while he was Governor of the Territory. The staffs of the Game Department and National Parks — all of them keen and hard-working — must have found this disheartening.

From what I know of Sir Richard Turnbull, Tanganyika's new Governor, he not only can but will do everything possible to improve the situation.

Karen,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

S. P. DOWNEY.

Mr. J. D. Akumu's Statement in London Inaccuracies Corrected by Kenya Government

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — My attention has been drawn to a report on page 1637 of your issue of August 28 concerning various statements on labour matters made in London by Mr. J. D. Akumu, the general secretary of the Mombasa Dockworkers' Union. The statement as reported is in need of correction and qualification in so far as the true position in Kenya is concerned.

In the first place, it has long been the policy of this Government to encourage the determination of wages and other conditions of employment by collective bargaining and, as a corollary to this, to encourage the development of a responsible trade union movement. This remains the policy.

Mr. Akumu is reported as emphasizing that before a trade union meeting could be held a permit had to be obtained and the meeting had to be in a hall where the police could take recordings of the proceedings. The fact is that no permit is required for trade union meetings if these are confined to trade union members.

Under emergency regulations permits are required for public meetings, and in this matter trade unions are not treated differently from other bodies. No difficulty would normally be experienced by a trade union in obtaining a permit to hold a meeting for the purpose of recruiting members.

There is provision in law for tape recordings to be made at certain types of public meetings, but any implication that these recordings are taken at meetings of trade union members is incorrect.

The strike of the bus workers to which Mr. Akumu referred took place after the promulgation of an arbitration award legally binding on both the employers and the employees. It took place, therefore, in disregard of the law and after the provisions of the law had been fully explained to the workers concerned by an officer of the Labour Department.

Mr. Akumu is reported to have expressed dissatisfaction with the operation of the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance. The provisions of that ordinance have been under review for some time and Government's intention to review the legislation has been made known. As a first step the schedule of "essential services" is to be revised, and this will take place in the next few weeks.

Dealing with housing, Mr. Akumu is reported to have said that, although the Government was aware that more than 20% of Nairobi population was not properly housed, no practical steps were being taken to meet the problem. The fact is that since June this year 505 family houses built by Government have been handed over to the Nairobi City Council housing department, and further houses are being completed at the rate of six a day. The first phase of this scheme will provide 1,400 houses, and funds have been made available to the City Council for a further 512.

Your obedient servant,

Nairobi,

Kenya.

W. F. COUTTS,

Chief Secretary.

Reply to the Rev. Andrew Doig

African Affairs Board Not Ineffective

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Mr. Doig, in his letter in your issue of September 25, maintains that, owing to action by the Imperial and Federal Governments, the African Affairs Board is "revealed as completely ineffective as a safeguard of African interests." This is doubly erroneous.

Take first the immediate context — the Constitutional and Electoral Bills. The board achieved in full what it is empowered by the Constitution to do: namely, if a measure contains any provision which the board considers disadvantageous to Africans as such, to ensure that the last word as to whether the measure shall pass into law shall rest not with Salisbury but with Westminster. Anyone who pretends that it was intended, or could with any show of reason have been intended, that a body like the board should exercise a final veto on legislation is doing a great disservice to truth and mutual understanding. Indeed, "it is not the function of the board to discuss the merits or demerits of the matters to which they draw attention nor to express any views on whether or not differentiation is justified." These words quoted are from the board's own report, dated January 6, 1958, on the Electoral Bill.

The board acted within its powers — even if it is a pity that it felt impelled to exercise them in respect of a linked pair of measures whose most significant effects were (1) to open the franchise to thousands of Africans who had had hitherto no such opportunity, and (2) to make a move away from the system (which the

Federation inherited from the Colonial régime) of political segregation based on colour.

Secondly, it is noteworthy that throughout the first four years of federation, during which much legislation was passed, the board had never previously found occasion to request the reservation of anything. Whether one supposes that the Federal Government were only restrained from discriminatory legislation by the constant fear of intervention by the board, or (as is more likely) that they had no wish to indulge in it, the words "completely ineffective as a safeguard" are scarcely a fair picture of the situation.

60 Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2.

Yours obediently
G. H. BAXTER.

Points from Letters

Plea for the Facts

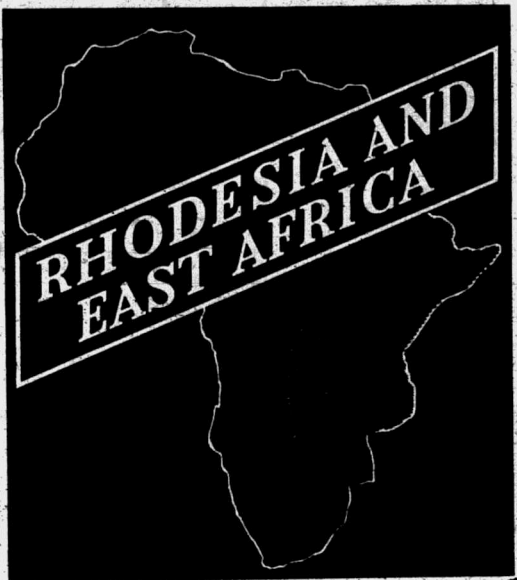
"THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA appears to supply local newspapers with much information about its successes — at least, since the same facts are so often given in identical form by various publications I assume that there is one common source, which must be the Information Department. Living in Mombasa and having seen something of the recent dock strike, I wonder why the facts about that costly episode were not similarly put before the public. If it is right to tell the public about land consolidation and other achievements, as I am sure it is, there was an equal case for prompt publication of all the facts about the cessation of work by thousands of men in the country's only port. The movement of troops to the Persian Gulf has been promptly made known. Why was the country not told about the earlier movement of a K.A.R. company and of police units from up-country to Mombasa?"

Not Very Complimentary

"NOBODY WHO KNOWS the real truth about African nationalistic politics in our parts can be other than distressed, for so many of the extremists appear to be either hopelessly unbalanced or calculating cynics; and from neither section would it be reasonable to look for results beneficial to the territories or the Africans in whose name they claim to speak. Of course, they speak for a tiny minority only, mainly the townees. I wonder whether you noticed the terms in which an African holding a portfolio in the Government of Eastern Nigeria resigned his office the other day? According to a report which I have just read, he resigned because he considered there was need 'to clean the Augean stable of bad faith, false patriotism, mercenary politics, Fascist tendencies, mass deception, and enslaving patronage'. Not a bad little list! It points to what is being done in the name of African nationalism in East Africa also."

Socialist Onus

"No other publication has so consistently pointed to the responsibility of the Labour Party in Great Britain for the premature and unbalanced growth of African nationalism as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. In your obituary of Tommy O'Shea — the only adequate tribute which I have read anywhere to a clear-minded commentator on Kenya affairs — you mentioned his recollections of past events in the Colony. In one he wrote: 'The British Socialist Party has made Kenya one of the whips with which to scourge its political rivals, and in so doing was a major contributing factor to the political unrest that has beset the country over the past 25 years'. Socialists at home do bear a heavy burden of blame for unrest in East and Central Africa."



A

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A Minister writes:-

"This is a magnificent production. It is the most authoritative book ever published about East and Central Africa — and of a very high standard indeed. The value of the book will increase over the years. My most sincere congratulations on a great work."

The book (of 437 pages and profusely illustrated) has just been published at 26s. 9d. post free to any address by

EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

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PERSONALIA

LORD MALVERN is due in London later this month. MR. G. G. S. J. HADLOW has arrived in London from Nyasaland.

COLONEL and MRS. R. J. COOKE-HURLE, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, are staying near Oxford.

SIR ARTHUR and LADY LEWEY are on their way to this country by sea from the Federation.

MR. W. O. LUNN, a solicitor in Zomba, Nyasaland, and MRS. LUNN are on holiday in Scotland.

CANON MASON recently shot a lion in the grounds of St. Peter's Mission, Manda, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. G. LOFTING has been appointed Government Printer in Kenya, in succession to MR. T. L. PEET, who is about to retire.

THE MOST REV. W. J. HUGHES, Archbishop of Central Africa, and MRS. ADA BAKER have been married in London.

SIR VINCENT TEWSON, general secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, and LADY TEWSON are due in Nairobi today.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, has arrived in London from Montreal. He will leave tomorrow for Nairobi.

MR. T. S. BELL is acting as Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry during Mr. N. R. BERTRAM'S absence.

MR. J. A. WHELLAN, chief entomologist to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in this country.

MR. J. W. CRONIN, a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. CRONIN are making Taunton their headquarters during their leave.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL WOOD have passed through London from Nairobi on their way to the United States for a visit of about six weeks.

MR. and MRS. C. F. PRATT have returned from a visit to East Africa in the British-India liner KENYA. Mr. Pratt is a director of Ellerman Lines.

Among farmers on leave from the Federation are MR. I. W. RODGER, MR. B. A. VAN TONDER, MR. J. F. LUMSDEN, MR. J. WAYMOUTH, and MR. E. BARNES.

SIR HANDLEY and LADY BIRD are due to leave Mombasa in the WARWICK CASTLE on October 10 on retirement from Uganda. They will live in Sussex.

MR. N. G. MORRIS, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is to make a tour of inspection in Northern Rhodesia from October 17 to November 17.

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, General Manager of East African Railways and Harbours, left London on Saturday to attend the International Railway Congress in Madrid.

H.H. THE AGA KHAN has resumed his studies at Harvard University, which he left rather more than a year ago when he succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather.

MR. R. SHARPLES, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. R. A. BUTLER, the Lord Privy Seal, who has been on holiday in the Federation, has been visiting the Copperbelt.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the m.v. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday via the Cape, include: *Beira*. — Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Gerrard, Sister M. C. Kay, the Rev. & Mrs. A. C. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Sturgess; *Mombasa*. — Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Dickinson, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Elwell, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Gilmer, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Nunns, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ray, Cdr. W. R. J. White, R.N., Mr. & Mrs. J. Wood.

MR. A. N. LAW, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya, and MRS. LAW are outward passengers in the CARNARVON CASTLE, which left for Cape Town on Friday.

SIR JOHN MAUD, High Commissioner-designate in South Africa for the United Kingdom, and LADY MAUD are to be entertained to dinner in London on November 10 by the South Africa Club.

SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, principal and vice-chancellor of Glasgow University, and chairman of the Colonial University Grants Committee, has been awarded the Howland Prize of Yale University.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR ARTHUR HARRIS and LADY HARRIS and their daughter are on their way to the Cape by sea. Before the last war Sir Arthur was farming in Southern Rhodesia.

DR. CHARLES HILL, the Minister responsible for the information services of Great Britain, said recently in Addis Ababa that the British Council would shortly restart its Ethiopian service on a full scale.

MR. FRANCIS MACNAB CRAWFORD, elder son of SIR FREDERICK and LADY CRAWFORD, was married in Milwaukee last Saturday to MISS RUTH CLEVELAND, daughter of DR. and MRS. D. CLEVELAND of that city.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Federal High Commissioner in London, has returned from Montreal, where he attended the Commonwealth Economic Conference as Chairman of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. B. P. FITZGERALD, who is seriously ill, has resigned the office of general secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, and MR. R. J. GILLIS, his assistant, has been appointed his successor.

MR. R. A. CROFTS has arrived in Zanzibar to begin his inquiry into the marketing of cloves and to advise on the functions, finances, and organization of the Clove Growers' Association. He is a former chairman of the Produce Marketing Board of the Western Region of Nigeria.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare, and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London for discussions with United Kingdom Government officials and members of financial, commercial, and industrial circles. He is accompanied by MRS. ABRAHAMSON and two members of his ministry.

MR. ZUBERI M. M. MTEMVU, president of the Tanganyika African National Congress, has arrived in London for a visit of about three weeks. In the recent general election in the Tanga province he was one of four African candidates, and forfeited his deposit, polling only 53 votes against 3,555 cast for the successful candidate.

MR. D. R. S. PENNY is outward-bound in the DURBAN CASTLE for Nyasaland to take up a new appointment as press officer in Zomba for the Information Department of that Protectorate. He recently spent three years as a journalist on newspapers in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and during his leave returned for a short spell to agency work in Fleet Street.

MR. P. F. C. NICHOLSON, who has been acting provincial commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, has been promoted provincial commissioner. Now aged 44, he was an officer in the Indian Army from 1934 to 1939, when he joined the Indian Political Service, serving in that body until 1947. He was then appointed to the Overseas Administrative Service as a district commissioner in Nyasaland.

K.A.R. & E.A. FORCES DINNER

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces will be held at the House of Commons on November 7, 1958. Particulars from Lt.-Col. H. Moyse-Bartlett, 5, Shoreham House, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, Kent.

MR. L. N. SJAONA, chairman of the Southern Province branch of the Tanganyika African National Union, has been elected chairman of Lindi Town Council. He is the first African to become chairman of a town council in the Territory.

The four directors of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., who were due to retire at yesterday's annual meeting in Nakuru were re-elected, there being no other nominations. They are MR. D. H. M. DEMPSTER (chairman), COLONEL H. R. JACKMAN, MR. D. A. GRAFTON, and MR. G. A. LITTLEWOOD.

MR. D. O. MATHEWS left London on Tuesday for a brief visit to Brussels. He will then spend another few days in London before flying back to Nairobi for the 60th general assembly of the International Tourist Alliance, at which delegates from more than 20 countries are expected. The conference will last from October 15 to 18.

Reception for Rhodesian Ministers

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland gave a reception at Rhodesia House on Monday evening for Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. F. S. Owen, M.P., Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, M.P., Southern Rhodesian Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, and Mrs. Abrahamson. Among the guests were:

The Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. V. Allan, Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. C. Anthony, Sir Ben Barnett, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beard, Mr. N. R. Bertram, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bowles, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Sir Norman & Lady Brook, Mr. & Mrs. K. D. Brough, Sir Nicholas & Lady Cayzer, Mr. C. F. & Lady Hermione Cobbold, Mr. T. J. Cullen, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. G. S. Dunnett,

Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Elston, Sir Gerard & Lady d'Erlanger, Mr. R. G. Feltham, Sir Archibald & Lady Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Lord & Lady Godber, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Hogg, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hone, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Hull, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mr. P. L. Hunting, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Viscount & Viscountess Kilmuir, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Lord & Lady Latymer, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Sir Roger Makins, Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Marriott, Dr. Martinez, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, W/Cdr. & Mrs. J. P. Moss, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Dr. Fernando de Oliveira, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Oppenheim, Mr. J. Pollock,

Sir Leslie & Lady Rowan, Sir George & Lady Seel, Mr. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Mr. & Mrs. C. Stack, Mr. R. M. Taylor, The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires & Mme. J. H. Hall Themido, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Thomson, Mr. A. L. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, the Earl & Countess De La Warr, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Sir Edward & Lady Wilshaw, and Miss S. Woodhouse.

Lunch-Hour Addresses on Africa

THREE ADDRESSES on African problems have been arranged by the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas. On October 17 Lord De La Warr will speak on "Developments in Central Africa", and Lord Tweedsmuir, president of the institute, will preside. On November 28 Mr. George Bredin will describe "The Impact of the Gezira Cotton-Growing Scheme on the Rural Population of the Blue Nile", and Mr. Martin Parr, a former Governor of Equatoria, will take the chair. On February 27 Mr. C. W. A. Garland will speak on "Higher Education in British Africa". All the meetings will be held at the Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. There will be a buffet luncheon from 12.45 p.m., and the addresses will start at 1.15 p.m. and close promptly at 2 o'clock.

"Enterprise" Calling

ON SUNDAY the "Calling East Africa" service of the B.B.C. transmitted the first of a new series on British enterprise in the territories. Mr. Kenneth Horne, who is running the new programme, will try by discussions and interviews to draw attention to inventions, industrial achievements, and instances of genuine enterprise as they particularly affect East Africa. In the first broadcast Mr. John Cunningham, chief test pilot of De Havillands, talked about the Comet IV which East African Airways have just bought; Lord Halsbury spoke of the assistance given by East Africa in the development of cortisone; and, by way of contrast, listeners heard how England exports ice cream to East Africa.

Ruwa Park Jamboree

LORD ROWALLAN, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth, will open the Central African Jamboree at Ruwa Park next May. He has accepted the invitation of Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, who is Chief Scout of the Colony. This will be Lord Rowallan's last visit to Africa before he retires from the post of Commonwealth Chief Scout in 1960. About 1,500 boys of all races are expected to attend the jamboree. Invitations have been sent to South and East Africa and the Belgian Congo. It is hoped that Great Britain will also send a small contingent.

The Brockway Movement

A REPORT on the Movement for Colonial Freedom is in process of preparation by the staff of the Labour Party for consideration by the Commonwealth Subcommittee of the National Executive, which has been embarrassed by the opposition of the movement to some prominent Socialist leaders in the Overseas Commonwealth, including the Prime Ministers of Malaya and Singapore. The movement is one of the creations of Mr. Fenner Brockway, and more than 100 Socialist M.P.s are supporters of it.

Nyasaland By-Election

MR. C. BERNARD KAYES, of Chirunga Estate, Zomba, has been elected to the South Nyasa seat in the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He polled 91 votes against Major Peter Moxon's 81. The by-election, caused by the resignation of Mr. H. B. Coombs, attracted only a 41% poll among the 411 voters.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Diner

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY and the Marchioness of Salisbury have accepted an invitation to dine with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London on Tuesday, November 11. Viscount Malvern will preside. Further particulars are obtainable from Mr. E. D. Hawksley, hon. secretary of the club, at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

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Kampala as Government Headquarters Long-Awaited Move from Entebbe

THE BACKGROUND to a decision that Ministries should be moved from Entebbe to Kampala is given in detail in a Uganda Government White Paper (Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1958).

It refers to the Governor's speech to the Legislature in January, when he spoke of the need for Ministers to spend an increasing amount of time in Legislative Council, which sits in Kampala. The corollary was, Sir Frederick Crawford said, the eventual transfer of the seat of Government from Entebbe to Kampala.

On completion of the first Government office block in 1960, the Ministries now in Entebbe — that is, all except the Ministry of Rural Development — will move to Kampala. The headquarters of the Public Service Commission and of the Agriculture and Medical Departments, which are not accommodated in Ministry buildings, will follow later, possibly in 1964, when it hoped that new accommodation will be available.

The White Paper adds that "at some stage it must be decided whether or not the Governor should continue to live in Entebbe; it might be thought desirable that the Governor should move eventually to Kampala".

Lugard's Station

As long ago as 1892 Captain (later Lord) Lugard established an administrative station in Kampala for the Imperial British East Africa Company; but in the following year Entebbe was selected for the administrative headquarters by Sir Gerald Portal, who regarded the site as superior in beauty and strategic value, and thought its distance from the engrossing local details always associated with Kampala an advantage. It was not until 1929 that wholesale transfer of headquarters to Kampala was proposed in the Legislative Council by Dr. Hunter, a non-official member.

In 1936 Sir Philip Mitchell suggested a staggered transfer of all departments, and in 1945 Sir John Hall improved the communications between Kampala and Entebbe, opened an office for himself in Kampala, arranged for the Legislative Council to meet there, and stated that it was the official policy to bring Government to the people instead of the people to the Government.

The reason for the present decision rests chiefly on the assumption that the future Ministry of Uganda will be composed mainly of Africans drawn from the Legislature.

"It is essential that a Government of this character shall be closely informed regarding the views of the people on political, economic, and social questions, and shall be completely and promptly informed regarding the moods of the electorate and the general political atmosphere of the country. The Government believes that this will be much more effectively achieved if the Ministers and the officials most closely associated with them live and work in Kampala, a commercial centre and centre of population, rather than in the comparative isolation of Entebbe".

Information Department Inquiry

IN A FEW DAYS the committee of inquiry appointed by the Government of Uganda to examine its information services will set to work under the chairmanship of Mr. Gervas Huxley, honorary adviser on public relations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will be accompanied from London by Mr. Philip Noakes, of the Information Department of the Colonial Office, and Mr. S. E. Watrous, of the B.B.C., who was for a time seconded to the Colonial Office as broadcasting officer. In Uganda they will be joined by Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, a business man who was a non-official member of the Legislature until recently; Mr. A. Lubowa, editor of a vernacular newspaper in Kampala; Major A. S. Din, an Asian member of the Legislature; and Messrs. I. K. Musazi and T. B. Bazarrabusa, two non-official African members of that Council. After the Information Department had been criticized during a debate in the Legislature the Government agreed to appoint a committee to report on its "organization, policy, and operation".

Cattle Raiding in Karamoja New Penalties for an Ancient Sport

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has introduced a Bill to prevent the "ancient sport" of cattle raiding in the Karamoja area. There were three reasons for this addiction to cattle raiding — water shortage, lack of grazing, and the "simple pleasure of securing property without too much trouble". A previous debate in the Legislature had left the Government in no doubt that it was expected to take urgent steps to check the increase in such activities.

The number of police posts in the area had already been increased, additional equipment and vehicles had been acquired, and arrangements to buy an aeroplane had been made, but administrative and police officers in the district reported that their legal powers were insufficient to check the raiding completely.

The Bill empowers the Governor to declare a special region, within which the provincial commissioner might declare prohibited areas and restrictions on movement of cattle and people. The Bill also enables the authorities to bind over a group of people through their leader; refusal to accept that responsibility may entail sequestration of cattle.

If stolen cattle disappear within a limited area and are not surrendered equivalent numbers of beasts may be seized in that area. Finally, there is provision for the exclusion of certain people from particular districts; those proved to have taken part in cattle raids, may be excluded for up to five years.

Mr. C. J. Obwangor (Teso) described the Bill as most welcome, but thought it would have been better entitled The Cattle Theft Ordinance than the Special Regions Bill.

Several speakers considered the provisions of the Bill too severe, and Dr. B. N. Kununka (Buganda) asked the Government to seek the real causes of Karamojong cattle raiding and to recognize that putting many people in prison would achieve nothing unless efforts were made to change the outlook and mode of life of the tribe.

Mr. A. B. Killick, Minister of Natural Resources, said that, relative to man-power and finance, the Government was probably spending more in the Karamoja district than in any other in the Protectorate.



-they have such a good name

Uganda House in London New Offices in Trafalgar Square

SIR FRÉDÉRIK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, is to perform the opening ceremony of Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1 on Friday, October 10.

He will be accompanied by Lady Crawford and by Sir Amar Maini, Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications in Uganda, who will receive the guests on behalf of the Uganda Government, and Lady Maini.

Uganda House is on the south side of Trafalgar Square, next to Malaya House. The proposal to bring together the various organizations in London representing Uganda was first put forward in 1952, and when search for suitable premises began it was decided that they should be in proximity to the East African Office in Trafalgar Square if at all possible.

The Uganda Electricity Board had already opened an office in London, and the Uganda Development Corporation, another statutory organization mainly interested in industrial development, was finding the need for a similar office. The Public Works Department had an engineering liaison officer in London, and the increasing flow of students to the United Kingdom indicated the need for an officer to supervise their welfare and make arrangements for their courses.

Late that year the possibility of acquiring the Trafalgar Square site was brought to the notice of the Uganda Government. Speedy decisions were essential, as other overseas Governments were known to be interested. Professional advice was sought, and a provisional offer to acquire the freehold was made to the owners, London County Council. It was accepted shortly afterwards, but extremely complicated legal and planning difficulties held up the final transfer of the freehold for more than three years.

London County Council had many years previously acquired properties which obstructed the development of a proper approach to the Mall. The site purchased by Uganda was part of that area, which, following the construction of the present approach through Admiralty Arch, again became available for re-development. Various difficulties prevented this work for many years, and the old terrace houses were converted and used as offices. They were bombed during the war, and that made essential the re-development which was already long overdue.

Demolition

Demolition work began just two years ago. Building progress was slow in the early stages owing to the very restricted site, which necessitated all excavation being done by hand, and to the need to go beneath sand and flowing water down to 35 ft. below street level. It was necessary to underpin the adjacent buildings on each side.

During the excavations the discovery of several large bones at a considerable depth was reported to the Natural History Museum. Continuous examination was then organized as excavation proceeded, and an interesting popular account of the discoveries is recorded in the *Illustrated London News* of June 14, 1958.

The bones were those of the extinct straight-toothed elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, wild ox, fallow and red deer, and lion. Plant remains, shells, and mussels were also examined in great numbers. The conclusion reached is that they belonged to a period of maximum warmth in the last interglacial period, probably about 100,000 years ago.

The first occupants of the new building will be the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation, the Uganda Students' Adviser, and the Public Works Department's liaison officer. Office facilities will be provided for Ministers and senior officials who may from time to time visit London.

There is no present intention, however, of discontinuing Uganda's participation in the arrangements under which the East African territories have jointly a Commissioner in London dealing with matters of trade, immigration, and other information on behalf of all the territories. That arrangement has served well for many years, and although it may need to be reconsidered as further political and constitutional development takes place, the opening of this building does not imply immediate change. Such accommodation in the building as is surplus to present needs is to be let on short-term leases.

The building has a small assembly or lecture hall and a fine panelled board room on the second floor. Mural panels and a printed curtain are the work of Makerere College art students. The Protectorate emblem, the crested crane, is carved on both elevations of the building; it is the work of Mr. James Woodford, R.A. Uganda hardwoods have been used extensively throughout for floors, furniture, and panelling.

African Study Course

A FOUR-DAY STUDY COURSE on East and Central Africa organized by the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University was held in the school last week. The subjects and speakers were as follows: "The Problems of a Multi-Racial Society", Mr. Philip Mason; "The Indigenous Peoples of East and Central Africa", Professor Malcolm Guthrie; "British Colonial Policy in Africa", Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P.; "Constitutional and Political Development in the Federation", Mr. D. Taylor; "The Strategic Importance of Africa and Its Associated Problems", Lieut-General Sir Gerald Lathbury; "Kenya After Mau Mau", Sir Arthur Kirby; "The Future of African Land Tenure", Dr. A. N. Allott; "Modern Methods in Tropical Agriculture", Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson; "Labour Relations", Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke; "Training Africans for New Tasks", Mr. T. G. Benson; "African Tribal Music", the Rev. A. M. Jones; "Capital Investment in East and Central Africa", Mr. J. P. McDonagh; "Mining Problems in Central Africa", Mr. Jack Thomson; and "The Belgian Congo: Commercial Contacts with British Territories", Mr. M. H. C. Willems. The last session was devoted to a debate on the motion "That racial partnership, as it is not advocated, is feasible". Mr. Michael Newman spoke in support and the Rev. Andrew Doig against.

Voice of the Union

MR. J. J. SERFONTEIN, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Union of South Africa, has told the House of Assembly that the Government is urgently considering the extension of the broadcasting system so that it will reach the rest of Africa.

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Sir Roy Welensky Wants Conference

Protests Against Inadequate Consultation

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, announced last Friday that he had protested to H.M. Government at the absence of adequate consultation with the Federal Government about the constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia, and that he had therefore asked for a conference between the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Federation, and Northern Rhodesia, believing that conclusions acceptable to reasonable and moderate opinion could thus be reached.

Though he would prefer such a conference to be held in the Federation, he would accept a meeting in London, despite the impending Federal general election.

He emphasized that the Federal Government had at no stage been invited to take part in the discussions preceding publication of the White Paper about constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia; it had merely been invited to comment on the proposals when they were ready for publication.

Africans on "European Deadwood"

African members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia had declared on the previous day that the constitutional proposals represented "a betrayal of Northern Rhodesian Africans to white settlers".

They objected to the rejection of their demand for parity of non-official representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils, and, though they welcomed the intention to appoint two African Ministers, they recorded the view that "Europeans, who are in the minority in the community, have no justification to continue dominating African interests; we claim that Africans can administer just as well, if not better, than some of the European deadwood in the present Legislative Council".

Three possible harbour sites on Kariba lake are being examined. They are at Binga, on the southern shore; at Sinazongwe, on the northern shore; and at Kariba itself. It will be about two years before the lake reaches the level of the sites.

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Independence Pledge

IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is returned to power by next month's general election, it will consult all parties in Parliament, the representatives of African interests, and public opinion in general before the constitutional talks which are due to be held in 1960 to consider the future of the Federation. That pledge was given last week by Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, who said that the aim of the Government would be complete independence within the Commonwealth as soon as possible. He emphasized that the Federal Government must enter the 1960 conference as representing a country of eight million people, not merely one political party.

Another Party for Nyasaland

ANOTHER DELEGATION of the United Rhodesia Party has paid a lightning visit to Nyasaland. Its leader was Mr. Eric Palmer, and the other members were Mr. A. D. Lloyd, of Bulawayo, and Mr. A. Henderson, of Gwanda. Mr. Garfield Todd was unable to make the journey owing to illness. The ultimate aim, they said, was to create a party in Nyasaland, possibly named the United Nyasaland Party, with the same principles as the U.R.P. in Southern Rhodesia. A similar party would also be started in Northern Rhodesia. They would be completely independent, but co-ordinated in Federal matters under a joint committee.

State of Emergency

A STATE OF EMERGENCY has been declared along the Northern Rhodesia railway line and police patrolling the area are to be armed, after the derailment of a train nine miles south of Lusaka on Monday. This was announced in the Legislative Council on Tuesday by Mr. D. B. Hall, acting Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia. He said early investigations into the derailment, in which 300 African passengers escaped serious injury, indicated sabotage. The state of emergency is in force throughout the railway line reserve, which extends for 100ft. on either side of the track.

Africans Decline to Register

ONLY 92 AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia are registered on the general and special rolls for the coming Federal election. Mr. G. Cooper, regional registering officer, estimates that some 20,000 could have qualified for the special roll, but only 53 registered (plus 39 on the general roll). Seven Africans registered at Kafue and 46 in the Luangwa district. Five out of the 14 electoral districts had no special voters registered—Lusaka East, Lusaka Rural, Ndola Town, Kitwe, and Mufulira. Luanshya has 34 special voters, but Lusaka only two.

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Labour and the Colour-Bar Discrimination Would be Outlawed

THE LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE, in a policy statement on the colour-bar issued shortly before the party's annual conference opened in Scarborough on Monday, promised that the next Labour Government "will introduce legislation which will outlaw discrimination in public places and use the full weight of Government influence against every form of discrimination". The statement continued:—

"To meet the challenge of racialism in Britain and to develop a genuine sense of racial equality, the next Labour Government will: (1) maintain regular consultation on this issue with the rest of the Commonwealth; (2) by its housing policy reduce pressure on accommodation; (3) through its economic policy restore the full employment now endangered by Tory Government policy; (4) through the Ministry of Education initiate a sustained campaign to increase the knowledge and understanding of Commonwealth people; (5) encourage and co-ordinate local citizens' committees charged with the responsibility of developing understanding between all minority groups and the British people, and of combating every form of discrimination; (6) increase substantially economic aid to the under-developed areas; and (7) introduce legislation to stop discrimination in public places."

The statement regards discrimination in public places as a "fatal threat to the Commonwealth ideal", describes harmony between peoples of every race, colour, and creed as "mankind's surest way to peace and brotherhood", and declares that "Socialists place the development of our multi-racial Commonwealth community first in our vision of Britain's place in world affairs".

Sedition Charges Fail

DR. E. M. K. MUWAZI, chairman of the United Congress Party in Uganda, and Mr. Godfrey Binasis, its secretary, were last week acquitted on charges of sedition arising from a statement issued by the party in July. Mr. G. W. Farmer, the magistrate, held that it had not been seditious to accuse the Government of "an Imperialist trap" through encouraging disagreements between tribal groups. He accepted Mr. D. N. Pritt's submission for the defence, and said: "The broad principle of a right to free speech is part of the law of Uganda, and Her Majesty's courts may always be counted upon to defend the proper exercise of this precious heritage. The crux of the statement was an appeal to Africans to drop their quarrels and side-issues and concentrate on the achievement of independence".

Protecting Kenya Birds

FOLLOWING A DECISION taken by the Council of Ministers, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, has issued a directive to all Government officers on the subject of the capture, sale, and export of wild birds. It emphasizes that it is the Government's intention that the capture, sale, and export of wild birds shall be the subject of greater control than hitherto in the interests of preventing cruelty and preserving the country's bird life. The Amendment of the Wild Bird Protection Ordinance will make it necessary to obtain a permit to capture and sell any wild bird.

Constitutional Changes

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY, Mr. G. B. Cartland, said in the Legislative Council of Uganda last Friday that the Governor would next month announce proposals for a committee to investigate future constitutional developments in the Protectorate. Sir Frederick Crawford is now discussing the details in London. The Legislative Council was dissolved on Tuesday, and the first direct elections for African representative members are to be held this month.

Meeting the Challenge of Road Transport

EAST AFRICA'S RAILWAYS face increasing competition from road transport. Mr. J. R. Farquharson, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, told the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

Some people thought it a good thing that the railway monopoly should be gingered up by a little rivalry. To meet this the administration intended to lower the tariff on higher rated goods, which attracted the road hauliers, from 60 to 40 cents of a shilling per ton-mile. The new rates would operate from January 1, when the lower rate would be increased by about 5%. Mr. Farquharson added that E.A.R. & H. maintained differential rates "to help in the development of the country".

Traffic revenue generally had remained "stubbornly static" for the past three years, but on the Western Extension in Uganda traffic had doubled since 1957, and the Uganda Government's guarantee on the line should not be necessary in a year or two.

In Tanganyika there had been some improvement, and "at long last the railway in the Southern Province goes somewhere"—to Masasi. He did not hold out much hope of a line to the coalfields. "With the universal fuel surplus, no one is going to put capital into a remote coalfield 400 miles from the present railhead".

Improved harbour services offered the prospect of the highest standard of services. Mombasa was not likely to be caught short of accommodation, and it was in excess in Dar-es-Salaam and the other Tanganyika ports.

E.A.R. & H. recognized the trade unions as negotiating bodies, though their paid-up membership represented only 20% of the labour force. There had been talk of a wholesale merger of local unions, perhaps including dozens of other trades. If that happened it would put the Railways and Harbours in a difficult position, for their tail would be twisted by people who had no interests in the prospects of E.A.R. & H.

Mr. W. A. Du Buisson, chairman of the section, paid tribute to the services of the deputy chairman, Mr. R. S. Legge, who had resigned on retiring from business.

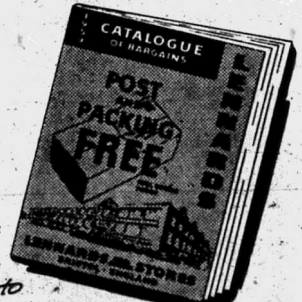
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Conservatives and the Commonwealth *Obituary*

Too Much Attention to "Vocal Minorities"

SEVERAL MOTIONS concerning the Commonwealth and the Colonies appear on the agenda for the Conservative Party's annual conference, which is to be held in Blackpool this month.

It will debate a "starred" motion by Mr. Michael Underhill (representing Southall and Hanwell Conservatives) which "applauds the Commonwealth policy of H.M. Government whereby self-government within the Commonwealth has been achieved in Ghana and Malaya and is shortly to be achieved in the West Indies; urges the nation to recognize and welcome the changing composition and nature of the Commonwealth; and calls upon H.M. Government to renew and strengthen by all practicable measures the bonds of Commonwealth unity."

Major S. G. Grant (Bournemouth and Christchurch) will move "that this Conference, whilst recognizing the sanctity of undertakings given by past and present Governments to the inhabitants of certain Colonial territories concerning self-Government, is of the opinion that too much attention is now being paid to the wishes of small vocal minorities in these territories, and urges H.M. Government not to hand over control of any further Colonial territory until it is absolutely satisfied that (a) having regard to the welfare of the vast majority of the inhabitants, the time for such action is completely ripe; and (b) the interests of all sections of the community are adequately safeguarded."

Overseas Service

Mr. J. U. Udal (Fulham) urges the Government to consider the fusion of the several administrative branches of the Overseas Service.

Mr. W. Y. Knight (Conway) wants a permanent representative Commonwealth Council, sitting in London and "able to advise expeditiously and authoritatively on Commonwealth problems."

In two further motions Mr. Underhill "regrets the lack of enthusiasm" for the Commonwealth idea, particularly among those most subject to Socialist influence, and calls for a renewed effort to stimulate enthusiasm. He welcomes the growing number of African students in Britain, "but regrets that many are not fully informed as to the policies and aims of the Conservative Party especially in Commonwealth affairs", and urges the party to make renewed efforts to meet such students.

Maintaining the British Way of Life

88% of Immigrants are British Subjects

A MAIN CONSIDERATION of the immigrants' selection board is to ensure the maintenance in the Federation of British standards and the British way of life, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, has told the Executives' Association of Central Africa.

Alien immigrants tended to be noticeable, to concentrate in some trades, and to frequent certain cafés and places of amusement, but the Government had consistently maintained an intake of 88% British subjects among the 85,000 immigrants since the Federation was founded.

"Without this influx of labour it would have been quite impossible to maintain the amazing tempo of development which we had seen in this part of the world in recent years", said Mr. Goldberg. The honeymoon was now over, but sound and steady expansion continued.

Though much was heard about unemployment, there were only 300 or 400 Europeans in Southern Rhodesia registered as unemployed; not all were unemployed at any given moment, many finding jobs before the end of the month of registration.

It was estimated that there were 130,000 Europeans employed in the Federation. Some 900,000 Africans, or almost half the adult male African population, were gainfully employed, together with 160,000 African women and juveniles.

"The full value of the monarchy is seen more clearly by those who live across the seas than by those who have never left the United Kingdom". — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, when unveiling a memorial in Mombasa to King George VI.

Captain P. S. Brindley

CAPTAIN PHILIP SIDNEY BRINDLEY, M.C., of Lushoto, Tanganyika, who has died in that Territory at the age of 65, was educated at Edward VI School, Birmingham, and then commissioned in the Regular Army. A second lieutenant at the time of the outbreak of war in August 1914, he went to France with the British Expeditionary Force, and was in much of the heavy fighting which stopped the German advance. In the first three years of the war he was wounded on eight occasions, and was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross. In 1917 he went to the 72nd Division as G.S.O.3 and soon afterwards was attached to the Egyptian Army. He was in the attack on Palestine, and was then transferred to the Sudan Defence Force, serving first with the 13th Sudanese Battalion in Omdurman and later with the Camel Corps.

GENERAL GEORGES MOULAERT, who has died in Brussels at the age of 83, commanded the Belgian forces during the campaign in German East Africa in 1916-17, and was then Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo until 1919. He first went to the Congo in 1901, and as a soldier and later a civilian administrator he did much to improve its defences, navigation on the River Congo, and the equipment of the port of Albertville on Lake Tanganyika.

CAPTAIN R. G. SARGEANT, a former port captain of Mombasa, who served with the port administration for almost 25 years from 1917, has died in Worthing, Sussex. At various times he was shipping surveyor, registrar of shipping, and consular officer under the Merchant Navy Act. He was appointed a visiting justice for Mombasa in 1925, and elected a younger brother of Trinity House in 1931. He retired in 1941.

N.R. African Policewoman

MISS VERONICA M. CHANGU, a Tonga from the Mazabuka district, is the first African policewoman to be appointed in Northern Rhodesia. Aged 24, she has lately been employed as a nursing assistant at African hospitals in Mazabuka and Livingstone. A limited number of African policewomen are to be recruited as an experiment. Northern Rhodesia has 27 European policewomen.

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News Items in Brief

The British South Africa Police is considering proposals to build a police chapel on the lines of the R.A.F. chapel at Biggin Hill.

The cost of telegrams to the Sudan has been reduced from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 7d. per word. For letter telegrams the new rate is 9d., as against 11d.

The Sudanese Government has signed contracts with 66 British technicians who will be attached to various ministries. This results from a decision to re-engage any technicians whose jobs were Sudanized on the eve of independence.

An African of the Lango tribe, Mr. W. R. Angona, has been awarded a scholarship by the Uganda Electricity Board to study for a B.Sc. degree in electrical engineering at Edinburgh University. He has been released by Makerere College after successfully completing the intermediate examination there.

A sentence of six months' imprisonment has been imposed in Southern Rhodesia on a 51-year-old European woman, Mrs. Rose Fletcher-Lowe, who pleaded guilty to illicit sexual intercourse with her African cook, aged 24. He was gaoled for four months. The magistrate told the woman that the maximum penalty for her offence was two years' in gaol.

For the first time circumstances prevented any survivors of the 1890 Pioneer Column—whose numbers are now reduced to five—from being present at the annual commemorative ceremony in Cecil Square, Salisbury. The flag was raised by Mr. E. R. B. Palmer, son of the late J. A. Palmer, a member of "A" Troop of the British South Africa Police in the Pioneer Column.

New sets of Bushman paintings have been discovered near the Malme Dam in the Matopo Hills, Southern Rhodesia, according to the recently published annual report of the Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics Commission. One rock painting is of a man with an animal's head playing on a long drum, and Mr. C. K. Cooke, secretary of the commission, considers that the figure, though painted by a Bushman, depicts a Bantu type; the drum is of a shape not used by Bushmen. Other figures of much later date show men standing on the backs of what appear to be horses; these may be impressions of the first horsemen the Bantu had seen—about a century ago.

Northern Rhodesian Awards

MR. E. J. SHIMWANA, an African from the Mumbwa district of Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded a Federal bursary and will shortly leave Lusaka to study law at Gray's Inn. After obtaining his Higher School Certificate at Munalu Secondary School, he worked in the office of the Native Courts Adviser, and has recently acted as Urban Native Appeal Court Registrar. Other Northern Rhodesian Africans who are to study in the United Kingdom include Mr. D. Mwape and Mr. P. Simooya, who will take an education course at Moray House, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Litana, entered for a course at Edinburgh on the teaching of English; Mr. David Phiri, a research assistant at the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, who is to read sociology for two years at Bristol University; and Miss Noadiah Manda and Miss Ethel Mapoma, both teachers, who are to do a domestic science course at Seaford Training College.

Zambezi Flora Survey

ABOUT 10% OF THE SPECIES of plant life examined in the early stages of a survey of the Zambezi catchment area have never been previously described by botanical records. This has been disclosed in Salisbury by Dr. N. K. Robson, a member of the team who examined the plants in London on their arrival for classification. The survey of *Flora Zambeziaca*, sponsored by the Federal and territorial Governments, the Colonial Office, and the Portuguese East African Government, will cover the whole of the Federation, Bechuanaland, and Mozambique. Dr. H. Wild, senior botanist of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, is now in London in connexion with the project. Volume 1 of the work is shortly to be published. The survey will require at least 10 volumes and will take 12 or 15 years to complete.

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SIR J. L. HULETT AND SONS, LTD., the South African sugar producing group, which has interests in Tanganyika and the Rhodesias, report a trading profit of £1,222,412 (£690,599) for the year ended April 30, after charging interest on loans, £363,144 for depreciation of fixed assets, and £190,620 as an additional amount set aside towards the increased cost of replacing fixed assets. Dividends from trade investments, interest, rents, and profits from the realization of fixed assets add £124,620, making the net profit before taxation £1,347,092 (£785,314). Taxation absorbs £412,942, transfers to reserve £340,825, and dividends £399,375, leaving a carry-forward of £177,200 (£71,823).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,700,000 in £1 shares and £225,000 in cumulative preference shares of the same denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £3,438,379. There is a long-term loan of £180,000, current liabilities total £927,214, fixed assets £3,661,606, interest in subsidiary companies £1,952,981, and current assets £856,006.

The chairman's statement refers to Nguru Estates (Tanganyika), Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary which was used to acquire a farm in Tanganyika to be used for experimentation and propagation of cane for the company's Tanganyika venture. Discussions with regard to the company's entry into Tanganyika were unsuccessful, and the company's claim for compensation is now the subject of litigation.

Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd., is a wholly-owned subsidiary controlling the parent company's 99.3% shareholding interest in Triangle, Ltd. An agreement with the Southern Rhodesian Government has made available to Triangle a further 47,000 acres of freehold land and rights to 160 cusecs of water from the Kyle Dam when constructed. Until the dam is built the company intends to increase its acreage from approximately 1,000 at the time of purchase to 5,000 by 1959, all of which will be irrigated from the company's existing water supplies. Sugar production is expected to use from 4,761 tons in 1958 to approximately 20,000 tons in 1960.

With the opening of the Kyle Dam it is planned to increase the land under cane to a minimum of 20,000 acres, until such time as more water is made available. It is estimated that the total cost of the mill and irrigation works will be approximately £1½m., of which £300,000 has already been spent on clearing, preparation, and planting of lands and irrigation works.

The directors resident in Natal are Mr. G. M. Hulett (chairman: alternate, Mr. D. B. L. Hulett), and messrs. L. C. Grice (alternate, D. C. Grice), S. Smith, R. L. Hulett, R. S. L. Hulett, B. Freakes (alternate, D. E. Mitchell), J. N. Hulett, L. S. Robinson, and J. M. Taylor. Directors resident in England are Lord Lyle, Colonel W. Nash, and Messrs. D. A. Donelan and R. J. B. Stewart.

Meeting: Durban, October 15, 1958.

B. I. Tanker

THE 37,000-TONS DEADWEIGHT OIL TANKER ELLORA, built at the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., for the British India Line was launched on Monday. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. G. B. Selby, wife of the general manager of British India.

**No World Surplus of Sisal
Present Price Artificially Low**

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has written to the *Economist* to refute its statement that there is an unabsorbed surplus of sisal. His letter says:—

"It is not the fact that a world surplus of unsold sisal is piling up. While world production of sisal increased by 90,000 tons from 1955 to date, world consumption increased by 84,000 tons, in spite of abnormally low stocks in the hands of manufacturers due in the latter part of the period to credit restriction which may well be a temporary condition.

"Hard Fibres, prepared by the *Economist* Intelligence Unit, estimates the accumulated world carry-over from 1957 to 1958 at not more than 24,000 tons, which is less than 5% of the 1957 world production of 505,000 tons. This compares favourably with most commodities, and serves little more than the pipe-lines of trade. Mexican henequen is mainly converted locally into twine for export, the small balance of line fibre going mainly into the upholstery padding business and not into the spinning industry.

"The pattern of production has been radically altered by the emergence of Brazil as a major producer replacing Indonesia, but it is not the quantity of Brazilian sisal placed on the market that is the chief cause of the weakness of Brazilian prices, so much as the way it has been marketed. Sisal is a product with a highly inelastic demand, and in certain circumstances weak selling can cause prices to fluctuate downward in a way that is disadvantageous as much to consumers as to producers and all others concerned.

"It is in the hope of finding a remedy for this that an international conference is being held in the near future in Rio de Janeiro. What we seek are more stable and economic prices based on free play of world supply and demand.

"The present level of price is artificially low, and, rightly or wrongly, there is growing opposition in Africa to this subsidy to the West of unduly low prices for primary products and the complacency with which Britain and America view the situation. This in its turn must have a not unimportant repercussion on the export trade of Western countries to Africa and the East. There are also political as well as economic factors to be considered."

Italian Competition

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET could adversely affect sales of Rhodesian tobacco in Europe, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Agriculture, said on returning to Salisbury from his tobacco promotion tour of the Continent. He considers Italy capable of producing tobacco in substantial quantities and of underselling Rhodesia in the Common Market. Mr. Evan Campbell, the Minister added, would visit Italy to investigate potential production in that country. Mr. Campbell, who is chairman of the Rhodesian Tobacco Board Promotion Council, accompanied Mr. Caldicott on his tour. The Minister said that they had found "tremendous interest" in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria and France.

Coffee Export Quotas

FIFTEEN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, producing about 80% of the world's coffee, have agreed to withhold part of the crop for the crop year beginning on October 1, in an effort to stabilize the market. France and Portugal are to impose export quotas on green coffee shipped from their African territories. Both actions result from meetings of an international coffee study group over the past four months.

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Commercial Brevities

At last week's London auctions 3,872 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.10d. per lb., compared with 5,345 packages averaging 3s. 2.75d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this season are 260,668 packages averaging 3s. 5.02d., compared with 299,250 packages averaging 3s. 2.79d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 3½d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

Six valuable pedigree Hampshire Down sheep were flown from England to Nairobi for the Kenya Royal Show on the instructions of Mr. P. Stewart Tory, president of the National Sheep Breeders' Association of England, who had arranged to attend the show. The sheep are to be auctioned for stud purposes in Kenya.

The Mines and Works division of the Northern Rhodesian Government has announced that the Public Works Department has ceased to exist as such. It has been divided into three divisions, the Mechanical Branch, Roads Branch, and Buildings Branch.

The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland issued a local loan for £64m. on Tuesday. It is a 5½% stock, 1979-81, issued at par. Only £200,000 was available for public subscription, all the rest having previously been placed.

The 3% surcharge on passages through the Suez Canal came into force last Monday. It will continue for three years. The revenue, which is to be paid to the United Nations, will be used to cover the cost of clearing the canal last year.

The new East African currency notes of 100 shillings are now legal tender. Other denominations will be issued later. Security features in the new notes include a panel watermark and a security line thread of very fine metal.

Lusaka's new £250,000 five-storey post office, built by John Howard & Co. (Africa), Ltd., has been officially opened by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law and Acting Minister of Posts.

The Federal Government will spend nearly £1m. in the current financial year on the health services throughout the Federation. £823,000 will be spent in Nyasaland.

At the Nairobi tea auction last week 2,054 packages were offered, comprising 486 from Kenya, 1,205 from Uganda, 91 from Tanganyika, and 272 from Nyasaland.

The Uganda Electricity Board's London office is now at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. (Telephone: TRAFALGAR 3631).

A 6½% Tanganyika local loan has been issued this week. Of a total of £1m., £350,000 had been placed firm.

The Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., has opened a sub-office in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

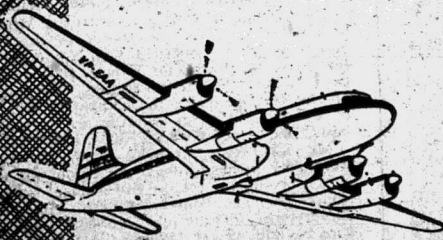
A six-man Finnish delegation paid a brief visit to Salisbury earlier this week.

Kenya Wages

THE WAGE BILL of private commerce and industry in Kenya last year increased by about £3.3m., the payments to wage-earners in agriculture rising by £1.3m., according to calculations of the East African Statistical Office. In private enterprise and the public services the salaries and wages of non-Africans rose between 5% and 10% and of Africans between 10% and 15%. In agriculture the average earnings of European males employed full-time were £1,163, of European women £528, of Asian males £488, and of Africans £34, this last figure representing a rise of about 7% in the year. The corresponding figures for commerce and industry were £1,470 for European males, £643 for European women, £478 for Asian males, £355 for Asian women, £82 for non-domestic Africans, and £75 for African domestics.

Nyasaland Tung Oil

TUNG OIL PRODUCTION in Nyasaland during 1957 was a record; but for the first time the Tung Board failed to dispose of the entire crop. Production reached 1,215.4 tons, and 1,136.86 tons were sold. The market has undergone a disastrous change. Whereas in May, 1957, sales to the U.K. were at £144 per ton, the present price is £65 per ton, and the demand is small. Wider use of synthetics is another adverse factor.



Air Travel is the answer in East Africa

In a territory so vastly spread as East Africa, the time spent in travelling can be a tiring factor. On the other hand, travelling by air solves the problem swiftly and comfortably. East African Airways internal network extensively covers Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The weekly international flights to South Africa via Salisbury and London via Rome are made in the fast, fully pressurised, Tourist class "Canadair" aircraft. Your nearest travel agency or E.A.A. office will advise you of any flights you may be interested in.

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East Africa Cannot Crack Cashew Nuts Fruit Exported for Processing

WHY IS SOUTH INDIA still the only area in which cashew nuts can be successfully processed?—with the consequence that all cashew nuts from Britain and Portuguese East Africa are exported to India for preparation for sale. That question is asked in the house magazine of Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., by Mr. L. P. Gardner, who says:—

"The cashew nut grows on a fairly large tree, which may ultimately reach a height of 25ft. to 30ft. and have a spread of about 20ft. The tree grows mainly along the shores and in the low-lying country of Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, and Southern India, although small supplies also grow in other territories, including Kenya and Nigeria.

"The fruit, about the size of an apple, is extremely bitter. In East Africa it is used mainly for the local manufacture of *pombe* (beer).

"At the base of the fruit grows the seed, which is encased in a very hard skin or shell (the pericarp, shaped rather like a small kidney). It is thus unlike the majority of fruit trees, the seeds of which grow inside the fruit itself. The seed is the cashew nut as we know it in its raw state, and it is the extraction of the whole nut from the shell that provides the complication.

No Machine Available

"No machine has yet been invented which can successfully crack the shell without damaging the nut inside, and therefore the nuts have to be cracked by hand; the art lies in being able to break the shell without splitting the kernel. The only people who seem to be successful at this are the processors in Southern India. That is why all the cashew nuts from Portuguese and British East Africa have to be exported to India.

"Apart from the nut itself, there is a very valuable oil to be obtained from the skin of the nut; and this oil is mainly used for the winning of phenol and phenol resins, which in turn go into the production of the latter and finished articles such as plastics, tapes, insulating materials, etc. The oil, being heat resistant, as used in the manufacture of paint for application on high-speed aircraft.

"Invent a machine which can successfully crack cashew nuts, and a fortune is yours".

MINING

Hopes of Copperbelt Settlement

AS THIS ISSUE CLOSED FOR PRESS there were hopes of a settlement of the Copperbelt strike, the mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union having agreed on Monday to resume negotiations under an independent chairman.

This is an unusual departure. As a matter of principle the companies normally decline to negotiate during a strike, but an official of the Chamber of Mines has described the circumstances of the present dispute as exceptional, and said that for that reason the companies were willing to negotiate during the strike. They are prepared to appoint two or three representatives to meet a similar number from the union.

Over the week-end Mr. John Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, said that he would propose a board of inquiry, but the Acting Chief Secretary replied that the Government did not believe the time ripe to appoint such a board.

A statement by the union has said that the most urgent problem facing Northern Rhodesia and the Federation is that of restoring industrial peace and normal conditions at the mines. It deems it essential that all union members should return to work before discussion of the problems at issue are resumed, but it is prepared to meet the companies under an independent chairman to discuss the basis on which negotiations should be resumed.

Friction continues between members of the European Mineworkers' Union and the European Salaried Staff Association over the manning of some essential servicing jobs. After the union had placed restrictions on winding engine drivers and cage tenders, some of the men were suspended and replaced by staff officials. That led the union to accuse the Staff Association of considering itself a part of the management rather than an employees' organization, and to announce that it would ask the Federal Trades Union Congress, a European body, to expel the association in consequence of this attitude.

A rumour that the companies might close the mines for three months unless the strikers decided to return to work was immediately and emphatically denied.

African Union Takes Legal Action

The Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union is to take legal action on its claim that the 32,000 African miners on the Copperbelt who are out of work because of the strike of European miners should have been given 30 days' notice. The union argues that under the Employment of Natives Ordinance the companies can be sued for breach of contract. African workers are employed on a "ticket" basis, one ticket covering 30 working days.

Mr. Katilungu, president of the African union, said last week that on legal advice the union was instructing its members to complain to the Government under the terms of the ordinance. The companies claim that the African miners, except those in staff jobs, are daily-paid men and can therefore be laid off on 24 hours' notice. Success of the African demand might cost the companies hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Ferro-Chrome Factory Closes

RHODESIAN ALLOYS, LTD., one of Gwelo's two largest factories, will shut down temporarily from October 15 because of the recession in heavy industry in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and other countries. Captain R. G. Arnot, managing director of the company, has said that there will be no retrenchment; the 100 Europeans and about 300 Africans will be occupied in overhauling the machinery and buildings. The shut-down will have repercussions, however, on the chrome mines, Wankie colliery, the railways, and the Umniati power station. Rhodesian Alloys are engaged almost entirely on export. The company has built up "substantial stocks" of low carbon ferro-chrome, stocks in excess of probable requirements for some time.

Another Oil Search

FROBISHER, LTD., have acquired exclusive oil exploration rights over 8,000 square miles of north-east Kenya and 70,000 square miles of Somalia. Mr. A. J. Anderson, president of the company, said in Nairobi last week that the large dimensions and favourable structure meant that any commercial discovery would be of major significance. Frobisher, Ltd., have had an oil prospecting licence for north-east Kenya for about 18 months. A field party began work there last week.

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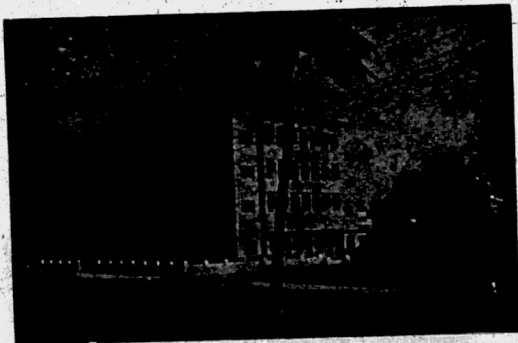
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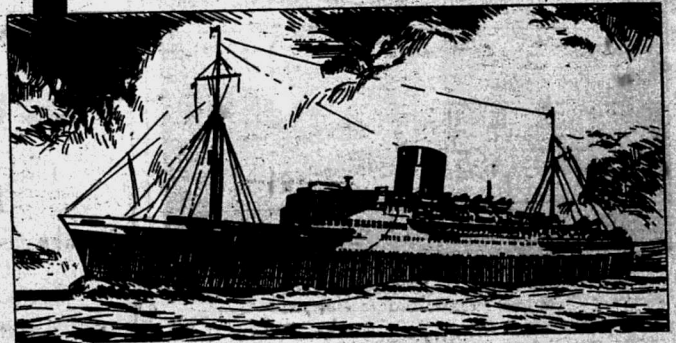
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