

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 6th, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1778

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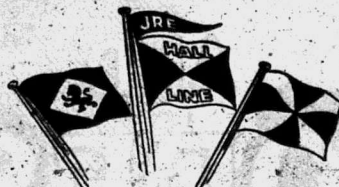
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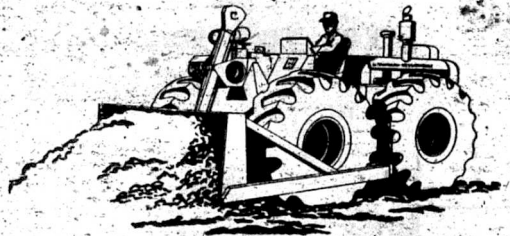
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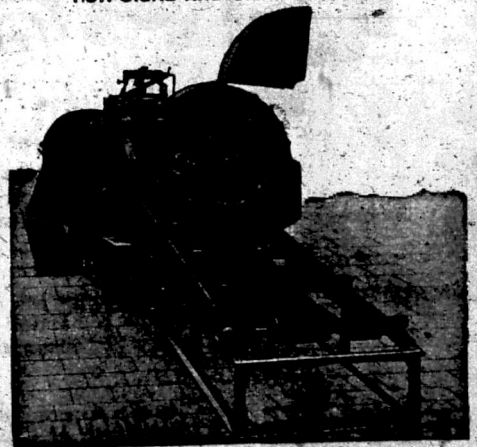
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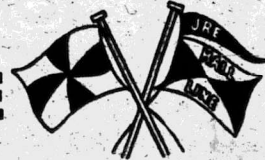
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

Vol. 35

No. 1778

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NEXT WEDNESDAY the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will hold its second general election. Almost everybody interested in public affairs is convinced that

The Federal General Election. the United Federal Party headed by Sir Roy Welensky will win, but his party's majority may well be less than it would have been if the strike of European mineworkers on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia had not coincided with the election campaign. That reckless and damaging struggle in the key industry of the Federation, now in its eighth week, is a direct result of opposition by the European union to the determination of the mining companies to make more jobs available to Africans who have shown themselves capable of performing tasks requiring a certain measure of skill; in other words, to do in their own sphere what the Federation is committed by its Constitution to do in general. It can certainly not be said that the so-called "advancement scheme" has been rushed: it has been under discussion for years, during which the companies have made most generous proposals to their European employees and shown remarkable patience. Indeed, it would have been better for the industry and the country if they had been less ready to submit to the unending obstructionism of a trade union with a long record of irresponsibility, which has gravely aggravated inter-racial problems. The many strikes of recent years have sprung from a selfish insistence on hindering the application to the mining industry of that principle of inter-racial partnership which is the very basis of the Federation; and since the Government (Federal) Party is committed to that policy and spokesmen of the opposing Dominion Party are often equivocal on the point, it is not unnaturally expected that Dominion Party candidates will gain many

votes, and quite possibly seats, in consequence of the high emotions aroused by the strike.

* * *

The most unfortunate aspect of the election campaign has been the general tendency to sidetrack the fundamental question at issue — that of race relations. Only upon a ground-work of racial harmony can the Federation grow in strength. That truth is recognized by all responsible men, but — primarily because the shadow of Mr. Garfield Todd still falls across the scene — the political leaders have not dwelt upon the need to promote an active working partnership with Africans which involves prompt advancement of those of character and competence and recognition that the number of such men must increase rapidly as a natural and desirable result of all that is being done to educate and train them. There have been casual references to the subject, of course, but not that concerted effort to educate opinion which would have been so valuable a proof that the politicians of both parties are resolved not to make political capital out of the racial aspects of nation-building. Rhodesians, who justifiably expect a bi-party policy in the United Kingdom in regard to major Colonial issues, should consider themselves under at least equal obligation to eschew controversy about a principle which they have accepted as the very essence of their national being. There is a place, and indeed a need, for constant examination of the details of the measures by which the principle is increasingly translated into practice. But all men in public life are under the compulsion imposed by the Constitution to accept inter-racial partnership; and it is their dual duty to make that fact understood

by their constituents and to encourage them to play their individual parts in giving reality to the policy in the affairs of daily life.

Until that be done race relations are bound to be the subject of conflict between the parties, than which nothing could be more unhealthy for the Federation; a cause of suspicion among Africans, when it is vitally important to banish their fears and implant the confidence that their future depends upon their own ability, ambition, and trustworthiness; and a matter of continuing anxiety to well-wishers of the Federation overseas, upon whose judgment, particularly in this matter, will largely depend the amount of capital which will be directed to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. On all these counts there is a strong case for the politicians of the Federation to agree to inter-party acceptance of the full implications of racial partnership. Anyone who dismisses the idea as impractical has no right to expect from Conservatives and Socialists in the United Kingdom a similar limitation in their controversies about, say, the permanence of the Federation. Indeed, the best way of making it impossible for Labour Party extremists to refer to the prospect of unscrambling the Federation is to prove that inter-racial partnership has begun to develop so satisfactorily that many Africans are as convinced as Europeans that the Federal State must stand.

Because of foolish misguidance by the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, few of the thousands of Africans who were entitled to register as voters have done so. That will keep out of the Federal Parliament some capable but extremist spokesmen, and give some more reasonable but less experienced African politicians the opportunity of gradually providing an alternative leadership, which will also be much increased in numbers. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will prove itself adequate to the tests confronting it, especially those of encouraging a better appreciation of the problems by their own race and of more friendly understanding with the European members of the House, not least Dominion Party members. Contact and communication could, if wisely used, reduce suspicion, misunderstandings, and mistakes, with great advantage to everybody. Some Africans of considerable achievement

and balanced outlook will sit in the New Assembly, and much will depend upon their influence with the African newcomers. If the African group, or most of it, adopted a responsible attitude, it could quickly contribute to a marked improvement in the whole situation, first by impressing the European M.Ps. of both parties, and then by the spreading realization that the African members were more interested in constructive co-operation than in bitter obstruction. When that impression is created the African members will have fully justified their participation.

Statements Worth Noting

"I am pleased that the Council for the Promotion of Industry has been established on an East African basis, as I am firmly convinced that the healthy development of industry in East Africa depends on the development of an East African market for our products on the basis of healthy exchange. It is significant that many of the foundation members of the council are organizations established in all parts of East Africa". — Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.

"The Dominion Party does not plan to dismember the Federation. Our proposals provide for a lessening of Colonial Office rule by substituting as a temporary measure joint protection by the British and Federal Governments until such time as areas such as Nyasaland are ready to run their own affairs within the Federation, as Southern Rhodesia already does". — Mr. Winston Field, leader of the Dominion Party.

"Science is an approach to an understanding of the universe along a broad highway of organized knowledge firmly founded on observation and experiment embedded in a matrix of theory". — Sir Alexander Fleck, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Of H.M. Government's expenditure of £15m. a year on overseas information, the British Council receives £4m., the B.B.C.'s overseas services £6m., and Government information posts overseas £5m.". — Dr. Charles Hill, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"We shall tell people in the 35 countries represented at our conference in Nairobi that a holiday in East Africa is well worth while". — Mr. M. J. Britschgi, secretary-general of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme.

"The Luangwa seat is a headache for anyone who represents it, as it consists of roughly 30% of the land mass of Northern Rhodesia". — Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation.

"The future holds at least as many prizes for enterprise in Uganda as the past has done". — Sir Handley Bird, when addressing the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

"One-fifth of the United Kingdom's exports are of things which we did not export at all 10 years ago". — Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister.

"The Queen's Speech is the best of the present Parliament because it puts the Commonwealth first". — Mr. Patrick Maitland, M.P.

"The fight against Mau Mau was a spiritual fight, and the victory over Mau Mau a spiritual victory". — The Bishop of Mombasa.

Notes By The Way

African National Congress Split

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, whose position as president-general of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress has been under attack for months, has been re-established as the undoubted leader of that body, which has expelled his two chief assailants, who were also ostensibly his two chief assistants, namely Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Kapwepwe, respectively the secretary-general and the treasurer-general. Since the Congress is an undisguisedly extremist body, it would be ingenuous to regard what has happened as a victory for moderation. The long-continued dispute was evidently concerned with the degree of extremism which should be practised by the African political leaders, and with their personal rivalry, and it is at least something that what might be called the extreme extremists have been rejected. They promptly announced their intention to establish a new organization, to be called the Zambezi African National Congress. It will need to be closely watched. Its first hurdle will be to obtain registration under the Societies Ordinance, which stigmatizes as an illegal body any association which fails to comply with the prescribed rules and obtain a certificate from the registrar.

Disturbing Law and Order

HITHERTO THE CONGRESS has not had strong, consistent, and decisive leadership from the centre, doubtless in consequence of the differences, partly personal and partly over policy, within the hierarchy. That, however, has not meant that there has not been a recognizable Congress attitude. Indeed, in almost all the organized breaches of law and order in Northern Rhodesia in recent years members of the Congress have been active. Its spokesmen at the centre and in the provincial and district organizations, have often set themselves to exploit local difficulties, mislead and inflame African opinion, and provoke discontent and lawlessness. They have instigated boycotts (which were often accompanied by violence), fostered intimidation on a very wide scale, and promoted other activities subversive of good order. The new Kaunda-Kapwepwe movement may become still more ardent and arrogant. Its title contains a broad hint that it will not be limited to strictly territorial matters; it is quite likely to make and keep contact with African activists in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, and it is quite certain that disruption of the Federation will be its chief aim — as it is of the body which has rid itself of their discordant influences.

Alternatives for Mr. Nkumbula

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S GREAT NEED is confidence, and if, having won his fight for survival, Mr. Nkumbula uses his re-established authority to change the direction of the Congress from irresponsibility to objective judgment of affairs, opposing when he has good grounds but co-operating when possible, he could provide a rallying-point for the reasonable people of his race who are interested in public affairs. Indeed, the choice before him is to do that or lose ground to a still more extreme movement, with every likelihood that he will be continually outbid by more determined and reckless men. Having thrown away its chance to send several members to the Federal Parliament, especially from Nyasaland, the Congress movement will soon discover the folly of its strategy, and recrimination might then bring further resignations. Quarrels among the contestants for the leadership of Africans are to be welcomed, for a few men of sound judgment may thus emerge; and they are

badly needed — alike in federal and territorial politics and in trade unionism.

Federal Representation Rejected

A FEW MONTHS AGO the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia debated a motion that "this council is of the strong opinion that there is no need to elect African members to go to the Federal Parliament". Despite the arguments of the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. G. S. Jones, and the Member for Education and Social Services, Mr. H. Franklin, both of whom urged the delegates to take every advantage of the power offered to them in the Federal Parliament and not to throw away the opportunity of furthering African progress in Northern Rhodesia, the motion was passed, 21 members voting in favour and only one against, while six abstained. Earlier in the session the council had voted in favour of Northern Rhodesia seceding from the Federation. Principally because of these decisions, the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, subsequently modified the procedure for electing the two specially elected African members of the Federal Assembly: instead of the African Representative Council (with 34 members) functioning as an electoral college, a wider body was designated, consisting of all the members of the African provincial councils, the 19 members of the Superior Authority of the Barotseland Protectorate, and all Africans registered on either the general or special Federal electoral rolls, a total of about 250.

African Volte Face

IN VIEW OF THE DECISIONS of the African Representative Council it is surprising to find 15 nominations for the two specially elected seats in the Federal Assembly. They hardly bear out the oft reiterated assertion that African opposition to Federation and all its institutions is unanimous and uncompromising in Northern Rhodesia. Indeed, though only one member of the African Representative Council had the courage to vote against the motion not to send Africans to the Federal Assembly, five members of that council have themselves accepted nomination; they include the two Northern Rhodesian members of the last Parliament, Mr. Dauti Yamba and Mr. Mateyo Kakumbi, and Mr. Pascale Sokota, at present a member of the territorial Legislature. Another interesting point about these nominations is that, though they make nonsense of the exhortation by many African leaders in Northern Rhodesia that the Federal electoral rolls should be boycotted, the very success of that move must have brought many of their own nominations perilously close to failure. Under the electoral rules the nomination papers for candidates for the specially elected seats have to be signed by not fewer than 10 and not more than 20 voters registered on either the general or the special rolls. Since European support would probably mean blackballing a candidate in the electoral college, most, if not all, must have sought African signatures. With 15 candidates and a minimum of 10 signatures each, 150 were required; that is double the total number of African registrations on the special roll. They have been saved by the fact that a registered voter can sign as many nomination papers as he wishes. Some were presumably overworked in doing so. If the advice of the African leaders had been obeyed *in toto*, there would have been insufficient registered voters to sign the nomination papers! "Democracy" in action in unready Africa can make its own wondrous comment on the folly of both Europeans and Africans.

Government Puts Commonwealth First for the First Time

Need to Chivvy, Badger, and Question Commonwealth Ministers and Governments

DURING THE DEBATE on the Address in the House of Commons last week, MR. PATRICK MAITLAND, Conservative Member for Lanark, said that he thought the Gracious Speech from the Throne "the best we have had in this Parliament", for it put the Commonwealth first. In 1955 the Commonwealth had been well down in the list. In 1956, in response to pressure, the Government had put the Commonwealth in second or third place, and likewise in 1957.

"The Gracious Speech today puts the Commonwealth first, and says that it is in the spirit of the Montreal Conference that Britain will seek to promote the closest co-operation within the Commonwealth.

"Now the United Kingdom Government and its partner Governments in the Commonwealth have to make good the decisions and resolutions of principle made in Montreal. How are we all to make sure that the 11 or 12 sovereign Governments of the Commonwealth which subscribed to those principles do live up to their pledges and deliver to us, every one of the 660m. Commonwealth citizens, what they have promised? There is no regular parliamentary forum for the Commonwealth as a whole which would enable us, as we do in this House, to chivvy, badger, question, and probe Ministers or Governments to find out what is going on.

Unique Contribution

"The Commonwealth system can make a unique contribution to human society. But one of its most urgent needs is an annual conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which could perform the function of a Parliament where delegates from all the countries of the Commonwealth could nag, chivvy, and question Government representatives.

"We have such a conference every two years. To hold such a Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference annually would not cost more than £100,000 on each occasion. If the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has its own annual assembly, if the Council of Europe has its own assembly more frequently still, surely it is time that the Commonwealth, on which we rightly pin our major hopes, should have no less.

"Many of us are gratified at the decision in Montreal to establish, after many years of pressure and argument, a Commonwealth Consultative Economic Council, even though, in accord with Commonwealth tradition, it is largely a confirmation *post facto* of what has grown up. I regard that decision as a great triumph, particularly for Australia and New Zealand, which have clamoured for it for 35 years, but also for the foresight of our own Government who obviously threw their weight behind the proposal.

"Merely because Commonwealth decisions of that scale and magnitude represent a legal and formal confirmation of what has been growing all the while—that was true of the Statute of Westminster—there is no reason why things should not be built on it, just as things have been built on the Statute at Westminster.

"We are entitled to ask the Government what this Economic Consultative Council will be and do. Will it merely be an organization that meets from time to time *ad hoc*, or will it be a continuing organization, perhaps on the lines of the Colombo Plan Bureau, with a chairman, or preferably a secretary-general, perhaps of the skill and calibre of M. Spaak, who as secretary-general can take an initiative in Commonwealth activities? That is certainly what some of us hope. The only clue we have is that the Commonwealth Economic Committee will play a major part and furnish the secretariat. It is legitimate to ask whether the Commonwealth Economic Committee is sufficient as a model.

Commonwealth House

"There is to be a Commonwealth house in London to provide a roof for this organization. The suggestion is current that other Commonwealth countries might also build similar Commonwealth Houses in their capitals. I want to hear something of the Government's ideas about the Commonwealth House in London.

"Will the organization take over a fairly old building—Marlborough House comes to mind—which is cramped in its quarters but beautified with many historical and agreeable traditions, or will we be bold and pick a really important

site on, for example, the South Bank, from which can be seen St. Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament, but at the same time something modern and imaginative, and engage a first-class architect of the new age and show that when we do something for the Commonwealth we are doing something for tomorrow and not for times gone by.

"I was much intrigued and encouraged by the Commonwealth scholarship scheme announced at Montreal, in which I discern the hand and mark of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, whose conduct of Commonwealth relations has grown to a stature and effectiveness that has impressed all of us, particularly in his diplomacy. I was particularly pleased that it was made clear that these 1,000 scholarships, which provide for the interchange of Commonwealth advanced students, shall not, only be in the field of science and technology but also in the field of the humanities.

Understanding of Commonwealth Objectives

"I was impressed by a statement in the Montreal final act which reads: 'The Commonwealth countries agree that their aim would be to develop understanding of their objectives'. It is long overdue. Is there not a strong case for a concerted Commonwealth effort to develop Commonwealth self-consciousness of its nature, being, and purpose? Is there any reason why we should not have a popular version of the Montreal Conference Report, illustrated with diagrams, maps, and so on, in the way that we have a popular version of the economic White Paper every year?

"We need a popular publication, cleared by all the Commonwealth Governments, issued in their name, and made available for sale cheaply in all Commonwealth countries, where those of our 660m. fellow Commonwealth citizens who are literate can read about the Commonwealth, as they very seldom do now.

"The other day a New Zealander asked why we had not a Commonwealth Information Office. One gave the obvious answer that there is no single Government with the responsibility to take charge of such an office, but he replied: 'A good example of the kind of organization in mind is the public relations group which covered the Royal tour of the Commonwealth in 1953-54. The group comprised representatives of commercial and official information services, mainly Press, film and radio, and although it naturally varied in composition from country to country, it remained basically the same in that all members of the group worked together with one object—to get the story of the tour to the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time. This would be a good pattern for a Commonwealth Information Service, based on co-operation between all its members and working with a single aim—to tell the Commonwealth story in terms that people everywhere can understand'.

"He suggested that each Commonwealth country in the service should provide an office and working facilities for regional headquarters staffs of a certain number of people. This thought, coming from a great-hearted New Zealander who has had 25 years in the business of public information, should be considered seriously in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Stable Markets

"We are assured that the real cure for low or uncertain raw material prices is stable markets. One thing which is obvious about the Commonwealth is that the cure for many economic ills is stable as well as expanding markets. Not only is the Commonwealth population rising sensationally every year but also its wealth. Although the population is rising fast, the gross national product is overall rising faster still.

"The Commonwealth is already an expanding market, but if it does not protect its own interests by the simple and traditional resort of the tariff weapon, we shall possibly find this wealth seeping away.

"One of the remarkable features of Montreal is that the merit of the preference system was formally recognized. Indeed, we are told several times in the *communiqué* that the Commonwealth Governments recognize the value of preferences, although they are not prepared at this moment to extend them. Why not? If their value is asserted and confirmed, is there some reason—perhaps a political reason or perhaps some consideration of American likes and dislikes—which makes it impolitic at this moment to extend them further?

"We are confronted with a crisis in our relations with Europe and with the refusal of at least one member of the European Common Market to agree to a Free Trade Area,

and it may well be that shortly we shall be forced into something like an exchange of preferences with the 11 partners of O.E.E.C.

"Could we be told why it was that at Montreal the preference system was thus damned with faint praise? It was given a pat on the back and then put away. If we want stable markets and secure prices, they must be protected markets. Could we be told more about the proposed studies of the Commonwealth Bank project that are to follow the Montreal Conference?

"I and others will watch the Government closely as well as support them. We want deeds as well as words. I urge the

Government to press on and to keep a wary eye for opportunities of expanding Commonwealth influence both economically, through taking the initiative in world affairs on behalf of and with the support of the Commonwealth, and in certain political contexts. There are possible opportunities in East and West Africa as well as in North-Western Europe.

"I cannot help reminding the Government, and the Commonwealth Relations Office in particular, of the words of Field Marshal Smuts in 1917: 'The Commonwealth is a dynamic evolving system always going forward to new destinies'. Perish the Government which neglects to advance that thought and all praise for the Prime Minister who does."

Adjournment Debate on White Highlands of Kenya

Government Reply to Criticism from Labour Benches

THE EXCLUSIVE RESERVATION for Europeans of the White Highlands of Kenya was described in the House of Commons last week by Mr. John Stonehouse, Labour member for Wednesbury, as one of the outstanding injustices in the Colonial world.

Raising the subject in a short adjournment debate, he said that there were two matters essential to the future well-being of Kenya: "(1) we must declare that Kenya will eventually have her self-determination on the democratic basis of universal adult suffrage, and (2) that there must be no discrimination among the communities".

When he visited Kenya in 1952 just before the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion the Kikuyu and Luo with whom he had spoken were "alarmed" at the failure of the British Government to pay any attention to their just pleas with regard to land hunger. Heavy responsibility rested upon the Colonial Secretary of the day for failing to listen to these pleas.

"If we had listened to the African people who were suffering from land hunger at that time and given them an opportunity of constitutionally expressing their fears about land, it is quite possible that this whole awful business of Mau Mau would have been avoided. We have gone through an awful period of six years. Now we have reached the stage in which there is a new future ahead in Kenya provided that we in this country have the courage to eliminate the discrimination and the economic privilege which still exists for the few whites in the White Highlands.

Thoroughly Ignoble History

"The history of the White Highlands is thoroughly ignoble. The first white settlers to arrive in Kenya took the best land that they could find for their farms, and some years later they laid claim to the whole area in the Highlands which was suitable for European occupation."

It was sometimes claimed that few non-Europeans, if any, had been displaced. In fact, the Kikuyu had had substantial tribal holdings in the Highlands, taken over from the Dorobo, and even as late as 1939 some 4,000 Kikuyu were displaced, receiving 30s. each as compensation. Nor was it right to say that the White Highlands had grown up by custom and practice and therefore represented a purely local problem. In 1932 the Colonial Secretary had been responsible for the direction to the Carter Land Commission to give Europeans a privileged position in the White Highlands. "The decision to impose the White Highlands on Kenya is clearly one for which we in this country are directly responsible, and it is therefore up to us in this country to put this injustice right."

The Europeans had exclusive rights to some 16,500 square miles, and average of one square mile each. Today the Europeans numbered 62,000, out of a total population of 6,200,000, but, according to the Troup Report, Europeans in agriculture numbered only 4,000. "This miserable and reprehensible policy is therefore maintained in the White Highlands for a selfish clique of White Highlanders numbering only a few thousand."

Only about 19,645 square miles of land was available for

farming in Kenya—land with about 20 inches of rain a year, the necessary productive minimum. Of that some 5,960 square miles was reserved for Europeans. "So 30% of the good land in Kenya is reserved exclusively for Europeans. This is surely wrong in principle and bad in practice. It is criticized in the Dow Commission Report."

When Sir Archer Baldwin intervened to say that about 250,000 Kikuyu were in fact living in the White Highlands, Mr. Stonehouse said that they had no rights there, but were employed as farm workers for about 30s. a month plus their keep.

There were about 800 square miles of unused land in the White Highlands, and at least 400 square miles could be used for farming. They should be opened up immediately for African farming, so that the land hunger in the reserves could be alleviated; particularly in the Kiambu and Fort Hall areas, which had a dangerously high density of population. In Kiambu it was 630 per square mile.

Kenya Government's Timidity

The Kenya Government's timidity in pandering to the selfishness of the few White Highlanders prevented it from opening up the White Highlands, although the Government recognized the economic arguments. It said that it must wait for public opinion to favour the removal of racial barriers.

"If one accepts the need to follow public opinion in Kenya, there are some very interesting quotations which show that public opinion in Kenya is indeed moving in the direction towards removing these racial barriers": Sir Roy Welensky had said when addressing an enthusiastic crowd in Nairobi recently that no man had the right to judge another by the colour of his skin alone, but that he had a right to form his judgments on civilized standards.

"If we accept that, let us give the Africans who come up to a certain standard the right to farm the land in the White Highlands. This speech of Sir Roy Welensky was followed by a hysterical contribution to the newspapers by Mr. E. L. Howard Williams, who said: 'The White Highlands of Kenya applaud your [Sir Roy's] stirring speech, which has given us the lead we need to build the New Kenya in your likeness: a Kenya in which civilization, not colour, shall reign, with merit and ability, experience and integrity the sole criteria of appointments anywhere and everywhere'."

"If these people mean what they say, there should be no bar at all to the Highlands being opened to efficient farmers of all communities. I beg the Colonial Secretary to act in this matter."

Mr. JOHN PROFUMO, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained H.M. Government's attitude towards European farmers who had risked their capital, skill, and future in developing an area of Africa which had often proved hazardous and intractable. He quoted Mr. Creech Jones's statement in 1946 when the then Colonial Secretary said that European settlement must be viewed as an integral part of Kenya's development—a statement reaffirmed by successive Secretaries of State. The Minister continued (in part):—

"The 1954 census mentioned a figure of 880,000 acres as being under-developed. This fell within an area of 1,640 square miles not being properly used for productive purposes, which included unusable land, fallow land, land used by African employees, and land occupied by buildings and roads. The comparable figures today are 533,000 acres and 997 square miles.

"In some areas large units are essential if the land is to

be economically worked. However, I know that the Kenya Government would agree that there is scope for further subdivision and more intense working of the land. One of the instruments of this policy is the European Agricultural Settlement Board, which is doing good work in buying up overlarge estates as they come into the market and dividing them up for new owners and tenants.

"There has been marked progress since 1954. In that year there were 3,163 holdings of more than 10 acres, of which just over 50% were less than 1,000 acres and 24% of more than 5,000 acres. In 1957 the number of holdings had risen to 3,445, a rise of 9%, yet the percentage of farms less than 1,000 acres had increased to 53% of all holdings, and those of 5,000 acres and more had decreased to 22.4% of all holdings."

MR. BROCKWAY: "But still all European".
MR. PROFUMO: "One moment. I am trying to show that the land is being properly worked, and that is what really matters. In terms of material progress, between 1954 and 1957 there was a 30% increase in annual net capital expenditure per acre, a 34% increase in spending on mechanical equipment, and a 64% increase on permanent improvements excluding buildings. In accordance with the move away from cereals monoculture to animal husbandry, dairy cattle increased by no less than 30%."

European Farmers Not Playboys

These figures show that the strenuous efforts made by the Europeans are producing real and solid progress of which its authors can be proud. They utterly belie the mistaken picture in certain quarters of the average European farmer as a playboy landlord.

Judged by the standards of good land use, they have every right to their land, and it is fully intended that those who maintain these standards should continue permanently to enjoy it. This development could have been carried out only by private capital and private investment, and if the Highlands were not a European farming area, that capital would have gone elsewhere."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "If the European farmers are doing so well, why are they not made to pay more to the workers they have on their farms?"

MR. PROFUMO: "That is a very much wider subject. I am trying to deal with the accusations you made which, I think, do a fair amount of harm in Kenya and elsewhere.

You quoted from a speech made by Sir Roy Welensky on an occasion when I myself was there. I can only tell the House that the farmers to whom I spoke in Kenya feel that perhaps in this country we may not have a sufficient understanding of the problems they are experiencing. It is that sort of thing that I, as a Minister of H.M. Government, believe it my job to put right.

Mr. Stonehouse seemed to feel that not enough had been done since the report of the Royal Commission. The Kenya Government consider that it would be injudicious to try to move faster than public opinion allowed towards the breaking down of those tribal and racial boundaries. May I add that in the debate Mr. Creech Jones specifically quoted that view and indicated broad acceptance of it, although, of course, I recognize that he was also anxious to see such changes accepted by public opinion in relation to the Highlands.

"There are increasing signs that the problem is no longer being examined from a viewpoint resting on the old un-questioned assumptions, and that it is being looked at now as an agrarian problem rather than in political terms. This I welcome very much indeed.

African Freehold Title

The Report on African Land Tenure recommended the grant of freehold title to Africans whose interest in land amounts to what we could call full ownership, and a control on transfers and subdivisions by means of local control boards dominated by Africans operating on directions from the Governor. These recommendations have been accepted in principle by the Kenya Government and will contribute enormously not only to the proper development of Native land but to a different approach to the land problem among all communities; and that is what we very much want.

"The Kenya Government intend to continue, as far as their financial difficulties will allow, the full reorganization and redevelopment of the fertile Native land which has for a long time been under wasteful systems of cultivation and tenure. Even if there were no other objections, sheer economics and the shortage of capital would certainly lead us to concentrate on this great work rather than to launch an African co-operative farming scheme on under-developed areas in the Highlands.

"Despite the present slight recession among primary producers, which I know is worrying Kenya farmers of all races—and this was plain to me during my short visit to Kenya recently—there is ample reason for confidence and self-confidence in their approach to the land. Kenya cannot flourish without full recognition of the permanent part which the whole farming community has to play in the economy, and

without a determination on the part of all farmers to make the fullest use of the land at their disposal without exhausting its fertility. I believe that with that confidence, that determination, and that recognition farmers, with the rest of public opinion in all communities, are bound to move towards a less political outlook towards the land.

"Such a move is certainly the policy of the Kenya Government, as my right hon. friend recognized when addressing the Government in his dispatch No. 662 of April last. Copies of this dispatch are already in the Library but I might remind the house of what he said: 'I am confident that it will be your purpose, and that of your Ministers, to encourage an attitude to land based on the principles of good husbandry and the most advantageous employment of natural resources, and to promote, in lieu of arguments over racial reservations, a co-operative endeavour to use and conserve the fertile soil of Kenya for the lasting prosperity of all its inhabitants, present and future.'

"I am certain that this must bear fruit in the fullness of time, and in my view this is the way in which we ought to look at the problem of agriculture as a whole in Kenya including that of the White Highlands, which the hon. gentleman has raised tonight.

"It is equally obvious that it will take quite a long time to eradicate theories and ideas which have grown up over periods of 50 or 60 years of local experience. This is the kind of thing which cannot be rushed.

"This does not mean, however, that the view of H.M. Government and that of the Government of Kenya is not basically the same on this matter as that of the hon. gentleman. It is a question of timing, and it is no use saying that because such and such a statement was made or such and such a report was issued we ought to try to race towards this goal, because that would merely do harm to the very people the hon. gentleman has in mind in raising this matter. The Secretary of State and the Government of Kenya will be able to perceive when the time has come to make changes which the hon. gentleman has in mind."

Broadcasting to East Africa

Government Plans Intensified Effort

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons on Monday, Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that the Government had approved in principle a substantial strengthening of the British information services to the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian sub-continent.

His recent visits to India, Pakistan, Aden, British Somaliland, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia had forced him to the conclusion that the British information effort should be intensified. "I refer particularly to the need to counter hostile radio propaganda, to increase the flow of British books, and expand the programme of English teaching", he said.

Vigorous efforts were being made to explain British ideas, policies, and objectives to those countries, but the areas and populations were large and there was fierce competition for a hearing.

Mr. M. Lipton (Lab.) asked if the Minister could say when the improvements were likely to be put into effect, "because of the very dismal failure of British propaganda in the Middle East for many years."

While not accepting that it had been a failure, Dr. Hill replied that these matters were being dealt with urgently; some of the lesser improvements were being put into operation forthwith, and he hoped to report in detail on the major proposals in a few weeks.

Referring to the development of British broadcasting to the Middle East, Dr. Hill mentioned that the B.B.C. Arabic service was now transmitted for an increased number of hours daily and that an expansion of the services in Swahili and Somali had begun.

"But more needs to be done, particularly in strengthening the signal by relay, in shaping the presentation and approach of the programmes so as to achieve maximum impact, and in providing help to local broadcasting stations. Measures to these ends are being worked out."

"There should be an annual conference of Commonwealth parliamentarians at which they could nag and chivy and question Governments and Ministers".
— Mr. Patrick Maitland, M.P.

African Life and Labour in the Federal Capital

Points from Report of Salisbury's Director of Native Administration

THE AFRICAN AS A PERSON, seen from the angle of practical administration, is discussed by Mr. G. H. Hartley, Director of Native Administration for the City of Salisbury, in his annual report, an exhaustive cyclostyled document running over 160 pages. It is Mr. Hartley's 11th report.

After more than a decade of intensive study of life and labour in the city, he devotes his opening chapters this year to an assessment of the urban African, his thoughts and habits, his emotional and cultural make-up.

The emergence of class distinction among Africans in the capital of the Federation must, the director says, be accepted as a fact, and policy and administration should be designed to recognize it. Three separate strata are discernible in the urban areas: the illiterate, the semi-educated, and the cultured.

The illiterate migrant is taken first because sufficient figures are now available to provide a reasonable picture of the structure of the African working population of Salisbury. This class, still composed of the very great majority, is usually content to reside in quarters provided by the employers or in hostels, though a small number have secured the tenancy of family dwellings.

Migrant Workers

"In reality", Mr. Hartley writes, "they should not be classified as urban Natives at all, for their roots remain in the Native reserves, and in the case of those non-indigenous to Southern Rhodesia their hearts are at homes in neighbouring territories. They are essentially migrant in character, a conglomerate and uncultivated mass whose horizon is still rural, tribal, and communal, and whose intellect and ambitions were limited by the environment from which they spring.

"Beneath a veneer of rustic simplicity the great body of this class of African comprises an unsophisticated mass which still requires administrative control, guidance, and discipline. Thus administration is obliged always to recognize that these people form in our midst a volatile mob of primitive and undisciplined beings whose actions are quite unpredictable and whose attitude to the emotional stimulations of life are so naive that unwittingly but nevertheless inevitably they may at any time become a menace to peace and security.

"They are likened to an explosive charge which lies ready to the hand of any saboteur, albeit that he may assume the form of an agitating demagogue who can produce a popular cause to detonate it.

It was therefore imperative for statutory forms of control to continue for the foreseeable future, so that the employing public might be provided with a ready means of ascertaining the identity and past behaviour in employment of this migrant group. They could not be let loose upon any community without means by which they could be identified or traced to a recognizable place of abode. Indeed, the administration's policy was for their own protection, because an employer must be able to provide accommodation on private premises or housing in an African township.

Emergent Africans

Turning to the semi-educated and emergent class, Mr. Hartley says that numerically it ranks a comparatively weak second after the illiterates. It was the transition group, increasing fast, with its background initially rural. As it became more permanently urbanized, administration must be sufficiently flexible to meet its needs by ensuring that a benevolent attitude was adopted to the ambitious.

Almost all were settled married men, forming the backbone of the city's labour force, and businessmen, teachers and social workers.

"The group into which a border-line case would fall is usually ascertainable by acquaintance with the wife". If the wife "belonged", then the man should be accepted. From this group sprang the majority of "those personalities who somewhat naively regard themselves as leaders of thought and emergent politicians.

In determining whether Africans should be included among the cultured and cultivated classes, the writer emphasizes that one should look very much further than the outward mien of the individual and his paper qualifications. The conditions in which he lived and the manner in which his home was conducted were important. Of paramount consideration was the class and cultural standard of his wife. "It is nonetheless true

of the African community than of the European that a woman will always bring a man to her own level".

Potential members of this group were to be found among university graduates, ministers of religion, and possibly a few businessmen. It was this class which deserved the greatest sympathy. It also posed the greatest problem.

Being a relatively small minority, they were practically unrecognized in law, and measures for controlling and restricting the masses were applied to them without proper consideration of the humiliation suffered. European conventions, which saw the African only as a somewhat lowly and unreliable servant, had not orientated themselves to accept the newly emerged but educated and cultured African.

Discussing the role of the administrator, Mr. Hartley says that it was unfortunate that many Europeans thought that administrative policy should rest on the basis that the general mass of Africans had assimilated Western culture and were "average Europeans". That was partly the fault of the better-class Africans, who were prone to create the impression that all Africans had reached the same degree of education and economic status as themselves.

Bus Boycott and Riot

Matters were also aggravated by a small number of high-principled persons with no real experience of the African masses or of practical administration who persistently referred to Native residential areas as "ghettos" and officials of the Native Administration Department as "gauliteers". At the other extreme were Europeans whose views on Africans were derived solely from their experience of domestic servants and gardeners. They were responsible for many of the unfortunate and irresponsible incidents involving Africans in post offices, shops, and public buildings. The reporter deplors their "ill-considered and intemperate utterances and actions".

A generally tranquil year was marred by disturbances in September during a boycott of the bus services because of high fares. The hooligan element got out of hand, buses were stoned, food stalls overset, looted and burned, and African women in the Carter House hostel (some of whom had used the buses in defiance of the crowd) were raped.

The organizers of the boycott, Mr. Hartley claims, kept well out of the way when the trouble began and so avoided retribution (11 Africans were convicted for public violence and other crimes).

"The incident provided an irrefutable example of the manner in which the great mass of unsophisticated and gullible Natives, who form nine-tenths of the African community of the main towns of the Colony, can be played upon "and used for their own ends by a handful of insidious demagogues".

The outcome of the 10-day boycott was a commission of inquiry into public transport, the report of which resulted in many improvements.

The most important development of the year, in the opinion of Mr. Hartley, was the announcement by the Southern Rhodesian Government that a high-powered commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. R. P. Plewman was to be appointed to study all aspects of the urban African problem.

Housing Problems

The population of Greater Salisbury was 167,614, of whom 102,044 were Africans. Of these, 72,096 were men, 30% of whom were registered as married. Only 18% had their families living with them. Housing shortages prevented many Africans from sending for their families. Overcrowding was considered to be one of the chief causes of juvenile delinquency. Brothers and sisters were often obliged to share the same sleeping quarters.

Family accommodation apart, the great problem was how to provide housing for the 82% of the city's labour force who were either single or migrant. Only 40% were Southern Rhodesian; 20% came from Nyasaland and 40% from Portuguese East Africa. Wholly unskilled, they commanded the lowest rates of wages and pay, and could often not afford bicycles or daily bus fares.

If accommodation were provided some distance from the city it would be used only at week-ends, such Africans preferring to sleep in any nook or cranny rather than walk, say, seven miles twice daily to work. Hostels sited as close as possible to centres of development were the only answer for migrant labour. It might be possible for the more literate alien migrants to become lodgers of Africans in the village settlement or other home-ownership schemes.

Labour relations were good, being upset only by two disputes: the short-lived strikes of the African milk delivery staff of the Dairy Marketing Board. Local railway staff remained at work during a strike called by the Railway African Workers' Union.

Scurry Through East and Central Africa

The Impressions of Mr. John Hatch

ANYONE WHO VISITS TEN TERRITORIES in seven weeks and dashes off a book about his trip must be superficial, but Mr. John Hatch, who made such a scurry to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Bechuanaland for the British Labour Party, writes interestingly enough of it in "New From Africa" (Dobson, 10s. 6d.). The title may be justified by the expectation that much of the contents will be new to the Socialists who will presumably constitute the main public for the book. There is certainly little which will be new to any regular reader of this journal, but they will appreciate the obvious efforts of the author to be fair and to avoid the claptrap which is the customary currency of political propagandists.

The first chapter, for instance, says:—

"The Uganda (African) National Congress is probably the most sophisticated political organization in Uganda and has taken an active part in most of the political agitations of the last few years. Its primary claim is for self-government, which, the Congress leaders stressed to me, means self-government for Africans. They didn't go quite so far as to say that the other residents of Uganda—the Europeans and the Asians—would be deliberately denied political rights, but in practice this is what their proposals would amount to, and they quite frankly indicated it.

Intrigue in Buganda

"They are anxious to establish Uganda citizenship as a foundation for self-government. Qualifications for such citizenship would include birth in the Protectorate and fluency in one of the main African languages. In other words, their demands amount to the creation of a solely, and not as the Secretary of State said 'primarily', African State. The history of Buganda politics in particular is full of factionalism and intrigue. Unfortunately it is clear that this same characteristic has continued during the period since the exile of the Kabaka, of, indeed, it was not one of the main features of the events leading up to the exile...

"The Buganda leaders were divided into small groups and factions, each of them continually looking over their shoulder, fearful lest they say anything that could be used against them by their opponents. The Hancock proposals, published in November 1954, gave the whole of Uganda an opportunity for a new constitution. Objections were posed, intrigue was carried on, plots were engineered, and bogies were raised. Unfortunately, no Muganda leader was courageous enough to risk unpopularity by giving a genuine lead."

That critical analysis of African political leadership in Uganda is in sharp contrast with the writer's assessment of the Tanganyika African National Union, whose leader, Mr. Julius Nyerere, he regards as one of the most impressive African personalities, tolerant and sincere, certain to make a thoughtful and constructive contribution to the progress of East Africa. Many Europeans in Tanganyika who are anxious for African progress would consider that much too optimistic a judgment; and they would regard as unduly pessimistic this reference to the Governor:—

T.A.N.U.'s Peaceful Character

"I was particularly struck to discover amongst leading Africans a diminishing confidence in the Governor, Sir Edward Twining. In Britain we have always considered Sir Edward a leading progressive figure in the Colonial world, and, indeed, he has had unparalleled popularity in Tanganyika itself. The view seems to be developing there now, however, that he and his administration have become statically-minded, unable to adapt themselves to a rapidly changing mental atmosphere.

"His attack upon T.A.N.U. at the beginning of the Legislative Council session does not square with his previous efforts to develop African representation, and I sensed in talking to several members of the Administration a nervousness regarding the growth of this political movement which is quite unwarranted by its peaceful character. There is a clear necessity for Africans to gain experience in political organization of this kind."

Of Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, Mr. Hatch writes:

"There is no pretension about Government House, Entebbe;

the atmosphere within could hardly be more informal. One cannot help feeling that the contrast in temperament between the slight, slim, aristocratically reserved Kabaka, and the broad-shouldered, dynamic, democratically-minded Governor has been one of the major influences in producing the Uganda crisis...

"Sir Andrew Cohen is the kind of Governor we now need in most of the British Colonies. His restless energy and impatience with stupidity or obstruction to progress may lead him and similar men into impulsive mistakes. Nevertheless, it is such dynamic leadership which is required in place of the outmoded conception of diplomatic niceties and conventional protocol.

"Apart from the Kabaka episode, Sir Andrew is probably the most popular Governor of Uganda in history. I was told by one of the leading Baganda that unless his term is extended deputations will be sent by the Africans, including the Baganda, to the Colonial Office to demand that he remains in his present post for a further term. Now that he has been a big enough man not only to accept but even expedite the return of the Kabaka, there is every reason to hope that his great gifts will once again receive the co-operation of the African leaders, to the permanent advantage of the Uganda Nation."

Sir Evelyn Baring Assessed

Sir Evelyn Baring is described in appreciative terms, but then follows this passage:—

"One might wonder whether such a pleasant, likeable man is the best choice for the tough job of Governor of Kenya, but there can be no doubt of his clarity in explaining the situation. In fact, I felt that his gifts are being wasted in Kenya.

"In the circumstances of the last few years and in the near future, and Governor who is to be successful in Kenya must face first the necessity of staging a real show-down with the vocal and reactionary faction of white settlers. Nothing less can convince the Africans that Britain intends to develop a genuinely democratic State in this Colony free from the threat of white domination; but I cannot imagine Sir Evelyn Baring having a genuine row with anyone."

Not only Kenyans will read with pleasure this warm tribute to what has been done for the African in the Machakos district:—

"Last time I was in the area the Machakos Hills appeared to be little more than red dust heaps scarred with the deep channels worn by the pushing torrents which carry away the fertile top soil from so much of the land of Africa. Now I was amazed to see green trees growing on the hillslope sky-lines.

"The day I visited Machakos was one of the most interesting and hopeful I spent in the African continent. At every turn a new facet of the social and economic revolution was revealed, and in every detail it had been created through the healthy, forthright, friendly partnership of European official and African tribesman.

Workers of Witchcraft

"The house used as a museum was the original house built by Ainsworth at Machakos Fort in 1883, and is claimed to be the origin of European settlement in Kenya. Even more interesting than historic treasures was a collection of the seven implements locally used in the operation of witchcraft. They had been used up to very recently. The women had been the main organizers of witchcraft, and had carried it on so secretly that even their husbands knew nothing of it. Nevertheless, it had had a very strong hold on the tribe, and it required a mountain of patient, educative effort to convince the women that they should give it up. Eventually such education was successful, and only recently 500 of the witches had dug a great hole in the locality and symbolically thrown their instruments into it.

"Simply to give up these practices is not enough. Some equally powerful interest must take their place. In Machakos this has been tackled with similar enthusiasm, and a flourishing women's club movement has grown up in the area. Margery Finlayson, a South African who spent a holiday visiting the wife of the local district commissioner, became so interested in some of the women's activities that she took the post of homecrafts officer in order to organize and develop the work. Now there are 86 women's clubs in the tribe where the women are taught sewing, cooking, and household management.

"The result of this work amongst the women has been to create a profound social revolution in the human relations of the tribe. There was some resistance to the movement from the men, who traditionally considered that women's responsibility includes hard work in the fields and as beasts of burden, but when they saw that their homes could be made more comfortable, their food cooked better, and the children well looked after, they not only accepted the revolution in attitude towards the new place of women in society, but have become

enthusiastic encouragers of the work and activities of these clubs.

"The controlling influence of the Machakos revolution is undoubtedly that of the district-commissioner, Douglas Penwill. The fact that he has been with the tribe in some capacity for eight-years has given him a great advantage over those officers who are continually moved from one district or Colony to another. Douglas Penwill has made the most of his opportunity, and through his firm but friendly leadership has built a team who have performed one of the greatest miracles in modern Africa.

"John Malinda, the assistant development officer, and John Peberdy, the agricultural officer, symbolize the partnership. Team work and the establishment of confidence between the British Administration and the African peoples have transformed in Machakos what was a famine area on the verge of becoming a desert, with a tribe on famine relief and gravely affected by Mau Mau, into a green, and flourishing land with prospering agriculture, a progressive people, and a happy future."

Mr. Hatch's summary of the position in Kenya is that "the basic weakness is lack of leadership and an absence of established principles." Of Mr. Blundell he says:—

"He feels some urge towards leadership, but he does not recognize that leadership in Kenya necessitates cutting right through white prejudice and acting as well as speaking from a multi-racial point of view. It is useless in the revolution which has already begun in Kenya to talk of a dim, distant, and abstract future in which Africans will fully participate. If racial antagonisms are not to become entrenched, common citizenship, inter-racial opportunities and activities in every department of life must start immediately.

"If Europeans are to retain any state in Kenya it can be only as friendly co-operators with the African people. Any attempt to continue domination or retain a position of superiority by the white settlers must inevitably lead to the destruction of white settlement itself. This is the real challenge to leadership, and though Mr. Blundell is holding the fort against the extremist European section, if he is to make any lasting impression upon the Kenya situation he must come to recognize this reality and act upon it."

Freehold Titles for Africans Proposals of Kenya Working Party

RECOMMENDATIONS for freehold tenure of land by Africans are made by the Working Party on African Land Tenure which has just reported to the Government of Kenya.

The report incorporates a draft Bill which, if passed by the Legislature, would give individual Africans freehold title to their land after consolidation or enclosure. It is proposed that this Bill should be applied only where there is an overwhelmingly popular demand for the determination of rights, consolidation, and registration.

A second draft Bill would control land transactions by boards consisting mainly of Africans, which would have much the same powers as the Land Control Board which controls land transaction in the Highlands.

The members of the working party were Mr. F. D. Homan, African land tenure officer (chairman); Mr. S. R. Simpson, land tenure specialist at the Colonial Office; Mr. A. M. F. Webb, legal draftsman; and Mr. J. E. Jardin, African land titles officer.

The reason the appointment of the working party in March 1957 was the Government's policy of encouraging increased productivity in the African areas by remedying fragmentation and giving African farmers a secure title to their holdings in place of undefined rights under Native customary law. At present they have no real security of tenure and therefore little incentive to spend money on development; nor can they raise loans for that purpose except from Government or African district councils.

Recognition of title, the working party considers, could best be achieved by committees of local Africans listing those persons whose rights should be recognized as ownership.

"Thus a person whom the committees of Africans formed under land consolidation arrangements consider to be the owner will be confirmed, beyond the possibility of challenge, in the highest form of tenure known to the law of Kenya."

In an interim report submitted in April last year the working party recommended that the Kenya (Native Areas) Order

in Council, 1939, should be amended to provide that when a land holding was registered in the name of an individual the holding should cease to be vested in the Native Lands Trust Board. The proposal was accepted by the Council of Ministers and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The working party suggests that there should be a land registry at each district headquarters and that dealings should be registered only on the personal application of the parties concerned.

Stressing that Native law and custom do not make proper provision for transfers and other dealings in land, the report states it is most undesirable that an undefined system of private conveyancing should be allowed to develop.

The Bill provides for the raising of loans on the security of land and includes safeguards for the landowner in such cases, for "there are harrowing examples in other parts of the world of peasant farmers losing their land in this way and still remaining indebted to the lender."

Customary tenants need, it is emphasized, have no fears of being made into a landless class if the African committees responsible for the recording of land rights carry out their duties conscientiously.

Land Inheritance

Registration will, it is felt, greatly reduce law suits relating to title.

The report also deals with succession on death. Most Africans still live in a tribal state, and the making of wills is governed by Indian Acts which were applied to Kenya in 1897, when all African land and most movable property was owned communally, not by the individual. Since an African did not own any land he could not leave it to anyone on his death, and, generally speaking, Africans can still not make effective wills.

Although the concept of individual ownership has recently emerged in some areas, such as Kiambu, Machakos and North Nyanza, and sales and other transfers have taken place in those areas, succession on death still rigidly follows Native law and custom. All a man's heirs are entitled to a share, and, although distribution is often made in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, this does not amount to the making of a will.

Registration of individual title will radically alter the position. "We recommend that, until legislation giving testamentary capacity to Africans and making provision for intestate succession is enacted, transmission of land on the death of a registered proprietor should continue to follow Native customary law, appropriate safeguards against fragmentation being provided by a Land Control (Native Lands) Bill.

Where land cannot be sub-divided into economic units, more than one heir, up to a maximum of five, should be registered as joint owners. Limitation to one owner would be too radical a break with Native law and custom, and might also preclude the investment of capital for development.

The draft legislation provides that all transactions must be submitted to a divisional land control board under the chairmanship of a district officer or other person appointed by the provincial commissioner and including not more than two agricultural or veterinary officers. Three persons would be appointed by the local African district council, and between six and 15 people by the provincial commissioner from local residents. Thus traditional land authorities and progressive farmers, whether landowners or not, would be adequately represented.

Control Over Land Sales

Contrary to the parallel legislation for the Highlands, the divisional boards would be empowered to refuse consent to any transaction. Thus forbidding, if so desired, alienation outside the tribe or clan or family group, and exercising some restraint over newly-emancipated landowners who wished to sell land to the detriment of the family.

"It has been proved in many countries that the surest way to deprive a peasant of his land is to give him a secure title and make it freely negotiable. Nobody will seriously challenge the need for control in the early stages."

Provincial boards will be authorized to give directions to divisional boards, including directions prescribing the minimum acreage for sub-division of holdings in order to avoid a new danger of fragmentation.

The working party agrees with the Royal Commission that it is desirable that, as a general principle in any territory, all land tenure policy should be the responsibility of one Minister.

"The Kenya Government accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission as an objective, with the proviso that for the present the Minister for African Affairs must retain his responsibility for land matters in the African areas. We accept that this will continue to be the case for the present, and that it will be the responsibility of the Minister for African Affairs to decide when the Registration Bill should be applied to any area, but we hope the day will not be far distant when it will be possible to bring all land in the Colony under one Minister."

PERSONALIA

LORD BRAND celebrated his 80th birthday last Thursday.

LORD HASTINGS has returned to London from Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born in London to LORD and LADY CRAIGMYLE.

LADY ROTHERWICK left last week in the PRETORIA CASTLE for Las Palmas.

DR. A. M. W. WALKER, of the C.M.S. in Uganda, has left the United Kingdom for East Africa.

MR. LAWRENCE G. GREEN, the South African journalist and author, has been visiting Kenya.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER has been appointed an honorary Commodore in the Royal Naval Reserve.

THE RT. REV. L. W. BROWN, Bishop of Uganda, and MRS. BROWN have returned from their visit to Great Britain.

MR. J. H. CROSSEY, manager of the electrical division of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., has been elected a director of the company.

MR. QUENTIN KEYNES, leader of the recent expedition to the Zambezi, returned to England last week in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. C. R. HILL, lately general manager in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been elected a member of the board.

MR. Q. J. PEEL has been elected president of Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with MR. A. W. BOWLES as vice-president.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, the Home Secretary, who recently visited Rhodesia, has been elected to the office of High Steward of Cambridge University.

MR. KEITH GRANT'S mural painting in the reception hall at Rhodesia House, London, was put on official view at a tea party on Tuesday afternoon.

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, will leave London today for Lusaka on completion of his leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. K. J. HICKIN has arrived in Rhodesia to take up his appointment as works director of the Dunlop factory in Bulawayo, being built at a cost of about £1½m.

MR. FABRE SELASSIE BEIENE, librarian of the Eritrean Government Library in Asmara, is visiting the United States at the invitation of the Department of State.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, a former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been re-elected unopposed vice-chairman and deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

SIR WILLIAM LUCE, Governor of Aden, who was formerly for many years in the Sudan Civil Service, is coming to London for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, is to receive a presentation on Saturday from the Women's Transport Service (F.A.N.Y.) on completion of her 25 years of association with the corps.

MR. H. C. WILKINSON, lately assistant manager in Nairobi for Afamal, is now manager of the Bulawayo office. He follows MR. MARCUS KNOCKER, who has been transferred to Port Elizabeth.

MR. H. W. JEFFRIES, Minister-designate for Rhodesian Affairs at the British Embassy in Washington, arrived in London on Sunday evening for a visit of about 10 days while on his way to the United States.

MR. A. H. W. BUSBY, who has been appointed a consulting mechanical and electrical engineer of the Anglo American Corporation, joined the corporation from Canada in 1954 as an assistant consulting mechanical and electrical engineer, resident on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. Later he went to the Salisbury office.

THE HON. HUGH CHOLMONDELEY has arrived in London from Kenya for a visit of about two months. He is staying with PHYLLIS LADY DELAMERE at 26 Holland Park Road, London, W.14.

THE REV. HUGH EVAN HOPKINS, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, will leave London shortly to become Rector of St. Mary's, Cheltenham. He was previously provost of Nairobi Cathedral.

MR. J. H. FARQUHAR has resigned from the United Federal Party following his decision to stand as an independent candidate for the Specially Elected European seat for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. C. E. CUMBER has been transferred from the Salisbury office of the Central Africa Building Society to management of the Bulawayo branch, from which MR. KENNETH AITKEN has been moved to Lusaka.

MR. J. M. LAING, managing director of John Laing and Son, Ltd., a group with large Central African interests, has been re-elected chairman of the Export Group for the Constructional Industries of the United Kingdom.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, has been elected chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organization, which embraces elected members of all races in the Legislative Council.

MR. LEONARD BASSUDE, a member of the Buganda Lukiko, arrived in London last week. He told the Press that he was on a private mission to persuade United Kingdom concerns to open up light industries and otherwise invest capital in his country.

THE REV. and MRS. W. PRESTON, C.M.S. missionaries in Kenya, have arrived in England. So have CANON and MRS. L. W. C. SHARLAND from the Southern Sudan, and DR. and MRS. R. J. KNIGHT and DR. P. B. SPARKE from the Diocese of the Upper Nile.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT attended a reception last week of the junior section of the Royal Commonwealth Society. Her Royal Highness was received by EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the council, who is also chairman of the joint East and Central African Board.

MR. K. C. MACKENZIE, a Johannesburg radio executive, who was a Rhodesian tobacco farmer near Shamva, from 1949 to 1952, has been appointed commercial service manager of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. He will be responsible for the commercial programmes which the F.B.C. plans to introduce next year.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER have decided to extend their visit to the Somaliland Protectorate, and will postpone their departure from November 21 to 23. They will then fly to Aden, and on the following day return by air to the United Kingdom. Their Royal Highnesses are also to visit Ethiopia at the invitation of the EMPEROR.

MR. P. H. GARRIETY and MR. W. E. SMITH, two British civil servants in the Export Credits Guarantee Department in London, are visiting East Africa. They will meet bank officials, representatives of British enterprises, and Government officials qualified to give them first hand impressions of balance of payment prospects, industrial development, and local financial and credit conditions.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR, who is to retire next month from the post of Secretary to the Federal Treasury, will become chairman of Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd., succeeding MR. O. GUEST, acting chairman of the company. The appointment was announced in Salisbury by SIR RICHARD COSTAIN, who also stated that MR. B. N. HOLLOWAY was retiring from the board. Mr. Taylor joined the British Civil Service in 1937 and the Colonial Service 10 years later, and went to Northern Rhodesia from Fiji in 1952. In the following year he was seconded to the Federal Government.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., who has been visiting Kenya and Nyasaland, was due in Dar es Salaam yesterday, and after a short stay in Nairobi will return to London about the end of next week.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, Director-General of Army Medical Services, has been visiting Kenya to discuss plans for a military hospital at Kahawa, the headquarters of the United Kingdom's strategic reserve in East Africa.

MR. A. F. ROBERTS, of Ndola, is the new president of the Northern Rhodesian Commercial and Industrial Organization. MR. H. J. CREES, of Lusaka, is the vice-president representing commerce, and MR. H. A. KINGSLEY of Ndola, the vice-president representing industry.

MR. A. E. CHUNDU and MR. P. M. MKANYU, two African assistant inspectors of the Tanganyika Co-operative Development Department, together with MR. W. R. KAPINGS, secretary of Matengo Native Co-operative Unions, Ltd., are to attend a year's course on "Co-operation Overseas" at the Co-operative College, Stamford Hall, Loughborough.

MR. J. S. BEVAN, of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and MR. G. MILLING, of C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd., have been appointed chairman and deputy chairman of the London General Shipowners' Society. These appointments, which are for the remainder of the year to June 30 next, follow the death of the society's chairman, MR. IAN M. HOOPER.

MR. TREMPER LONGMAN, who has been practising in the United States as an industrial consultant, has arrived in Salisbury to take up the appointment of American Investment Adviser to the Federal Government and Liaison officer of the International Co-operation Administration. The first occupant of the post, MR. G. SPAULDING, returned to the United States some months ago.

MR. "BILLY" BUTLIN, the holiday camp organizer, has accepted an invitation from the Livingstone Publicity and Development Association to visit the town next March in order to advise them in publicizing the area as a major tourist resort. MR. D. H. HABBERSHAW, chairman of the association, said that he hoped Mr. Butlin would be able to spend at least a week in Livingstone.

Among recently elected vice-presidents of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas are THE RT. REV. LESLIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda; SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the Church Missionary Society; THE REV. R. K. ORCHARD, representing the International Missionary Council; SIR HILTON POYNTON, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and THE RT. REV. ERIC TRAPP, general secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

MR. H. MCL. McDOWELL, who succeeds MR. R. M. TAYLOR as Secretary to the Federal Treasury, joined the Colonial Service as a district officer in Northern Rhodesia in 1938, and "went federal" in 1953. Two years later he became Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Works. He is a graduate of Witwatersrand and Oxford universities, and spent two years at Yale studying sociology and race relations on a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship.

MR. HAROLD TRAVIS has accepted the appointment as chairman of the reconstituted board of Uplands Bacon Factory, Ltd., of which the new deputy chairman is COLONEL S. G. GHERSIE. COLONEL V. C. THOMPSON and Messrs. M. F. L. ROBINSON and G. E. L. NICHOLSON, at present members of the Pig Industry Board of Kenya, have also joined the Uplands board. LIEUT. COLONEL W. D. TURNER, the late chairman, has agreed to help the new chairman in the initial stages.

Obituary

Sir William Halcrow

SIR WILLIAM HALCROW, an engineer with a varied experience of dock construction, tunnels, and hydraulic works in many parts of the world, died last week at Folkestone at the age of 75.

Born on July 4, 1883, and educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University, he was articled to Messrs. P. W. and C. S. Meik and acted for them as assistant and resident engineer on works in Spain and Italy and also on the Kinlochleven water-power scheme in Scotland. He then went out to the Far East as chief engineer on the construction of the King George V. Dock at Singapore, and from 1919 was agent in charge of the first stage of the building of the Johore Causeway and ship lock.

In 1921 he returned to England to become a partner of his firm, which later changed its style to W. T. Halcrow and Partners. Among the works for which the firm were engineers, and for which he assumed chief responsibility after the death of Mr. Meik in 1923, were the construction of the port of Beira.

Sir William was chairman of the panel of engineers set up in 1949 by the Central African Council to consider the hydro-electric power schemes at Kariba and on the Kafue, and he paid numerous visits to Rhodesia in that connexion. He was also an adviser to the Governments of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. He was knighted in 1944.

Sir Digby Burnett

SIR DIGBY BURNETT, who has died at the age of 83, went to South Africa in 1892, and worked in mines controlled by H. Eckstein & Co. and Rand Mines, Ltd. From 1906 to 1909 he was superintendent engineer and general manager of several mines in the Edmund Davis group in West Africa, and in 1912 he became manager in Southern Rhodesia of Bushtick Mines, Ltd.

Four years later he was appointed general manager of London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Co., Ltd., and from 1934 to 1950 he was resident director of the company. Then he practised as a consulting mining engineer.

He had been a director of Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919), Ltd., Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., Renzende Mines, Ltd., Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., Falcon Mines, Ltd., North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., and Premier Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

He was a past chairman of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia, a past president of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines and of the Rhodesia Association, and he was at one time a member of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission. He was knighted in 1945.

Memorial Service for Sir John Ramsden

A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SIR JOHN RAMSDEN was held last week at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, South Kensington. Among those present were:—

Sir William & Lady Pennington-Ramsden (son and daughter-in-law), General Sir Randle Feilden (son-in-law), Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Duff-Pennington, Mr. & the Hon. Mrs. Joseph Feilden, Mrs. T. Smyth-Osbourne, and Mrs. Peter Laing (grandchildren), Major & Mrs. I. Buxton, Miss Blanche Buxton, Mrs. Edward Buxton, Mr. & Mrs. Jeremy Wilson, Mrs. Peter Buxton, Mrs. Patrick Buxton, Mr. Simon Buxton, Mr. Giles Cartwright, Mr. & Mrs. Brinsley Ford, Lady Suffield, the Hon. Penelope Harbord-Hammond, the Hon. Charity Harbord-Hammond, Lady Ailwyn, Miss B. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. & Mrs. Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Colonel Michael Morley, Mrs. Thomas Fox Pitt.

Mr. W. M. Chirwa on African Solidarity

THE UNOPPOSED RETURN of four Africans to the Federal House of Assembly, all of them members of the United Federal Party, is a confirmation of the strength and solidarity of the Africans, declared Mr. W. M. Chirwa, the former Federal M.P. in Nyasaland last week.

"Failure of the United Federal Party to recruit to its ranks men of substance and political maturity in Nyasaland is clear evidence of the unshakable determination of Nyasaland Africans to oppose Federation in all its might and main. The fact that only 16 out of three million Africans registered as voters unquestionably disarms the Government propagandists in their attempt to convince the African people that Federation is good. The African people of this Protectorate are therefore to be commended for their inflexible opposition to Federation, which should now be recognized and acknowledged even by the white dihardts.

"In the circumstances revealed in these elections I call upon the British Government to take immediate steps to nullify the whole unholy act of Federation, so that the desire of the African people to secede should be fulfilled peacefully and political sanity returned to Central Africa".

New N.R. Minister

MR. ALERED EBDEN CARLISEE, United Federal Party Member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the South-Western constituency, has been appointed a non-official member of the Executive Council, with the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Before his election to the Legislature in July of last year he was secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union. Born in the Cape Province in 1909, he arrived in Northern Rhodesia nine years ago. He has been vice-chairman of the Lusaka branch of the Federal Party, chairman of Lusaka Railway Tennis Club, and chairman of Lusaka Parent-Teachers Association. Throughout the last war he served in North Africa and Italy with the South African Air Force.

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Letter to the Editor

Information Services in Uganda

Inquiry Does Not Imply Criticism

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.— My attention has been drawn to the statement in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of October 2, that the committee of inquiry into the Government Information Services in Uganda had been appointed as a result of criticism of the Information Department in the Legislative Council.

The committee was set up as the result of a motion proposed in the Council by Mr. I. K. Musazi and seconded by Lieut-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon. Both the mover and the seconder emphasized that their motion should in no way be construed as a criticism of the department. Other speakers made the same point.

The mover and seconder made it clear that they were asking for a review of the rôle of Government Information Services within the wider field of information available to the public now or in the future. Speakers in the debate did not call in question the efficiency of the present services, but raised questions relating to their proper function, the ultimate control of them, and whether or not they ought to be under an independent public corporation.

The actual terms of the motion were: "That the Governor be asked to appoint an independent commission consisting of representatives of the population of Uganda and of outside experts: (a) to inquire into the activities of the existing Government services, as undermentioned, and (b) to advise Government on the formation of the most suitable independent organization for (1) the dissemination of news and comments, (2) publicity, and (3) broadcasting services".

The Chief Secretary moved an amendment which was accepted by the mover of the motion. The final terms of the motion as amended and unanimously approved were: "Be it resolved that the Governor be asked to appoint a committee to examine the organization, policy, and operation of the Government's Information Services and to make recommendations". The debate is recorded on pages 60-74 of the Official Report of the meeting of January 20, 1958.

In fairness to the Uganda Department of Information, in the efficiency of which the Government has the fullest confidence, I hope that you will be able to publish this letter.

Your obedient servant,

Entebbe,
Uganda.

G. B. CARTLAND,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Point from Letter

Beacon in Bloomsbury

"SO LITTLE DO I KNOW ABOUT LONDON that until my recent visit I was quite unaware that your offices are in Bloomsbury. Having called to pay my respects, I wandered about the area, and saw far more Africans than I had expected—three coming away from your office as I entered. They had one of your issues open and were vigorously discussing something in it. I said 'Jambo', and after a short chat asked if any African students in England (for that is what they obviously were) read the paper regularly. According to them, 'all' do so. That must be an exaggeration, but it is good to think that many do. Henceforth I shall think of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as a beacon in Bloomsbury".



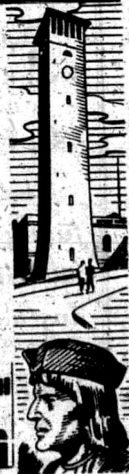
PORT ELIZABETH: "One of the most perfect of human beings, who has given her name to the town below". So runs the endearing inscription on the stone pyramid erected above the harbour in memory of his wife by Sir Rufane Donkin, the virtual founder of Port Elizabeth.

It was in 1820 that 4,000 British emigrants were landed in Algoa Bay and set to work to build themselves homes and shops under Sir Rufane's watchful eye. From that small beginning has grown the modern Port Elizabeth, third largest port in South Africa, second city of Cape Province and one of the busiest industrial centres in the Union. Today it stretches for ten miles along the shores of Algoa Bay and its population has increased to almost 250,000; one feels that Sir Rufane and his lady would be well content with the outcome of their labours.

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Implications of Aswan Dam

Need to Counter Russian Offer

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL has suggested that the Russian offer of £33m. to Egypt as a contribution towards the cost of the dam at Aswan should be countered by a British offer in respect of the Roseires dam in the Sudan. He has written in *The Times* : —

"So Nasser is to get £33m. towards the cost of his High Dam at Aswan from his friends in Russia (plus, of course, 'technicians and experts'). If we and the United States are not to content ourselves with placidly watching the inevitable effects in the Middle East, I suggest that we should consider offering assistance in like manner to our older and much more deserving and reliable friends the Sudanese for the building of their Roseires dam (estimated cost, £25m., as compared with £460m. or more for Aswan).

"They, as an independent State, quite rightly repudiate the restrictions of the 1929 Nile Waters Agreement which we negotiated on their behalf with Egypt, and under the terms of which their share of the water is only 4 to 4½ milliard cubic metres, as against 48 reserved for Egypt; they object strongly to the High Dam as a menace to their country, and have indeed already started taking extra water from the Blue Nile for the Manaqil extension of the Gezira cotton area.

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"The Roseires dam will enable them to take much more, and the prospect of their doing so, without limit unless some agreement is reached with Egypt, would shorten Nasser's stride, as nothing else could. So salutary a result would, in itself, be of great benefit to all concerned (even, perhaps, to Egypt), and it would be achieved by a method entirely defensible, whether regarded from the political or business point of view."

Mr. Hugh Fraser, M.P., wrote : —

"It is possible that Russia has committed a short-term political gaffe in backing what must be an Egyptian and unilateral settlement of the Nile waters, against the interests of 30m. or so other backward or subject and clearly riparian persons up the valleys and around the lake systems.

"It is more than probable that the Russian financial terms, in addition to being harsh, are not in themselves adequate even for the first stage (vide Sino-Russian aid and confusion of development plans and 40% depreciation of exchange rates in a few months).

"It is certain that the Aswan proposal is hydrologically outrageous, making a maximum storage in the area of almost highest evaporation. It is politically damnable in carrying within it the threat of Egyptian-Sudanese conflict. Its ramifications in its effect on canal tolls, Egyptian balance of payments, etc., must be, to say the least of it, unfortunate. The whole project carries within it various seeds of economic and political annihilation.

"But is it enough for the West to stand idly by, water these seeds, and watch Egypt and the whole Nile valley encompass its destruction? Surely it is not. For Russia Nasser is as expendable as Nagy. The game to check is not so much Cairo's as the Kremlin's. Surely, with the financial resources and control of the head waters in Lakes Tana and Victoria, the anti-Soviet Powers have the master hand?

"Sir Harold MacMichael suggests a Western counter-move in the Sudan. With great respect I suggest that this might merely help the Russian game and the Egyptian-controlled Sudanese opposition. Before we move to it as a last resort, are there not other possibilities of wider international action?"

New Nile Agreement Needed

"Up to now Egypt and other riparian States have rejected an international conference in the hopes of reaching various local agreements. These clearly now have little future. Further, there is now a clear need for the 1929 agreement to be reviewed. It was made for the Sudan and the Sudan has abrogated it. Why then should we still remain the defender of a pact against the interests of our East African territories? A new agreement is needed for all the riparian States. Let it be devised under a U.N.O. chairman.

"The second need is for a plan and an international or political authority for the whole valley to ensure proper water conservation and usage. Many such exist, including the latest from Khartoum.

"The third need is finance. Once, already the World Bank has shown its willingness. Since 1955 at least two major international finance organizations have been added to the Western armory. Let them be employed.

"This would entail some surrender of sovereignty for Egypt, as for others. It might also mean half, or three-quarters of a dam. But half a dam is better than none, and that at the moment must be her expectation. She should now be shown the whole."

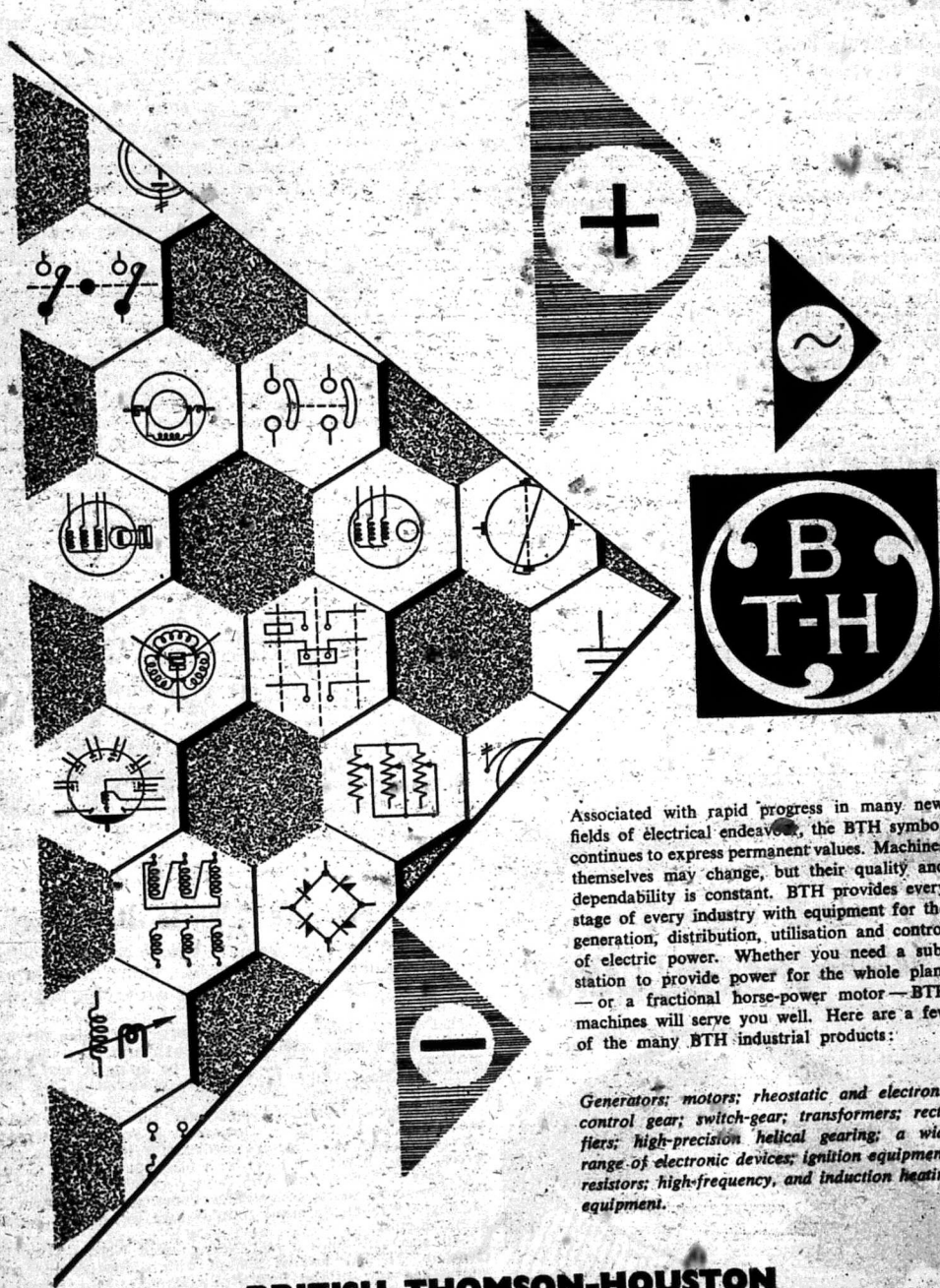
SIR JOHN GARNETT LOMAX has written in the course of a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* : —

"We were in the lead over the Aswan Dam. One of our best-known consultants, Alexander Gibb and Partners, had a complete plan, and there was a full financial programme and full Egyptian co-operation.

"This happy arrangement was upset by an American offer in more glittering terms accompanied by a larger and more enticing offer of finance from a United States Government agency. To this project our plan was later attached in a minor rôle. What everybody forgot at that moment was the crucial fact that American statements of this kind are valueless without authority from Congress. In this event Congress turned down the whole project. No reason was given, but it was clear that Colonel Nasser's seeming tenderness for Moscow was the cause.

"Nasser had staked a big piece of his reputation on the project. He had to save his face. He seized the Canal. These facts denote lapses in many quarters, but not that our engineering consultants were slow to take the leadership in the Aswan Dam project."

"The opportunities which exist in this country for a young man or young woman of promise are almost unequalled in any part of the world". — Mr. J. V. Wild, Administrative Secretary in Uganda.



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Split in N. Rhodesian African Congress Mr. Nkumbula Re-Elected; Mr. Kaunda Expelled

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS having been torn with dissension for some months, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the president-general, recently resigned his office and submitted himself for re-election in order to bring matters to a head.

Last week he was unanimously re-elected president-general, and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, the secretary-general, and Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, the treasurer-general, were expelled. Two days earlier they had walked out of an executive committee meeting which had been called to try to heal the split. Shortly after the resolution expelling them had been passed they informed the Congress by letter that they had resigned.

They are forming a new body which will, it is understood, be called the Zambezi African National Congress. [Comment appears under Notes By The Way.]

U.N.I.C.E.F. in East Africa

DR. C. A. EGGER, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund regional director for Europe and Africa, Mr. Perry Hanson, a senior official of that organization, and Mr. N. B. S. Hewett, U.N.I.C.E.F. representative for Eastern Africa, are visiting Kenya. Owing to the large increase in the number and size of the programmes which have developed in East Africa during the past two years, U.N.I.C.E.F. headquarters has decided that a re-organization and increase of staff have now become necessary. Mr. Hanson is therefore being posted to the area.

Rabble-Rousing Against the Sudan Muddying the Nile Waters

EGYPT'S ATTITUDE to the repeated requests of the Sudan Government for negotiation of a new agreement for division of Nile waters has been the subject of comment by the *Economist*, which wrote:—

"Egypt has called in plumbers to mend what may turn out to be a leaking valve in its heart. In introducing political opportunism into the question of the Nile waters it has chosen to go in for rabble-rousing instead of orderly negotiation.

"The use of the Nile waters has been regulated since 1929 by an agreement between Egypt and Britain (acting off behalf of the Sudan). When the Sudan became independent its Government said that it was not to be bound by previous agreements which it considered unjust, among them the Nile agreement. As seen from Khartoum, the injustice lies in the limitation of the Sudan's use of water between January 1 and July 15. Sudanese irrigation plans are limited, while Egypt remain free to develop its irrigation as fast as it pleases.

"This year the Sudanese Government notified Cairo that it intended to test its new Managil canal before July 15. When no answer was received, the water was turned into the canal on July 2. Perhaps it would have been better if the Sudanese had waited, not because the canal uses water that would otherwise irrigate Egyptian fields, but because this year the river level has fallen to a record low, and the Egyptian *fellahin* are therefore open to suggestions that they are being deprived, and that only by an adventure into the Sudan can their Government assure them of an adequate supply of water.

"As the news of the action taken at Managil moved slowly down the river, Cairo Radio and Press went into action. The Khartoum Government, said Cairo, was wicked, greedy, and unco-operative, but the Arab Sudanese people would surely not stand by while the Arab Egyptians starved in villages farther down the Nile.

"The present argument is based on pettiness, but the stake is a matter of life and death. Both countries need an agreement on Nile waters, for until one is made President Nasser cannot begin his high dam at Aswan and the Sudanese cannot plan their agricultural development.

"There are signs that the Sudanese Government's concern for internal matters such as irrigation and communications are more important to it than adventures in the world of Arab politics. As yet there has been no sign from Cairo that the welfare of the Egyptian *fellahin* is the Government's principal aim."

Peter Simple's "White Darkness"

PETER SIMPLE, the *Daily Telegraph* columnist, whose helpful attitude to British African affairs finds expression in satire from time to time, wrote this little note the other day:

"Up to now I have had the distinction of being the only living English writer who has never written a play about the problem of the colour bar. I shall be losing it next month when my play 'White Darkness' is produced at the New Staircupboard Theatre.

"The somewhat involved plot turns on a painful human problem. The hero, Lance Downsend, is an *Observer* reader who, in despair at failing his medical for the Algerian rebel forces, covers himself all over with blacking and tries to pass as a Negro. His fiancée Ann, who once won a prize in an *Observer* short story competition under the pseudonym of Wellington Ogbufe, pretends out of love for him to believe in his disguise.

"All goes well until a real Negro called Nelson Mfunbira turns up. He has covered himself with whitewash and goes under the name of the Hon. Rollo Harcourt-Massingberd, a decadent Rhodesian pineapple-farmer. Meanwhile the *Observer* announces a competition for the best one-act dodeca-phonetic opera written by a Negro on the problem of the colour bar.

"I shall not give away any more of the plot. You must go and see this searing, ruthlessly dishonest play for yourself."

White Rhino Spotted

A WHITE RHINOCEROS, last seen in Rhodesia about 30 years ago, is believed to be living in the Manzituba area in the north-west of the Colony. Mr. D. F. Lovemore, a Government entomologist, said recently that the whole area abounded in rhino, and he was almost certain that he had seen a white rhinoceros.

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An African Priest in England Experiences in Africa and U.K. Contrasted

THE REV. FRANK P. MKOMWA, a young African priest from the Diocese of Zanzibar, who is now working as a curate in an English parish in order to have further training and experience, writes in the journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa:

"In one of our parishes in Africa an Englishman who was killed by accident was taken to the parish church for burial. There was no English priest on duty for that day, but the English-speaking African priest was there. However, orders came from the Government official, who was a white man, that the burial service must be taken by an English priest.

"The African priests did not like the idea; to them it was an interference with their work. After all, priests are not required to preach politics. Why should a politician interfere with the priest's work? To the African it was colour-bar. However, orders were to be obeyed. An English priest was found from another parish.

"I am not interested to show whether the people concerned ought to have acted as they acted or not. What I want to show is the effects it left behind it. It means the destruction of Christian charity, and hatred between white and black.

"That has not been my experience in England. Everywhere I went people were ready with joy to receive the Communion from black hands. Everywhere I was not regarded as an inferior African priest who ought not to administer to people simply because they are white, though they may be great sinners. Love, fellowship, friendship with sincerity, respect, and even humility are the things I have experienced, not only in the Church but in their houses, trains, and buses. I doubt if such fellowship can happen in Africa.

"But, alas, Europe is suffering from a kind of paganism which is more difficult to deal with than that of the African. Woe is us. This paganism little by little finds its own way to Africa, and our task will be even more difficult there than in England. This is why it is of great importance that the education of the African priest should be higher than it is today, and that more and more priests should come to England for further training."

High Commissioner's Engagements

AS A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be present at Buckingham Palace today when the society's Albert Medal is presented to Her Majesty The Queen. On Monday he was a guest of the Lord Mayor at a luncheon in honour of the Prime Minister of Canada, and last night he attended the annual dinner of the Clothworkers, Company. With Lady Rennie he attended the Anglo-Canadian Rally at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday, when the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and of Canada spoke, and this afternoon they will be present at St. Martin-in-the-Fields when the Queen's Colour of the East Indies Station is laid in the church. On Saturday evening Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie will attend the annual festival of the British Legion in the Royal Albert Hall.

Liquor For All

NYASALAND AFRICANS will be able to buy any kind of intoxicating liquor if a Bill to remove the present discriminatory provisions from the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance is passed by the Legislative Council. The Bill also allows Africans to be granted licences for the sale of any liquor. At present Africans in the Protectorate may buy only wine and beer and obtain licences for the sale of such liquor only. For spirits to be purchased special permission has to be obtained from a district commissioner.

Was the Report Exaggerated?

Incidents after Meeting in Blantyre

THE PRESS IN THE FEDERATION and other African countries and some newspapers in the United Kingdom last week published reports that the Riot Act had been read after African crowds had stoned European and Asian cars in Blantyre after Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, had addressed a meeting. A European woman and some Asians were stated to have been injured. According to the *Nyasaland Times*, there were "two hours of violent racialism, and 14 incidents of stoning of cars were reported to the police."

On the day following publication of that report a well-known businessman wrote us from Blantyre-Limbe that the great majority of the Africans, estimated at about 3,000, were well behaved, and that the whole affair, the work of a few African hooligans, occupied about five minutes.

Two other Europeans who were in the crowd have offered similar testimony, adding that no Indians were attacked, that no Asian shop windows were broken, and that so far as they could see, no Asian children were chased.

A Nyasaland Government statement that the crowd was at no time considered to be acting riotously has been described, by an elected member of the Legislature, Mr. L. A. Little, as "appalling", and three candidates for next week's Federal election, Mr. R. C. Bucquet, Mr. F. G. Collins, and Mr. John Stratton, have denounced it as making light of mob violence, expressed concern at the lack of police action, and demanded an immediate inquiry.

Dr. Banda has said that what disturbance there was could not be attributed to the congress.

"I have now learned that there is more in a Bill than the sum total of its legal clauses. We have been treated this afternoon to the extraordinary phenomenon of a member supporting a Bill but disagreeing with every single clause in it." — Mr. G. B. Cartland, Acting Chief Secretary in Uganda.



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European Farming in Tanganyika

Deplorable Atmosphere of Political Instability

APPLICATIONS TO THE LAND BANK OF TANGANYIKA reached an all-time record in 1957, according to its annual report.

Many long-term loan applications were received for the purposes of discharging existing mortgages, clearing new land, planting permanent crops, erecting buildings and purchasing overhead irrigation equipment. By far the most popular item for short-term applications was for crop loans; purchase of machinery and equipment remained a very popular item for short-term finance.

The popularity of the special crop loans granted to tobacco growers in the Southern Highlands Province continued, and it was estimated that the bank financed half the tobacco grown in the province. Due to the adverse crop year experienced in the Northern Province and the shortage of other credit facilities, many cereal growing farmers experienced financial difficulties, and to avoid mass bankruptcies the bank made many special loans for cereal crops. The report notes that if 1958 harvests are poor many farmers will be unable to meet their commitments and will be forced to sell or find alternative employment.

Reports of the local district representatives of the bank are very interesting. From the Oljoro, Arusha, and Usa areas Mr. E. W. C. Berrington reported that Oljoro again took the lead in improved cattle, while the milk supply from all three areas rose to such an extent that its disposal became an acute embarrassment. Thefts of sheep and goats reached such proportions that although grazing was excellent there was a pronounced reduction of herds by continuous sales.

In the Oldeani, Essimigor, Babati, Dudumera, Magara, and Kiru areas Mr. J. L. Ellis found a deterioration in the labour situation in every district. The rapid development of the new Babati farms created increased demand which had repercussions over the entire area. There was less inclination than usual on the part of the Mbulu to offer themselves for work on either European or African farms. This did not appear to be due to any effort on their part to develop their own land. Mr. Ellis comments that development there appeared to be nil, despite the terrific potential.

In some quarters the opinion was held that African labour had been deliberately discouraged from working on the farms, yet only those Africans who had worked on European farms appeared to be trying to develop their own land "for anything other than exercising grounds for their dehydrated quadrupeds which pass as cattle and goats".

The spectacular development of the newly demarcated farms in the Babati area continued during the year. Most of the Kiru Valley had been cleared and was in course of development, and it appeared that sleeping sickness would be eradicated at an earlier date than had ever been expected by the most optimistic protagonist for the re-opening of the area.

At one time in 1957 more than half the farms in the Northern Province were for sale, owing to crop failures engendered by rust and rain, and to political developments unaccompanied by commensurate economic development of the African agricultural potential. "It would appear much more satisfactory if the present political advances could be based on something more sound than the charity of the British taxpayer, in the form of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and the present high rate of taxation of successful agricultural and business enterprises in the country", Mr. Ellis concludes.

Economic Uncertainty

Writing of Njombe, Mr. A. Colin Maher says that many farmers were unwilling to undertake more capital expenditure than could be avoided or to engage in long-term farming policies owing to a feeling of insecurity engendered by the announcements of African politicians, chiefly in the Tanganyika African National Union organization, and uncertainty as to the economic effects of any constitutional changes in Tanganyika which might be initiated in the United Kingdom during the next few years.

He accuses the local administration of doing little to instil confidence in European settlers "in that little but vague lip-service is paid to the economic view of European and Asian settlers in the development of this "relatively poor and backward territory". On the other hand, Government officers appeared to entertain a lively fear of the reactions of a handful of African politicians and organizations with an anti-European bias.

"From the point of view of agricultural development the atmosphere of political instability is deplorable in its results. A sound agriculture which entails ample and continued capital investment is dependent on a feeling of security; and farmers require something more solid upon which to build their future than admirable and disregarded advice by Royal Commissions, and asides, on or off the record, visiting Secretaries of State".

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Honesty An Essential Qualification

GRAVE CONCERN OVER the maladministration and negligence of the staffs of African townships in Northern Rhodesia was expressed by Mr. John Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, when he spoke near Mufulira at the opening of the eighth annual conference of African townships. He said:—

"Most of the African townships have now been in existence for from 10 to 12 years. Unfortunately we appear to have reached a stage at which there is little progress and where efficiency is even less than it was before. The latest auditors' report reveals a disquieting state of affairs, and shows that there have been many losses, defalcations, cases of bad administration, and negligence by African townships staff.

"Surely the time has come when you can find sufficient Africans to hold offices of trust in your local authorities, who will discharge those duties honourably and truthfully, and will not descend to these bad practices?

"Perhaps what is needed, in addition to the precept and example of the officers of the Local Government Department, is some form of training to give members and staff of township authorities a clearer introduction to the work which is required of them, and a training school will be conducted next year.

"African townships are pioneers in the form of local government in which Africans are responsible for the management of African affairs. The speed of further advance must depend on the efficiency with which these authorities discharge their duties—and no authority can be efficient where any form of dishonesty is tolerated. It is therefore essential that you should weed out from places of trust those who have not got the stability of character to warrant being trusted".

All About Careers in Kenya Points from a Government Booklet

CAREERS IN KENYA is the title of a shilling booklet published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, which should be useful to many people contemplating settlement in the Colony.

It emphasizes that there is an insufficient local supply of men and women with professional and technical qualifications and that as a result "it is easy for anyone with a good education to obtain employment". There is a warning, however, that there will probably soon be more lawyers than can be usefully employed.

"The range of studies undertaken by Kenya students in the field of higher education needs to be widened if the Colony's dependence on overseas recruitment is to be lessened. Among Europeans, for instance, agriculture is a popular subject for higher study but forestry is not; land surveying appeals to many, but quantity surveying is neglected. Among Asians medicine is widely studied but dentistry is not. The African community, whose future prosperity depends so largely on the progress to be made in agriculture, produces curiously few recruits for the study of that subject."

The prospects for a qualified accountant are described as "extremely bright once he has demonstrated that he has absolute integrity and can get on well with members of the public". Agriculture offers "immense scope" for those intending to earn their living from the land who are physically strong and have a genuine liking for hard work in rural conditions for long hours and with few holidays.

"Senior posts in industry and commerce offer big rewards, but at present comparatively few of them are held by people born in Kenya, which is not surprising since the commercial and industrial development of the country is still comparatively young.

"There is an acute shortage of skilled tradesmen, and this shortage is likely to continue until the output of the technical and trades schools and the development of apprenticeship training, supplemented by immigration, can supply the steadily increasing demand for artisans. There is therefore unlimited scope for any man who has served his apprenticeship in a trade and is prepared to work in that trade. Such men would be doubly welcomed, as they would form part of the training cadre so badly needed in the country due to the shortage of qualified skilled men.

"The vacancies that exist for competent persons at the School Certificate level are very numerous, and this makes entry into industry or commerce a very attractive proposition for the really able Kenya boy or girl."

The reference to journalism is much more restrained, containing this message: "Owing to its varied interests, journalism exerts a certain attraction, so that, though the profession is quite a small one in all countries, many more people want to practise it than can actually do so. The recent history of the dependent territories of the Commonwealth, Kenya included, abounds in instances where vernacular papers of low standard have sprung up and have then died after a brief but gay existence, leaving only debts behind."

How Many Lord Malverns?

"HOW MANY LORD MALVERNS have we got here who can achieve the goal of a solid Federation? The only promising disciple of Lord Malvern, Mr. Garfield Todd, who could have been trusted by the British Government for fair play, has been rejected by his own people, and today the country is not certain of its course under the present leadership." — Mr. H. Ascroft, Independent candidate for Limbe, Nyasaland, in the Federal general election.

"Political Blackmail"

"THIS WAS POLITICAL BLACKMAIL," Mr. Tom Mboya, the Kenya African leader, has written in the journal of the American Committee on Africa referring to the charge of criminal libel for which he and six of his colleagues were sentenced in respect of a statement which they issued on March 25. The article repeats his demand for "undiluted democracy based on universal adult suffrage and equality of all citizens."

Sir Roy Welensky to Visit London Discussions on N. R. Constitution

IF THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY is returned at the forthcoming Federal general election, Sir Roy Welensky proposes to pay an early visit to London to discuss the constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia with the United Kingdom Government. Speaking in Umtali last week, the Prime Minister said: —

"The United Kingdom Government have accepted the position that representations which I made to them on the proposed Northern Rhodesian Constitution deserve further discussion. Since this is not practicable during the course of the election campaign, the Secretary of State made it clear that the British Government would be glad to see a Minister from the Federal Government for discussions in London immediately after the federal election. I accepted this suggestion, and if the United Federal Party is returned in the election I propose to pay a very early visit to London. It is clear that the British Government have decided to defer the implementation of the Northern Rhodesian constitutional proposals until after they have heard the Federal Government's view. I have already given my opinion on the proposals, and there can be no doubt about what representations I will make."

Mr. Bryan O'Donovan Q.C.

MR. BRYAN O'DONOVAN has been appointed a Queen's Counsel for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, though it is only 14 years since he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He graduated LL.B. in South Africa in 1937, was commissioned in the King's African Rifles in 1940, and was later a Deputy Judge Advocate General at Command Headquarters in East Africa, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1946 he was admitted an advocate in Tanganyika Territory, and seven years later an advocate of the Supreme Court of Kenya.



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Embodiment of Mixed Economic Activity

Mr. Hilary Marquand on the U.D.C.

UGANDA IS UNIQUELY CREDIT-WORTHY, Mr. Hilary A. Marquand, M.P., has written in *The Times British Colonies Review* in an article entitled "Uganda's Place In The Sun", much of which deals with the activities of the Uganda Development Corporation. The former Socialist Minister writes:—

"Though its original capital was provided by the Protectorate Government, the U.D.C. is empowered to associate with private interests, which may acquire part of its share capital and, when their holdings equal 25% of the total, may appoint two directors. Provision is also made for participation by Native African Governments.

"Already Canadian, American, and United Kingdom industrial firms are associated with the corporation. It is engaged in fish marketing, hotel and property management, tea growing, cattle ranching, grain milling, copper mining and smelting, the manufacture of light metal goods and cotton textiles, and in the mining, quarrying and processing of cement, asbestos and phosphates.

"It is an embodiment of the modern idea of 'mixed' economic activity, combining private initiative and technique with public responsibility and control of policy. It is fitting, therefore, that its energetic chairman and general manager, Mr. J. T. Simpson, is both a business executive and a member of the Legislative Council.

"With the aid of a well-equipped and well-staffed technical development division he is looking ahead for fresh fields to conquer. The declared maxim of this division is 'Use a pilot plant to make your mistakes and a full-scale one to make your profits'.

"In the immediate future two major industrial developments are envisaged—an increase in electricity generation by the board and a big extension of the mining of phosphates by the corporation. The one will be complementary to the other, for the phosphate project at Sukulu, near Tororo, will require something approaching 40m. units of electricity a year, thus

bringing total utilization of the Jinja dam near to present capacity, and opening the way for further provision of power to satisfy other needs.

"Sukulu Mines, Ltd., is a subsidiary of the corporation, in which Frobisher, Ltd., of Toronto, and Olin Mathieson, of New York, participate. Near Tororo it extracts and processes apatite and pyrochlore, yielding valuable phosphate and niobium concentrates. In June the corporation announced a new plan to mine every year 2,500,000 tons of ore, yielding 400,000 tons of phosphates. This will require an investment of £4m. in the mines and £3m. by East African Railways and Harbours in transport and loading facilities.

"Technical research and market surveys have satisfied the corporation that a good market exists and that the Sukulu product is of an unusually high quality. There are good prospects that niobium and magnetite can be produced later."

African Nominations in N. Rhodesia

THE FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY LIST of candidates for election to two seats in the Federal Assembly for specially-elected African members from Northern Rhodesia has been officially issued:—

Mateyo Kakumbi, farmer, Serenje; Paul Chiku Mwanza, member of Race Relations Committee, Lusaka; Bissett Bwalya Nkonga, secretary-councillor, Bemba Superior Native Authority; William Kazoka, administrative secretary, Plateau Tonga Native Authority; William Nkanza, teacher, Chitokoloki, member of North-Western Province African Provincial Council; Francis Bruno Chembe, Social Welfare Officer, Chingola; Neville Hwalima, Social Welfare Officer, Luanshya; Lawrence Chola Katlungu, Kitwe, president and founder of the African Mineworkers' Union; Thomas Mtine, accountant, Ndola, member of Western Province African Provincial Council; Gabriel Malamo Musumbulwa, assistant personnel officer, Luanshya, member of African Representative Council; Isaac Harris Nkholomo, assistant personnel officer, Luanshya; Pascale Sokota, Kitwe, nominated member of Legislative Council and member of African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia; Dauti Lawton Yamba, farmer, until recently a member of Federal Assembly, Luapula Province; Abel Langley Nyirenda, businessman, Eastern Province; and Shadrack Nelson Elliot Chembe, businessman, Eastern Province.

The election will take place next Wednesday, and votes will be counted in Lusaka on November 17.

Third Case of Expulsion

THE AFRICAN BOYS in standard VI at Chiolo School, controlled by the Mitsidi Mission of Blantyre, Nyasaland, recently refused to be taught by the European teacher allocated to their class, the alleged reason being inability to grasp their lessons. The pupils were told by the mission superintendent that if they chose not to be taught by that teacher they would have to return to their villages, for there was no other available. That they did, asking for their fees to be returned before they left. A mission spokesman said that the teacher in question had taught the same boys in standard V and had brought them successfully through their examinations. All parents of the pupils have been informed that if the scholars wish to return they must apply by letter and apologize to the teacher and the school manager. This is the third recent case in which African pupils have been expelled from schools in Nyasaland.

Studying in Ethiopia

NINE AFRICAN STUDENTS FROM KENYA, eight from Tanganyika Territory, two from Somaliland, two from the Sudan, one from Uganda, three from the United Arab Republic, and two from Ghana were received in audience by the Emperor of Ethiopia a few days ago. They are the first intake under the Haile Selassie Scholarship Scheme, which is intended to attract to Addis Ababa during its first year 50 students from other African territories. Its purpose, the Emperor said, was the enable other African peoples to get to know Ethiopia, which would send its own students to other parts of Africa by way of cultural and educational exchange. The Emperor emphasized the immense importance of education to all African peoples, describing it as their hope of progress.

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Worth Waiting For

THE RIGHT REV. CECIL ALDERSON, Bishop of Mashonaland, has said in an interview in Salisbury that the highest degree of statesmanship, as distinct from political showmanship on the part of white or black, is needed to find and pursue a way of living together which is not only just but accepted as just by all the races. "For instance, it may be just that all human beings should have equal voting power in every human society; but it is probable that in the present state of our multi-racial society the grant of equal voting power to all peoples of the Federation could result only in the gravest sense of injustice on the part of the highly civilized white minority. It is worth waiting quite a long time so that the assurance of justice may be given to them"

Kenya Church Association

THE KENYA CHURCH ASSOCIATION will have a stand at the Church Missionary Market to be held at Caxton Hall, London, on Wednesday, November 12. The money raised will be divided into three equal parts — for the discretionary fund of the Bishop of Mombasa, for the furnishings of Fort Hall Church, and for the Kenya Free Chapels Fund, i.e., for the chapels of the three chief Government schools, the Kenya High School, the Duke of York School, and the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi.

Want White Collar Jobs

MR. GORDON HAMPSON, farm planning officer for Buganda, has told the annual conference of the Uganda Agricultural Association that the best African farmers in his area are generally the older men. He found that the younger generation did not regard farming as an honourable profession, and drifted to white-collar jobs in the towns. Too many of them did not like the hard work and long hours essential for profitable farming.

Kariba Roulette

IF THE NEXT TWO RAINY SEASONS are as heavy as the last, Kariba Lake could be full by the end of 1960. Even with fairly heavy rains it will be full by mid-1961, but with normal average rainfall it would not fill until mid-1964. "Trying to foretell rainfall is like a game of roulette, and the odds are against us guessing right", Mr. R. H. Roberts, Southern Rhodesia's Director of Irrigation, said recently.

Bishop of Lebombo

THE VEN. S. C. PICKARD, since 1950 Archdeacon of Msumba, Fort Johnson, Nyasaland, has been appointed Bishop of Lebombo. Before joining the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1939 he had been for two years in the parish of Hatcham, South London. The archdeaconry of Msumba lies mainly in Portuguese East Africa.

News Items in Brief

More than 20,000 people have been vaccinated in Blantyre following a case of smallpox.

An African woman in Moshi, Tanganyika, has given birth to quadruplets, two boys and two girls.

Rhodesia University College is to receive £43,000 in grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

The first African bank teller in Nyasaland is Mr. John Balwin Lakagwa. He began work 13-years ago with Barclays Bank D.C.O.

The Queen's Colour of the East Indies Station will be laid up in St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, Trafalgar Square, London, at 3 p.m. today.

Last Tuesday the African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council walked out in a body while the Governor was speaking at the official re-opening of the Council.

The world's frog jumping championship, held at Elsburg, South Africa, was won last week by an entry from Nairobi. The frog, named Vesta, covered 15 feet 1 1/2 inches in three jumps.

A reward of £250 is being offered by the Northern Rhodesian Police for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the saboteurs who caused a railway accident last month.

The Federation is to have a new issue of stamps, from 1d. to £1, in about six months. In place of the Queen's head the new set is expected to depict scenes and industries in the Federation.

Under the International Education Exchange Service of the American Department of State, Mr. Lawrence J. Kibui, chief sub-editor of *Baraza*, a vernacular paper published in Nairobi, is visiting the United States.

Twenty of the 45 candidates for 10 seats in the Uganda Legislative Council lost their deposits by failing to poll at least one-eighth of the votes. Two of them had been members of the last Legislative Council.

The new Roman Catholic cathedral in Nyeri, Kenya, is expected to be finished by August of next year. The cornerstone was laid last December by the Apostolic Delegate to East Africa, Mgr. Mojasiski-Perrelli.

Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and Mr. Tom Mboya, the Kenya African leader, completed long discussions with the leaders of the Uganda political parties earlier this week.

A Belgian military aircraft has crashed near the crater of a newly-active volcano on the borders of the Belgian Congo and Uganda. The three occupants were killed. The rate of flow of lava from the crater has at times been reported to be as high as 21 miles an hour.

By the end of 1960 Rhodesia Railways will have spent £1,660,000 on African urban and rural housing. Mr. J. Pegrum, the general manager, said recently that during the past two years the railways had built 2,088 "better type" houses for Africans, and intended to erect a further 1,024 during the next two years.

Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, France and Portugal were the only five countries to vote against a resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations last week which criticized the apartheid policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa. Seventy States voted for the resolution, and there were four abstentions. The representatives of the five countries in opposition made it clear that they considered the matter entirely one within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union, and therefore not within the scope of the United Nations.

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Japan Doubles Sales to Tanganyika Heavy Fall in Commonwealth Imports

NET IMPORTS FROM OVERSEAS into Tanganyika during 1957 rose to £39,275,000, compared with £35,885,000 in the previous year. Imports from Kenya and Uganda of local produce and manufactures also increased; from £6,349,000, to £7,726,000. On the other hand, exports to overseas countries declined from £44,805,000 to £39,477,000. The visible balance of trade deteriorated markedly, from a favourable balance of £6,081,000 to a deficit of £3,879,000.

Of the imports of consumer goods the two largest items were cotton piece goods and rayon piece goods at £3,508,000 and £2,943,000 respectively. Those items also showed the largest increase over the preceding year, £380,000 and £1,389,000. Clothing at £461,000 and bicycles at £738,000 were the next largest categories imported.

In capital goods the most important were iron and steel at £3,319,000, an increase of £572,000 over the preceding year; industrial machinery, £2,807,000 (a fall of £134,000); base metals and manufactures of base metals, £1,987,000 (-£22,000); and trucks, buses, lorries and vans, £1,973,000 (-£370,000).

The most valuable domestic export was sisal at £9,48m., or a decline of £1,34m. Coffee was worth £7,14m. (-£2,09m.), raw cotton £6,58 (-£0,9m.), and diamonds £3,29 (-£0,51m.). The largest decline was in the export of maize, which at £0,17m. was £1,89m. less than in the previous year, this being largely due to the completion of the Government's disposal of large reserve stocks in 1956.

The value of imports into Tanganyika from the Commonwealth fell from 62.18% of the total in 1956 to 52.97% in 1957. The decline in the value of U.K. exports was 7.17%. Japan's share of Tanganyika's imports rose from 7.74% to 15.57%.

Uganda Cotton Mission

UGANDA'S MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, Mr. A. B. Killick, was the leader of a good-will cotton mission to India which left Entebbe last week. His colleagues are Messrs. V. M. Clerk, a director of Narandas Rajaran and Co. (Africa), Ltd.; C. Lewis, general manager of the Uganda Co. (Africa), Ltd., and president of the Uganda Cotton Association; S. W. Kulubya, an African member of the last Legislative Council; and Y. B. Walukamba, also a member of the last Legislative Council and Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry in the Bugosa African Local Government. Messrs. Clerk, Lewis, and Walukamba are all members of the Lint Marketing Board. India has long been the largest buyer of Uganda's cotton, but the proportion of the crop which it has purchased in recent years has fallen from 73% in 1955 to 21% last year. This has largely been due to currency difficulties.

Cotton Prices Drop

PRICES to be paid to Uganda cotton growers for seed cotton for the 1958-59 season have been fixed as follows: first quality (saff) seed cotton: B.P. 52 areas—47 cents per lb.; S-47 areas—46 cents per lb. Last year's prices were 58 and 57 cents respectively. To date the Lint Marketing Board has sold forward 150,000 bales of cotton from the 1958/59 crop at an average price of 180 cents per lb. of lint. This price is the equivalent of about 34 cents per lb. of seed cotton, which means the Lint Marketing Board will have to draw some £3½m. from the Cotton Price Assistance Fund. About £2½m. from the fund was paid to growers to meet guaranteed prices during the 1957/58 season.

Bitumenizing Kenya Roads

A £4m. FOUR-YEAR PROGRAMME to bitumenize main roads in Kenya has been accepted by the Kenya Government, which hopes that it will be extended by a further £3m. after 1962. The work will be done by the Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, and Raymond International (Great Britain), Ltd., a British subsidiary of an American company. Payment to the contractors will begin four years after the start of the contract.

Commercial Brevities

September earnings of East African Railways and Harbours totalled £1,945,000, making £17,398,000 for the first nine months of 1958, against £16,316,000 in the same period of 1957. Railway revenue for the nine months was £1,170,000 higher at £14,115,000; receipts from goods increased by £911,000 and from passengers by £129,000. The approximate September earnings at East African ports of £333,000 were £45,000 less than in September, 1957; for the first nine months harbour revenue was £88,000 less at approximately £3,283,000.

The overseas companies of the Taylor Woodrow group are now housed in a new six-storey office block in Western Avenue, Ealing, London. Outside the building Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., has unveiled a piece of sculpture entitled "Teamwork", inspired by the group's symbol of four men pulling on a rope. Standing 7ft. high, 16ft. long, and 3ft. wide, it is said to be the largest monolithic granite sculpture since the days of ancient Egypt.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., announces that in response to the issue in East Africa of 200,000 shares of 10s. at par the applications received amounted to 643,089 shares, of which the directors have allotted 181,712, reserving the balance of 18,288 shares for later subscription by Uganda Africans. All applications by Uganda Africans have been allotted in full, and also applications by staff up to 600 shares.

At last week's annual meeting in London of Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., the chairman, Mr. N. Airth Grant, said that the Stone Valley Tea Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, had become a subsidiary during the year, that the tea gardens in Nyassaland had made a remarkable recovery from the unprecedented drought, and that the company's new estate, "Miwanga", had been renamed "Kumadzi".

A committee from the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika recently paid a 10-day visit to Moshi, Nairobi, and Mombasa to interview coffee buyers, brokers, and others interested in establishing a Southern Region Coffee-Curing Works at a cost of about £100,000. It is estimated that by 1961 the province could produce 4,000 tons of coffee, double the present annual crop.

Provisions for attendance money of 2s. 25 cents daily to Tanga port workers and a reduced casual labour pool of 360 men are contained in Mr. Acting Justice Williams's award as arbitrator in a dispute between the local dockers' union and the Port Employers' Association. The award reduces the strength of the pool from 450.

All the tobacco farms of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., have been sold, and the chairman, Mr. W. E. A. Robinson, has stated that the company has an excess of net liquid assets of more than £30,000. There was a loss of £4,789 (£12,036 for the year to June 30, 1957, and the debit carried forward was £26,530 (£21,960).

The Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, in conjunction with Raymond International Inc., of the United States, has been awarded a £4m. contract to build roads in East Africa over the next four years. Mowlem Construction is owned jointly by John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., and the United Africa Co., Ltd.

Coffee growers in Uganda are to receive a minimum of 80 cents of a shilling per lb. for robusta kiboko in the season which opened on Monday. Growers will receive a minimum of 1s. 5 cents for unhulled arabica, 1s. 50 cents for rough hulled robusta, and 2s. for rough hulled arabica.

The varieties of cotton seed which were issued to African farmers in Uganda this year are so much superior to those of last year that they should increase the total yield by at least 10% and the value of the crop, at last year's prices, by about £1½m.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., is cutting the total dividend to 15% (25%) for the year ended December 6. Net profits declined to £14,728 from £37,751, to which was added a surplus of £15,000 on realisation of fixed assets.

Sales of electric power to Que Que, Southern Rhodesia's growing steel town, increased in 1957 by 43% over the previous year's total. An additional 13 sub-stations had to be installed to cope with the demand.

The Netherlands Bank of South Africa has opened a drive-in bank in the industrial area of Salisbury. It is the first bank of this kind in the Federation.

Cecil Holdings, Ltd., of Charter House, Salisbury, has been registered in Rhodesia as a general investment holding company with a capital of £1.

South African Druggists, Ltd., company with a capital of £1.8m., has registered as an external company in Rhodesia. Residential-cum-business premises are to be decontrolled in Uganda from January 1.

Nakuru's new Odeon Cinema, which has seating for 700 people, has cost £83,500.

Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd., has increased its capital from £1½m. to £2m.

MINING

Gift of Mineral Collection

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (Natural History) has received an important series of 550 minerals, chiefly from Tanganyika, but some also from Uganda, Kenya, Angola, and Nyasaland, collected and given to the museum by Professor H. Bassett, of Reading. They illustrate very fully the mineralogy of a part of Africa which has previously had rather poor representation in the mineral collections. The specimens include some that are not yet fully identified and which may possibly prove to be new to science. A large ruby crystal, 2½ inches across, in a zoisite matrix, is one of the more striking specimens.

Oil-from-Coal Scheme

A £13m. oil-from-coal industry in the Federation is being considered, Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance has said in Bulawayo. If successful it could produce about one-third of the Federation's petrol requirements. The Minister added that the Anglo American Corporation would find the necessary finance. By the time an oil-from-coal plant could be in production the Federation would have made sufficient progress to require both Wankie's coal output and the full output of the Kariba hydro-electric station. The company which is directly concerned in the scheme is Lubumi Coal Areas, Ltd., jointly controlled by Rhodesian Anglo American and the Wankie Colliery Company.

Messina (Transvaal) Results

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., has declared an 80% dividend, equal to 4s. per unit of stock. The estimated net profit for the year ended September 30 last was £428,000 (£730,000), after providing £211,000 (£442,000) for South African taxation, £24,000 (nil) for Rhodesian taxation, and £4,200 (£4,000) for U.K. tax, and carrying £325,000 to reserves. Stocks of copper at production cost were valued at £178,408.

Copper Development Association

THE COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION is to open an office in Salisbury.

Cam and Motor

CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1919). — Profit £382,054 (£416,216) after usual charges, including depreciation £88,562 (£85,490) for year to June 30, 1958. Tax, £27,307 (£41,750); dividends already declared, £225,000 (same); carry-forward, £51,404 (£67,102). Current assets, £316,156 (£272,690); liabilities £241,401 (£257,928). Meeting: Salisbury, December 3.

Anglo-American Interim

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 20%.

Progress Reports

Motapa Gold. — 17,900 tons of ore milled, yielding 1,916 oz. of gold and a working profit of £40.

Falcon Mines, Ltd. — (September quarter). — Dalny mine: 59,600 tons of ore milled, yielding 11,414 fine oz. gold, and a working profit of £33,810. Sunace mine: 3,960 tons, 919 oz., and working profit of £1,525. Bay Horse: 3,450 tons, 700 oz. gold, and a working loss of £94.

Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. (September quarter). — Ore milled 76,052 metric tons, concentrates produced 2,984 metric tons. Metal content: lead 41.93%, copper 13.42%, silver gms./ton 1,950, gold gms./ton 28.94. Estimated gross proceeds of returnable metal £232,072, estimated realization expenses £94,519, working costs £113,517, estimated profit on working £24,036, depreciation £51,900, interest on loans and overdrafts £19,927, estimated loss £47,791.

"In the years ahead we shall face considerable social dangers arising out of the social changes that have taken place. People are being educated, and if they cannot find the right niche, or if they have not had sufficient education, they may well find themselves being led astray and ending up in one or another form of crime". — Mr. G. B. Cartland, Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda.

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Copperbelt Strike Over

Return to Work After 53 Days

THE 53-DAY-OLD STRIKE on the Copperbelt ended last Tuesday. After two days of high level negotiations in Kitwe under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the companies and the European Mineworkers' Union reached a provisional agreement for a return to work. The agreement was subsequently ratified by all the striking branches of the union.

The chief matter in dispute has been whether skilled or semi-skilled men should do certain jobs. The main clauses in the agreement provide that all jobs already agreed to, including those tentatively agreed under the recent chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Gauron, the Government negotiator, may be implemented by the companies; that where no agreement is reached but the job is considered essential by the companies it will be carried out by union members until the outcome of further discussions is known; on the day work is resumed the union and the companies will meet under the chairmanship of Colonel Gauron to reconsider the jobs in dispute.

Sir Arthur Benson said that he and the members of the Government had no doubt that the agreement represented a sound arrangement. The success achieved was due to the work of Colonel Gauron during previous negotiations and to Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation. Reliable sources maintain, however, that much of the success has been due to the Governor's own efforts.

Shortly after the strike began Mr. John Roberts, leader of the non-officials in the Legislative Council, suggested that a board of inquiry should investigate the stoppage. That proposal was rejected by the Governor. Now, seven weeks later, he has intervened.

The stoppage followed the breakdown of protracted negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and the European Mineworkers' Union regarding the companies' proposals that some categories of work should be undertaken by operators rather than artisans. They formed part of economy proposals made necessary by the fall in the price of copper.

Executive's Proposals Rejected

On the 50th day of the strike the miners voted overwhelmingly against recommendations of their executive council for a return to work; it is suggested that over 90% of the men voted to continue the dispute. The proposals had been made by the union's executive council through the branches after Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, had appealed for a return to work in the national interest.

Before voting took place it was said that the proposals were headed "Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines: Proposals for Return to Work", though in fact the companies and the Chamber had made no proposals. The implication that they had been company-inspired is thought to have had a great bearing on the voting. A Chamber spokesman said: "This heading and its implications are misleading. The companies were given an opportunity to comment on the union's proposals. Some amendments in wording were suggested, but there was no question of any proposals being submitted by the companies."

Among the rejected proposals was a suggestion that Colonel S. F. Gauron, the independent chairman of the negotiations which recently broke down, should be invited to give his opinions on the unresolved jobs within seven days of a return to work.

On the previous day Mr. Jack Purvis, general secretary of the union, and Mr. Emrys Williams, the president, had flown to Salisbury to meet Sir Roy Welensky and company representatives. Mr. Purvis said later: "There are those who believe that the strike should continue up to the federal election, and that if it did so it would favour one or other of the political parties. The union is not a political organization, and it will not tolerate political interference from any quarter."

Sir Roy also had talks with Sir Ronald Prain, president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and Mr. Keith Acutt, deputy chairman of Rhodesian Anglo American, and it was assumed that he had persuaded the companies to make some concession which would enable the union leaders to call off the strike without undue loss of face. Under the Federal Constitution labour disputes are matters for the territorial

Governments, but Sir Roy justified his intervention by the harm done to the Federal economy by the strike.

Market circles in London expect a serious shortage of copper in two or three weeks. The price has already risen £40 a ton since October 1; it closed on Monday at £253 10s. Prolonged strikes on the Copperbelt and in Canada are largely responsible. The total loss of copper due to the disputes is now estimated at more than 80,000 tons. The loss to the U.K., which takes over 40% of its copper from Northern Rhodesia, is about 30,000 tons.

On Monday the Board of Trade announced that it was prepared to sell 10,000 tons of copper from the U.K. stockpile. That is about equivalent to one week's consumption.

At the end of August stocks of blister and refined copper in the U.K. were 89,000 tons, about two months' consumption. Stocks of refined copper in London Metal Exchange warehouses fell 4,000 tons between the end of June and the end of September, and a further 4,000 tons in October. They stood at 6,610 tons last week-end. Part of the earlier drain was due to the strike in Chile in July. The Board of Trade holds at least 25,000 tons. Stocks in other European countries dependent largely on Rhodesia are known to be running low.

Now the strike has ended it will be about 10 weeks before supplies start flowing normally again; it will take a fortnight to restart the mines fully, transport to the port requires a fortnight, and five or six weeks are the normal time afloat.

Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia

Serious Wheat Situation in the Federation

INTENSIVE WORK in securing adequate supplies of water in Southern Rhodesia is indicated by the report of the director of the Division of Irrigation for the year ended June 30 last.

Sebakwe dam, the highest in the Colony, was completed during the year, a notable feature of its construction being the saving of £100,000 due to a special design undertaken departmentally. The final cost £620,000, compared favourably with the original estimate of £600,000 made as long ago as 1951. Impounding 35,000m. gallons, a capacity second only to that of Lake Mellwaine, the Sebakwe dam, together with the Dutchman's Pool dam 30 miles farther downstream, will make available a safe supply of 5,000m. gallons of water per annum to the municipal water works of Que Que and the Electricity Supply Commission's power station at Umniati. Other major construction works are the Kyle dam south of Fort Victoria and the Gweno dam south of Gwelo.

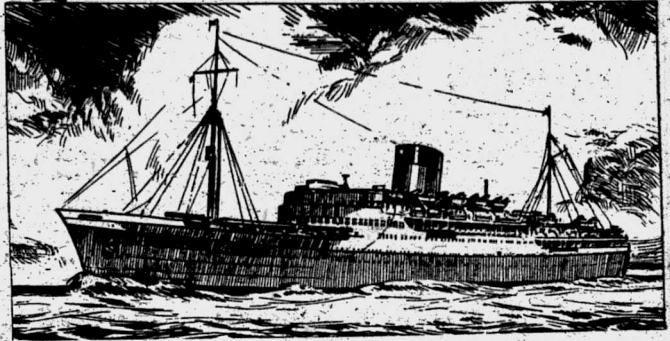
The Director of Irrigation, Mr. R. H. Roberts, gives considerable prominence to the urgent question of wheat cultivation. The Federation depends on imports for more than 90% of the wheat consumed in the country. While consumption is increasing, particularly as urban Africans change from a maize to a wheat diet, production of the latter crop is smaller than before the last war. The fact that the wheat imported is not even grown on the African continent places the Federation in a vulnerable position in the event of war; even considering the peace-time aspect the situation is precarious, since the Federation is dependent upon seasonal changes and economic conditions in other countries.

One of the main problems is the production of good strains of rust-resistant wheat, and though wheat breeding is being undertaken, it is still not known whether a high-yielding rust-resistant summer wheat could be developed. Furthermore, unless yields could be materially increased, wheat growing at present prices does not appear to be an attractive proposition for European farmers.

African farmers in the Sabi Valley have found wheat growing profitable, and they would put the whole of their winter acreages under wheat, instead of the half at present permitted by the rotational system. Some magnificent wheat is being grown in the valley, particularly on the rich black soils in the lower areas.

Research continued at the experimental station in the European area and at the Chisombanje station in the Native area of the Lower Sabi. The development farm, a specimen farm leased to a private farmer, has most of its acreage under wheat and barley, and shortly is to proceed to the full rotation.

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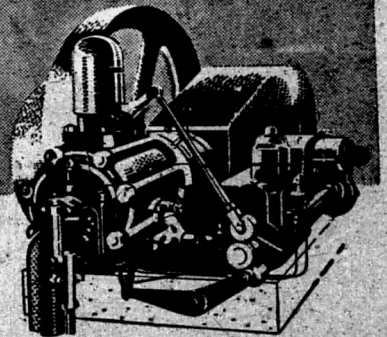
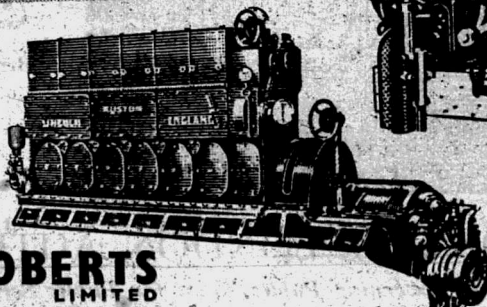
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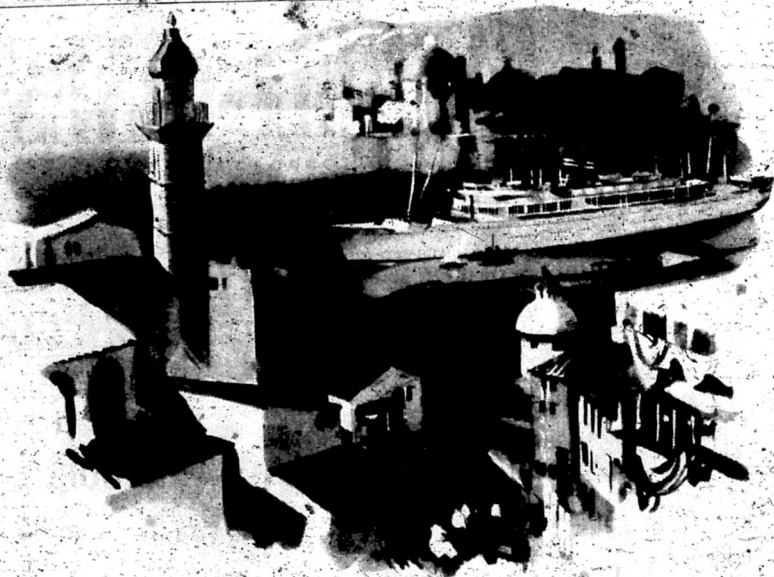
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Vol. 35

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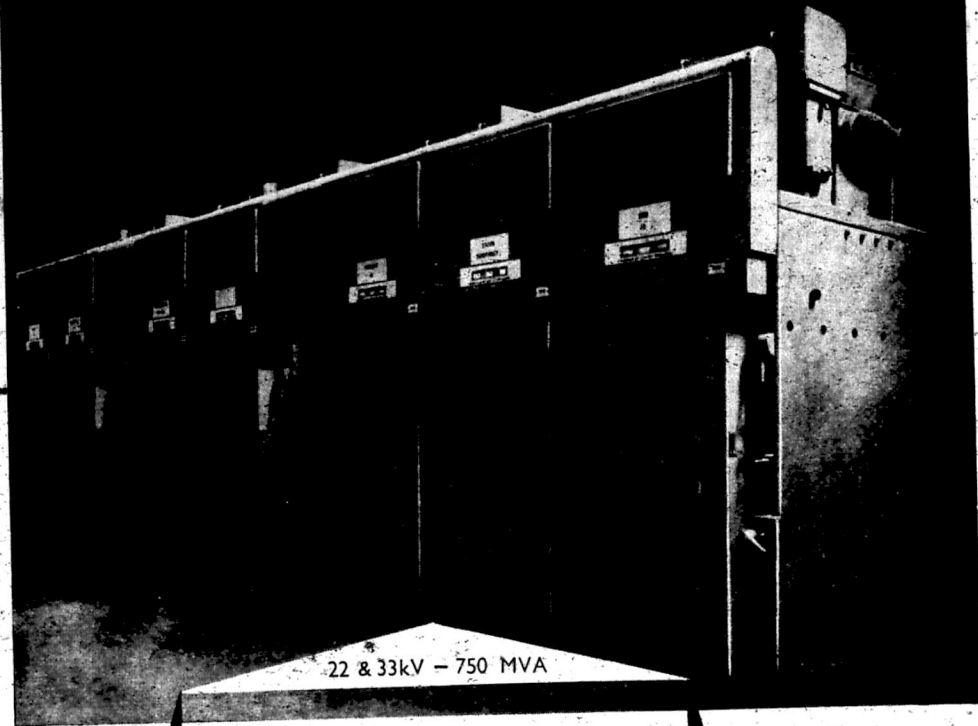
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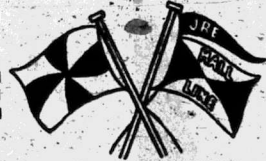
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1779

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALL THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya took the grossly discourteous course last week of walking out of the Chamber in

Fourteen African M.L.Cs. Suspended.

a body while the Governor of the Colony was addressing the House, which later resolved on a motion by the Chief Secretary that the offenders should be suspended for three days. As the Speaker emphasized in a statement which sharply condemned the "grossly disorderly conduct" of the fourteen African members, the Governor was present as the Queen's representative, not in any other capacity, and those who interrupted his speech by ostentatiously withdrawing consequently insulted Her Majesty. It cannot be pleaded on behalf of the transgressors that they did not fully understand the implications of what they had arranged to do, for on the next day they issued a statement which declared that they neither regretted nor apologized for their action. They thereby aggravated their offence, which has since been explained as a protest at the Governor's failure to accept their pressure for a round-table constitutional conference. Intimidation has been blatantly employed by many African politicians in order to gain their ends; is organized affront to the Sovereign's representative now to be used for the purposes of political pressure? Telegrams from Nairobi report that the signal for withdrawal was given by Mr. Mboya; but, unless there has been a very recent change which has still not been made public, the chairman of the African elected members in Kenya is not Mr. Mboya, but Mr. Odinga — whose preoccupation nowadays is to seek by his speeches to create a cult of Jomo Kenyatta, chief organizer of the Mau Mau rebellion. Have the African elected members displaced him in secret? If

not, why was it not he, but his chief rival for the leadership, who beat the retreat from the Legislature?

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to correct the statement that "last year the Buganda Lukiko passed a resolution that the Kabaka should be the head of a Federal State of Uganda". What happened,

Kabaka As Head of State. in the words of an Uganda Government spokesman, was that the Minister of Health and Works in the Kabaka's Government (Mr. Sempa) told the Lukiko that a committee over which he had presided had discussed with the Governor a suggestion that the Kabaka might be Head of State for all Uganda; that the Lukiko did not dissociate itself from that suggestion; but that there was no debate on that particular point and that no resolution was passed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regrets having given currency to an erroneous statement, but in essence it does not appear to have conflicted with the views of the Buganda Lukiko. What is clear is that one of the Kabaka's Ministers told the Lukiko (or provincial legislature) that he and his committee had mooted to the Governor of the Protectorate that the Kabaka might be made Head of State for all Uganda, and that there was no dissent from that astonishing proposal when it was reported to the Lukiko.

It is to be presumed that the Kabaka was aware of the idea which one of his Ministers was to put to the Governor, for it is inconceivable that so fundamental and controversial a suggestion should otherwise have been made, first, because no office-bearer in the tribe would transgress its strict code of deference; secondly, because nothing of major concern

Why Was The Proposal Made?

is done in Buganda without the knowledge and consent of the Kabaka; and, thirdly, because any Muganda would know that any intention to make the Kabaka titular ruler over other tribes would be hotly resented by them and inevitably rejected. That being the certain result of such a notion, the motive behind it must cause surprise and speculation. Why did the Kabaka allow one of his Ministers to put forward a plan which was bound to be resisted by the Governor and by all public opinion outside Buganda? If he did not authorize the approach, why did he not disavow it immediately and dismiss the errant functionary? Only in that way could

the displeasure of His Highness, if it existed be unequivocally demonstrated. No case for the aggrandisement of the Kabaka from headship of his own province to that of the whole Protectorate has ever been made, or is indeed conceivable, particularly in the light of the fact that over most of the country there has always been great antipathy to the Baganda, an aversion which seems to be increasing. The Kabaka, an astute person, than whom nobody in his kingdom is better informed, must have been aware of these and other considerations. Why then was so astonishing a project put before the Government of the Protectorate?

Notes By The Way

Belated and Unsatisfactory

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, quoted in full on another page, about the incidents which occurred after Dr. Hastings Banda had addressed an open-air meeting in Blantyre of the Nyasaland African National Congress is far from satisfactory. In the first place, it was belated. Yet it should have been obvious to the Nyasaland Government — which has recently doubled its expenditure on its Information Service — that reports damaging to the country would be telegraphed throughout Southern Africa and to interested news agencies and newspapers overseas, and that there was consequently need for an immediate official statement. Instead of taking prompt action, however, the authorities were silent until the next day, when a *communiqué* was issued, not by a spokesman for the Nyasaland Government, but by an office of the Federal Government. By that time large numbers of people in many countries had read accounts which indicated that serious rioting had taken place, and that, to quote the *Nyasaland Times*, "there were two hours of violent racialism".

Conflicting Reports

THE UNHAPPILY TARDY official statement denies that there was anything in the nature of a riot, ascribes the stoning of motor-cars to a small hooligan element, and makes light of the whole affair. Only those who were present throughout the disturbance can judge whether it has been too lightly dismissed, but, as stated last week, this journal has received the testimony of three Europeans in Blantyre that the great majority of the Africans in the crowd were well behaved and that the whole affair, which was quickly over, was the work of a few African hooligans. The local newspaper, however, continues to insist that Europeans and Asians were threatened by a mob which was out of hand. On the Government's own showing there were 13 cases of the stoning of motor-cars, two of which had the wind-screens broken, and two European women passengers were injured.

Why No Arrests?

YET NOT ONE ARREST WAS MADE by the uniformed police on duty or by the two platoons of the police mobile force who were called to the scene but not used. If "throwing was limited to a small hooligan element", some, if not all, of the offenders should have been

identified, and Nyasaland should be told why they were not arrested. The answer that that would have enraged the crowd would be thoroughly unsatisfactory, for it would be tantamount to admitting that breaches of the peace were deliberately condoned by those who are employed to preserve public order. It was obviously prudent not to rush the mobile police into action, and it may have been right not to use them at all; their presence may have sufficed to warn the unruly members of the crowd that there would be swift retribution if disorder spread. But failure to arrest those who were seeking to inflame the crowd is unlikely to be excused even by those who are angry at the widespread distribution of what they deem exaggerated reports. Incidentally, if the stone-throwers were not members of the congress, that body should have welcomed their arrest, which would have demonstrated that its followers were not the trouble-makers. Because the police made no arrests it is still arguable that the "hooligans" may have been "strong-arm" elements of the congress. From an official statement made just before this issue went to press it is evident that there have been disorders elsewhere in Nyasaland, where there should obviously be strict maintenance of public order.

T.A.N.C. Misconceptions

MR. ZUBERI M. M. MTEMVU, president of the Tanganyika African National Congress, who has been in London for some time, has issued to the Press a statement which contains such passages as the following: "Colonialism and Communism both thrive on the poverty and ignorance of the masses, and both exploit that poverty and ignorance"; "I seek independence as a means to the economic and social uplifting of our people"; "the overwhelming majority of Africans in Tanganyika will not have racial groups represented in the Legislative Council"; "Tanganyika is ready for self-government now, the number of people in the Territory who desire self-government being overwhelming"; and "Great Britain, the administering authority, is responsible to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations".

Heavy Crop of Errors

THAT IS A HEAVY CROP OF ERRORS for one short document. If colonialism depended on the poverty and ignorance of the masses, would Great Britain, the

leading Colonial Power, have spent immense sums year after year on efforts to raise the standard of life of the peoples of the Colonies? In particular, would almost all the dependent territories of the Crown allocate to education such high proportions of their revenues, and would H.M. Government have made such large gifts for the establishment of university colleges in the Colonies? Merely to pose these questions suffices to show the folly of Mr. Mtemvu's first assertion. His second implies that independence is the quickest road to material betterment for Tanganyika Africans. The indisputable fact is that premature independence would drive away capital, hinder development generally, and so reduce the benefits and the prospects to which the Africans of the Territory now look forward. Though a few politicians reiterate the charge that most Africans object to representation of all races in the Legislative Council, any administrator or any missionary really knowing the people would testify that the vast majority are perfectly content with present arrangements, and that, if spared the attentions of the tiny minority of political activists, probably not one in a thousand of the rural population would have any interest in such matters. It is equally an exaggeration to claim that an overwhelming number of Africans in Tanganyika want self-government now. Not one in a hundred of the people has any conception of the implications and obligations of self-government, and scarcely any of the few who do partially comprehend would be competent to play a responsible part but for European assistance.

U.N.O. Cannot Dictate

HIS REFERENCE to the United Nations appears to imply that Mr. Mtemvu believes that the Trusteeship Council can give orders to the Administering Authority, Great Britain, in regard to the trusteeship territory. It can do nothing of the kind. Decisions rest with Great Britain, not with the United Nations Organization, which has merely the right to ask for information, to send a visiting mission once in three years, and to make recommendations and pass resolutions about the affairs of Tanganyika. Her Majesty's Government is under no promise or compulsion to take any notice of such recommendations or resolutions, and on many occasions it has publicly declared them to be unacceptable. Many attempts have been made by the United Nations to usurp authority to which it has no title, especially perhaps when dealing with Socialist Ministers in Whitehall; but, to their credit, they were as resolute as Conservative Ministers have been in resisting such infringements of Britain's rights of sovereignty. The Tanganyika African National Congress may be of small importance, but circulation by its president or anyone else of statements such as those mentioned above can do considerable harm, especially among unsophisticated folk.

Independent of Imperial Aid

A QUOTATION that "Kenya has not balanced its budget without United Kingdom assistance for as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember", taken from a statement by a business man with close East African connexions, and indeed affections, has caused a friend in Kenya to write: "I am surprised that someone of such standing and experience should not have verified his facts. Kenya dispensed with Imperial grants-in-aid in 1916. During the six years after that the Protectorate was independent of Imperial aid, though revenue fell short of expenditure in three years. Except in the emergency years the Kenya Government has never relied on Imperial aid for ordinary budget purposes, as opposed to those of social and economic development. Thus by December 31, 1952, the cumulative general revenue balance was £8.96m., falling to £7.61m. by December 31, 1953.

Mistake Often Made

"DURING THE EMERGENCY YEARS, 1952 to the present, Kenya has received assistance, but only towards emergency account. The gross expenditure on Colony account (including transfers to the Emergency Fund) on those years was £226m., of which £28m., or 12.4% only, was in the form of assistance from the United Kingdom Treasury, which did, of course, contribute a very great deal towards the emergency expenditure. But of £34.5m. offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenya found it necessary to take up only £28m. That assistance, it must be stressed, was purely for emergency expenditure. The mistake is made by many people, but it ought not to go unchallenged. Of course the Colony has received Colonial Development and Welfare Fund assistance, but that has been for development purposes, mainly African development."

How Soon?

EVERY FRIEND OF MINE with East or Central African experience who has visited New Zealand and given me his impressions of that great little Dominion has been struck by the happy relations between New Zealanders of European origin and the aboriginal Maoris. Again and again I have been told that "the race relations could not be better". The Maoris, of whom there are only about 150,000, are, of course, far more advanced than any of the tribes of East and Central Africa, but one of their number, Mr. Charles Moihī Te Arawaka Bennett, who has been a research scholar at Oxford University and has just been appointed New Zealand High Commissioner in Malaya, said on the eve of his departure from England that another three or four generations would be required before the Government could discontinue the whole array of "mediating institutions" which gave the Maoris the benefit of special arrangements for schools, hostels, methods of parliamentary representation, and so on. If, in the view of an outstandingly capable Māori, roughly a century must be expected to be needed in New Zealand for complete integration of the two races—which does not necessarily imply intermarriage, of course—how foolish it is to foster ideas of an immensely quicker pace in the multi-racial communities of East and Central Africa. There are fanatics, white and black, who are thinking and talking in terms of three or four years, not three or four generations; and those who ought to denounce such nonsensical ideas with all their power too often take refuge in silence.

Hospitality at Long Range

SEVERAL TIMES RECENTLY I have heard comments upon the arresting advertising which is now being done by the Union-Castle Line, which, instead of selling merely the transport services which it exists to provide, has set itself to create in the mind of the reader who does not require to travel for business or other reasons a wish to do so as a break from the daily round. Now I hear of a scheme by which gift vouchers obtainable from any Union-Castle office are exchangeable at the bar or shop of any of the company's vessels. So a friend who takes leave of a passenger in, say, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, or Beira, or for that matter in Rumuruti, Mbeya, or Abercorn (since the vouchers are presumably obtainable by post), can pay for drinks or a souvenir of the voyage when the liner is at sea. If properly publicized, this idea should quickly become popular. After his ship has left port many a traveller may find on his cabin table one or more envelopes containing these vouchers from friends.

Incognito

ON SOME FLIGHTS at least during his visit to East Africa Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress in the United Kingdom, has travelled as "Mr. Vincent".

Government Will Not Relinquish Responsibilities in Kenya

Sir Evelyn Baring Denounces the Cult of Jomo Kenyatta*

AFTER LONG DISCUSSIONS with all groups in this country the Secretary of State for the Colonies made a number of decisions. These have led to an increase in the size of the Legislative Council, to the introduction of specially elected members, to the establishment of the Council of State, and to an increase in African representation. I think that the ideas in his mind when these decisions were made were well set out in a statement to the Press. In this he said:—

"I believe there is great opportunity here for people of all races to work together and to build up in co-operation a fine country in which all who have made their home here can live in security and prosperity. I do not, however, see any prospect in the foreseeable future of the holder of the office in the United Kingdom Government which I now hold being able to abandon his responsibilities in respect of Kenya.

"I believe that for many years to come it will be necessary for the Government of this country to include a certain number of official members and for ultimate control to remain with a Governor responsible to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. At the same time I am sure that it is right to associate people of the country of all races with its Government. The Government of Kenya must be in the hands of responsible people. It is our task to do all we can to increase the number of responsible Kenyans and to give them all possible encouragement to work in harmony together."

Following these decisions we now, for the first time in Kenya's history, have some elected members of the Legislative Council who have been returned by voters who are not all of one community. There is the Council of State, which has made a good start, and its members, when questioning the Hotel Regulations which affected severely the poorer class of hotels, have shown that they are alive to their duties.

Another notable feature of recent changes is that the number of African elected members, of both kinds has increased from six in 1956 to eight in 1957, and to 18 now.

African Minister

The African Minister for Housing, Mr. Musa Amalemba, has powerfully assisted the Government, and we in the Government believe also that the country will benefit from the presence in the Council of Ministers of a second African Minister.

From all this it is clear that the Secretary of State and the Government here have made substantial political changes. We have now constitutional arrangements which I hope will provide a feeling of security for the people of all races.

We have also a constitution which is flexible, and again, as Mr. Lennox-Boyd has remarked: "In the proposals I have made the only aspect that was frozen for a period of 10 years was the proportion between the different communities for the inter-communal seats".

Yet changes will not take place unless there is negotiation in the true sense of the word; and there can be no question of the exclusion of any section of the people of Kenya. The Government is always open to reasonable suggestions. However, as it is now constituted, it can and, if necessary, it will carry on the administration of the country.

At this point the 14 African elected members rose simultaneously and walked out of the Chamber.

The basic constitutional position of the Colony remains unchanged. This is clear from the words of the Secretary of State I have already quoted.

* These passages are taken from the address of Sir Evelyn Baring when he opened a new session of the Kenya Legislative Council last week.

It is also well known that that status of the Protectorate of Kenya and its inhabitants is governed by the agreement of 1895 between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. Speaking with the approval of the Secretary of State, I wish to say that this agreement remains and will remain the basis of the administration of the Protectorate, and that the Government is resolved to make sure that full consideration is given to the social well-being and economic interests of his Highness's subjects in the Protectorate.

These political changes have taken place and the Government has showed itself willing to go forward with an advance in African political life in a country in which we are still dealing with the aftermath of a violent and prolonged Mau Mau movement. In such a country the administrative burden of the work of reconstruction after the damage caused by the Mau Mau fighting is very heavy and falls on all Government officers. Finally, we go forward in a country which is now feeling the economic effects of the set-back in world trade.

Security Problems

Since I first came to this country I have felt obliged, when speaking to the House, to open my speech with remarks on the security situation. There are still detainees and Mau Mau convicts. But they now number 5,000 in round figures, whereas at one time they numbered 77,000. Release after careful examination first in the camps and then in each man's district of origin is continuing at a steady rate. We believe that the present figure will in a period of months be greatly reduced.

At the same time there will be some who remain dangerous. These men, either on account of their own record or on account of the state of their districts or on account of both, will be placed eventually under restriction orders in a settlement at Hola on the Tana River. This process may take some time to complete. There are still terrorists in the forest. They are, however, few in numbers, though they cannot be ignored.

Great progress has been made in dealing with the aftermath of the Mau Mau movement. It has been possible to relax certain of the restrictions imposed on the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru peoples. Markets have been re-opened, movement is much freer, and, except certain persons specifically prohibited, all who hold passports and live in the Kiambu and Thika districts may now make daily visits to Nairobi. Selected farmers have been allowed to leave their villages and live on consolidated holdings. The curfew has been progressively relaxed throughout the Central Province.

Most notable of all has been the work of those officers, led by Mr. Johnston, who have made possible the return to peaceful life in their own homes of the many thousands of detainees. This has been because, in spite of checks, a regular system has been adopted which has made possible the release of these men.

This successful and all but complete action against the remains of Mau Mau terrorism has, however, been endangered to some extent by certain developments. One has been the appearance of the Kiama Kia Muingi movement. This movement is local. In all but one area its members have been, more or less middle-aged men, and have been persons formerly active in the Mau Mau movement who escaped detention rather than ex-detainees.

Organized Violence

All the same, in certain places it has gone very deep indeed. The most heinous oaths have been employed and active steps have been taken to organize violence again, notably by the use of poison. Government have taken strenuous measures to deal with the movement. It has undoubtedly been a set-back to our recovery from Mau Mau, and a continuation of that recovery depends on the complete destruction of K.K.M.

Recovery also depends on an ability to keep down crime. At the moment in the rural areas of the Central Province crime is low, but this is not the case in Nairobi, and I call on all members of the public to co-operate with the police, who during the last year have carried out their difficult task admirably.

I cannot help mentioning one other matter which cannot but delay the recovery from the effects of the Mau Mau move-

ment. This is a tendency to develop a cult of Jomo Kenyatta. In the Government's view Kenyatta played a more leading part than any other individual in the organization of the violent movement which led to the loss of so many lives and to the sufferings endured by the Kikuyu.

For this reason Government has no intention of allowing him at the expiry of his sentence to return to any place near the scene of his former activities. Responsible citizens should understand and support this decision. It follows from what I have said that the Government must retain stringent powers to maintain law and order and to keep the peace.

Turning now, the question of security to that of recovery from the effects of the emergency, I can speak words of hope and encouragement. It has been possible to place in employment, either on farms or in forests or on the new irrigation areas, or more recently in Nairobi, many thousands of released detainees.

Agrarian Revolution

At the same time there has taken place in the Central Province what can only be described as an agrarian revolution, following the devoted work of agricultural and administrative officers and the great help given them by chiefs, headmen, and prominent Kikuyu leaders. The campaign for the consolidation of fragmented holdings, to be followed by the grant of some form of individual title, has gone forward fast and successfully.

Consolidation lays, however, only the foundation of good farming. With it has gone a great increase in soil conservation measures, in water supplies, and in the cultivation of cash crops. Thus the number of African coffee growers was 786 in 1946, 8,208 in 1951, and now is about 62,000. The more difficult task, which has defeated other Governments in other countries, of organizing the growing of tea by small-holder Africans in the high-altitude areas now have the possibility of valuable cash crops. In a large part of the Central Province a very important experiment being made with the introduction of good dairy cattle. In other parts a promising experiment is going on with tractor farming.

Throughout the Central Province, as elsewhere, there has been an advance in farm planning, and the holders of the new consolidated farms, while they wait for the complete planning of their farm, will follow a rough and simplified form of farm lay-out. This, while not producing the complete results of a properly surveyed and worked-out plan, should prevent bad farming.

There has been an important advance in health measures. In most villages there are now protected springs, and in increasing number there is a piped and filtered water supply. Admirable social and health work has been done by the Red Cross workers and members of the Community Development Department. One of the most disappointing features of the setback given to the Colony by the Mau Mau movement is in the field of health.

In the African areas of many Colonies too much is spent on expensive hospitals and too little on bringing some curative, and more particularly some preventive, health measures to a large number of people in remote areas. Those in charge of health have been well aware of this need, and had it not been for the recent disorders, the excellent system of health centres developed several years ago in North Nyanza could have been spread over most of the Colony.

Individual Tenure

With all this advance in farming goes the change from a communal system of landholding to an individual system in the Central Province. Experience in other countries shows that a system of small individual holdings is better than that of communal holdings. All the same, the new system has inherent dangers against which it will be necessary to guard carefully.

Agricultural progress in African areas is not confined to the Central Province. Almost equally notable has it been in other African areas. The Elgeyo and other Kalenjin people have made great advances. Other examples of advance are in Elgon/Nyanza, and in the Kisii land unit. There has also been much progress in both districts of Ukamba. The people of Kitui have accomplished a noteworthy feat in relating the number of their stock to the carrying capacity of the area. Another feature of the districts of Machakos and Kitui is the wisdom shown by their people in setting aside the hill-tops for afforestation or for the exclusion of stock. The result on the flow of the streams is already apparent.

Kenya is therefore a country in which political advance, an African agrarian revolution, and the strict security measures still necessary to complete the task of defeating Mau Mau are all going on at the same time.

European farming has made very good progress indeed since the end of the war and production has risen. World conditions have, however, affected the sale abroad of such commodities—very important to the farmer—as butter and bacon. The economic picture has its dark side. However, it

has its bright side, and there is no strong indication that present economic troubles will last. The fall in price of a number of Kenya's agricultural exports and the serious threat of a substantial fall in coffee prices must be balanced against the signs of a steady if slow, recovery in the United States; and it is the state of the economy there which affects primary production and therefore the terms of trade in a primary-producing country such as Kenya.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement in Montreal that, as a last resort, Colonial Governments would be able to obtain Exchequer loans for essential development expenditure is also encouraging. There will be, in addition, an injection of capital and spending power into our economy through the clear intention of the United Kingdom Government to develop permanent housing and installations for its military forces here. The new £4m. road project and the high rate of building in Nairobi also gives grounds for confidence.

The steady improvement in farming methods and the increase in production of cash crops in African areas will lead to an increased local demand for consumer goods. In spite of competition in world markets, the volume and the total value of our exports have so far been maintained. The essential requirements for continued development are the availability of capital, the opening up of new markets, and increased productivity.

The Government is inquiring with care and thoroughness into all possible economies. These will be made.

New Broadcasting Service

All work on the broadcasting development is up to schedule. The nucleus of the new service has been established as part of the office of the Chief Secretary, and a director is about to be appointed on secondment from the B.B.C. The regional installations in Mombasa and Kisumu are well advanced, and the former are due to come into operation this month.

Government announced in August that it was placing an embargo on all recruitment; this embargo must continue until the future policies which determine the pattern of Government expenditure are agreed.

The need to relieve those of all races who are in financial distress is a growing commitment, and responsibility for meeting these commitments rests primarily on voluntary effort. Valuable work is being performed by various welfare societies. However, much remains to be done. It is hoped that local authorities will accept direct responsibility for all aspects of social welfare.

Government intends to set up suitable machinery whereby minimum wages in the agricultural industry can be fixed after consultation with employers and employees.

An example of the important work being done for education is the African Women's Training College at Machakos, which was completed this year and will have 180 students in residence next year. The first stage of the Asian Secondary School at Thika is nearing completion.

The policy for European education remains substantially unaltered, but, as with Asian education, efforts are being made to enable pupils to complete their primary course at an early age; a three-year secondary modern course can be completed between the ages of 15 and 16.

The Ministry of Forests will continue the planting programme which aims at establishing within 25 years some 300,000 acres of softwoods. An important part of this programme is the absorption of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru families into useful employment in the forest areas. To the end of August 3,200 families had been absorbed. The final target is 5,000 families.

Government's policy of creating industrial estates in the African land units will result in the establishment of industrial estates at Karatina and Limuru. These areas will offer advantages in the shape of ready employment near the homes of the workers and ideal siting of industries based on the processing of local produce.

Housing Plans

Government's plans for housing involve the continuation of the Nairobi African housing scheme: 755 of the houses have been handed over by the Ministry of Housing to Nairobi City Council, and another 133 will be handed over by November 15. These houses, for which the rent is 100s. a month, have been taken up with such speed that the Central Housing Board has advanced a further £294,000 to the City Council for the construction of another 512 houses.

Much of what I have said gives food for serious thought, but the Government has confidence in the future of the country. A sign of that confidence at the beginning of our troubles was our decision to proceed with the building of the new airport in spite of the uncertain prospects of Mau Mau troubles ahead of us in 1953. That decision has been amply justified. A sign of our present confidence is the con-

clusion of an arrangement for contractor finance for roads at the rate of £1m. per annum for at least four years.

I believe that we should show confidence. I believe that it is right for the East African Railways and Harbours in their development work in the port of Mombasa to be ahead rather than behind the traffic. I think that we should continue to make provision for the prime needs of the country.

In brief, the picture of Kenya towards the end of 1958 is one of resilience, of vitality, and of continuing recovery. It is also for this very reason one of great activity in many directions. I believe that that activity can and will continue. In many matters this country gives a lead and will continue to do so.

I wish to make it clear that H.M. Government has

no intention whatsoever of relinquishing its responsibilities to all races in this country. The Kenya Government, in carrying out its responsibilities, intends to continue the orderly and peaceful advance of the African people in every sphere and to make sure that all who have made their home in Kenya will feel that they can continue with confidence to make their contribution to the country's development and progress.

In this way Kenya can advance in the future as a stable and prosperous country, with the determination of all moderate and responsible men and women to put the welfare of Kenya above any sectional interest.

All African Members of Kenya Legislature Suspended

Censured by the Speaker for "Insult" to The Queen

WHILE THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA was formally opening the third session of the 11th Legislative Council last week the 14 African elected members rose simultaneously and walked out of the Chamber. A signal for their action is stated to have been given by Mr. Tom Mboya.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, had just said: "The Government is always open to reasonable suggestions. However, as it is now constituted it can, and if necessary it will, carry on the administration of the country."

After the Governor had made his speech and left, Sir Charles Markham, a European elected member, gave notice of a motion condemning the "discourteous conduct" of the African elected members.

On the following day all 14 of the African elected members were named by the Speaker, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, and suspended for three days on a motion by the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coutts. Later they told the Press that they did not regret or apologize for their action because the Governor had ignored their efforts to resolve the "constitutional deadlock" and had "falsely accused us of refusing to negotiate."

Before their suspension was moved the Speaker had said:—

"I cannot allow the conduct of certain members yesterday to pass without comment, as after reflection I have come to the conclusion that it calls for action on my part.

"I preface my remarks by reminding hon. members that under our existing constitution His Excellency the Governor is no longer President of Legislative Council. His Excellency has a right to attend if he so desires, in the same way as Her Majesty the Queen has a right of attending the Lords House of Parliament in the United Kingdom.

Direct Representative of Crown

"The Governor, however, can attend only after first informing Mr. Speaker that he wishes to do so on a specified day and at a given time, and when he does so attend he does so as Her Majesty's direct representative.

"More especially is this the case on the annual occasion on which His Excellency formally opens the new session. On that occasion, as is well known to hon. members, all accredited representatives of foreign countries are invited to be present, as are the judiciary, leaders of the Church, and senior officers of the armed forces, the function being regarded as an official ceremony which the Governor performs in uniform as representing Her Majesty the Queen. At a later stage, in line with parliamentary procedure in the United Kingdom, the communication he makes is debated, but naturally only after his withdrawal.

"Yesterday during the course of His Excellency's communication a number of members thought fit to indulge in grossly disorderly and insulting conduct by ostentatiously rising as a body and walking out of the Chamber.

"Had they wished to record disagreement with any particular policy they had a parliamentary remedy by abstaining from attending or by making any gesture they deemed necessary during the debate on the Governor's exposition of public policy which begins today.

"The demonstration which they saw fit to indulge yesterday on a formal occasion, in the presence of official guests, amounted to calculated, grossly disorderly and insulting behaviour—insulting not only to the dignity of this House and its members, but, what is far worse, insulting to Her Majesty the Queen.

"It is my duty as Speaker to safeguard the dignity of this young and still somewhat immature Parliament. That being the case, it would, in my opinion, be unfair on the majority of the members of this Council if I were to allow grossly disorderly conduct to pass unnoticed.

Powers Defined

"Quoting Sir Gilbert Campion on page 197: 'The ultimate authority in matters of order is the House itself. But practice and standing orders have defined the powers of the Speaker with considerable detail, and in such matters there is no appeal from the decision of the chair. Without the intervention of the House no penalty more serious than withdrawal from the House, for the remainder of the sitting can be inflicted.'

"The powers exercised by the chair may be taken in the following sequence: Powers in respect of: (1) Minor breaches of order, (2) grossly disorderly conduct, (3) disregard of the authority of the chair, and (4) grave disorder.

"An interpretation of grossly disorderly conduct follows: 'Grossly disorderly conduct comprises *inter alia* "insulting behaviour".'

"I consider it my duty to refer the matter to the House itself. I have therefore decided to name:— Mr. Khamisi, Dr. Kiano, Mr. Mate, Mr. Mboya, Mr. Arap Moi, Mr. Muimi, Mr. Muliro, Mr. Mumo, Mr. Ng'ala, Mr. Nyagah, Mr. Oginga Odinga, Mr. Oguda, Mr. Ole Tipis, and Mr. Towett."

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Breaking up K.K.M. Cells

MR. J. W. CUSACK, Minister for Defence and Internal Security in Kenya, told the Legislative Council a few days ago that the Government of Kenya had broken up 349 cells and committees of the proscribed secret society Kiama Kia Muingi, and that 473 persons had already been convicted for taking part in K.K.M. A further 289 Africans are being detained for similar activities. Group Captain L. R. Briggs described K.K.M. as a serious threat, expressed concern that the Minister had made no reference to other subversive activities, and said that there was a real danger that the fomenting of race hatred as a mass movement might end in violence.

Canada's Responsibility to Commonwealth and Colonies

Mr. Dielenbaker's Stirring Call for Faith and Action

THE RT. HON. JOHN DIEFENBAKER, Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, said when he addressed a great rally in the Royal Albert Hall, London, under the auspices of the Commonwealth and Empire Industries Association:—

"Friendliness, knowledge, and tolerance hold nations and peoples together and break down the barriers of misunderstanding.

"Over the centuries the genius for government of Englishmen created an Empire which by the exercise of wisdom and humanity has become the most improbable and yet most noble association of all—a partnership of free peoples, in unity but not in political uniformity. Its Ark of the Covenant is the preservation of freedom.

"Despite differences of race, creed, colour, history, economic and political development, this partnership of free and independent nations, dedicated to common ideals and purposes, is united in the recognition that peace and prosperity are indivisible and that common interests are best served in interdependence and co-operation.

"If causes for this miracle of statesmanship are sought, what better place to look than London. Here stands the Mother of Parliaments, the creator and guardian of a political tradition based on government by consent, government by debate, government under the rule of law founded on the bedrock of a deep and abiding respect for the dignity of the human person. The spiritual values symbolized by Westminster Abbey have shaped and humanized British political tradition, and wherever freedom lives in the new and living Commonwealth free men have cause to look to Westminster in thankfulness for the past and hope for the future.

Fruitful Institution

"The Commonwealth of Nations is the unique yet most fruitful political and social institution that the mind of man has ever produced. Its greatness lies in its very nature, which confounds precise definition. Not a political organization, federation, nor empire, it has no common political master and no common political denominator.

"It is not a legal or economic organization, having no contractual ties that bind its member States, and it knows no concept of an economic or trading bloc, yet it is a positive and powerful force for good in the world today. It is a voluntary and revocable union of nations joined in dedication to common ideals. While international in scope and intimate in character, its bonds are not of the sword or the seal, but of the spirit.

"The Commonwealth must continue to grow in purpose and aspirations and remain volatile to needed change. In rigidity it will stagnate. A living Commonwealth must change to meet changing conditions. What was necessary yesterday may be anathema today. But in change never can it lose its ideals or its mission for freedom.

"This is an age of struggle for the minds of men. This struggle is unique in history, because it is world wide. Because it is global in character, only a global response and a global defence can preserve those values we hold dear. That is the challenge the Commonwealth faces, must meet, and can meet, for no other institution in the modern world has the same global unity in the things of the spirit and the economic potential to preserve and defend the heritage of freedom.

"Straddling the continents, the Commonwealth has a crucial part to play in world affairs and a unique responsibility to aid in fostering the progress of humanity.

"Trade has become the major weapon in the Communist world offensive. The Communist drive is designed to undermine the economic strength of the free world. The profits are measured not in the ledgers of commerce but by the numbers of souls who trade their security and survival as free men in the future for a temporary material advantage of the present. Expanding trade and economic co-operation among the free world nations is necessary if the Communist world trade threat is to be met.

"When I advocated the convening of a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference, those of little faith said that it could not be achieved. When plans were under way, they said it could accomplish nothing. Since then the 'little-faithers' have contended that the conference should have done more than it did—although if it had been left to them it would not have taken place at all.

"The Montreal Conference in mid-September was a practical illustration of the Commonwealth in action. It gave added strength to the concept of economic interdependence and co-partnership.

"Attended by delegations from all the Commonwealth countries, as well as by representatives of the Colonial territories of Nigeria, West Indies (soon to rank with us as a full member of our family), Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Hong Kong, it was a symbol of the unity of 660 million people living in lands over 12 million square miles in area, and made up of almost every race living in lands at almost every stage of economic development.

"The conference stressed the great importance of more rapid economic growth in the less developed countries of the Commonwealth. Canada announced an increase from \$35m. to \$50m. in its annual contribution to the Colombo Plan over the next three years, and promises to provide an initial sum of \$300,000 for technical assistance to the Commonwealth areas in Africa, and a \$10m. programme of assistance to the West Indies.

"Canadians understand the necessity of the less developed countries speeding up economic growth and improving the living standards of their people. Canadians feel a responsibility to assist their fellow men in the attainment of these goals, and we are prepared to discharge in full measure this important responsibility.

Major Trading Nation

"Canada recognizes its responsibility and its place in the world, is the fourth largest trading nation. Our arrival as a highly industrialized country and a major trading nation is of fairly recent origin, and we do not forget the days when our country depended heavily on agriculture and other primary industries for its livelihood.

"Men from many nations came to Canada and brought with them skills, know-how, enterprise and capital. We can show our appreciation for the help we received in the early days of nation-building by now providing similar help to other countries.

"Canada's economy has expanded rapidly in the post-war period, more rapidly than that of the United Kingdom and the United States. If past rates of economic growth are any indication, Canada may overtake the United Kingdom in terms of national income and national output within the next quarter of a century or so.

"Canada recognizes its responsibility and its place in Commonwealth trade. Insofar as aid to less developed nations is concerned, the question which occupies us most urgently is not whether we should help them but in what form our assistance will be most constructive and welcome.

"We know that it is an essential condition of true economic aid that markets be opened and opportunities found to sell and to assure reasonable return for the labourer and investment of the people of the developing land. Trade and aid are two sides of the same coin.

"We have found that in addition to developing international trade, there are four kinds of specific economic aid which will help a country speed up its development. They are: (a) capital aid, (b) technical assistance, (c) educational assistance, (d) food aid. We have used all four methods, both as givers and receivers. We shall continue to expand and diversify our programme of assistance within these four categories."

Mapping Uganda's Soils

THE UGANDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S soil survey is nearly finished. Work in the Eastern and Northern Provinces has already been completed, in the Western Province it is half done, and it should end in Buganda before Christmas. The purpose is to map all the soils in the country. In the past crop failures have resulted from agricultural projects being started without adequate knowledge of the soil. The department is also undertaking a simultaneous vegetation survey.

Montreal Heralds New Era of Commonwealth Co-operation

Lord Ogmore Pleads for Rational Commodity Policy

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week LORD OGMORE congratulated the Government on focusing the attention of Parliament and people on the Commonwealth.

"The first words heard by millions of people from Her Majesty in Parliament were on the subject of the Commonwealth; and our position in the Commonwealth is such an important one, part mystique and part common sense, that this was all to the good."

Half of the trade of the Commonwealth was exchanged within itself. While dramatic results could not be expected from the Montreal Conference, one dramatic result had been overlooked by the newspapers, radio and television—the decision to establish a Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. Attempts had been made in the past to create a central organization, and it was a triumph for the Government to have brought off such a significant step in Commonwealth consolidation. The Colonial Office site in Westminster, opposite the Abbey, would be a most suitable position for Commonwealth House.

One of the Commonwealth's main problems, Lord Ogmore continued, was the instability in commodity prices. The full blast of uninhibited enterprise, private and public, fell on the undeveloped countries when the demand for their raw materials fell.

The tendency of the developed countries to produce artificially the natural produce of the underdeveloped countries was insane. "I really do not understand how so-called sensible people in the Western world can go on doing it. The other day I saw on television an artificial rubber factory in this country which is going to provide half the rubber we need. What will happen to Malaya and Ceylon? It is humbug to talk about Colonial and Commonwealth development if we are to compete with them in the only things they produce."

Capital Offer

Lack of capital was another problem, and in that matter Communism and parliamentary democracy met head on: The former could finance development by large-scale planning and ruthless exploitation, regardless of individual rights. What had democracy to offer? The proposals in the Montreal report and in the Queen's Speech were vague and meagre. "Are we ready to make the necessary sacrifices in this field? If not, it is better for us to say so."

In the past few years parliamentary democracy had been under fire, and according to his reckoning no fewer than eight democracies had surrendered to military or semi-military dictatorships—only one, however, in the Commonwealth.

"In many countries in the Commonwealth, the new countries, democracy seems to be a thriving plant, though not without its difficulties, because, after all, it is the most difficult of all processes to work," Lord Ogmore said.

LORD SWINDON, speaking as the sole survivor of the Ottawa Conference, said that it had covered less ground in six or seven weeks than Montreal had managed in a fortnight. He agreed that commodity problems lay at the root of the whole economic stability of the Commonwealth.

It was in the interests of the great manufacturing countries to export to the primary producers. When he had dealt with such things some 50% of the manufactured exports went to predominantly primary producer countries. "Unless those primary producers can get a fair, decent price, they cannot buy the manufactured articles, and we all go into a slump together."

BARONESS ELLIOT OF HAREWOOD, one of the new life peers, and a former U.K. delegate to the United Nations, said in a maiden speech that one was immediately conscious in the General Assembly of the growing importance of the great under-developed areas of Asia and Africa. From that side of the Atlantic, Europe seemed to belong to the past, and the eyes were focused much more on the millions of struggling people in the Middle East, the Far East, and Africa.

"Delegates speak glibly about democracy and about establishing parliamentary government when one knows that some of their countries are continually in the throes of parliamentary difficulties and even civil war. Nationalism seems to be a disease of the 20th century. Many times I have listened to

speeches in the General Assembly when the older democracies have been lectured about self-government, and one knew perfectly well that the countries those delegates represented were far behind in experience and in governmental skill."

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that one of his main impressions of the Montreal Conference was of Canada emerging as a leading partner in the Commonwealth association. She was willing to lift her sights beyond her own domestic and economic horizons, to see what help could be given to African and Asian members of the Commonwealth. Another impression was of the transfer of emphasis from independence to interdependence. He continued (in part):—

Common Purpose

"When countries are transferred from the direct rule of the United Kingdom there is a strong feeling of nationhood; but it was evident from our discussions over that fortnight in Montreal how quickly the emerging Commonwealth countries have seen that independence is inadequate and that interdependence between the Commonwealth countries should be the aim of all. If there must be interdependence, every one of the delegates insisted that the grouping of nations of which they wanted to be a member was the Commonwealth Association. There was evident also an extraordinary degree of common thinking and common purpose among people drawn from every continent and of every variety."

"Montreal was only the beginning of a new and constructive period of economic co-operation. The theme was 'an expanding Commonwealth in an expanding world'."

"This embodies two basic ideas: first, that expansion of trade and the economic growth of the world are vitally important to all Commonwealth countries, and that we cannot solve our problems in isolation; and, secondly, that interdependence of the Commonwealth with the world outside is not a sign of weakness but of the strength and maturity of the Commonwealth."

"Commonwealth production has grown to a point where the Commonwealth countries must seek out markets outside their own boundaries, and the pace of Commonwealth development is now such that the Commonwealth must attract capital from without as well as from within the Commonwealth. Indeed, the Commonwealth can exert its full effort only within a framework of expanding world trade and production. That led us to the conclusion that there should be a reinforcement of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

"We and the rest of the Commonwealth have felt that a Free Trade Area is desirable because the lowering of tariffs over a wide area in Europe would be completely in line with the expansionist policies that we all want to pursue; and it would make a great contribution to the political and economic cohesion of the European continent. We have felt, too, that the Common Market by itself would be restrictive, and therefore a setback for our hopes unless a Free Trade Area was brought into operation as a complement to it."

Price Fluctuations

"Delegates from the under-developed and less developed Commonwealth countries said that capital assistance is excellent but that the effect of it may be lost, in fact the capital itself may be lost, unless the recipient countries can receive a steady income from the sale of the basic commodities on which they rely. They made the point that if violent disruptions could be avoided, then not only could they provide more finance for their own development but they would be much better buyers for other people's goods."

"There is no comprehensive solution. Each commodity presents its own problem of supply and demand. Therefore we agree to look at each commodity separately. There are two great producers and consumers outside the Commonwealth—the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. If there are to be commodity agreements we should prefer to have in them both the United States and the Soviet Union. But should the Communists try to stymie these agreements, or, indeed, come into them and then seek to wreck them from inside, we must not be deflected from our purpose."

"The United Kingdom has a strong interest in steady prices, but it would be very dangerous for us if we were to fix the price of any commodity too high. We import half our food. Our future prosperity rests largely on importing raw materials at reasonable prices and converting them into goods of very high quality and very high value. Nevertheless, we accepted that there should be studies commodity by commodity, with

the intention of working out schemes of stabilization acceptable to producer and consumer.

"There were searching debates on finance for development. Colossal sums would be required from outside if the development plans were to be brought to fruition. Therefore there was agreement that if at all possible, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank resources should be strengthened as an indispensable prelude to expansion. This was later agreed in New Delhi.

"Private capital in these days is not much attracted into great schemes of transport, irrigation, and power. Unless these countries can be helped to surmount this first hurdle of basic development they cannot begin to raise their standards of living, and they would be an economic drag on, rather than an asset to, their Commonwealth partners.

"There are economic and political risks in this type of investment in countries like Asia and Africa, but Montreal recognized, and particularly the most advanced and industrialized countries, that, for reasons of common humanity, political stability, and economic interest, the more developed countries must stretch themselves to the limit to try to make the maximum capital contribution to the basic development of the less developed countries.

"The delegates saw that a Commonwealth containing such extremes must make every effort to reduce the gap between these extremes. So to our raised subscriptions to the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund we added the new Commonwealth assistance loans. Of such loans £50m. is now already on offer or under negotiation with various Commonwealth countries. Because private capital must still play the largest part in Commonwealth development, we agreed that the strengthening of the C.D.F.C. is necessary and desirable.

"Perhaps a little unexpectedly, there was the most intense interest in education. The less developed Commonwealth countries and the Colonial representatives made it quite clear that the best way in which the more advanced countries could assist them was the provision of technical assistance and higher education. The scale of the effort needed is daunting. Therefore the proposal for 1,000 extra scholarships, of which we said that we would provide at least half, was welcomed as imaginative and helpful.

"But there was the insistent plea from all the delegates that we should pay attention to the educational needs of the schools, and particularly to the shortage of teachers. Again the challenge was accepted, and there will assemble here next year an educational conference of the Commonwealth to study the best methods of helping Commonwealth education.

Powerful Influence

"The modern Commonwealth, sitting in council, recognized itself as a powerful influence which could assist world expansion and as having a positive rôle to play. It deliberately focused attention on continuity, because it was clear to all of us that we should want not less consultation in future but more. The Commonwealth is growing in numbers and its economic problems become ever more complex. Therefore we decided to set up the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council and a Commonwealth House in London.

"A regular pattern is emerging in economic consultation. The Commonwealth Economic Committee provides statistics of Commonwealth raw materials and the progress of Commonwealth development not only for the Commonwealth as a whole but for each country separately. Officials of the Commonwealth countries meet in the spring and the Finance Ministers in the autumn. So there is really a round-the-clock consultation taking form.

"The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, housed in London, will focus the public's attention on the continuing activities of the Commonwealth in this economic field. We set up this council and we offered Commonwealth House so that it would be a witness to our daily practice and to the intention of the United Kingdom to play its full part in this working economic partnership which has much more to it than economics, a philosophy which embraces all those things common to us; the belief in the common law and in justice and in tolerance — those things which bind the heart as well as the head."

LORD SOULBURY: "The countries which have become independent in the last 10 years have all of their own choice and free will determined to frame their Constitutions on the British model and have chosen as their form of government the parliamentary democratic form — the fairest form of government yet devised but unquestionably the most difficult, because it demands a very high degree of knowledge and intelligence from the electorate and tolerance, good will, and a spirit of give and take. They have also enacted universal suffrage, which means that their electorates are now the ultimate repository of political power.

"It has been well said that power without knowledge can be dangerous. Vast numbers of these newly enfranchised electors are ill educated and illiterate. Perhaps millions are unable to read the names of candidates on the ballot papers, and each candidate has to be represented by a symbol. The

Governments are making strenuous efforts to overcome these difficulties and to enable their electors to fulfil the duties that the responsibility of universal suffrage imposes.

"The best way of improving a democratic Government is to improve the education of its masters. All these new countries now have universal adult suffrage. It was 100 years from the Reform Bill before Great Britain got universal suffrage in 1928.

"It would be unwise to confuse knowledge with wisdom. It is not uncommon to find scholars with considerably less common sense than shepherds. A villager may not be able to read, but he can hear and listen to the advice and guidance of his village headman, and a man of considerable experience and wisdom he may be.

"Today the radio is tending to take the place of the village headman. Everybody who can listen does so; and it is a happy hunting field for glib and unscrupulous agitators to prey upon the credulity of the listener and to influence the inexperienced, uneducated elector who is, in Mr. Neville Chamberlain's words, 'ready to walk into any trap provided it is baited with a familiar catchword'. The aim of all Governments in these undeveloped countries, should be to provide their electorates with facilities for discrimination and criticism to enable them to separate the sense from the nonsense."

LORD HASTINGS said (in part): "I have been in a good many British Colonies, and I have never heard a single complimentary reference to G.A.T.T.

"If I were to choose the outstanding result of the Montreal Conference I would pick on the sentence which reads: 'The Conference recognized that the rates of economic development in the Commonwealth vary widely and that the Commonwealth has a collective responsibility to do what it can to promote development in the less developed areas'. That is a declaration as important as the first Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, when for the first time the United Kingdom recognized that we had a responsibility to the Colonies which went beyond their mere administration. Now we have a similar declaration from the entire Commonwealth.

Non-Partisan Approach

"New constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia are to come before Parliament shortly, and I should like to echo what I said on a similar occasion a year ago in connexion with legislation coming forward for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland: that is for as calm and non-partisan an approach to the subject as possible. I put in a plea, in view of the great importance of the proposals, greater in my humble opinion than were the enactments for the Federation itself last year, that an opportunity should be given to discuss these proposals in this House, as well as in another place."

LORD FARINGTON: "Since 1952 Commonwealth trade has shrunk in relation to the trade with non-Commonwealth countries. Long-term bulk-purchase agreements have been given up, and discrimination against countries in E.P.U. has been reduced, all done unilaterally without obtaining countervailing concessions from America or Continental Europe. This must have been a source of difficulty and embarrassment to those engaged in negotiations in connexion with the Common Market and the Free Trade Area.

"The French brought their overseas territories into the Common Market scheme, and one cannot help suspecting that the surprisingly high vote obtained by General de Gaulle in the French territories may have been related to the prospects which those territories saw of increased trade within the Common Market.

"The fall in the value of exports of the primary producing countries of the sterling area, as a result of the sharp fall in prices, represents between the first quarter of 1957 and the second quarter of 1958 a matter of 2,000 million dollars at annual rates. This represents several times the amount of any grants or aid which have been flowing into the sterling area, either from Britain or other sources. It is against this background that the continuation of aid must be viewed and its effectiveness and adequacy judged.

"Colonial sterling balances have increased enormously over the last 10 years, and most of them have been invested in rather long-term securities. As a result of dear money these balances depreciated in terms of sterling. The continued inflation has reduced the real value of sterling holdings very considerably. Thus the combined effect of dear money and cost inflation has been a dramatic fall in the real market value of the sterling holdings accumulated by the Colonies.

"A large part of the savings of the sterling area has been siphoned off to London. Thus the rate of development in the Commonwealth, especially in the dependent areas, has been slowed down. The proposals of the Bank of England to the newly-independent areas about the sterling banking arrangements are likely to perpetuate this hindrance to economic progress, and it is to be feared that they may lead to exacerbated feelings.

"The policy of liberalization, coincident with the trend to

(Continued on page 326)

Federal General Election

Comment in the U.K. Press

ALL RECENT REPORTS from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland indicate considerable apathy in the later stages of the general election campaign. Polling took place yesterday.

According to the Bulawayo correspondent of *The Times*: "The fire has gone out of Rhodesian politics. It was largely consumed in the lively controversy that raged around the Southern Rhodesian territorial elections in June which had more drama than most elections. For the Federal general election tomorrow Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Winston Field, leaders respectively of the outgoing Government United Federal Party and the Opposition Dominion Party, have tried in vain to rekindle the dying embers of political controversy.

"They discovered a bone of contention in the attitude the Federal Government should take in 1960 if the talks on revising the Constitution fail to wrest Dominion Status from the British Government. They worried the bone without pause, but it was largely a politicians' wrangle, with the voters stifling yawns, and showing more preoccupation with the Copperbelt miners' strike, disturbances in Nyasaland, and growing unemployment created by the trade recession.

Growing Frustration

"There is a growing sense of frustration among Rhodesians at the thought of first Ghana and now Nigeria moving to the status of fully independent countries within the Commonwealth while two of the three territories of the Central African Federation remain tied to the apron strings of the Colonial Office.

"Local patriotism tends increasingly to thought of Boston tea parties: if Britain will not trust Rhodesia with independence, Rhodesia should declare herself independent—whatever the consequences. This trend gains fresh impetus every time there is new evidence of African nationalist intransigence in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, or of Colonial Office concessions to African demands for greater political emancipation.

"Judged on election performance alone, the Dominion Party does not deserve to win. Mr. Field has made himself look rather foolish by repeated modifications of his first bold utterances on how independence could be achieved. Nor does he impress people as having done his homework on his party's policy. Asked in Bulawayo to elaborate on its education policy, he replied: 'I don't know. I haven't brought it with me. I cannot carry everything in my head. If you give me your address, I will send you a copy'. The Party organizers boast that they have some heavy ammunition for the closing stages of the election. With their poor showing to date they are going to need all of it.

"The U.F.P. candidates boast of the economic strides the Federation has taken in the five years of its existence, and in all their political utterances exercise exceeding care to say nothing to offend the predominantly European electorate. The eclipse of Mr. Garfield Todd is well remembered and its lesson well applied. To preach racial liberalism is to invite defeat. That, to many observers, is the tragedy of this election.

"The end result is two parties which seem remarkably similar in outlook—so much so that the voter feels he is being asked to choose between Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

Little Popular Appeal

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Financial Times* cabled on Monday that a high poll was likely, though the constitutional questions in which the leaders of the two main parties had become entangled made little popular appeal. The general impression was that "a majority will be unlikely to wish to change the Government—yet". Sir Roy Welensky had a fair chance of commanding a two-thirds majority in the House, while Mr. Field led the Opposition with perhaps a dozen supporters.

A leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* described the Constitution Party, which had eight candidates, two of them Africans, as "much the most liberal of the three parties, and, alas, the weakest".

Mentioning that supporters of *apartheid* had reason to vote for the Dominion Party, it commented that "Mr. Winston Field's vision is still far removed from Dr. Verwoerd's, perhaps because he sees the road before him less clearly; but there is nothing to be hoped and much to be feared from a Dominion Party victory".

A Southern Rhodesian correspondent of the *Economist* has written that the public has been very apathetic, primarily because Southern Rhodesia had a surfeit of politics with the overthrow of Mr. Garfield Todd and its hard-fought election in June, that Northern Rhodesia has thought more about the Copperbelt strike, and that Nyasaland is primarily concerned with the African National Congress's noisy crusade for secession.

Remote Control

"A further reason for apathy is that many people feel that among the 117 candidates contesting the 53 elective seats are few remotely representing their beliefs and interests. The 4,663 supporters of Mr. Todd have no United Rhodesia Party candidate to back. The right-wing Dominion Party has 44 candidates; there are eight of the resolutely inter-racial Constitution Party; 12 Independents of various hues; and one extreme-right fire-eater, the self-styled leader of the rump Confederate Party.

"Apathy is most evident among Africans. It was calculated that the new Electoral Act would bring more than 40,000 Africans on to the voters' roll, but only 1,747 have been enrolled, the African nationalists having carried on vigorous campaigns to boycott the elections as a sign of united opposition to federation.

"The Dominion Party is a party of the discontented, with a few clever opportunists added. The Copperbelt miners, a potential reservoir of D.P. voters, are disfranchised because they are loath to surrender their South African citizenship in return for Rhodesian citizenship and a vote. For this reason the Copperbelt strike, and the widespread hardship that it has caused, will not swing many more votes to the Dominion Party in Northern Rhodesia than in Southern Rhodesia, where coalfields, railways, and some manufacturers have been badly affected by a stoppage which began as a technical argument about skilled and unskilled jobs and has developed into a battle over who fundamentally controls the copper industry—employers or employees."

New Federal Minister

MR. HARRY WHITE JEFFREYS, who has been in London for a few days on his way from Salisbury to Washington to take up his appointment as Minister in the United States for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will sail for New York tomorrow in the QUEEN ELIZABETH. He is the son of the late J. H. Jeffreys, a pre-pioneer of Southern Rhodesia (1888), who was later managing director of the Rezené and Penhalonga mining companies; his mother arrived in the young Colony in 1896. Mr. Jeffreys joined the Standard Bank in 1915, and has since spent all his service in Southern Africa, mainly in the Rhodesias, latterly as general manager. He has been a member of the Currency Board for many years, and is a keen golfer and angler.

Mr. Todd's Travels

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and leader of the United Rhodesian Party, is visiting Britain and America, and early next year he will attend a conference of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in New Zealand, the land of his birth. "I shall merely be visiting a number of friends, mainly in the United States, and seeing how things are going generally there and in Britain", he said before leaving Salisbury.

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PERSONALIA

MR. ROY WALLACE has arrived from Nyasaland. LORD MILVERTON is visiting Nigeria and Ghana. MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN sailed on Tuesday for Mombasa on his way back to Nairobi.

PRINCESS MARGARET visited Cambridge last Thursday to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

SIR GEORGE SEEL, Senior Crown Agent, is due back in London next week from his visit to the West Indies.

MR. EDWARD WAKEFIELD, M.P., was received by THE QUEEN last Thursday on his appointment as Comptroller of the Household.

MR. E. J. BORRON has been appointed Rhodesian Agent of Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways, with offices in Frankel House, Salisbury.

MR. B. F. FREWIN, secretary to Gallahers Tobacco Co., Ltd., Salisbury, arrived in this country last week from Rhodesia in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

SIR WILFRID ANSON has retired from the deputy chairmanship of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain and Ireland, Ltd., and from the executive committee of directors.

LORD ABERCROMWAY has resigned the chairmanship of Firth Brown Tools, Ltd., a subsidiary of John Brown, Ltd., a company with substantial Rhodesian interests. He is now deputy chairman.

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. HONE, together with their three children, have sailed in the ARUNDEL CASTLE on their way back to Lusaka.

SIR WILLIAM LUCE and SIR THEODORE PIKE, Governors of Aden and the Somaliland Protectorate respectively, arrived in London last week for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR JOHN WORLLEDGE, Director-General of the Overseas Audit Service, who is paying a visit of inspection of the Audit Departments in East Africa and Seychelles, is due back in London on November 25.

MR. MAX THURNHEER, who went to Portuguese East Africa from Switzerland in 1917, joined Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., three years later, and has been the general manager since 1931, has retired on account of ill-health.

While MRS. ELIZABETH BARTLETT, the wife of a white hunter, was driving near Nairobi a bull giraffe bounded out the bush and attacked the side, roof, and wind-screen of her car with its hooves. Mrs. Bartlett was not hurt.

SIR JOHN HUGGINS, a former Governor of Jamaica, who is a director of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and MRS. MARGARET HITCHCOCK were married last week in Alton, Hampshire.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, the Home Secretary, has accepted honorary membership of the Southern Rhodesian Cornish Association. Mr. Butler, who comes from an old Cornish family in Lostwithiel, was approached during his recent visit to Salisbury by COLONEL A. S. HICKMAN, the association's president.

BIRTH

JENKINSON. — On November 6 to Joy (née JOELSON) and BARRY JENKINSON, Chetton Grange, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the gift of a son (HOWARD STEPHEN BUCHANAN).

TO LET

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MAJOR F. E. DODMAN has arrived in Kenya to re-open the Public Relations Branch of East Africa Command.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, has arrived in London for financial discussions in connexion with the expansion of the meat industry of the Colony.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, will be accompanied on his visit to London next week by MR. JULIAN GREENFIELD, Minister of Justice, and MR. STUART PARKER, his private secretary.

MR. JOHANNES LOBEWICUS PRETORIUS has been appointed specially appointed European Member in the Federal Assembly charged with special responsibility for representing African interests in Nyasaland. (Labour).

MR. CHRISTOPHER MCIVER, for the past five years manager of the refreshment department of the House of Commons, has been appointed head of the catering department of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and will take up his duties in January.

Of 42 M.P.s. who have announced that they will not stand for re-election, four have shown interest in East and Central African affairs, namely SIR ARCHER BALDWIN, SIR GEORGE HARVEY-WATT, and SIR PATRICK SPENS (Conservatives), and MR. W. H. MAINWARING

DAME LILLIAN PENSON, Professor of Modern History at Bedford College, London, a former vice-chancellor of Makerere College, Uganda, was one of the guests of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH at a private luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, who was for many years in the Sudan Civil Service, LADY ROBERTSON, and SIR JOHN RANKINE, Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria, who was previously British Resident in Zanzibar, flew back to Nigeria last week from London after attending the Nigeria Constitutional Conference.

Arrivals from the Federation

ARRIVALS IN LONDON from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland include Mr. N. K. Baynes, Mr. W. J. Birch, Mr. R. V. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. D. Currie, Mr. A. L. Cordiner, Mr. A. Dow, Mr. J. L. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Freeborn, Mr. & Mrs. J. Glenton, Mr. V. W. Hiller, Mr. A. Haddow, Lt.-Col. G. Hornung, Mr. C. W. Lysaght, Mr. A. Maar, Mr. R. H. M. Pearce, Mr. A. O. Reece, Colonel & Mrs. H. Rochester, Mr. J. C. R. Rudd, Mr. C. W. P. Reynolds, Mr. R. C. Smallshaw, Mr. V. T. Smithyman, Mr. J. C. Shee, Mr. A. J. Temme, Mr. R. W. S. Turner, and Mr. J. L. Wood.

RECENT VISITORS to the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included: —

Mr. H. A. N. Barlow, Instr. Lieut. H. R. P. Benerish, Mr. W. A. Bennett, Mr. P. P. Bowcock, Mr. J. H. F. Bown, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mr. I. G. Carswell, Mr. M. M. Chona, Mr. T. E. Coton, Mr. & Mrs. D. Currie, Mr. J. A. Cutting, Mr. G. J. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Dening, Mr. J. G. Doubleday, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Elphick, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Finn, Mr. & Mrs. G. D. J. Fourie, Mr. T. E. Fowler, Mr. G. Godfrey, Mr. H. Halcrow, Mr. A. J. I. Hawkins, Mr. K. G. Hodgkinson, Mr. R. B. Isomonger, Mr. P. B. N. Jackson, Mr. M. Jalla, Mr. L. S. Jarrett, Mr. J. L. Keith, Sir Arthur & Lady Lewey, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. MacMillan, Mr. K. Mallin, Mr. & Mrs. Martin, Dr. J. A. McGregor, Mr. L. Mitchell, Mr. O. Mitchell, Mr. M. J. Nicklin, Mr. P. J. Nicklin, Mr. W. H. S. Oliver, Mr. L. M. Osborn, Mr. E. J. Parker, Mr. E. A. B. Phillips, Mr. R. Philpott, Mr. W. A. Roberts, Colonel & Mrs. P. J. E. Rowell, Mr. E. J. Shamwana, Mr. C. P. Shaw, Mr. Justice A. G. Somerough, Mr. D. U. Sparks, Mr. E. Stylianou, Mr. W. E. F. Thomson, Mr. P. R. Tidman, Mr. E. Townner, Mr. T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones, Mr. D. Waddington, Mr. F. J. Whelan, Mr. J. S. Wilkins, Mr. R. D. M. Williams, Mr. J. B. A. Williams, Mr. D. C. H. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Woodrow Cross, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Younger.

Obituary

Mr. Christopher D. Hely-Hutchinson

MR. CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.C., lately president of the British South Africa Company, has died at the age of 73 after a long period of illness, which caused him to retire from the Chartered Company a year ago.

A son of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Cape Colony from 1901 to 1909, and previously Governor of Natal, he was educated at Cheam and Eton. Then he spent 21 years in South Africa, first as a trooper in Baden-Powell's newly-formed police corps, then for three years in the Civil Service of the Transvaal, and afterwards for 18 years on the staff of Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. In 1914 he married Gladys Head, of Johannesburg.

Immediately on the outbreak of war in that year he joined the Transvaal Artillery, with which he saw service in German South West Africa; later he came home and joined the Royal Artillery, serving until 1919 and being awarded the Military Cross.

After spending four more years with Consolidated Gold Fields, latterly as assistant manager, he came to London to join the Chartered Company, and not long afterwards was elected a director and a member of the executive committee. He was for a long period the chief assistant of Sir Dougal Malcolm, whom he succeeded in 1955 as president of the company. He paid many visits to the Rhodesias, the first with his mother soon after Cecil Rhodes's death, and the last two years ago.

Hely-Hutchinson had been a director of the Westminster Bank, the Westminster Foreign Bank, Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Copper Refineries Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., the South West Africa Co., Ltd., and other enterprises.

He was a most modest and friendly person, assiduous in every task which he undertook, and seeking no recognition. It was characteristic of him not to retain his seat on the Chartered Company's board when ill-health compelled him to cease daily attendance at the office. Indeed, he then resigned all his directorships except that of the Westminster Bank.

A keen Freemason, he was a P.M. and treasurer of a number of lodges, and in 1952 was elected Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of England. When the East and Central Africa Lodge was established in London in 1956 he was one of the founders, and was elected the first treasurer.

Lady Rankine

LADY RANKINE, *nee* Hilda Gertrude Akerman Dalzell, a New Zealander, wife of Sir Richard Rankine, has died at her home in Hove, Sussex, after a long illness.

They were married while her husband was in the Colonial Service in Fiji, and their son, now Sir John Rankine, Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria, was born in that Colony. Later Sir Richard was Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, Chief Secretary in Uganda, and British Resident in Zanzibar, and wherever they went Lady Rankine was long remembered for her kindness, her interest in people, and her activity in all manner of good works.

Sir Richard Rankine's term in Zanzibar from 1930

to 1937 was particularly difficult, but he proved to be one of the most successful of British Residents, and no Resident's wife has been more affectionately regarded by the Sultan's subjects. Especially interested in medical and educational work, she had the satisfaction of seeing the first lady doctor appointed to attend the female population, while the foundations of female education in general, and that of Arab girls and women in particular, were then laid.

Lady Rankine established a practice of inviting European, Asian, and Arab ladies to social functions at the Residency, of getting to know them well, and of enlisting their good offices on behalf of others. At her instigation Arab schoolgirls held their first exhibitions of their work, thus themselves providing good publicity for girls' education. She took the lead in movements for the assistance of lepers and of the poor and distressed, and was largely responsible for resuscitating the Zanzibar branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

After seven years in Zanzibar, where she made the Residency a centre of warm-hearted and informal hospitality, she left behind not only an honoured memory, but her daughter, who married an administrative officer in the Zanzibar service.

There will be deep and widespread sympathy with Sir Richard and his son and daughter in their bereavement.

MR. PAUL SOREF, who died last week in Johannesburg at the age of 77, was the founder, chairman, and managing director of Soref Bros., Ltd., London, Soref Bros. (Pty), Ltd., Johannesburg, and Ottawa (Rhodesia), Ltd., of Salisbury. He went to Southern Rhodesia shortly after the end of the South African War of 1899-1902 and lived in the Colony for many years. Latterly he has lived in Johannesburg. Mrs. Soref is in London, and their only son, Mr. Harold Soref, has flown to Johannesburg.

MR. WALTER RYDER, a 32-year-old surveyor, has died in hospital in Kampala after being stabbed in his flat in the town. His African servant has disappeared, and a reward of £50 has been offered by the police for information leading to his arrest.

MR. JOHN DUDLEY MELHUISE, who has died in his 68th year, had been in dental practice in Nairobi since 1913. He was very well known in cricketing circles in East Africa, and was a past president of Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club.

MR. HAROLD HOLKAR BROOME, C.I.E., F.R.C.S., formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Medical Service, who has died at the age of 83, served in East Africa during the 1914-18 war.

SIR HARRISON HUGHES, Bt., who has died in London at the age of 77, was formerly senior partner of Thomas and James Harrison, the Liverpool shipowners with large African interests.

MR. J. S. J. PARSONS, a 28-year-old engineer employed by Lujeri Tea Estates, Milanje, Nyasaland, has been electrocuted while repairing a high-tension wire.

LADY REY, who has died in South Africa at the age of 87, was the wife of SIR CHARLES REY, a former Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland.

MR. D. G. LANCASTER, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, aged 65, was for many years in the B.S.A.P. and then a game warden.

MR. GEOFFREY FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in London.

MR. HARRY BROUGHTON has died in Kenya. He was the son of the Hon. Mrs. FitzHerbert.

MR. GEOFFREY PRICE DENTON has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Bishop Denounces Racial Prejudice

"Foul Corruption" and "A Blasphemy"

THE RT. REV. CECIL ALDERSON, Bishop of Mashonaland, discussing racial partnership in the diocesan magazine, says that "God has given the Federation the opportunity, and therefore the call, to become a multi-racial nation of equal justice and equal opportunity for all. How far the white people and how far the African peoples of this Federation have the will or the skill to meet God's call is not for a newcomer to try yet to assess."

The duty of professing Christians was to be in the very first rank of movements of human unity, brotherhood, and partnership. "The Church of Christ is a fellowship of love in which distinction of human race, colour, rank, or anything else except sanctity is a foul corruption and offence. Discrimination on the ground of race or colour alone is anywhere a blasphemy against the common Creator of men."

African clergy would in time inevitably minister to white people, as white priests had long ministered to Africans, and with the growth of general education and ability in affairs and vocations and bishops would be chosen regardless of race.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB gave a dinner on Tuesday in honour of the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury. Viscount Malvern took the chair. The High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, President of the Club, was present with Lady Rennie.

A full report of the speeches will appear next week.



East African Forces' Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces Officers' Dinner Club was held in London last Friday.

The chairman, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, described his recent tour of East and Central Africa, and Lt.-Colonel J. B. Brierley showed a film taken during the later stages of the Mau Mau operations.

Those present at the dinner, which was held in the House of Commons, were:—

Major J. P. F. Abbott, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Major W. G. R. Ambrose, Col. R. F. J. Anderson, Brig. M. H. ap Rhys Pryce, Lt. D. W. Baldock, Lt.-Col. J. W. Balfour, Capt. J. W. Banks, Capt. J. E. Barnett, Lt. K. S. Beecroft, Col. M. W. Biggs, Lt. H. R. D. Billson, Major H. E. Bingham, Major A. T. C. Binny, Lt. M. J. Blinkhorn, Major W. Bliss, Capt. J. G. Bond, the Rev. J. F. O. Bown, Lt.-Col. F. R. C. Bray, Lt.-Col. J. B. Brierley, Major K. D. Bright,

Major W. R. Chambers, Capt. W. S. Chaplin, Capt. J. Chick, Capt. A. Chester, Lt.-Col. J. R. Chidlaw-Roberts, Capt. R. L. Chidlaw-Roberts, Major J. E. S. Clarkson, Major G. D. P. Coles, Lt.-Col. R. F. Coles, Major T. E. J. Coles, Lt. J. P. Coles, Lt.-Col. R. F. Coles, Major F. J. Cooke-Hurle, Lt. Collens, Major M. R. Colyer, Major C. R. Craig, Brig. G. H. Cree, D. Cooper, Lt. C. R. Cory, 2/Lt. J. M. Craik, Brig. G. H. Cree, Col. J. O. Crewe-Read, Lt. M. A. W. Daines, Lt. J. G. L. Dalby, Capt. V. G. S. Damms, Major M. H. Davis, Lt.-Col. A. M. C. Denny, Brig. H. K. Dimoline, Maj.-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Dowler, Capt. K. V. Drake, Lt. G. R. Durrant,

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Vice-President of Appeal

MR. ALASTAIR GRANVILLE FORBES, who has been appointed Vice-President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa in succession to Mr. Justice F. A. Briggs, who has gone to the Supreme Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was called to the Bar in 1932, joined the Colonial Legal Service in Dominica four years later, and afterwards served in Fiji and Malaya before becoming Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia in 1949. Two years later he went to the Gold Coast, and early in 1956 he was made a judge in Kenya. In September of last year he became a Justice of Appeal in East Africa.

Was the Report Exaggerated?

Government Statements about Blantyre Incidents

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week reported conflicting accounts of incidents in Blantyre after a Nyasaland African National Congress meeting.

Since that issue went to press the following *communiqué* has been issued in London by the Federal Information Department:—

"On the afternoon of Sunday, October 26, 1958, the Blantyre district branch of the Nyasaland African Congress held a meeting in the Market Square, Blantyre, which was addressed by Dr. Hastings Banda, the president general of the congress. A crowd of approximately 3,000 people attended the meeting, which was conducted in an orderly manner.

"After the meeting Dr. Banda left, and the crowd then dispersed. It is estimated that approximately half the crowd proceeded along Sclater Road to the Nyasaland Bus Company's terminal station near the Clock Tower, there to await public transport to their homes in the surrounding rural areas. A normal Sunday bus service was in operation, and it was inevitable that there was considerable delay in moving the large number of intending passengers.

"At 4.45 p.m. it was reported to the police that several stone-throwing incidents had taken place in the vicinity of the Clock Tower. Immediate police action was taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, which had involved 13 cars over a stretch of road extending some distance on either side of Mudi Bridge. During the incidents, which took place over a period of about 10 minutes, several cars were dented and two windscreens broken, resulting in slight injuries to two European women.

"At this stage two platoons of the police mobile force were called up in support of the uniformed police already on patrol in the area. Shortly afterwards the crowd dispersed, with the exception of those waiting for buses to take them to their homes. By 6.30 p.m. the situation had returned to normal, and no further incidents took place except for an isolated case of stone-throwing at a passing vehicle on the Chileka Road.

"During the period immediately following the stone-throwing incident and the eventual dispersal of the crowd, the District Commissioner, Blantyre, was present, together with the officer in charge of police. Throwing was limited to a small hooligan element in the crowd, and at no time was it considered that the crowd was riotously assembled.

"The position has now returned to normal."

Nyasaland Government's Statement

On Monday of this week the Nyasaland Government issued the following statement:—

"Recent incidents, particularly in the Blantyre and Zomba areas, have given rise to considerable public concern. That such incidents have occurred is deplored, and it should be known that the Government is determined to maintain law and order throughout the Protectorate, and to deal firmly and effectively with those who disturb public tranquility. Those who seek to perpetrate such incidents are warned that the Government will take every means in its power to stamp out lawlessness.

"As to the forces required to deal with such lawlessness, in addition to its own police force, the Government has, as the Federal Prime Minister recently observed, the resources of the Federation behind it. It will make the fullest use of those resources should the need arise.

"Maintenance of law and order is the first duty of the Government, and in fulfilling that duty the Government is confident that it will receive the wholehearted co-operation of all law-abiding citizens."

Seventeen Africans have been arrested in the Zomba district during the past week after disturbances, some caused when crowds gathered to greet Dr. Banda.

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way]

Nyasaland Headmen Sentenced

FOURTEEN AFRICAN HEADMEN have been prosecuted in a Native authority court in the Monkey Bay area of Nyasaland for refusing to comply with the Government's good farming rules. The earliest arrests were made on October 21 after police had used tear-gas to disperse threatening crowds of Africans. Two of the headmen were sent to prison for five months, and each was fined £4. The remaining 12 were each fined £3, or, in default, four months' in prison. Six paid the fine and six went to jail.

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Royal Visits to Ethiopia and Somaliland

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER leave London Airport today for Addis Ababa on the first stage of their visit to Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Aden. They are due home on November 25.

In Addis Ababa the Duke will lay a wreath on the Liberation Monument and on the memorial to the late Duke of Harar, visit the British military cemetery and the Ethiopian Parliament, and then go to Bishoftu for a duck shoot. Flying to Gondar on November 16, the Duke and Duchess will leave by road on safari, and spend the night in camp on the way to Axum.

After visiting Asmara, Eritrea, they will fly on to Somaliland, where the Duke will open the new airport buildings at Hargeisa. There they will see a *dibaltig* (a native song and dance on horseback), after which the horsemen will escort the visitors to Government House. While in the Protectorate the royal guests will meet sultans and tribal leaders in some of the districts, including Burao, Boramo, Dila, and Nabadid. There will be a *darbar* at Hargeisa. Their tour in the Protectorate has been extended by two days so that they can see more of the country and its people.

Arriving in Aden on November 23, the Duke will visit Service units while the Duchess visits the W.R.A.F. and the R.A.F. Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the girls' school.

The Commonwealth Affairs Committee of Conservative back-benchers has re-elected all its officers, namely Sir Roland Robinson, chairman; Mr. Bernard Braine and Mr. W. T. Aitken, vice-chairmen; and Mr. R. S. Russell and Mr. F. M. Bennett, honorary secretaries.

Bi-partisan Policy Before Election

Sir Archer Baldwin Appeals to Labour

A STRONG PLEA that before the next general election the Labour Party should agree to a bi-partisan policy in Colonial affairs was made by SIR ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., in London last week.

Addressing the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, he said that there was too much interference from this country with Kenya and Rhodesian affairs. Some statements in the House of Commons engendered bad feeling among Europeans, while Africans felt that they had only to wait for a change in the British Government to get what they wanted. He hoped the Labour Party would accept a bi-partisan Colonial policy, so that if they won the election there would be no surrender to "the Mboya creed of one-man-one-vote".

Earlier Sir Archer Baldwin had admitted that "some of us have got a little nervous about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland". He deplored the political divisions among the Europeans, for the Federation could never succeed "until the Europeans get into a common camp".

Africa as a whole was one of the most dangerous areas of the world. "It is anyone's guess which way it will go in the next 10 years. Africa is a target for the cold war, developed by Nasser with the Russians at the back of him".

The creed for all Africans should be economic before political advance. Kenya was a classic case of a country suffering from an overdose of politics. It was a Colony bedevilled by a "fatal uncertainty". The Europeans faced with an African majority of 1,000 to one could not hope to retain power indefinitely; they ought to encourage right-minded Africans instead of driving them into the Mboya camp.

Sir Archer Baldwin referred to the biased reporting in East Africa of the Colonial debates and questions in the House of Commons. "Brockway, Castle, and Hale can always be sure of headlines in the *East African Standard*", he said, whereas the other side of the picture went by default, the case for the defence put by such back-benchers as himself being rarely reported; with the result that Kenya had a lopsided view of the sentiments of the House.

Resettling 6,000 Ngoni

ABOUT 6,000 AFRICAN OCCUPANTS of the overcrowded Ngoni and Chewa reserves in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia are to be resettled on unoccupied lands in the Eastern Province. It is expected that the moves will be completed in phases occupying about six years, entailing the resettlement of people in 45 villages with over 400 individual African farmers. Areas selected for their occupation were used for a form of shifting cultivation perhaps a century ago, but were preserved from permanent occupation by the presence of tsetse fly and an almost complete lack of water. Preparations are now being made to provide roads and water supplies and to clear the tsetse fly. For the preparatory work this year £35,000 has been provided by the Commissioner for Rural Development and the territorial Department of Water Development and Irrigation.

Kariba Compensation

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has asked the Federal Ministry of Power to make available a further £50,000 for individual compensation to Africans who have been transferred to resettlement areas from the Mwembe, Changa, and Chipepo areas of the Gwembe Valley. Of £65,000 already made available by the Federal Government, £52,000 has been paid out and a further £12,000 will be disbursed during the next few days by the district commissioner at Gwembe. Total compensation to Africans in Northern Rhodesia affected by the Kariba hydro-electric works are estimated at £330,000.

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Relations Between Sudan and Egypt

Discussions Renewed in Cairo

SAYED AMIN EL SAYED, President of the Sudan Senate, and Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, Minister for Commerce, and leader of the People's Democratic Party, was received in Cairo by President Nasser at the beginning of the week. According to the Egyptian Press they carried a message from Sayed Ali-el Mirghani, head of the Khatmia Party in the Sudan, expressing a hope that the present state of tension between the Sudan and the United Arab Republic could be brought to an end.

There were newspaper reports that the Minister of Commerce had said that on the re-assembly of Parliament he would "hope to strengthen the national wage campaign", a campaign against the Government in which he holds office; it was also stated that he had left for Cairo without telling the Prime Minister, Sayed Abdullah Khalil, head of the Coalition Government composed of the Umma Party, which he leads, and the People's Democratic Party, withdrawal of which would bring down the Government.

Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman said later, however, that there was no justification for rumours that he and his followers would form a national front with the National Unionist Party in order to break up the coalition.

The former Prime Minister and present leader of the Opposition N.U.P., Sayed Ismail el Azhari, who has also been visiting Cairo on his way back from Baghdad, told reporters that the present Government in Khartoum had done great harm to Sudan interests, and that he hoped for a new basis for "brotherly relations", including a defence pact between the Sudan and the United Arab Republic. Before he attained power he stood for unity with Egypt, but on becoming Prime Minister he declared for independence of the Sudan.

Because he has insisted that Egypt must discuss with the Sudan Government a more equitable division of the Nile waters, Sayed Abdullah Khalil has for months been a chief target of Radio-Cairo and Egyptian newspapers.

"Alarm and despondency are ever the progenitors of misapprehension." — Mr. H. J. Hinchey, Financial Secretary of the East Africa House Commission.

Why the "Church of Italy"?

THE UPPER NILE MAGAZINE, the publication of the Church Missionary Society diocese bearing that name, was asked by a reader why it uses the term "Church of Italy" and not "Roman Catholic Church". The reply was as follows:—

"This expression is used in debates of the Convocation of Canterbury and has the advantage that it cannot be abbreviated into 'the Catholic Church', the unfortunate phrase which carries with it a suggestion of the one true faith.

"A leading Anglican layman and scholar, commenting on this, said that there was one inconvenient fact which Roman Catholics habitually ignored as far as the outside world was concerned, which was that the papacy was in reality a purely Italian institution. There had never been any but an Italian pope since the death of Hadrian VI in 1523. Down to 1870 the popes were Italian sovereigns, and therefore Italian politicians as well as bishops. The bulk of the papal officials were Italian, and whenever there was a general council of the Roman Catholic Church it was always swamped by the multitude of the Italian bishops. The mentality of the papacy was purely Italian, and few members of any other nation had any influence with it, unless, like Manning and his friend Talbot, they were more papal than the Italians themselves.

"In spite of the customary boast of having in Latin the possession of a universal ecclesiastical language, the titles of honour and vestures are Italian, e.g., monsignor, Mozzetta, zimarra, and the common cotta and beretta."

Progress Report

SIX PAGES of a recent issue of the *Daily Mail* were devoted to what was called a progress report on Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, contributed a short article on "This Dynamic Thrust Ahead". He described the Federation as one of the world's most attractive fields for investment, trade, and settlement; declared his conviction that inter-racial partnership would work; expressed the hope that each day would see some small progress towards that high but realizable aim; and promised a warm welcome for new Rhodesians with something of mind, energy, or material to contribute to a country moving purposely towards full independence within the Commonwealth. Other articles dealt with trade, industry, agriculture, mining, and the tourist attractions of the Federation.

F.A.O. African Office

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION of the United Nations has announced in Rome that it has selected Accra, Ghana, as the site for the F.A.O. Regional Office for Africa. A proposal for the establishment of two regional sub-offices, in Morocco for the northern part of the continent, and at an unspecified location for the eastern and southern zone, has been referred to the next session of the conference, which will not meet until late in 1959. Last year's conference authorized the expenditure of 120,000 dollars for an African office.

From Rhodesia to Ghana


MR. ALEXANDER MAVOLWANE, a 32-year-old Southern Rhodesian African who is a graduate of Fort Hare, and who for the past 18 months has been teaching Zulu, English, and history at Cyrene Mission, near Bulawayo, has taken a teaching post at a secondary school in Ghana. He will be on a salary scale rising to £1,640. The appointment will allow him to study law, his ambition being to become an advocate in Southern Rhodesia.

Asians See Governor

MEMBERS OF THE NYASALAND ASIAN CONVENTION have discussed with Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of the Protectorate, the constitutional proposals which they submitted to Mr. Lennox-Boyd in London. Their visit to Government House was at Sir Robert's invitation, being the latest in a series of talks initiated in order to hear the views of the various communities on the revision of Nyasaland's constitution.

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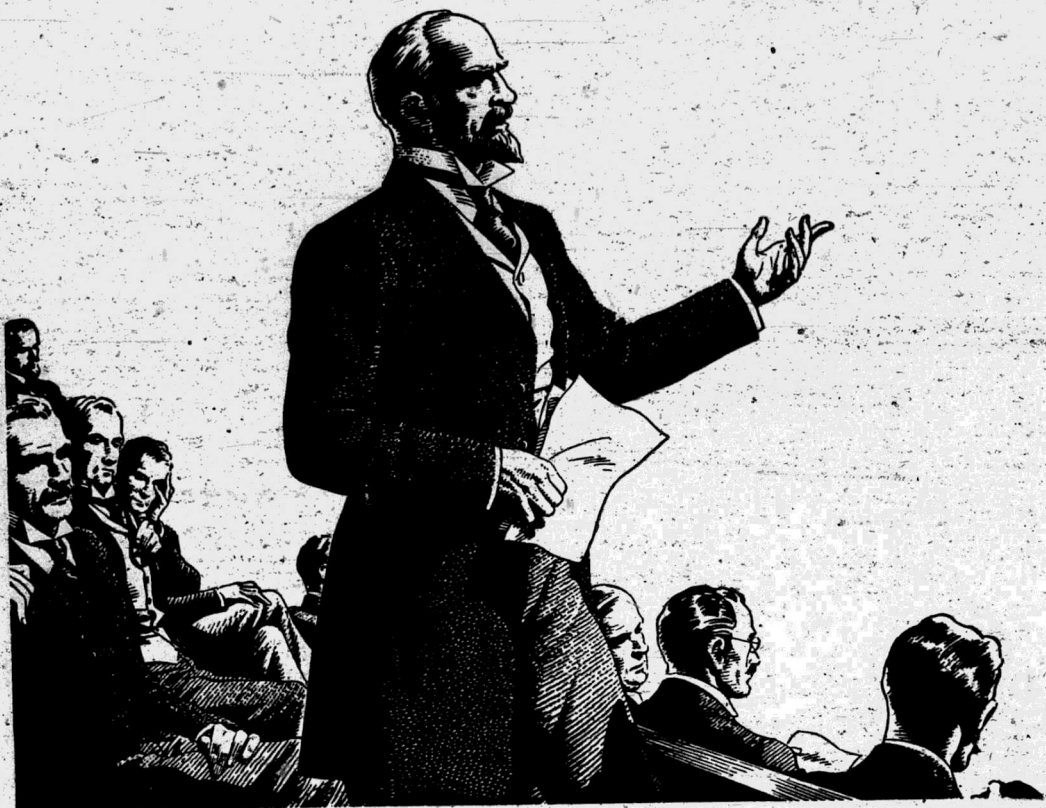
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*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896,
during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd., which is now amalgamated with Grindlays Bank Ltd., is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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Parliament

Northern Rhodesia's Constitution

Further Discussions in London

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told the House of Commons last week that H.M. Government would be glad to receive a Minister from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland who wished to discuss the proposed new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, and that he had received other representations which he was considering.

"To a considerable extent these various representations repeat different points of view which were before me when I reached the conclusions which I conveyed to the Governor in my dispatch of September 10; but I think it would be best to confine myself to giving an assurance that I would at once inform the House if I decided that it was right to make any changes."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Are you aware that the objection appears to be that there are to be two African members of the Executive Council? In view of the decisive effect which this may have on race relations in Northern Rhodesia, and the impossibility of dealing with this matter by question and answer, will the rt. hon. gentleman fulfil his promise, given before the recess, that we shall have an opportunity to debate the whole subject?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly, sir."

MR. CREECH JONES: "What is the status of the Federal Government in respect of the Constitution of what is really a British Protectorate? Did any representations come from the Federal Government before the Secretary of State announced his general plan?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It was said at the time of the formation of the Federation that the Federal Government would be brought into the picture when constitutional changes for the northern territories were proposed. I certainly did receive representations from the Federal Government before I made my statement in the House."

MR. WADE: "Do you agree that the disappointing progress in the registration of African voters is due primarily not to apathy but to suspicion of the whole constitutional development in that territory? Is the Minister not aware that any step which appears to be weighing the scales against the Africans may do untold harm? Will he keep that in mind in proposals which he puts forward, or is asked to approve?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will certainly bear that very interesting thought very much in mind."

Sentenced for Sedition

MR. DAVIES asked the nature of the forbidden publications found on Mr. Engur, vice-president of the Uganda National Congress, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment on a charge of sedition.

MR. PROFUMO: "Mr. Engur was charged in October, 1957, with uttering words with seditious intent at a meeting in the Lango district of Uganda and with possessing a proscribed publication, namely, a copy of *Forum*, Vol. 10, No. 34."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Minister aware that there have been many pointless seditious cases pursued in Uganda in the last years which have had only the effect of bringing the authorities into disrepute?"

MR. PROFUMO: "I certainly do not accept that."

Buganda Representation

MR. BROCKWAY asked what action had been taken to resolve the disagreement between the Buganda provincial government and the Government of Uganda regarding representation in the Legislative Council.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Katikiro of Buganda has filed a plaint in the High Court of Uganda seeking to establish that the present Legislative Council of the Protectorate is not the same as the Legislative Council referred to in Article 7 (1) of the Buganda Agreement, 1955, and that that provision of the agreement, which provides for Buganda representation in the Legislative Council, is inoperative. The matter is therefore *sub judice*."

"In accordance with the provisions of the Buganda Agreement the Protectorate Government requested the Katikiro to submit to the Governor the names of candidates for appointment as Representative Members of the new Legislative Council. The Katikiro informed the Governor that he would call together the Buganda Electoral College for that purpose, but pointed out that such action would be nugatory if the High Court upholds the Katikiro's plaint. The Katikiro is now seeking legal advice on the question of summoning the Buganda Electoral College. Elsewhere in the Protectorate elections have been held in those districts which decided to take part, and 10 African Representative Members returned."

Chief Kuntaja

MR. STONEHOUSE asked whether recognition had been withdrawn from Chief Kuntaja of Nyasaland.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "What action has been taken against Chief Kuntaja in the last few months in view of his opposition to the Federation?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The chief has been warned that if he continues his present activities his position as chief will have to be reviewed. The House should remember that the combined rôle of Nyasaland chiefs is both that of traditional heads of the local instrument of Government and the statutory duty as heads of Native authorities to preserve law and order and maintain good government. That is not a difficult double normally, but I am determined that it shall be preserved."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "If it is the policy to depose chiefs opposed to the Federation, how are replacements to be found?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Of course, that is not the case. There are very many ways in which chiefs can make their views known without necessarily indulging in some of the activities in question."

Arrest of Uganda Congress Official

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, told Mr. S. O. DAVIES (Lab.) that Mr. Otema Allimadi, "permanent secretary" of the Uganda National Congress, was arrested on entering Uganda from the Sudan after customs authorities had found in his baggage prohibited publications which he had not declared. He was charged with importing into Uganda certain publications of the International Union of Students.

MR. DAVIES: "Is it not true that the prohibited publications amounted to scholarship forms of the International Union of Students and pamphlets dealing with conditions of entry for tuberculosis patients to the Afro-Asian Students' Sanatorium? Are not those the charges which were made, and is that the reason why you have concealed them from the House?"

MR. PROFUMO: "I do not think I have concealed anything. I have just been re-reading the question, and I think that I have answered it very fully. Among the papers which were seized were 40 scholarship application forms for the International Union of Students, which is a Communist front organization."

Railway Sabotage

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MR. CREECH JONES that the derailment of a train carrying 300 passengers in Northern Rhodesia on September 29 had clearly indicated sabotage. It was the second deliberate derailment in less than 12 months.

The Governor had declared a state of emergency along the whole length of the railway reserve, and while it remained in force it would be an offence punishable with death to sabotage, or attempt to sabotage, the line, railway engines or rolling stock, or to abet such an act. "I am satisfied that this was a proper provision to make for the public against the repetition of such acts," the Minister said.

Technical Assistance

Replying to COLONEL TUFTON BRAMISH (Cons.), MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the Canadian Government's offer of an initial sum of 500,000 dollars for technical help to Commonwealth countries in Africa was, as he understood it, independent of the question of any new formal organization, and H.M. Government had no plans for a new agency. "But if in the Canadian view another formal organization is necessary it will be set up. What matters is getting on with the job and not duplicating agencies."

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House of Lords Debate

(Continued from page 313)

wards independence, must result in Balkanization of the Empire. The cohesion of the sterling area is gone; investment is no longer co-ordinated, and each small area becomes a new economic unit planning for itself. Most of the Colonies, however, are much too small to be viable and to be able to support a balanced industrial structure.

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said: "Nothing comes before the Commonwealth. It may be useful if I try to look at the Montreal Conference through the eyes of the other Commonwealth countries who took part in it. Commonwealth countries can be divided into two categories: those which have made considerable industrial and economic progress already, and those which are still in the early stages of economic development. They might say of the conference that they have been helped in three ways: by financial aid; in relation to commodity prices; and, most important, by what we have said in relation to taking their goods, the general exchange of manufactured goods between members of the Commonwealth.

"The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Acts will expire in 1960. Our new legislation will be for new funds. The Exchequer loans, available only to the Colonies, are an assistance of last resort. It is hoped that the Colonies, with their fine credit, will be able to raise their money requirements in the City or elsewhere, but if at some time this proves impossible, we have said that we will consider a system of Exchequer loans to help them out, to tide them over, or as a substitute if the other is not possible. The Commonwealth countries will depend on the Commonwealth assistance loans.

Burdens of Enterprise

"The main burden of development of the Commonwealth still lies with private enterprise, and the Commonwealth said at the conference that they were anxious to give encouragement to the C.D.F.C. by one means or another. So far as we are concerned, it might be that the Bank of England would increase its subscription; but the other Commonwealth countries might wish to act otherwise.

"What we can do is always subject to one overriding factor—safeguarding of sterling. That is recognized by all Commonwealth countries. At the moment things look pretty good, so we can contemplate the idea of financial aid happily. But there can be other times. Let us take our chances while we have them.

"The members of the Commonwealth Conference and those Colonial territories who were there—and there were six, all represented by their Ministers of Finance or other high officials or ministers—showed no sign of fear of Balkanization, which is what Lord Faringdon fears. I am encouraged to think that the enthusiasm which they showed about what is proposed is probably the right enthusiasm, rather than the fears which Lord Faringdon advances.

"As to commodity prices, we cannot attempt to buck the trend in any particular commodity. That would be disastrous. What we want to try to do is, as it were, to top and tail the fluctuations in the prices; to prevent the very severe drop or the very high prices which sometimes arise for quite artificial and wrong reasons. To be successful in that will depend greatly on the position of each commodity and collaboration with other countries; we cannot do it by ourselves.

"I see no reason why it should mean bulk purchasing. We have to study the situation in regard to each commodity and then decide the best method of achieving anything, if anything can be achieved. To have a doctrinaire belief that bulk purchase and nothing else is the solution would be a great mistake."

Kenya Murder Charge

WALTER WILLIAM BURGOYNE CHALWIN, aged 34, of Nairobi, was sent for trial on Saturday on a charge of murdering Henry George Brougham on October 19 at the Njogu Hotel, 14 miles from Nairobi. Chalwin's wife, said to have been Brougham's mistress, was standing beside that married man when he was fatally stabbed. Defence counsel said that the accused would reserve his defence. Inspector R. R. Whichello, of the C.I.D., testified that Chalwin, a friend, told him some months ago that he possessed letters written to his wife by a man who had been living with her. Esther Lady O'Brien, of Nairobi, said in evidence that her daughter had been Brougham's mistress before she married Chalwin two years ago. When he had asked her last month about her daughter's continued association with Brougham she had declined to discuss the subject.

News Items in Brief

The Nyasaland Legislative Council will reassemble on December 1.

Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council will meet on November 25.

Salisbury's new European general hospital would cost over £2m., according to Federal Minister of Health.

Salisbury's tree planting committee hopes to add 50,000 trees throughout the city within the next 12 years.

Nine Africans were killed when the bus in which they were travelling from Kisumu to Kakamega, Kenya, fell over a steep escarpment on Saturday.

A party of about 60 members of Swedish, Swiss, and other European automobile associations plan to fly out to East Africa for a three-week tour in January.

On Sunday the cruiser CEYLON, reached Mombasa from Akaba with 350 officers and men of the Cameromians, who had been sent to Jordan during the recent crisis.

Another party of 40 Southern Rhodesian chiefs recently flew to the Kariba dam site. Now almost every chief in the Colony has seen the giant dam rising from the bed of the Zambezi.

For robbery with violence an African with 22 previous convictions, who pleaded guilty to robbing and seriously injuring Colonel H. G. Kennedy, of Nyeri, Kenya, has been sent to jail for 10 years.

Several thousand Chaga tribesmen have been turning out twice weekly to provide free labour for a new road between Machame and Masama on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. What would ordinarily have cost £15,000 will now be completed for about £5,000.

The establishment of a Faculty of Engineering at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is being investigated. Dr. Walter Adams, the principal, has said that London University has been invited to advise on the best degree course in engineering "in our own particular circumstances".

The oldest liner on the mail run between Southampton and Capetown, the ARUNDEL CASTLE, is now on her last outward voyage. Since her first trip 37 years ago she has steamed almost 3½m. miles, 625,565 miles as a troop transport in the last war. Her place in the service is to be taken by the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

The Riot Act had to be read on Mjesani sisal estate, near Tanga, Tanganyika, when a crowd of about 1,500 Africans refused to disperse. They attacked the police, who had to use tear-gas and make baton charges; later two shots had to be fired, and one demonstrator was hit in the shoulder. Police reinforcements had to be brought from Tanga. Fifty-five men have been charged with rioting.

Rationalizing the Political Parties

IT IS REPORTED FROM KAMPALA that the Uganda United Congress Party, which broke away from the Uganda National Congress some months ago, is about to merge again with the parent body, and that the Progressive Party established by Mr. E. M. K. Mulira and the Democratic Party will likewise join forces. Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, attended the three-day talks in Kampala at which these matters were discussed. The aim is to reduce the number of Uganda's African political parties to two.

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Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd.	— Paints
Murphy Chemicals, (East Africa) Ltd.	— Insecticides
Peirce, Baumann & Co., Ltd.	— Cashew Nuts and Oil
Southern Line, Ltd.	— Ship Owners
Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.	— Mvule and Mninga Timber
The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd.	— Flour Millers

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.

Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

East African Rolling Mills, Ltd.
Rolled Steel Products

Diaclem Products, Ltd.
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British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
"Baobab" Cement

*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Harbours on Lake Kariba**

THE KARIBA LAKE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, consisting of representatives of the Federal Government and the territorial Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, has invited Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (Africa), Ltd., to survey and design harbours at three sites on what will be the shore of the future Lake Kariba. They are at Sinazongwe, in Northern Rhodesia, and at Kariba and Bingwa in Southern Rhodesia. The choice of locations was governed to a considerable extent by communications; there is a good road to Sinazongwe from Choma, on the railway.

One private company has already been registered for the purpose of providing a water transport service on the lake for Africans.

Until planning is further advanced the committee cannot deal with the large numbers of applications from the general public for plots of land on what will eventually be the shore of the lake.

Experts have forecast that the lake will yield a rich harvest of fish, but they emphasize that the nets of fishermen will be fouled and damaged if trees and bushes are left standing in the potential fishing grounds.

The Northern Rhodesian Government began clearing certain areas before the Co-ordinating Committee was formed, and experiments on expanses of 13,000 acres in 1956 and 1957 have been of great value in deciding the most efficient and economical methods of clearance. Of 243,000 acres to be cleared at an overall cost of £2,488,000, about 126,600 acres are on the northern side of the valley. Contracts have been awarded for most of the work.

Tilapia fingerlings to stock the waters are already being bred at the headquarters of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Game and Tsetse Control at Chilanga, near Lusaka, where an extra storage dam and 40 acres of additional fishponds have been made for the work. The intention is to put into the lake at various points a total of 10 tons of fingerlings a year for four years.

Marketing Kenya Produce By Air

KENYA FARMERS will soon be able to market their produce on European markets within 24 hours following the introduction of an improved air freight service between Nairobi and the United Kingdom by Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd.

Mr. M. H. Curtis, managing director of Hunting Clan, said in Nairobi recently that the company had purchased two DC6 aircraft at a cost of £750,000 each for its Africargo service. A limited service between Johannesburg and London has already started, and next month the service will be increased, leaving London twice a week for Nairobi, continuing less frequently to Salisbury and Johannesburg and Salisbury. Should the demand increase, flights could be raised to three a week. The pressurized cargo hold of the aircraft is ideal for the carriage of perishable goods like vegetables, meat, frozen fish, cut flowers, eggs, and dairy produce.

"Kenya's climate and soil are ideal for growing high quality produce," Mr. Curtis continued, "but to compete on the world market the quality must be consistently of world class. Next month we are sending out a team of marketing and economic experts to open discussions with potential local exporters."



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Brooke Bond's Higher Profits

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., report a group trading profit of £4,246,822 for the year ended June 30, compared with £3,266,767 in the previous year.

Depreciation of fixed assets requires £703,886 and interest on debentures and mortgages £15,097; income from trade investments adds £24,572 and from quoted securities £9,357; and United Kingdom tax absorbs £1,147,855 and overseas taxation £1,145,235, leaving a group net profit of £1,758,399 (£1,622,806). Capital reserve receives £277,371; general and contingencies reserve £966,388, and stock reserve £270,880. The 4% preference dividend, less tax, amounted to £34,500, an interim of 1½d. free of tax took £156,250, and the final ordinary dividend of 1½d. free of tax will require £218,750. The carry-forward is £729,501 (£729,501).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in A ordinary shares of 5s., £7,200,000 in B ordinary of 5s., and £1½m. in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1. Capital reserves stand at £1,653,259, revenue reserves at £2,771,754, deferred liabilities and sundry deposits at £2,331,897, fixed assets at £164,381, interest in subsidiary companies at £14,148,786, current assets at £2,697,011 (cash £114,620), and current liabilities and provisions at £1,253,268.

The directors are Messrs. John Brooke (chairman), T. D. Rutter (deputy chairman), L. E. Gray, V. Blackwell, David Brooke, L. G. Green, A. D. Dorrington, C. D. Warner, W. Payne, C. W. Dudley, and W. G. Henshilwood. The secretary is Mr. J. M. Osborn.

Meeting: London, November 28.

Fisons Results

FISONS, LTD., a company with large East and Central African interests, earned a consolidated trading profit of £3,160,194 in the year ended June 30, after charging £1,184,609 for depreciation of fixed assets. To this is added investment income of £360,124 and profit on the sale of Government securities at £59,657.

Debenture and loan interest absorbed £437,497 and taxation £1,541,153, leaving a net profit to the group of £1,594,970. General reserve received £850,000, and dividends, less income tax, £722,128. The carry-forward is £251,555 (£232,410).

The issued share capital of the parent company consists of £4,258,900 in 4½% cumulative preference shares, £5,804,863 in ordinary stock, and £1,097,348 in partly-paid stock, all of £1. Capital reserves stand at £3,046,231, and revenue reserves at £5,501,555. Reserve for future taxation is £1,919,950. Loan capital totals £8,128,153. Fixed assets are £9,816,913, interests in subsidiaries and associated companies £11,864,987, current assets £12,304,875 (cash £957,730), and current liabilities £4,229,775.

The directors are Sir Clavering Fison (chairman) and Messrs. D. P. C. Neave (deputy chairman), P. T. Chevalier (vice-chairman), T. M. Bland, D. M. Boyd, G. V. K. Burton, J. R. G. Fison, C. E. Horton, J. W. Napier, G. D. Pearsons, H. G. Rope, and A. Wormald. The secretary is Mr. K. Risdon Prentice.

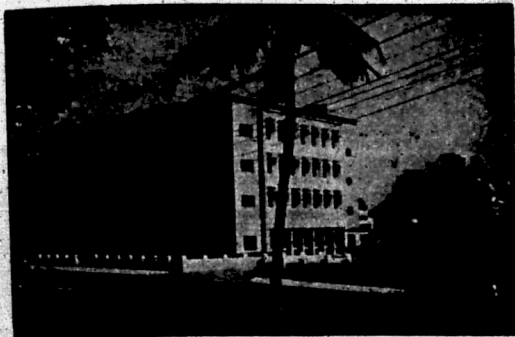
Meeting: Felixstowe, November 28.

Lewa Sisal and General Investment

THE LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO., LTD., reports an income from dividends and investment of £35,168 for the year ending June 30, compared with £34,684 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £19,996, and the proposed dividends will require £12,781 (£11,974 on preferred stock and £10,807 for a 10% distribution on the ordinary shares). The carry-forward is £15,360 (£13,307). The issued capital consists of £17,165 in 10% participating preferred stock of 1s. 8d. each and £187,957 of deferred stock of the same denomination. Capital reserves, £8,094; revenue reserves, £15,360; current liabilities, £31,573; quoted investments, £45,499; unquoted, £176,798; current assets, £37,852 (cash £17,906). The directors are Messrs. A. L. Miller (chairman), C. W. S. Temple, and J. H. S. Franter. Meeting: London, November 28.

O.K. Bazaars Report

O.K. BAZAARS (1929), LTD., which has interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is paying a final dividend of 4½% on the A and B ordinary capital, making 6½% for the year to June 30 (the same). Profits after all expenses, including taxation, were down from £1,071,202 to £977,451. Capital reserve receives £500,000, the preference dividend absorbs £75,400, and the cost of the ordinary distribution is £527,721. The balance carried forward is £1,986,459 (£2,112,129).



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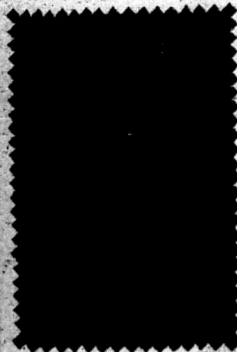
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**EAST AFRICAN
AIRWAYS**

Commercial Brevities

Robert Hudson Ltd., the light railway engineers, are raising the dividend from 11% to 15% for the year ended June, 1958, with a final dividend of 4%. The group net profit expanded from £184,316 to £311,034 after tax of £314,500 (£231,000). There is added a tax adjustment of £36,500. After £157,000 tax, the parent company's net profit is £80,755, to which is added £98,966 net dividend from subsidiaries. General reserve is again allocated £50,000, and £72,206 is carried forward.

Electricity generated for Uganda in October was 16,386,590 units, compared with 14,112,542 units in the same month last year, an increase of 16%. In addition, 8,527,000 units were exported to Kenya. Total generation for the first 10 months of this year was 227,793,930 units, including 71,989,000 units exported to Kenya, comparing with 121,925,014 units last year, representing an increase of 86.8%. The percentage increase for Uganda alone was 27.8%.

At last week's London auctions 1,623 packages of tea were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.60d. per lb., compared with 3,151 packages averaging 3s. 3.167d. in the previous week. Total sales to date are 286,815 packages averaging 3s. 4.79d., compared with 321,874 packages averaging 3s. 2.49d. in the corresponding period last year. The highest price received was 4s. 5d., for a consignment from Uganda.

The Rootes motor group's provisional consolidated profits, after tax other than profits tax on dividends, were £1,208,753 for the year to July 31, against a previous loss of £249,815. The 1956-57 dividend cut from 8% to 4% is effectively restored. Group profits before tax and depreciation amounted to £3,484,357 (£823,565).

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has now 1,131 branches. Its first new branch in the United Kingdom since 1926, when the bank was formed, has just been opened in Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, mainly to cater for West Africans and West African trade.

In the first nine months of this year sisal production in Tanganyika Territory totalled 145,917 tons, an increase of 8,947 tons above the comparable figure for 1957, and in Kenya and Uganda to 33,857 tons, a rise of 2,996 tons.

Siemens Edison Swan, Ltd., have sent their chief lighting sales engineer, Mr. J. T. Grundy, to visit the Rhodesias in connexion with lighting schemes which the company is now undertaking.

A £85,000 plant for the manufacture of aluminium sulphate, which is used almost entirely for water purification by the municipalities and mines, is to be built at Msasa, near Salisbury, by African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd. Mr. K. W. Spilhaus, the managing director, has said that the Federation's present consumption of aluminium sulphate is about 2,500 tons a year, all of which is imported.

A new £350,000 flour mill of Unga, Ltd., in Dar es Salaam has been opened by the Governor of Tanganyika. Captain H. A. Vaughan-Philpott, chairman of the company, said that it was the only mill in East Africa built entirely in concrete. Unga, Ltd., have now three mills in Kenya and four in Tanganyika Territory.

The 1957-58 African-grown robusta coffee crop in Uganda is provisionally given as 62,754 tons. This takes account of marketings up to the official close of the season on October 25. It is the second highest crop ever recorded, being beaten only by last season's record crop of 64,205 tons.

Commercial broadcasting is to begin on April 6 in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The cost of "spot" advertising messages will range from £3 for a half-minute announcement to 13s. 4d. for a 10-word slogan.

In September 107 new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia, with a total nominal capital of £920,000. One of three external companies registered was the Colonial Development Corporation.

Federal trade with East Africa in the first six months of 1958 totalled £731,623, nearly twice as much as in the same period of last year.

Some adjustments in freight rates between the United Kingdom and South African ports are to take effect from January 1.

Maize marketed by African farmers in Southern Rhodesia last season realized £2,632,200.

Bartering Sudan Cotton

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of the Sudan has accepted the principle of bartering cotton with Communist and other countries ready to accept that commodity in exchange for goods which the Sudan requires. Russia has recently made several offers to take large supplies of Sudan cotton on barter terms, but the Sudan Government has hitherto resisted such approaches. It is also reported that the Gezira Cotton Board will be allowed to sell cotton by private treaty as well as by auction. A cotton marketing board may be established.

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MINING

Contribution of the Copperbelt

Sir Ronald Prain's Survey

THE COPPER INDUSTRY of Northern Rhodesia today employs some 6,600 Europeans and 32,000 Africans, who with their families constitute a population of about 140,000 living in the mine townships; said Sir Ronald L. Prain, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., when he spoke at a study conference in Lusaka. Altogether nearly 400,000 people lived on the Copperbelt.

In 1956-57 the industry had paid a record total of £32m. to the Government, the Federal Government receiving £16m., the Northern Rhodesian Government £11m., and the other two territories between them £5m. The £21m. accruing to Governments other than that of Northern Rhodesia was a sign of the increased integration of the Federation's economy. The copper industry was the largest single producer of original wealth in Africa and the greatest prime mover for secondary industries and services.

Because African labour was virtually unlimited, there had been a misconception that mining costs in Northern Rhodesia were low compared with the rest of the world, said Sir Ronald, whereas more than half the world's copper was produced at a lower cost than on the Copperbelt. In March, 1956, the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange was £437 per ton; two years later it dropped to £160 10s.; now it had risen above £240. "Although the forecasting of copper prices is a proverbially dangerous and unrewarding exercise, the prospects for the immediate future look rather brighter than they have been for some time".

With the opening of the Bancroft mine and the development of Mufulira West, about 550,000 tons should be produced from Northern Rhodesia. "This is an expansion of 30% from the present capacity, which will enable Rhodesia to keep its percentage share of the world's production, which is, of course, also expanding elsewhere".

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., earned a group net profit of £43,397 in the year ended June 30, compared with £48,132 in the previous year. Taxation totalled £18,766 (£18,078), general reserve received £25,000, and the proposed dividend of 5% less tax absorbs £28,750. The carry-forward is £65,394 (£53,469).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. in 5s. units. Property reserve stands at £360,043, revenue reserve at £150,000. Fixed assets are £458,682, interest in subsidiaries is £847,237, current assets £419,519 (cash £106,198), and current liabilities £170,189.

The directors are Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (chairman), and Messrs. A. H. Ball (managing), J. Whitehouse, Sir Peter Bednall, J. N. Kirk, J. A. Daldecott, I. Dee Shepland. The alternate directors are: Messrs. H. L. Quinton, F. A. Butcher, and A. J. B. Oglivy.

Meeting: London, November 26.

Copperbelt Dispute Settled

African Pay Claim Submitted

THE QUESTION of who should do various jobs on the Copperbelt — the cause of the 53-day strike — has been settled, the Chamber of Mines and the European Mineworkers' Union having accepted the decisions of Lieut.-Colonel S. F. Gauron, chairman of the joint meetings concerning the responsibility for the 11 jobs remaining in dispute.

The union had already agreed to non-artisans taking over many artisan jobs, as requested by the employers, and decisions on the points outstanding also went largely in favour of the employers' proposals. Mr. Jack Purvis stated, however, that the union had accepted the chairman's decisions without reservations.

On the London market the price of copper has continued to rise, hovering about £257-£259 per ton during the past week. Three months metal also rose to £246-£247.

The Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union has formally declared a dispute with the companies over its outstanding claim for more wages. Mr. Eric Dunlop, the Government's Assistant Labour Commissioner, has been appointed conciliator.

Sinoia Refinery

A COPPER REFINERY is soon to be built at Alaska, about 12 miles from Sinoia, by Messina Transvaal Development Co., Ltd. When it is completed the company's interests in Southern Rhodesia will be greater than in South Africa.

Coronation Syndicate's Results

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., has declared a final dividend of 13½% (12½%), making 23¼% (22¼%) for the year to June 30. Group net profit was £136,834. Tax charged, £46,225. Meeting: Johannesburg, December 17.

Progress Reports

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. — Alamas mine: 59,171 loads treated; 4,279.25 carats recovered; estimated revenue less royalties and realization charges £22,900; working costs £21,795.

Motopa Gold (September quarter). — 51,900 tons of ore milled and 5,563 oz. of gold produced, for a working profit of £586.

Sisal Outputs for October

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., report a net profit of £14,728 (£37,751) for the year ended June 30, after providing £10,300 for taxation. The 7½% interim dividend absorbed £6,145, and the proposed final is of the same amount. The carry-forward totals £56,905 (£52,652). The annual meeting is to be held in London on December 5.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce that a review of the company's financial position has shown that the liquid assets are in excess of likely needs in the foreseeable future. The directors therefore propose to reduce the capital by repaying to stockholders 2s. 6d. per 10s. stock unit.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 385 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 1,280 tons for the four months to date (940).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 180 tons of sisal and tow, making 835 tons for the first four months (775).

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Company Reports**Dalgety and Company****Colonel C. P. Dawney's Statement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on December 4 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNEY, C.B.E.: M.V.O. :—

"After last year's annual general meeting, Mr. D. Abel Smith, expressed his wish to retire from the chairmanship of the company, which he has held for over ten years. Following Mr. Abel Smith's retirement your directors elected me to the chairmanship of the company, and Sir Eric Speed, was elected deputy chairman.

Reduced Profit

"From the account for the year ended June 30 last, you will realize the seasonal and trading conditions were considerably less favourable than in the previous year, and that substantially reduced trading profit was earned. This has however been largely offset by our having been admitted as an Overseas Trade Corporation, as a result of which the current year's provision for taxation is considerably lower than in previous years.

"As wool broking remains the backbone of our business, it is not surprising that we should have felt the impact of a reduction in the size of the Australian clip resulting from droughty conditions over a wide area, and of the fall in values of some 25% as compared with the previous year. The net profits of our wool departments in Australia were down by nearly a half while those in New Zealand fell by a third despite a favourable production season.

"There are two items in the balance-sheet which call for particular comment—the increase in advances from £12,269,000 to £16,230,000 and the decrease in trade creditors and clients' balances from £13,888,000 to £10,161,000. These two items together have absorbed £7½ million during the year. The extent to which these factors will persist is difficult to say and I regard it as probable that we shall find it expedient to raise further capital in the coming year, though I cannot yet forecast what form such additional capital might take.

Dividend Decision

"Over the past five years, a conservative dividend policy has been pursued and the directors therefore feel justified in passing on to shareholders some part of the saving in tax. We are accordingly recommending a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 10% which makes a total distribution of 13½% for the year, compared with 12% for 1957.

"In its general stock and station and wool-broking business the Company is holding its own against strong and increasing competition. Lower wool prices obviously help neither the Company nor its clients. These circumstances must affect our profits during the current year. None the less the Company is pursuing a forward policy and the directors are confident that the Company's geographical and departmental spread will enable it to continue to earn useful profits".

Nyanza Sugar

MIWANI SUGAR ESTATES have increased their production of white sugar from 2,000 tons a year in 1947, when the present proprietors acquired the company, to 20,000 tons, and there are plans to double that figure within five years; and even then the output would be only about half Kenya's present consumption, which is rising. These facts were given by the Minister of Agriculture in Kenya when he visited the estates to open new irrigation works which he described as among the most efficient in all East Africa.

Kentan Gold Areas, Limited**Earl Grey's Statement**

AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held in London on November 10, followed immediately by an extraordinary general meeting.

THE RT. HON. EARL GREY, chairman of the company, presiding, said that, as a result of the solution by the management of the metallurgical problems at the Geita mine, it had been found possible to continue operations at a throughput of 18,000 tons a month, yielding a profit of some £3,500 monthly. The future of the mine, however, remained in the balance, and would depend to a considerable extent on the result of the four boreholes which it was planned to sink on the known orebodies at Geita and the North East Extension.

The resignation on July 1, 1958, of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, as technical managers of Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, and the consequent withdrawal of their financial support for any future operations had led to conversations with the board of the Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, with a view to amalgamation with that company.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Capital Reorganization Approved

At the extraordinary general meeting which followed, special resolutions were passed, subject to confirmation by the Court, providing for the re-organization of the company's share capital by writing down the issued ordinary share capital of Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, from £1,000,000 to £333,333 by reducing the existing 1s. shares to 4d. The resulting 4d. shares were then consolidated into shares of £1 each, and the directors were empowered to sell fractions on the market for the benefit of the shareholders entitled thereto. The authorized capital was then reinstated at its former figure of £2,000,000.

An offer to the stockholders of the Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, of one share of £1 in the reconstructed capital of Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, for every £1 stock held at present, subject to acceptance of the offer by the holders of 51% of the issued ordinary stock of the Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, will be made forthwith. The consent of H.M. Treasury to the resulting issue of new shares has been received.

Unique Experiment

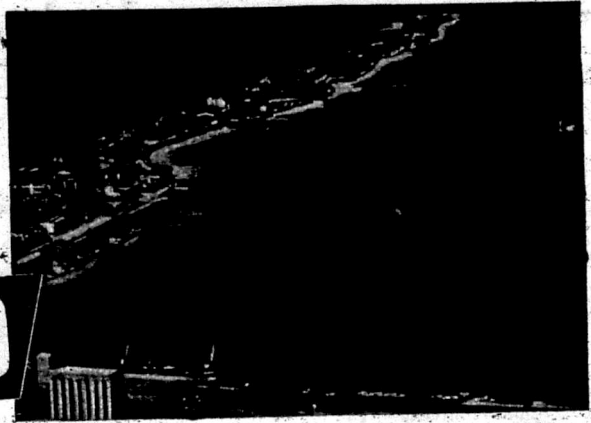
A UNIQUE SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT to determine the sag in the earth's crust under the strain of a heavy weight is being conducted in the Federation in conjunction with the Kariba hydro-electric authorities. In the latest annual report of the Federal Department of Trigonometrical Surveys Brigadier M. O. Collins states that, while it is known that distortions occurred in the earth's crust as a result of the filling of the Boulder Dam in the United States, records were insufficient to provide a precise evaluation of the movement. It is hoped to plan a more precise method of recording at Kariba, and as a first step beacons have been placed at intervals of one mile along the entire length of what will become the northern shoreline of the Kariba lake, while another line stretches along about half the future southern line.

Cutting Costs

"THE 44-MILE BRANCH RAILWAY to Mikumi from the Tanganyika Central Line, which will cost no more than £800,000, will save the producer in the Southern Highlands no less than 16s. per ton on all his produce exported *via* Dar es Salaam".—Major-General W. D. A. Williams, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa.

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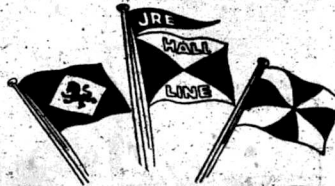
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