

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Editor

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Founder and Editor
F. S. JARVIS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A NEWSWREITER with a sense of responsibility sometimes has to check what the public interest is better served by his silence than by comment on a delicate issue. Especially when it knows that a period of tension has been followed by negotiations from which both parties to a dispute hope for satisfactory results on at least a substantial basis of their differences. It has been for these reasons alone that *East Africa and Rhodesia* has refrained from discussing the situation in Zanzibar.

Time for Action In Zanzibar

Being aware of the anxiety caused to all sections of the community and of the sporadic conversations between their spokesmen and those of the Government, we did not consider that the position could be improved by "outside" examination, which might, on the contrary, have affected adversely such aspects of agreement as existed. These considerations of circumspection cease to apply when deadlock has been reached, as is now again the case in Zanzibar. Until quite recently that Protectorate enjoyed a wonderful record of inter-racial and political harmony and it is still true, we believe, that the good will created by this long and happy history might be harnessed for the common good. Dwellers in the Protectorate—Arabs, Africans, Asians and Europeans alike—are pleased to call themselves Zanzibaris, in a way which has no parallel in the adjacent mainland territories, and this in itself provides an important psychological advantage in the consideration of constitutional problems which cannot sensibly be postponed without consideration of the relations between the Government and governed. There has been one such postponement already,

and some enflaming of both sides during the past couple of years.

Some Arabs, some Asians, and some Africans, with the sympathetic understanding of some Europeans, have been seeking a basis for political advancement which, while not insisting on official recognition, would nevertheless within the Government would at the same time reduce the tendency for men in public life to regard problems from the standpoint of their particular community. At present there are eight non-official members of the Legislative Council, three Arabs, two Asians, two Africans, and one European, all of them nominated by the British Resident, who customarily selects these members from panels of names submitted to him by the recognized public bodies. All the Arab members of the Legislative Council and other statutory bodies resigned last year in protest, and still refrain from participation in public business, and until about four months ago they also maintained a "social boycott" by absencing themselves from social gatherings in which it had been customary for representatives of all races to meet in friendliness. A desire for some system of election had quite understandably developed, especially among the Arabs and Asians, before relations became so strained, but they complain that their proposals on this and other matters have seemed to achieve nothing. The inevitable consequence has been a loss of moderation, and a tendency to be disregarded by the Government. The younger generation, whose following has grown considerably, do not appear, however, to have committed themselves to unreasonable claims or to visualize extremism as a convenient means

of attaining political power. Not one person with whom we have discussed the situation at different times — and who have included Europeans, Arabs, and Asians — has suggested that there is in existence or prospect a party organization comparable with the National Congresses of Uganda. Not even in the case for Nyasa and indeed only in the Congo movements in those three territories there are men of little balance, little competence, and little experience, who nevertheless cover responsible political office. In Zanzibar there is even amongst the political activists an attractive readiness to admit their need for informed guidance and a determination to apply pressure if they can feel that their commissions are being treated seriously.

This, surely, is a case for examination by a one-man commission. Sir Keith Hancock's inquiry in Buganda did not pass unnoticed in Zanzibar, which would, we believe, generally welcome the appointment by the Secretary of State of a well-chosen person to make an impartial investigation on the widest terms of reference, and submit his recommendations. The Government is favourable for such a case for the present British Resident has forwarded the need for passports in the case of the Sultan, the coast belt of Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar or Pemba, and a publication of the regulations that seafarers from the Persian Gulf may not land in Zanzibar unless provided with proper immigration papers (of which these mainly illiterate folk have no conception) has been completely postponed. It is with the Arab Association in particular that Mr. Potter, the Resident, and his predecessor have had principally to contend, and that body was, in our view, most unwise to permit the publication in its official organ, despite several unofficial and official warnings, of matter which gave the authorities just cause for complaint. Legal action had at last to be taken, with the result that the court ordered the paper to be suspended for a year, fined the editor £500 and confiscated the press. The Government has recently returned the press to the Arab Association (a gesture which has been much appreciated), the paper has restarted, and a new editor is about to take up duty. These circumstances combine to make the moment opportune for an impartial examination of the problems which divide official and non-official opinion.

Those who have been pressing their case against the Government would need, of

course, to abstain from further action and propaganda in order to give the analysis of the situation the maximum scope for success. For such a task would be essentially one of public relations, not one of abstract logic. There has probably been rather too much done on both sides already, and too little disposition to see the opposite point of view. One consequence has been support in some quarters for the idea that the only satisfactory way forward would be the introduction of a common electoral roll, without reservation of seats for specified numbers of members from each community, but with a proviso that no candidate of any race could be elected to the Legislative Council unless he polled a stipulated percentage of votes in each community. The advocates of that proposal argue that it would exclude all men of strong racial outlook and entrust the conduct of public affairs to persons who have won inter-racial confidence and support. The objection, of course, is that such a system would deny those with political ambitions a seat of authority with all the communities, and almost certainly exclude from the non-official benches in the Legislature the best men in each community — those ready to represent the public interest by telling the unpopular truth if necessary. Though the Arab Association has, we understand, made suggestions of this kind to the Resident, and though some leading Asians and Africans are known to sympathize with the plan, it would scarcely be pressed, if better measures were proposed. But support for such an expedient might develop if appropriate action be not taken to meet the present situation. There is still a fund of good will and good humour on which to draw, but it is diminishing.

Statements Worth Noting

"We are leaving Rhodesia with a striking impression of energy." — Lord Ingham, Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom.

"The pace at which economic developments have been taking place in Central Africa during recent years is probably as great as, if not greater than, that in any other part of the world." — Sir Frederick Smith Ross, Chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

"To some extent our present Mau Mau troubles are an expression of the fear felt by some of our Africans of having to face the challenge and demands of a western economic civilization from which they cannot escape the security of their own primitive life." — E. A. Vasey, Minister of the Interior, Rhodesia, addressing the House of Assembly, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

"Above all, we must ensure that the situation which other countries cannot yet face, offers the opportunity to those habitually minded to start their own enterprises and become their own masters, even though they do so in but a small way." — Mr. J. P. Harty, M.P., Minister of the Treasury in southern Rhodesia.

Notes By The Way

Agreement At Last

IT IS EXCELLENT that agreement has been reached on the advancement of Africans in the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia. It has at last been reached between the Rhodesian Selection Trust, a group of companies and the European Mine-workers' Union, which since its establishment 20 years ago has insisted on a rigid industrial colour bar. Its determination that any job, previously done by a European, must not be given to any African, however competent, has been maintained despite the condemnation of several commissions, repeated offers by the employer to advance that any white man displaced would be given other employment on terms at least as satisfactory, the promise that undertaking should cover the whole work force, and a long making way for an African, and the knowledge that the denial of fair opportunity to the small proportion of Africans who could reasonably claim more responsible jobs must have serious political repercussions throughout the whole of British Central Africa. During the war, when the mines desperately needed every ton of metal obtainable, and in the early post-war years, when the economic straits of the Empire made maximum production of the metal almost equally necessary, companies had to accept the position. More liberal views continued to develop on the Copperbelt itself, or elsewhere, and a steadily increasing number of Rhodesians denounced in private or in public a policy which had lost all justification (for at the outset it was reasonable on the ground that all the African employees were raw recruits who had not even been taught even the simplest jobs).

Long History of Obstruction

THE QUESTION OF AFRICAN ADVANCEMENT was formally discussed with the union for the first time by the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines at the request of the Urban Anticopper Company early in 1946. When the Duffellish Commission was appointed to investigate the problem, a year or more later the union declined to co-operate. The Duffellish having recommended the creation of openings for African advancement, the Government invited the union and the companies to a conference, but it proved abortive. The companies again pressed for greater scope for Africans in the middle of 1949, and in 1952, once more on the initiative of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, the union was asked to reopen discussions, which again broke down. Following a strike by African miners for higher pay, the Northern Rhodesian Government appointed Mr. Gaillibaud to investigate, and his report strongly criticized the colour bar set up by the union. When a few months later H.M. Government in the United Kingdom discontinued the bulk buying of copper the companies used the occasion to re-approach the union, and six months later, because no progress had been made, R.S.T. intimated that it would cancel its agreement with the union if that body continued obdurate. A visit by Sir William Lawther, then president of the British National Union of Mine-workers, having proved fruitless, Sir John Forster was appointed a commissioner. He described the creation of opportunities for African advancement as an urgent matter affecting the whole future of industrial relations in Central Africa. R.S.T. promptly accepted the report and gave notice terminating its agreement with the union. Since then there has been almost continuous effort by the two mining groups to bring the controversy to an end.

Steadfastness

IT IS NOT THAT THE LEADERS of the union have taken so long to do the right thing; but have gained nothing by their obduracy, but have lost prestige and good will, whereas they could have gained both by a generous readiness to concede a principle which is not unpopular with most Europeans even on the Copperbelt, as was proved by the general elections for the Federal Parliament and the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, for if majority opinion had agreed with the union leaders the Confederate candidates, not the Federal Party candidates, would have won the seats. The factor which has contributed most to the welcome but sadly delayed agreement now announced has been the determination of Mr. R. L. Brain and his colleagues to achieve what they considered to be an indispensable contribution to the Federal policy of inter-racial partnership; for what has now happened on the Copperbelt must inevitably influence labour relations in both Rhodesias. But Mr. Brain himself does not wish to claim a victory. He is much more likely to want to dismiss from his mind the long and always dangerous struggle of recent years and to concentrate on working in close harmony with those who speak for the European and African employees of the industry. Copper mining, the most important contributor to the economy of the Federation, has some of the highest rates of Europeans and Africans, on the books of all the companies, and there is every likelihood that a number of new mines will be brought into being. There is every reason, therefore, for harmony and for optimism.

Surprise of the Week

WHAT JUSTIFICATION can there be for the statement in a leading article in *The Times* that when the Mau Mau rebellion broke out nearly three years ago "those who had studied Native risings and secret societies were inclined to give it four years"? The first deduction to be made from that assertion must be that no official or non-official in a responsible position in Kenya had studied Native risings and secret societies, for nobody prominent in its public affairs had, I believe, any idea that to quell the Kikuyu revolt would take as long as it did to defeat the Germans in the first world war. The fact is that there was as much unjustified and publicly expressed optimism in Nairobi in October, 1952, as there was in London in August, 1914. In both cases many people, who should have known better, not all and sundry, that it would be all over before Christmas. I cannot recollect one statement by the Governor, by any other senior civil servant, by any military authority, or by any European, African, or Asian non-official member of the Legislative Council which even hinted at the magnitude of the task to be tackled, and weeks passed before naive optimism gave way to more disheartening diagnosis.

What Should Have Happened

"GIVE IT THREE MONTHS" was the cry when that period of time was over. "Give it three months" was the cry when they asked for "another three months" in "honeymoon war" in France for three months or so in 1939-40, there was something similar in Kenya (especially in Nairobi) until well into 1953. I cannot think of a single person in Kenya who at that time publicly or privately suggested anything like four years of tragedy. Newspaper reports of the statements of many public

men, the "colony" of Kenya's *Hansard*. Hundreds of private jobs which have hid from Kenyans about Mau Mau, and the thousands of others during the past three years, can't help me to say that I still know of nobody who predicted that Mau Mau would take years to subdue. Plenty of knowledgeable men with personal experience of war in Africa in the century, far from the start and still feel that the bomb could have been smashed in a few weeks by prompt and vigorous action. So do I.

Maiden Dividend

THE ALLEGED RAUCOUSITY of investors, particularly in enterprises in the Overseas Limited, is a favorite subject for scorn and condemnation by socialists and writers. Yet Professor Frazer has calculated that the private capital invested in Africa would have been better remunerated if it had been put into gilDED stocks. That should have killed the idea of tossing profits to the black man and four, but he did nothing of the sort for the propagandists prefer their fictions to any other facts. The paper recently recalled that the shareholders of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company received no dividend for 34 years. Now the shareholders of Nyasaland Railways Ltd. are about to receive their first dividend after 24 years. That must be a special source of satisfaction to Mr. Foddrington, the chairman, his colleagues on the board and the staff in Africa and London, for they know, as few outsiders can, the magnitude of the problems which have had to be faced and overcome during this period of almost a quarter of a century. The maiden dividend of 2 1/2% is of course, important chiefly as a token that the directorate (which contains two nominees of the Government of Nyasaland) considers that frustration has now

finally ended its development, and that better times are in store for the long-suffering holders of the shares. But knowing that drought or a collapse of produce prices could quickly change the whole outlook, the chairman is still cautious. Would that the fiscalists were equally restrained.

Round Table

WHAT IS THIS ROUND TABLE MOVEMENT? A man well known in Whitehall asked me when I was mentioned in his hearing that its leaders had set themselves to raise £50,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Race Relations in the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Many other people must be similarly in need of information, as I was until I made inquiries a couple of years ago when the idea of raising such a fund was first mooted by the club in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It is essentially a young men's organization, being confined to men under 40 years of age, and having the purpose of "doing for the business leaders of tomorrow what Rotary is doing for the leaders of today." What could be more fitting, then, than that young men in commerce and industry whose horizon is global for the movement has the closest links with Round Table International and similar bodies in Canada, the U.S.A. and Australia should assume responsibility for an important development in a young country which is rapidly developing its commerce and industry and taking its place in the wider world? Some 500 Round Tables in the United Kingdom now stand committed to this purpose, as do the clubs in Scandinavia, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Germany. Help from North America and other countries is also confidently expected. That the £50,000 will be collected seems certain.

African Advancement on Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia

Rhodesian Selection Trust Group and European Union Reach Agreement

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies, of which Mr. R. L. Prain is chairman, and the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union have reached agreement on the advancement of Africans in the industry. The following joint statement was issued last Saturday.

"The Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies and the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union announce that they have concluded an agreement on the subject of African advancement in the copper mining industry. This agreement was reached at a meeting in Kitwe today attended by members of the executive committee of the union and two representatives of the R.S.T. group of companies, Mr. J. Thomson, general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mr. J. E. Buch, general manager of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

"At the meeting the union accepted the following statement of policy made by the R.S.T. group of companies:

"The R.S.T. group of companies confirms its expressed desire for a just solution of the African advancement problem by reaching an agreement which will safeguard the legitimate interests and well-being of its European employees while providing for the reasonable aspirations of all other employees. The Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union for its part has indicated a desire to make reasonable concessions with a view to solving the present differences and has indicated that it has no intention of unreasonably withholding its consent in the future to any scheme for African advancement which does not conflict with the union's desire to ensure reasonable prospects for the European employees of the companies.

In the light of these expressed policies both the R.S.T. group and the union stand convinced that the only solution of the problem of African advancement which will ensure the continued peaceful and harmonious progress of the industry so ardently desired by both parties is one achieved by mutual good will, good faith, and agreement between them.

With the signing of this agreement it should now be possible to come to an agreement on an industry-wide basis.

Real Equality of Opportunity

Mr. Prain — whose group includes the Roan Antelope, Mufulira, and Chibuluma copper mining companies on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt — said on the following day:

"I welcome the interim agreement reached by the R.S.T. group of companies and the Mineworkers' Union on African advancement, and I warmly congratulate all those responsible for successfully negotiating it. I particularly welcome the prospect which the agreement holds out of achieving within a defined period a permanent settlement of this important question.

"The agreement now reaches a stage which immediately affects a number of African employees and intermediate managerial staff.

"The negotiations which are the result of the job survey will, I hope, result in a comprehensive plan which will represent a permanent solution of the advancement problem. The features of this plan will include the completion of the intermediate field for Africans and agreement on a permanent field of employment open to union members at present and open also to

surely qualified and experienced Africans at the same rates of pay and emoluments as those enjoyed by Europeans similarly engaged. There will be no objection for any further transfer out of this field once it is established.

"A settlement on these lines will not only fully safeguard our European employees against any alleged risk of unfair competition, but will also provide for our African employees that real equality of opportunity which alone can give practical expression in the industrial field to the spirit of partnership on which the Federation is based.

Right of veto

The real point at issue was whether or not the union should have a continuing right to veto the further transfer of work from Europeans to Africans. That claim by the union had been firmly resisted by R.S.T., though recently conceded by the Anglo American Corporation group.

The union's demands were thus stated in July in a special issue of its publication, *Union News*.

"These are the guarantees we ask for — all mining companies to undertake with the union that —

(1). — They will not attempt either now or at any time in the future to implement any measure of African advancement which results in the taking over by Africans of jobs previously done by Europeans without the agreement of the European employees' organizations concerned.

(2). — In selecting jobs to be transferred from the European field to the African field of employment, either now or at any time in the future they will consult with the European employees' organization concerned and will not so transfer any particular job without its agreement.

(3). — No European shall lose his employment as a result of the surrender of the job previously held by him to an African. In addition, the companies must agree that the conditions applicable to the job to which he will be transferred will not be less favourable than those applicable to the job he previously held, and that due consideration shall be given to such factors as age and the state of health of the employee who is to be transferred. The companies also agree that such a man will not be transferred to another job which is due to be surrendered to an African at any time in the future.

(4). — In the event of any group of employees who are not members of this union resorting to strike action wholly or partly intended to result in the removal of jobs from the sphere of European employment to the sphere of African employment, the companies will provide work where possible for the members of this union and where it is not possible the companies will agree to pay the striking employees' monthly earnings up to a minimum sum of £100 this allowance to be paid only until such time as the companies concerned decide to suspend operations and put the mine on a care-taking basis.

(5). — The word "European" shall be defined in Clause 1 of the agreement between the companies and the union.

(6). — The companies will declare their adherence to the principle of the rate for the job insofar as the jobs detailed and described in the amended first schedule to be attached to the agreement in force between the companies and the union at any time are concerned; they will agree that the rate for the job shall mean the basic rate laid down in the agreement in force between the union and the companies at that time, together with all other emoluments and conditions applicable to members of the union.

(7). — The companies will use every endeavour to persuade the Government to provide adequate facilities for the training of Europeans in all technical and skilled occupations connected with the mining industry. In addition the companies to set up training schemes for Europeans designed to fit them for more advanced posts and to satisfy the training requirements disclosed by the analysis of the jobs and will also finance suitable schemes designed to achieve this object. The emphasis in this connexion to be on the training of youth of our own community, not only to provide an outlet for them, but also to ensure that the European maintains his present leadership in the industry.

(8). — The companies will undertake to give preference regarding employment to youths whose parents are domiciled in the territory of Northern Rhodesia.

In December last the R.S.T. group made the following announcement.

(1). — The Rhodesian Selection Trust group seeks a solution to the African advancement problem which will effectively provide the African with full scope so far as he is able to avail himself of it, and will create a situation where the only bar to the African is the need to prove that he is worth the rate applicable (i.e. per particular job).

(2). — The group recognizes that its European employees are justifiably concerned about the effect of African advancement on their own position and is prepared to discuss with them the provision of adequate safeguards. The group also recognizes the right under collective bargaining principles for a union to negotiate with the companies regarding any jobs falling within its sphere and considers that such safeguards for European employees can be arranged by means of collective bargaining, provided a genuine effort is made by both sides to reach agreement.

(3). — As a basis for such collective bargaining and to facilitate an agreed solution, the group is prepared to accept the principle of equal basic pay for work of equal value, provided the European Union for itself puts forward the following: (a) the need to amend the schedule of qualifications and minimum basic rates contained in the present agreement in order to provide work within the European field of work which can reasonably be considered to be within the capacity of Africans; (b) the need to agree rates of pay for such work which would have due regard to the value of such jobs.

(4). — On the basis of the above the group is ready to discuss with the European union what provisions in the present agreement are required and how the advancement of Africans may best be effected in practice. The group is also prepared to consult with other appropriate representative organizations as may be necessary.

Rhoangio agreement

On July 30, 1955, the Rhoangio group (Bhekana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Bahorott Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refractory, Ltd., and Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd.)

and the union signed an agreement in regard to the advancement of Africans.

It provided for the transfer of 24 categories of job from Europeans to Africans, but agreed that no further negotiations should take place for three years, during which an independent investigation would be made by outside experts.

On behalf of the Rhoangio group, Mr. O. B. Bennett, general manager of Bhekana Corporation, gave the union that same day a statement in the following terms:

"It is the conviction of the Rhoangio group of companies that African progression cannot successfully be implemented without the concurrence and active co-operation of its European employees.

As Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, quoted in his statement dated November 3, 1954, has pointed out, the problem can only be achieved only by the co-operation and assistance of the European employees of the companies. We believe that our European employees must be with us in any change due to African progression that may be introduced into the structure of the copper mining industry. Such changes should not be introduced arbitrarily or at the sole discretion of one or more persons. Further, if the solution should be in the form of a series of stages, our companies would support the agreement of the European employees to the details of each stage.

"We have on numerous occasions stated that we have faith in the genuine desire of the European employees to cooperate in giving the African advancement in the sphere to which he has the ability to rise, provided the position of the European is reasonably safeguarded.

"To quote again a paragraph from our statement: "In spite of all our efforts to bring about a solution of the problem, the industry is faced with the fact that the ability and the desire for ultimate success of the European employees are being eroded by the uncertainty of their position. Surely the means whereby it might be rectified should not be beyond our joint ability to devise."

"We took the results of the ballot of African advancement which took place at the various centres and the results for African advancement which the union has put forward as

(Continued on page 71.)

Commonwealth Responsibility for African Advancement

Multi-Racial Policy Could Fail Through Lack of Money Says Mr. Garfield Todd

COMMONWEALTH RESPONSIBILITY for the needs of the underdeveloped areas of the Commonwealth was stressed by Mr. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he addressed representatives of the press in London on Tuesday.

He said he did not plan for the creation of new machinery to facilitate the discharge of family responsibilities within the Commonwealth, for the first need was to discover whether people were ready to face the question which he had raised when recently in Canada.

What urgently needed to be done in Central Africa was a challenge to the whole Commonwealth, but unfortunately it had always been addressed to the Mother Country only. As a New Zealander who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for more than 20 years, the Prime Minister held that the whole British family should set itself to meet the most pressing needs. A self-governing Southern Rhodesia had paid its own way for 30 years, but at today's accelerated pace 165,000 Europeans could not do all that 2m. underprivileged Africans required. It was consequently his obligation to make the needs known and to seek loans. "I was never a beggar until I became a Prime Minister," said Mr. Todd.

There seemed to be insufficient realization in Great Britain that the multi-racial policy upon which the Rhodesias and Nyasaland were embarked, and the success of which could mean so much to Africa, was being endangered by lack of the capital for the whole. The whole area had been immeasurably strengthened by Federation, which was accelerating development. The money could be obtained more easily for a hydro-electric scheme than for schools or a complete change in agricultural policy.

Dangers of Divergence in Native Policy

The Federation would not last long if there were too great a divergence in Native policy between the three States; yet Native policy had been left to the territories, not entrusted to the Federal Government. Human relations were of immense importance but they could be improved only by economic measures, not by talk of legislation. Twenty years ago everybody would have said that, provided policy headed in the right direction, there would be 50 years in which to advance the African. Now Africans were ready to face sacrifice for the sake of their children, especially in regard to education, and there was an entirely new situation, one full of promise, with the African population ready to co-operate and showing itself most adaptable.

When the last Government in Southern Rhodesia passed its Land Husbandry Act in 1951, a beginning was made to change the tenure of Native land tenure, and by the time the present Government came into power at the beginning of last year African farmers in three reserves had individual title to their land in place of the old communal tenure.

That had made an amazing difference in their whole attitude, so much so that the production of those areas more than doubled in less than three years. The present Cabinet therefore decided that a time-table which would have taken 40 years to complete should be fulfilled within five years.

To turn 300,000 African communalists into capitalists within that period would cost about £14m. and one urgent need was to find the money. About 3m. acres of Native land were involved. The present cash income of African farmers was about £3m.; it was hoped to

raise it to £11m. in eight years and £20m. in 20 years.

What Southern Rhodesians had decided years ago to do for African farmers had now been recommended to H.M. Government by the East Africa Royal Commission, which had likewise come to the conclusion that the only satisfactory way of dealing with land problems was to change from a communal title to individual ownership.

Incentive had also to be provided for Africans in the towns. Southern Rhodesia had now more than 1,000 factories. Such industrialization was grand, for only if that development could be assured for a Native population which would double itself in the next 25 years. A settled working community of Africans, severed from the reserves and living with their families in the European areas, would develop efficiency, qualify for better wages, and so make their real contribution to the country.

An African technical school was badly needed. Of 340,000 African children at school the majority had five years of primary education at the most, a few thousand continued for another three years, and about 1,000 were receiving secondary education. There must be great expansion of secondary education, especially as a university college would open in 1957. Much more use must be made of African talent. In the past two years the Colony had doubled its expenditure on African education, bringing it to £1.6m., but it had got the money to continue at that rate of progress.

£2m. Needed for African Housing

To come within sight of meeting African housing needs would require £2m. annually for the next five years. Last year he (Mr. Todd) had left London expecting to get £3m. from the Colonial Development Corporation.

On his return home he was disillusioned, being told that Southern Rhodesia could have nothing for the purpose. So he flew to London and managed to save £1m. from the wreck. There had been additions from local sources, and now contracts had been placed for 3,000 houses in Salisbury and a large number in Bulawayo. It was the first really economic housing scheme for Natives in Southern Africa, with costs well below the minimum.

Because the United Kingdom had had to raise the bank rate to meet some of its own difficulties, it would now cost Southern Rhodesia at least another 2% to borrow this £1m., and the increase in the cost might jeopardize the whole plan. Such and similar considerations had caused him to suggest a Commonwealth approach to the allocation of capital, preference being given to cases in which not even the bare requirements of reasonable life at present existed; and in that matter Nyasaland was far worse off than Southern Rhodesia.

"I do not believe in migrant labour for the problems which it creates in the homes of the Africans who leave their areas and socially in the areas to which those Africans go are very serious," said the Prime Minister. "Within the Federation we should bear one another's burdens. In Southern Rhodesia we have about 400,000 Africans from Nyasaland; I think they should bring their families with them, so that they may live a real family life."

Immigration is a Federal matter, but we are all interested," he said in reply to another question: "We want more European immigrants, more capital, more enterprise. We cannot go far in the development of industry without immigrants. We are concerned to maintain European standards and bring Africans up to those standards. The European is of vital importance to the development of the territory."

Asked if he had much opposition to his proposals, Mr. Todd said: "Lots." Mr. Todd was in London for the last day of the Commonwealth Conference, and accepted an invitation to give a speech at the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Mr. Todd, who left London on Monday for Accra, had had a very busy day in London. He arrived by air from New York on Tuesday of last week and went to Farnborough next day for the air show. On Thursday he lunched with Mr. R. L. Plain, and other representatives of the Rhodesian mining industry, saw Sir Leslie Bowden, Treasury and Mr. Lennox-Bowd and Mr. Gorell, Secretary of the Colonial Office, before attending a reception given in his honour at Lancaster House by H.M. Government, and finally a luncheon at the Admiralty House with the Round Table

He was at the Commonwealth Relations Office on Friday morning to see Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Sir Saville Garner, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. G. H. Baxter, Assistant Under-Secretary of State. After luncheon with the chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Mr. Todd went to Broadcasting House to record a short talk for the Overseas Service and to speak in the "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme. He spent the weekend in Yorkshire.

On Monday the Prime Minister lunched with Sir Robert Sinclair and other directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

saw Lord Keith, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, attended a reception at Rhodesia House given by the High Commissioner for Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Todd jointly, and dined with the chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.G. Next day there were a Press conference at Rhodesia House and private luncheon and dinner parties.

At the Government reception at Lanaster House the guests were received by the Lord Privy Seal. Among Ministers and former Ministers who attended were Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, and Lord Lucan.

Government Organizing A Revolution in Southern Rhodesia

Prime Minister on the Problems of Race Relations

IF CENTRAL AFRICA were offered all the money in the world, its problems would not be solved if there were a failure on the side of race relations, said MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, at a dinner given in London last week by the Round Table.

The Prime Minister continued: "Our economic problems, serious as they are, are not to be compared in magnitude with the human problem of race relations. If we cannot discover how to live together in justice, money will not save Central Africa. My country is a laboratory for this human study.

"When I was in Canada the other day an African from Rhodesia came to see me. He is in his third year as a medical student in Ottawa. He mentioned that another African from Southern Rhodesia, who had taken his master's degree at Ottawa University, was in Montreal. When I got to that city I rang him up, and found that he was hoping for his Ph.D. for a thesis on comparative government in Africa. He had divided the subject into three sections — self-government, partnership, and domination. That was his view.

Change in Policy

Southern Rhodesia, which was following the road of separation, has changed to the partnership principle, circumstances having changed immensely. When the country was occupied by the Pioneers 60 years ago there were only about half a million Africans, who were settled mainly in the sandy areas. There was no room for Europeans, who did not calculate that the cessation of inter-tribal wars, the establishment of law and order, the provision of medical facilities, and the abolition of periodic famines would result in such rapid multiplication of the African population that it already numbers about two million. At the present rate of natural increase the African population of the Federation will double within the next 25 years, and then be about 14 million.

Some Europeans in Central Africa therefore conclude that there will be no future for the white man. I am among those who regard this great increase as a contribution to our development potential. To this availability of labour we can add our enormous raw material and water resources, and the hydro-electric development at Kariba which will eventually produce one million horse-power. These factors promise great progress in industry. Our national income now represents only about £30 per head of the population, compared with £700 in the U.S.A. Those figures show the immense possibilities.

Homes for Africans in Towns

"We have changed the policy of past Governments, and are providing security of tenure for Africans alongside industry in the towns. Hitherto the African, afraid to lose his security of tenure in his Native area, left his wife and family behind when he came to the town to

work for a few months. After a spell back-home he might seek another town job, but probably of quite a different kind, so that he did not become efficient and capable of earning higher wages. We decided to build houses for Africans in what had been European areas and let them on 99-year leases, in order to attract African families to the towns, to the life of the 20th century.

"Similarly in the Native areas we are abolishing the old communal tenure, and hope within the next five years that every African will be on his own land, land which he will be able to sell. In short, we are organizing a revolution.

"In this situation we want the assistance of the best scholarship. There has been nothing like adequate study anywhere of the problems of race relationship, and it would be of the greatest help to Central Africa — and the influence will be felt over a much wider field — to have effective inquiry at university level. For the young people who do not concentrate wholly on the subject, it will be very valuable to have given even a year to the study of race relations. Many of our problems must be solved by young people, who are less likely than their elders to be hide-bound. The problem of race, it strikes deep into the heart of many people, and the discussion of the Round Table to inaugurate a Chair of Race Relations at our university is forward-looking, of great promise, and of immense help.

Mr. J. B. Ross, Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation, said that theorists in this and other countries seemed usually to leave out of account the fact that the people on the spot knew most about the problem, and were more anxious than anybody else to find the right solution and work it out. They, after all, had to live with the solution.

He was confident that the right way would be found, a way which would bring happiness in its train. The Round Table had committed itself to a great ideal and magnificent enterprise of great value to Africa.

Partnership an Attitude of Mind

Mr. G. H. Baxter said that the model of the Federation was "Let Us Deserve To Be Great," and Rhodesians realized that the only way to be great was to be worthy of greatness. The touchstone was the attitude to race relations. The Federal Constitution, an act of faith, was based on the belief that a way would be found for all to live in concord and amity in that multi-racial community. Partnership was an attitude of mind which recognized that Africans had still a long way to go, and that the duty of the Europeans was to help them along the road to civilization.

At the outset there must be a preponderance of Europeans in the university in order to set the tone and the pace; that preponderance would be very much to the advantage of the African students.

Everything would depend upon the man appointed to the Chair of Race Relations, and it was immensely important that the selection should fall upon someone who would start without preconceived ideas. If he started sane there was every likelihood that he would stay sane in the atmosphere of Salisbury and the Federation.

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, who is a member of the Round Table would have a salary of £10,000, and that it would be a great help to have students from all quarters, especially from the rest of Central Africa and its problems.

Those present with Central African connections, apart from Mr. Todd and Mr. Ross, were Mr. L. E. G. Anthony, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Ms. J. A. Gray, Mr. F. S. Jackson, and Mr. M. C. Newman.

Archbishop's Views Challenged by Canon L. J. Collins

Sharp Criticisms of Primate and of the Rhodesians in St. Paul's Cathedral Sermon

CANON L. J. COLLINS, precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, said from the pulpit of that church on Sunday that he disagreed completely with statements made by the Archbishop of Canterbury during and after his tour of Central and East Africa.

The preacher said, *inter alia*:—

"Things which in the sight of man are so important—wealth, position, tradition, success, worldly power, even good citizenship—are of little or no importance in the sight of God, for God does not judge by the outward appearance, but by what is within. What the world commends he often rejects, and what the world condemns he often accepts. We must say, then, if we remain faithful to the Gospel, that all men are equal, of equal worth, in the sight of God.

"All share equally in God's love. But God's love is not a sentimental feeling, but an active power: it seeks to evoke a response of love in its recipients. Because we are all made in the image of God, sinners and righteous men, failures and successes, important personages and insignificant people, uncultured and cultured, we are all equally capable of making that response. In the context of the Gospel, just as we must say all men are equal in the love of God, so we must also say all men are equal in the sight of God. To draw a distinction between the equality of men in God's sight and the equality of men in God's love is, with man's judgment, to create God in the image of man.

Dr. Fisher's Statement Embarrassing

"On theological grounds, then, we must challenge the statement made by the Archbishop of Canterbury during his tour of Africa. But we must challenge it, too, because it seems to deny the very basis upon which full and fruitful human relationships can be created between the black and white races in Africa.

"His words have considerably upset a great number of African Christians, as well as having convinced a number of non-Christians leaders of African opinion that the Christian Churches are, as they had already feared, on the side of those who believe in white supremacy and black inferiority—a belief which, they have learned by bitter experience, leads in practice to oppression and the withholding from Africans of their just rights as human beings.

"Any statement by a leading representative of a Christian Church which, however unintentional, seems to give support to those who oppress the African, denying to him his liberty and his proper status, is to be deplored; to say the least, it must be an embarrassment to anyone, African or European, who is working for the speediest possible attainment of social and political freedom of the African people.

"It is probable that the Archbishop was, in the attempt to distinguish between equality in God's love and equality in God's sight giving the word 'equal' a different meaning from that which it normally carries in this theological concept. His fear of the fallacies of egalitarianism has led him to try to make the point that God takes note of human differences (in culture, in ability, in character, etc.) and so should we, if we desire to build society on sound foundations. But the fact remains that 'equal' in this context means to most people, equal in worth. That is to say, the usual rendering of the word implies a value judgment.

"No human being is qualified to judge what is the essential worth, as seen by God, of another human being: only God himself can make that judgment, and

if we do so judge each other we put ourselves in the place of the Pharisees, who earned for themselves the severest condemnation of Jesus. Nevertheless, if this unusual use of a word were all that is involved there would be no need for us to do more than record that an expression had been used which has had unfortunate repercussions upon the opinion of many educated Africans.

Christians Lulled into Apathy

"But this is not all, for the expression takes its place in the context of other statements attributed to the Archbishop both during his tour and on his return, statements which, if they were in fact made by him, would seem to some to bear out their fears that he may give a false impression of the state of affairs in the racial conflict in Africa, and so lull Christians here and elsewhere into an apathy which could prove quite fatal to the cause of Christ in Africa.

"Let me quote from reports of these statements as given in cuttings from *The Times*:—

"(1).—'It would be a fair parallel to say that conditions here in the Federation were the same as they were in Britain 150 years ago. In that time the great gulf between social classes had almost ceased to exist, but it was a situation which only time had solved.'

"(2).—'From a report of a speech at a luncheon given in his honour in the Copperbelt: 'I pray, too, you will not allow any people from outside to tell you how to solve this problem, neither from South Africa nor from Rhodesia. You have said, 'here is a social problem, let us tackle it with good will and solve it as we can bit by bit.'

—'From a report of the Archbishop's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet to the Archbishops and clergy of the Church of England: 'The colour bar was not the sort of thing we should get excited about and fanatical over. The real thing was the culture bar. . . . So slowly in Africa the colour bar would be seen no longer as a social sort of colour bar, but the ordinary kind of cultural and social division which existed in every society. . . . The real question which arose was should they go at a pace which prudence dictated as best, or should they take risks in moving in the right direction?'

"Of course the Archbishop of Canterbury, like the vast majority of Anglicans here and in Africa, dislikes racial intolerance and racial discrimination, and sincerely desires friendship and justice between the various racial groups. He has often spoken out boldly in condemnation of *apartheid* and injustices done to subject peoples by their rulers; and his words on his visit to Uganda brought great comfort to all concerned for the welfare of that country.

Challenged on Three Counts

"I have no wish to be impertinently critical of the Archbishop; but for the sake of the cause in which we both profoundly believe I feel impelled to challenge these statements imputed to him. For, in my opinion, they express a viewpoint shared indeed by the vast majority of British people in Africa and a great many here and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, which encourages Christians to think and act unwisely in the African situation today.

"I would challenge these statements on three counts. First, to begin with, the situation in Africa today is comparable to that in Britain 150 years ago is not to take full account of the social and racial discrimination in Africa many of which are originally out of economic, social and cultural differences, they may have been, in their origins, a reflection of the gulf which existed between social classes with different cultural backgrounds. To that extent there may be some parallel with the British situation 150 years ago.

"But there is one fundamental difference in the two situations, whereas 150 years ago it was possible for a Tom, Dick, or Harry to escape from that underprivileged class to which

through poverty he belonged, and, having escaped, to remain undetected in his new setting in Africa today, because the underprivileged are indelibly marked black, because social differences are determined by this unalterable factor: no man can escape, without detection to a higher strata of society. Like the caste system in India before its abolition under the present regime, the colour bar has become in Africa the guardian, so to speak, of privilege; it upholds the inviolable rights of the white man to keep the black man underprivileged.

Secondly, because the situation in African territories under the control of Europeans is so tense, because the conditions of life for the non-European are so disgraceful, so sordid, so intolerable, there simply is no time such as the Archbishop looks for in which people might go on quite satisfactorily closing the great gulf between white and black.

But even if there were time, a Christian must surely never stand by in face of oppression and suffering. More not be like the good Samaritan, and unlike the priest and the Levite, masters to help, caring nothing about his own self-interests. Though statesmen may be excused for acting on expediency and for compromising with evil, is it not true to say that Christians, if they do so, deny the Gospel they claim to serve?

Is it a point of flattery that a so-called Christian nation has taken 150 years to break down social barriers to the extent we have done in this country? Nor would we have got even as far as we have had not individuals and bodies (such as Kier Hardie, Kingsley, Maurice, the trade unions, the Tolpuddle martyrs), despite often being pilloried as "agitators," "irresponsible subversives," continued to struggle for reform.

Sufferings of Oppressed People

Is not the call to Christians in the African situation today that they should, rather than sit on the touchline waiting for the colour bar to be abolished by a gradual process of deflation, strive with might and main in the field for the earliest possible amelioration of the sufferings of oppressed people, and for the granting to them immediately of equality of status with white men, not only in social and economic affairs but also political?

The real question we are told, is whether they — meaning the white men in Central and East Africa: for the black men there, as in South Africa, have no effective say in the matter — go at a pace which prudence dictates as being the best in moving in the right direction. Where in any situation there is doubt on this point, I am pretty sure the Christians should quite definitely be on the side of taking risk. It would seem that the Christian way must always be one of taking every risk for the sake of relieving men from oppression and from suffering.

Thirdly, I believe that if Christians outside Central and East Africa do not believe in the situation there, on behalf of the Africans is to play the game of those who believe in Federation not because it brings direct benefits to Africans but because in their opinion it is essential on economic grounds in the interests of the white population.

The Prime Minister of the Federal Government has been honest enough to express himself in his opinion. Conditions in the Rhodesias do not suggest that the white people there are likely to move in the direction of giving Africans equal status and equal rights without considerable outside pressure.

According to many reliable witnesses, conditions for non-European in Southern Rhodesia are in some respects as bad or worse than they are in South Africa. There is, it is true, less discriminatory legislation, but, to judge from reports of light sentences passed on Europeans who ill-treat their African workers — a year, only of imprisonment, for example, for a farmer who mercilessly and cruelly flogged one of his workers to death — it would appear that there is gross discrimination in practice. And the white-supremacist approach of white to black, which is perhaps even more insulting than downright discriminatory action, is, these witnesses say, as common there as anywhere else in Africa.

It is, I believe, only by Christians here striving to influence their brother Christians there to abolish at once every vestige of racial intolerance — first in the churches, and then in all public and private life, that there lies any real hope of our not putting too great a strain upon that great virtue of patience which is common to most Africans.

The reason, then, why these and other statements ought not to go unchallenged is that they lend support and authority to a point of view of the good man who, justifiably proud on much in the British way of life, sees African affairs only through British eyes.

But this paternalistic attitude towards Africa and Africans is quite out of keeping with the Gospel which we profess to believe, and which teaches us that God chooses the weak

things of the world to confound the strong. Somewhat dazzled by our achievements in culture and technology, we judge with man's judgements, and we behave as though the African is in fact not equal to his innate sight of God.

Seeing through African Eyes

But what is needed of us Christians is the humility to see African affairs through African eyes. We must face the ugly fact that we have taken to Africa bad as well as good things — venereal disease, competitive individualism with a greed for money and its power, slums, the break-up of corporate and family life, to mention but a few. And we must remember that the African has much to contribute to a common way of life more in keeping with Christian insights.

"It is only when we heartily agree, right down inside ourselves, that all men are equal in the sight of God that we can hope to assist in bringing peace and happiness to the African continent. As the Archbishop rightly warns us, we must try not to be fanatical about the colour bar; but, literally for God's sake, let us not be lulled into somnolence and apathy."

Seathing Comments on Uganda Factories Africans with a 24-Hour Week

ACCIDENTS AT WORK cost Uganda the equivalent of 2 1/2 million hours in labour last year. One in every eight of the accidents resulted in permanent disability, and one in 30 proved fatal. Mr. P. J. Law, Commissioner of Labour, emphasizes in his annual report the seriousness of the loss of skilled and semi-skilled labour, writing:

"It is quite evident from a study of accidents that there are many employers who, by unnecessarily exposing their men to obvious dangers, show themselves unfit to be trusted with these precious resources."

Half of last year's 68 fatalities were caused by transport accidents, mainly through furious or careless driving.

The report estimates the total African adult male population of the Protectorate at about 1 1/2 million, of whom only 280,000 are in employment, and then only at the peak period of the cotton season. Thus there is a vast potential supply of labour available.

Wages and salaries increased from £22m to £24m during the year, and the director comments, the upward trend would be even more pronounced if those in employment were willing to do a full day's work. There were far too many cases in which labour would work only a 24-hour week.

Strikes in Government Service

Absentee and desertion rates continued high and the turnover of labour was enormous. Industrial relations remained peaceful, even though the political situation was involved. No strike lasted more than four days, and 3,000 fewer working days were lost than in the previous year. The highest percentage of strikes occurred in Government services.

Some sections of employees maintain that to strike without presenting any prior demands or trying the processes of negotiation is, in the long run, in the best interest of none; while some employers must learn that to give way to a demand under threat of strike is equally unproductive of good future relations.

Unfortunately, there seems to be too many people in both categories in Uganda who still do not see these facts, and there is little prospect that 1955 will show any great improvement.

In an appendix Mr. K. J. Aspinall, chief factories inspector, has scathing things to say about some of the conditions he has encountered in factories. He writes:

"I have seen workers in a state of shock and despair, and in one case a worker died because they were working in a very dangerous place such as a saw mill operating without any responsible person in charge."

"The average small factory," he writes, "and a great majority of factories in Uganda are small, is not merely not clean, but is often littered with junk and is usually filthy; it sometimes literally stinks, and not infrequently it is insanitary."

Labour Conference in Beira Problem of Human Relations

THE FOURTH SESSION of the Inter-African Labour Conference, organized by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.), which was held from August 12 to 22 in Beira, was attended by delegations from most of the African territories, including the British East and West African Dependencies, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Portuguese East and West Africa, and the Union of South Africa, as well as delegates from Belgium, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

The agenda, divided into three parts, was considered by separate committees. Progress made in connexion with the recommendations of previous conferences (held in Jos, Northern Nigeria, Bamako, French Sudan, and Elizabethville, Belgian Congo), were studied, and the difficulties which had been encountered were examined.

The housing of workers was seen to be a major problem in all territories. Family allowances, the prevention of accidents, occupational diseases, workmen's compensation, and the prevention and settling of labour disputes were considered.

Several recommendations were made on the productivity of labour, one being that Government or other specialized organization should determine the composition of a minimum balanced diet.

Incentives to Production

In regard to remuneration as an incentive to better productivity, the conference recommended: (1) that the guaranteed minimum wage should suffice to cover the vital needs of the worker; (2) that employers should be encouraged to introduce rates of pay which take into account the degree of skill attained by the worker in his trade; (3) that means should be used to facilitate the technical training of the worker; (4) that Governments should encourage employers to introduce production bonus systems.

Human relations were considered to be one of the most important factors in productivity, and the conference concluded that the best methods were basically the same as those adopted in more advanced communities, though differences in application might be needed to meet local conditions. Consultative machinery on which management and workers were represented was strongly urged.

Clear and easy communication between workers and between workers and supervisors; the conference believed, was of outstanding importance, and a common language should be adopted where one did not already exist. It should be the official European language of the territory, but until the African workers were sufficiently acquainted with it, supervisors should know the appropriate African language.

Where labour had become stabilized within its working environment, essential conditions for the building of sound human relations were the payment of a wage sufficient to provide for the basic needs of the worker and his family and the introduction of social security measures designed to remove the workers' natural apprehensions about his economic future.

The conference considered it desirable to arrange for the registration and identification of workers via wage-earning employment and that employment books should contain details of employment and wages. These books should normally include finger-prints and photographs. Skilled workers in the main occupations should be trade-tested and given certificates of competence.

It was agreed that the policy of all Governments should be to provide full opportunities for economic advancement of Africans and for their social and cultural advancement by the adoption of progressive policies for workers and their families in respect of housing, nutrition, public health, education, technical training, social security, and community centres.

The conference recommended that workers should as far as possible be consulted about the social and cultural services and encouraged to take an active part in them. Women particularly should be urged fully to participate in these activities, and provision should be made for their training in all forms of social service.

The recommendations are to be considered by the respective Governments.

What Kenya Might Learn from India Troughtonism and Development

THE ROLE OF THE FINANCE MINISTER in such a country as Kenya, writes Mr. J. H. Butter in the *East African Economics Review*, cannot be that of a fairly godmother with a box full of Keynesian chocolates; but must rather be that of an unkind aunt who almost always says "Jam tomorrow!"

He emphasizes that the problem of development ought not to be left to a Development Committee planning within capital resources, for the task involves taking into account the whole financial policy of the Government, considering what can be done first without spending any money by proper expenditure in the ordinary recurrent budget, and by proper use of capital funds to increase the proportion of the national income devoted to capital formation.

When Mr. Butter left the Indian Civil Service four years ago and joined the staff of the Treasury in Nairobi he was told that the Troughton formula of Colonial financial policy should be his guide, and he discovered that that formula was expressed in the words: "The Government expenditure to the greatest possible extent, and then adjust the revenue accordingly."

Having spent a decade as a district officer (deputy commissioner) in India, however, he recalled that a distinguished member of the I.C.S. had written: "I have had many dealings with the Finance Department. I have found them impervious to reason, impervious to argument, impervious to common sense, but extraordinarily sensitive to insult. I am willing to forego the only weapon left to me."

A Decade Out of Date

Gladstone says Mr. Butter would have approved. The Troughton formula, but Troughtonism, he continues, has been buried in the U.K. and the U.S.A. though only within the last 10 years.

All countries which are now prosperous have built their progress on sacrifice, which has included a Puritan spirit on the part of the people receiving large incomes; "The workers in England live at a decent level now because their forefathers three, four, or five generations ago lived at starvation levels."

But in Africa there is too little tendency to save; "An African farmer with a little money saved is tempted to spend it on beer or a bicycle rather than on improving his land; and the civil servant with an expected reward from the Salaries Commission is tempted to order a new car rather than invest the money in, say, a local match factory."

Commenting that one of the main difficulties in the application of capital to African agriculture in Kenya is the tribal system of land tenure and the lack of land records, he continues: "The land records are not there."

"In considering how present arrangements can be improved we should not always take the United Kingdom as our model. One could—and I hope still can—go to any village in the Punjab and find out from records kept by a village clerk getting about 30s. a month the size of the field, the crops sown in it for as many years back as one wished to go, the state of the crops, the name of the cultivator, the nature of his tenancy, whether the land was mortgaged, and if so on what terms, the name of the landlord, his family tree, and the amount of tax payable on the land—this tax being based on the theory that the Government owned the land and of landlords' entitlement to a share of the net asset of the land, the net asset being defined as either the rental value or the value of the land itself."

"Major improvements of this sort are being made by the Survey Department by the Assistant Surveyors' Administrative cadre in the Punjab, used during the last two years to have to spend six months living in a tent in a village, doing the actual job of the village clerk, and writing up the records himself in the vernacular, by the 'Agriculus' script."

"These problems will have to be faced in Kenya if African agriculture is to develop and if a system of taxing Africans according to their means is to be evolved."



“What’s the Cinema Manager screening so carefully?”

“He’s working on some ideas for flooring the new cinema. He wants his Board to specify some really colourful floor tiles that will stand up to tropical conditions and give plenty of hard wear.”

“Sounds like Semastic Tiles.”

“They’ll have to resist white ants and termites... and mould and fungus.”

“Semastic will do that.”

“And probably the only cleaning they’ll get will be by unskilled labour.”

“Semastic Tiles need no special cleaning techniques—nothing the most unskilled labour can’t do. They’re completely impervious, you see. That means they’re hygienic, as well as easy to clean.”

“How about heat and noise?—very important in a public building.”

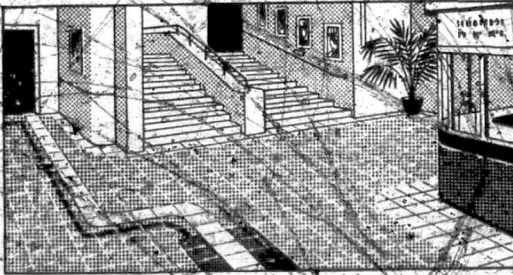
“The resilience of Semastic Tiles—which are non-slip by the way—makes them quiet and easy to walk on... and they’re certainly cool!”

“Supposing—one must be prepared for the worst—structural sub-floor cracking occurs. How bad is the effect on Semastic Tiles?”

“Again, about as little as one could hope for—Semastic Tiles are light in weight and conform to the surface of the sub-floor.”

“That lightness and reduction of thickness would be a great help in flooring multi-storey buildings.”

“They are indeed—in fact, in every respect Semastic Tiles—developed by the Sematex Company especially for use in tropical countries—are the best you can have.”



SEMASTIC

DECORATIVE TILES.

DOMESTIC TILES

Facts About the Lytton Plan

Mr. Mervyn Hill's Evidence

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir, — Mr. S. V. Cooke refers an important point in his letter headed "Round Table Conference in Kenya" which was printed in your issue of September 1. It is that when Lord Chandos (then Mr. Oliver Lytton) visited Kenya in March 1954 he did not do so to deal with constitutional matters.

On the day that the so-called Lytton proposals were accepted by eight of the 14 European elected members — three more agreed to recommend them to their constituents — I sat next to Lord Chandos at a luncheon party at Government House. In the course of our talk he told me that when he arrived in Kenya from Northern Rhodesia he was confronted with two sets of proposals involving constitutional changes, one submitted by the European elected members and another by the Executive Committee of the Electoral Union. Lord Chandos said that, after some pretty tough negotiations in Northern Rhodesia, he had not expected to have to tackle a similar task in Kenya.

Some months ago the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, told me that he had asked Lord Chandos to visit Kenya so that he could be fully informed of the plans for Operation Anvil. Sir Evelyn Baring thought that the effect of the number of Kikuyu that it was proposed to remove from Nairobi was desirable that the Secretary of State should be aware of all the implications of Operation Anvil. Sir Evelyn added that the original purpose of Lord Chandos's visit was not to deal with constitutional matters. Mr. Geoffrey Robinson was

present during this discussion with Sir Evelyn Baring and myself, and I am sure that he will confirm my record of it.

Mr. S. V. Cooke was a member of the European Elected Members' Organisation for some months before Lord Chandos's visit, so he may not have been aware of the proposals submitted to the Secretary of State by his colleagues. He must not be aware of the proposals submitted by the Executive Committee of the Electoral Union, for they were put out in the Press. As I am convinced that Lord Chandos and Sir Evelyn Baring speak the truth concerning the future for Mr. Cooke, or anyone else, called by Lord Chandos to come to Kenya to impose constitutional changes in defiance of pledges, the Lytton proposals arose from discussions which were not inflated either by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

If Mr. Cooke has convinced himself that the Lytton plan is as dead as a doornail, he must be in a pretty wishful thinking.

Yours faithfully,
 Mervyn Hill
 Kenya Colony

Elections in Nyasaland

NYASALAND WILL HOLD its first elections under its new Constitution next April. Last week the Legislative Council passed a Bill which increases African representation from three to five members and provides for the free election of six non-African representatives of European, Asian or Coloured origin. Mr. J. B. Henson, Attorney-General, announced that the register of non-African voters should be completed by the end of December, and that the Electoral Commission would then be divided into six constituencies, each with separate registers of voters for each constituency.

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PERSONALIA

MR FRANK FLATT (63, 26, 101, duty 44846, 747) Mr. H. C. FR. 102 has joined the board of English Insurance Company.

MR. S. C. MORGAN of the Colonial Office, is visiting Kenya until September 23.

MR. J. W. JOYCE left London at the end of August to fly back to Kenya.

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAM HORNER has been promoted Commissioner of Lands in Kenya.

MR. NORMAN HUGHES of Salisbury is paying a short visit to London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. DAVID E. M. ROBERTSON has joined the board of Messrs. J. Stewart Sons, Co., Ltd.

MR. JORGE K. SIOCKE has been appointed a director of the Copsebelt Permanent Building Society.

MR. NARRARI RAO has been appointed Economic and Financial Adviser to the Ugandan Government.

MR. JOHN BARKING, Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria and previously British Resident in Zanzibar, is home on leave.

MR. R. B. BART has been elected a director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. in place of the late P. M. ANDERSON.

MR. W. OMONGO OMBIWO (who has been studying agriculture at Madras University for the past four years) returned to Kenya with his wife.

SIR EDWARD HITCHCOCK has been appointed a temporary member of the East Africa Legislative Assembly during the absence of Sir CHARLES PHILLIPS.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will leave for New York shortly in order to attend the forthcoming session of the United Nations.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has offered the Institute for Medical Research in South Africa £10,000 for research into blood circulation and diseases of the heart.

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM has been returned unopposed to the Kenya Legislative Council in the Oxaloba constituency in the place of L. D. SMITH, who resigned recently.

MR. G. P. CARRAN (E. R. Bright) who flew back to Nairobi with Mrs. Briggs at the beginning of this week from their visit to England, has arranged to visit the Rhodesias after Christmas.

SIR ROY WELANSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to leave the summer of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London on Thursday evening next.

MR. R. M. L. LEMON, who was recently appointed chief assistant to the general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has returned to Nairobi this week from short leave in England.

SIR ANDREW COHEN will open the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa in Kampala on Monday next. Mr. J. R. LEIGH, President for 1964-65, will preside.

CANON BRYAN GREEN, Rector of Birmingham, visited Southern Rhodesia last week to discuss arrangements for a mission which he is to hold in Salisbury next year. He recently undertook missions to Darban and Cape Town.

FATHER WILHELM DE WIT, of the Eunena mission in Tanganyika, has been made a Knight of the Order of St. Nassau in recognition of his long service in East Africa. He went to the Territory soon after he was ordained in 1909.

MR. A. H. DODDS-PARKER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and a former chairman of the joint East and Central African Airways, left London Airport on Friday for a visit to Canada. He expects to be back on October 20.

MR. A. J. MOSE-JONES, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, left Nairobi at the beginning of the week for Amsterdam on his way to London for discussions with financiers and industrialists interested in the possibilities of investment and enterprise in the Colony.

MR. and MRS. W. H. D. KNIGHT, who sailed in Kenya in 1911, recently celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. After 55 years in the Limuru district Mr. Knight was compelled for health reasons to retire to sea-level. They are now living in Kelso, on the south coast of Natal.

MR. A. J. EDWARDS, since 1946 a resident magistrate in Tanganyika, has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya. He was born in Natal, educated at H. G. College, Natal, Houghton College, Johannesburg, Natal University College, and was admitted as a Barrister in the Eastern Africa in 1924.

MR. H. W. WALKER, who as Assistant Under-Secretary of State at Commonwealth Relations Office had much to do with the negotiations leading to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—and who provided the new State with its motto—is leaving from the Civil Service this week on reaching the age of 60. He is handing over his duties to Mr. M. R. S. KENNEDY who returned to London not long after spending two years at Salisbury as United Kingdom High Commissioner.

MR. and MRS. EVAN LL. ROBERTSON are celebrating in the city on Saturday the wedding of their son, Mr. J. L. L. ROBERTSON, manager of the South Kinangop area, and Miss GRACIE DUFF, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. DUFF of Karen, Nairobi. Mr. Robertson was at school at Benham, a pupil on English farms for two years, and then for two years at the Royal College of Art in London, before going to Kenya. Soon after the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion he joined the Kenya Regiment from which he was seconded to the Kiambu Guard, with whom he has been serving the Mount Kenya area since 1953.

Among Rhodesians new in this country are Mr. and Mrs. M. N. CHIBBER, Mr. B. J. ANDERSON, Mrs. W. D. DUFFY, Mrs. MRS. W. H. EUBANKS, Mrs. MRS. J. D. FLINCH, Mrs. H. HADDON, Mrs. MRS. D. G. E. HILLIARD, Mrs. MRS. J. H. HILLIARD, Mrs. M. K. HOWELL SMITH, Mrs. KNOTH, Mrs. M. L. LEITCH, Mrs. NEESE, Mrs. MRS. M. J. ROBERTSON, Mrs. MRS. SANDHWAITE, Mrs. MRS. M. L. STANLEY, Mrs. MRS. WALKER, Mrs. H. M. WALLACE, Mrs. G. E. WALLINGTON, Mr. A. MRS. WENDHAM, Mrs. MRS. H. E. WHITE, Mrs. MRS. V. WHITE and Mrs. L. WIGLEY.

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THE HON. JAMES GIBBY TENNANT, second son of Lord and Lady Glenconner, and Miss Emily Lucas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas, of Khartoum, have announced their engagement.

HERR OSKAR VON JOHN has been accorded provisional recognition as Consul-General for the Federal Republic of Germany in Salisbury, with jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The barony conferred on Mr. M. S. McCordqudale has been gazetted by the name, style and title of BARON MCCORDQUDALE OF NEWTON, of Newton-le-Flows, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Recent postings in B.O.A.C. include those of Messrs. B. E. NELSON, manager, Sudan; J. B. SUGDEN, chief station engineer, and J. McCAUSLAND, station office traffic from the U.K. to Khartoum; A. ARMSTRONG, chief station engineer, from Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, to the U.K., and R. V. CLARK, station officer, from the U.K. to Entebbe, Uganda.

Obituary

Dr. J. F. Haslam

DR. J. F. C. HASLAM, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., who, until his retirement through ill-health last year, was the specially nominated Member for African Interests in the Federal Assembly, and chairman of its African Affairs Board, died in South Africa last week.

John Fearby Campbell Haslam was born in 1888 and educated at Dollar Academy and Edinburgh University. In the 1914-18 war he served with the R.A.M.C. in Serbia, Salonica, Palestine, and France, being mentioned in dispatches and winning the M.C. He was assistant to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Edinburgh University from 1919 to 1921, when he joined the Colonial Medical Service in British Guiana. He returned to his country in 1925 to become assistant director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases.

From 1930 to 1932 he was physician and bacteriologist for the Shell group of oil companies in Venezuela. He was appointed chief medical officer in Barbados in 1935, and left two years later to become Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, a post he held until 1947, when he was made chairman of the Sinchiasis Medical Bureau and subsequently Sinchiasis Commissioner.

Sir Wasey Sterry

MR. E. N. CORBYN has written to *The Times*:—
The British Administration of the Sudan, which I joined in 1904, came to that country offering three main boons—justice, healing from disease, education—but the greatest of these, in a country which had never known it, was justice.

"My friend, Sir Edgar Bonham Carter, at once brought in as Legal Secretary to Lord Kitchener to establish justice, and himself a providential selection, made another providential selection in inviting Sterry to join him as Chief Justice."

Some inspiration from the Almighty (in whom the Sudanese also believe) must have governed even their respective choices of the telegraphic addresses of their offices in Khartoum—Sir Edgar's Kanuni, an Arabic word promising a régime governed by the law; Sir Wasey was Adilia, an Arabic word promising a régime governed by justice.

Right now, both fulfilled these promises and the present politics of the Sudan—a country which I assure you will not fall in the hazards of self-government—owes infinite gratitude to them."

Mr. J. E. F. Wilkins

MR. J. E. F. WILKINS, manager and part owner with Lady Lead of Mazinde Estates, Ltd., and Makinyumbi, (in Tanganyika Territory) has been drowned in the Pangani River while sailing with his 16-year-old son, who managed to swim ashore after their yacht had overturned. Mr. Wilkins, who was very well known in the sisal industry, had been for many years a member of the Tanganyika Sisal Board and a member of the executive committee of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and its research and Tanganyika sisal committees. He had also served on the Natural Resources Board of the Territory since its formation four years ago. A most modest man, he was always ready to compare his share of this work on condition that he took none of the limelight.

MR. ROBERT BLACKBURN, who died on Saturday at his home in Exeter, flew his aircraft of his own design and manufacture as long ago as 1909, and he had remained an enthusiast for all developments in flying. He was too modest to make any claims for himself, but he had a very important share in the early efforts to provide civil air services between Great Britain and East Africa. When "Tony" Gladstone could find no other builder of aircraft willing to listen to him, it was Blackburn who helped him in his pioneer flights, as a result of which Gladstone persuaded Imperial Airways to enter themselves in the African routes.

MR. JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, who died at his home at Newmarket on Sunday at the age of 72, was the eldest son of the late Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, sometime Governor of Cape Colony, and a brother of Mr. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, a director of the British South Africa Company and whose father, enterprises interested in Central and East Africa, and of Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson, lately chairman and managing director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., vice-president of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, and a director of numerous other companies.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE, M.B.E., M.M., formerly of Nyasaland, has died in Aylesbury after a long illness, aged 57. After service in the 1914-18 War, in which he won the Military Medal, he went to Nyasaland as a cadet in the Administration. Appointed assistant Comptroller of Customs in 1944, he retired through ill-health six years later, but continued to live in the territory until last year. He was honorary secretary of Zomba Gymkhana Club for several years.

MR. LYONEL ROSS SMITH, a pioneer of Rhodesia, has died in Que Que, aged 80. He joined the B.S.A.P. in 1896, being eighth on the nominal roll, and served in the Mashonaland Rebellion and in the South African War. Discharged in 1903, he took up mining and prospecting. At the time of his death he was living at the Sandroy mine, Lower Gwelo.

MR. HANNAH G. WANI, a director of the Marjani and Avenue Hotels and several other businesses in Nairobi, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 59, was a member of the Aga Khan Provincial Council from 1947-52 and of the Aga Khan Club. He had two sons and four daughters.

MR. WILLIAM ALBERT GIBBY ALLISON, of Sabukia, who has retired in Kenya before the 1914 war, in which he served in the East African Mounted Rifles, has died in Nakuru. He was president of Sabukia Sports Club.

Labour Party and the Colonies

Preparing for the Annual Conference

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the national executive committee of the Labour Party to the 54th annual conference to be held in Margate from October 10 to 14 was published on Tuesday.

General affairs are considered by a Commonwealth Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. W. Burke, M.P. (chairman), Mr. A. H. H. Gaskell, M.P., Mrs. B. Castle, Mrs. Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. R. Crossman, M.P., Mr. D. H. Davies, Mr. T. Dwyer, Mr. H. Gaskell, M.P., Mrs. A. W. J. Greenwood, M.P., Mrs. James Griffiths, M.P., Mr. P. Knight, Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Mr. A. Skeffington M.P., Mr. J. Stafford, Dr. Edgar Sumnerkill, M.P., and Mr. J. Hatch (secretary).

The report states:—
The Commonwealth Sub-Committee has been working on issues arising out of the Colonial Policy Statement approved by the annual conference in Scarborough last year.

Background documents have been prepared for the Parliamentary Labour Party for debate on the Colonies. A digest of information has been provided monthly for the Commonwealth Sub-Committee, and these M.P.s. who have expressed a desire to receive it.

Information and advice have been given to visiting delegations from the Colonies. Contact with various Colonial student organizations was maintained throughout the year, visits and speakers being arranged for some of their functions. A leaflet was sent to all Colonial students on their arrival in this country, offering assistance and an introduction to the Labour Party. A considerable number responded.

Fifteen scholarships were given to Colonial students to attend the Labour Party Summer School. Three scholarships were also given to the League of Youth Summer School.

The Commonwealth Office made an order to assess the present situation regarding Setete Khama in Bechuanaland, visiting also Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Federation of South Africa, Basutoland, South Africa, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast.

Congress of Socialist International

An appendix to the report briefly records the proceedings of the fourth congress of the Socialist International, recently held in London. In a long resolution on the international situation, the following passages occurred:—

Throughout Asia and Africa the *status quo* is being rejected. The young nations of these continents are seeking a new social system. Communism may only lip-service to the freedom and independence of these peoples; accepting Communism means the surrender of their independence. Democratic Socialism is the only alternative which offers the solution of their urgent economic and social problems with freedom.

The first priority is that the free countries should be able to maintain their independence and that those which are still dependent should achieve freedom and democratic self-government.

National independence does not solve the economic and social problems which hinder the economic progress programme for economic and social development everywhere. An urgent necessity, Socialist call for policies of production through the United Nations specialized agencies, and other means which are acceptable to the countries concerned, in order to bring the rapid development of available scientific knowledge and capital resources. The Socialist movement everywhere calls this task should be given priority in all countries.

Socialists welcome the progress towards national independence made under varied circumstances in the vast continent of Africa. But in many territories the struggle for national independence and self-government has reached a critical stage when bold steps have to be taken to meet the aspirations of their peoples.

Socialists give their wholehearted support to the building of trade union and co-operative movements and similar organs for safeguarding the working interests and fighting for the task of democratic self-government.

Socialists are careful co-existence is only a means to an end. The Socialist aim is, as it always has been, more than their co-existence; it is peace and international cooperation to

realize the brotherhood of man. This goal is not an ideal in the minds of a few. It is a growing need of the common people everywhere.

Capitalism, under which the evils of exploitation and subjection have flourished, is opposed to the principles of social justice and equality between men. Totalitarianism, whether fascist or Communist, is the old enemy, to be met by using the new techniques. Democratic Socialism alone has taken a positive stand in the new social order at work in the world. It is the Socialist movement which provides an answer to the needs and hopes of the common people throughout the world.

Declaration on Colonialism

A joint statement by the Socialist International and the Asian Socialist Conference included the following declaration on colonialism:—

(1) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be respected by all peoples in their own countries, the dignity of man and his inalienable right to choose his own way of life provided that he does not infringe the rights of his fellow men.

(2) The right of peoples to self-determination, again provided that it does not infringe the same rights for other peoples, and that it does not prejudice their freedom or the peace of the world, is a basic principle of the democratic system of society. The Charter of the United Nations recognizes this right.

(3) Self-determination, hitherto regarded by imperialist nations as a privilege, must be exercised as a right by Colonial and dependent peoples and satellite countries.

(4) Colonial and dependent peoples aim towards the realization of this right to self-determination and of their own dignity.

(5) The Colonial rulers and imperialist Powers still cling to their sacred mission, whether in its old or new interpretations, only to justify their self-interest and for safeguarding their domination as long as possible.

(6) As long as there are Colonial Powers and dependent peoples there will always be a continuous and persistent struggle for freedom and against economic enslavement.

(7) The struggle against Colonial rule is in essence the human protest against poverty, misery, degradation and indignity, which any form of imperialism necessarily entails for the people under it.

(8) But national freedom is not a means to human freedom. The struggle against colonialism should aim at the abolition from any form of exploitation of man by man and economic equality of the suffering masses and the establishment of a democratic Socialist society.

(9) The continuation of colonialism and imperialism, besides economic disequilibrium and the politics of spheres of influence, is one of the main sources of international unrest and serves as a constant threat to the peace of the world.

(10) All genuine democrats fully share with these peoples their passionate desire for human rights and freedom, and therefore associate themselves with the struggle against colonialism and any other form of oppression and for a world free from slavery, hunger, political terror and war.

(11) We solemnly resolve that all nations and peoples of the world shall unite, and dedicate ourselves to that end, not with all the strength and we command.

(12) The Asian Socialist Conference and the Socialist International support to the Socialist parties all over the world to observe Independent Peoples' Freedom Day in the spirit of this declaration.

Towards Self-Government

Self-government and the withdrawal of all armed forces from the British Colonies are the subjects of motions for the Labour Party annual conference.

A motion submitted by the Electrical Trades Union

This conference calls for the withdrawal of all armed forces from Colonial territories and for granting to the Colonial peoples the democratic right to elect their own Governments, and for giving its support to the Colonial peoples to obtain complete national independence.

It would South proposes an amendment: That free elections should follow on the general principle of universal suffrage in the Conservative Government in the United Kingdom, and that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a similar arrangement in the Colonies.

After South's amendment had been passed, the conference calls upon the national executive committee and the Parliamentary Labour Party to prepare a five-year plan for the ending of self-government in British-controlled colonies.

first step towards bringing about the practical application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so which Britain was signatory when there was a Labour Government. An amendment by Humber and Sir Patrick South Labour Party would add: "In the meantime this conference deems that all means be used to ensure that the standards of justice applied on behalf of the in default with offences against Native inhabitants be not inferior to those applied to inhabitants of this country in British courts."

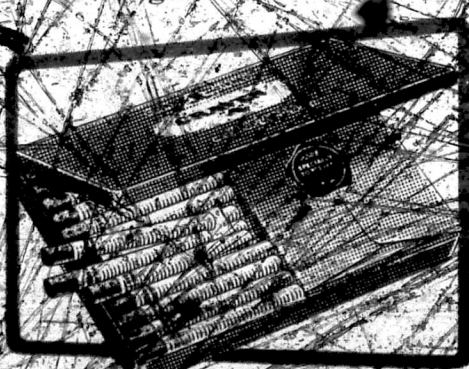
A motion standing in the name of the Sheffield Healey Labour Party, reads: "This conference believes that the method of raising the standard of living of peoples in underdeveloped countries is of the highest importance both economically and politically and urges the Labour Party to pledge itself to a policy of giving substantial increased economic and technical aid to these people through such agencies as Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, the Colombo Plan, and the United Nations Organisation."

Coffee Conference

THE COLONIAL OFFICE sent an observer, Mr. J. W. Vernon, to an inter-African coffee conference held in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday. Representatives of Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Liberia, and Ethiopia attended. The aim of the organizers was to establish an African coffee federation, representing about 20% of world production. Mr. Vernon said that Britain could not participate fully in a federation restricted to producers, but would prefer an international coffee association including producers and consumers. Great Britain, however, might join the proposed federation if the purpose was limited to exchanges of information, but not if it was concerned with marketing. An international Coffee Office is being formed by producers in South America, and it has been suggested that an African coffee federation should be formed and itself federate with the larger body.

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IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND
 CARRIAGE LONDON—45 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

**Sudan Government Surprised
 Inquiry into Mutiny Begins**

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the mutiny in Southern Sudan has begun its sittings in Juba, when military and civil courts have begun to try mutineers who have surrendered and civil officials who deserted their posts and have since been arrested. The commission of inquiry has a Christian Arab judge as chairman and one member each from the Northern Sudan and the Southern Sudan.

It is now believed in Khartoum that the wireless messages addressed by the mutineers to Kenya and Uganda asking for British support were dispatched at the instigation of Egyptian agents. With the object of discrediting the British, who would certainly not respond to such overtures, of demonstrating that southerners had no confidence in the predominantly Northern Government headed by Mr. Azzhari, and of committing the British to a position so serious that it might undermine the Government, which has urged the Cairo politicians to declare their support in favour of complete independence and against any form of union with Egypt.

How surprised the Sudanese Government were at the failure of the rebels in the Torit area of Equatoria to surrender is shown by the latest issue to reach London of the weekly newspaper published by the National Guidance Office in Khartoum.

Across the front cover is the large-type heading "Torit Surrenders," and a paragraph in bold type says: "The peaceful surrender of the 360 men at Torit greatly reduces the risk of a serious rebellion in Equatoria Province, but it is not yet known whether other rebels, numbering about 500 who are thought to be scattered in western Equatoria, will follow the example of Torit. This number may still cause embarrassment to the military

fewer than one-fourth of the 360 men surrendered.

Prime Minister's Statements

Several columns on other pages of the issue are occupied by statements by the Prime Minister. Said: "Email El Azzhari, who said, *inter alia*—

"Some minor incidents happened at Malakal which, however, remained quiet. It was decided earlier that the force stationed there should be moved to the north. They then set out on foot with their equipment, refused to travel and came ashore. It was with great effort that they were convinced to return to the steamer, and agreed to travel after they had handed over their ammunition.

"Some Southern policemen, numbering about 100, deserted to the forests. This necessitated bringing down at Malakal some of the S.F.F. reinforcements which were on their way to Juba. A few hours later most of these escaped returned and were put under arrest pending trial. Except for these minor incidents, the situation in Upper Nile Province remained quiet. This however excluded stopping the steamers at Rank and Rush until the position cleared.

"The Government has so far received no news of disturbances in the Bari el Ghazal province. It appears that tension due to the spread of rumours about the mutiny in Equatoria Province has made the Governor and senior administrators decide to leave Wau by steamer.

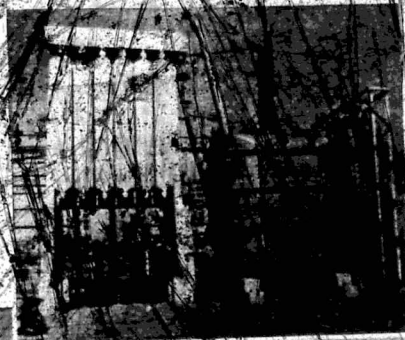
"Soldiers of the Southern Command in Equatoria Province deserted and attacked their officers on August 18. In some places the mutiny was followed by the killing and wounding of civilians and by destruction of property and looting. Fifty of the mutineers, near the Nile valley and looting of a few villages, and the area containing the

For nine days...
 mutineers in the...
 tender peacefully...
 Sudanese. But they have made...
 be met...
 sent to the south.

More Power for Australia...

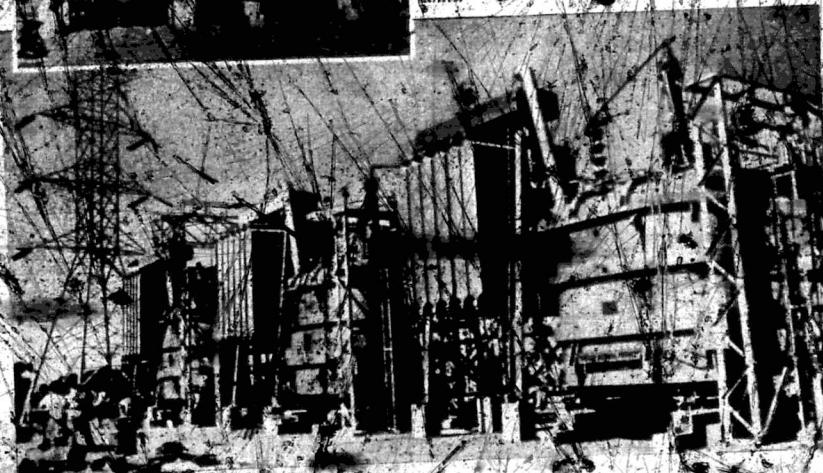


220 kV TRANSFORMERS



Industrial expansion in Australia has inevitably increased the demand for electric power. As part of their development programme, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria are installing a total of sixteen BT-H 220 kV, 15 MVA, single-phase transformers at substations in the Melbourne area.

The illustration shows part of the installation at Brunswick substation with three of the BT-H units.



BT-H manufactures all types of transformers — also cast-in-concrete and oil-immersed reactors, step-voltage regulators, arc-suppression coils, oil-testing sets, oil filter presses.

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And others throughout the world.

...they themselves live by their lawless and violent acts have forced the Sudanese Government to send Northern troops to Juba to protect life and property and to restore law and order. This is the last duty of any Government, and in carrying it out the Government must make use of whatever forces it has at its disposal. It is for this reason that the Government should send Northern troops to deal with this singular matter between Juba and Goss.

Now that the soldiers at Torit have finally returned to end their military participation, the Government is forced to take steps to send fresh troops as quickly as possible. The aim of the Government is to bring tranquillity to an end with the least possible loss of life and property.

Those who are responsible for the recent events of who have committed these heinous crimes will be brought to justice under the laws of the Sudan. But we must do more for several. Our only purpose is to create a better condition of affairs all Sudan, whether they live in the north or the south. We will work hard to build a peaceful, contented and prosperous Sudan.

Southern M.P.'s Praises

Byed Bath Diu, one of the Southern M.P.s, spoke last on behalf of all the members representing Southern constituencies a message which said:

"We are worried by the force being used against Southerners in an attempt to solve the political problem. We deplore the use of force in any form which is above the threshold of freedom. This action may hamper the social and constitutional developments of this beloved Sudan for years and years. We deplore it in the name of all the gains which we have so far achieved. We must always use peaceful means and mutual understanding in these days of great responsibility.

"The Juba Conference of 1947 confirmed that South and north should remain as an integral whole, and this has been further confirmed by our Southern people who gave us your votes in membership of the present Sudanese Parliament, in which, by a unanimous vote, we were able gradually to achieve the majority of the seats which we want.

"Your Ministers at Torit will have heard the Prime Minister's message in which he called on you to surrender and gave you the word of honour that after you had surrendered and are no longer regarded as military prisoners at all and your inquiry will be made. We, your M.P.s, request you to address to the Northern troops and to lay down your arms, to go to your brothers in the south to stop using force, to give us the chance to solve these problems by diplomatic means.

"I express a special word to our Northern brothers saying that we are with them in all the sorrows caused by the present state of affairs."

In Khartoum, on the other hand, it was reported that an aircraft should not leave Juba until the British M.P. Diu, separate wireless system inside the Juba, the authorities suspect that this system is used for illegal purposes."

Press messages from the Sudan have reported that Northern troops in the Equatorial Province, persuaded by the British Commissioners and their assistants, either fled without waiting for instructions when the mutiny started or were called into Juba.

Coin from Cairo in Collars

The special correspondents of the Daily Telegraph cabled that it is now admitted in Khartoum that 20 many Northerners stationed in the south have exacted the long-standing anti-Northern feelings by their arrogant and unsympathetic attitude towards the backward Southerners. All too often they offended with their flagrant behaviour. He added that Mr. Azhari, Government Minister, has displayed a laudable measure of leniency to right old wrongs.

In another dispatch he recorded that both Sudanese and British eye-witnesses had told him that silver coinage for distribution among tribesmen who distrusted paper currency was carried from Cairo in collars which were supposed to contain the body of a Northern tribesman who had died while visiting Egypt.

At Khartoum Airport the coffin would be claimed by a group of Northern Sudanese in Egyptian pyramids would enact an elaborate funeral charade, with displays of sorrow and mourning. Even after the truth had become known, this time it was not stopped by the Sudanese Government because, at the time,

recessedly pro-Egyptian. An Englishman testified that it had required 4 men to carry one coffin away from the aircraft.

The correspondent of the Times was told by an eyewitness of the tragedy of the mutiny in Torit. About 200 Northerners, who sought refuge in the Roman Catholic Mission, most of them went to the district headquarters where the South Sudanese put the men in one room, the women and children in another. The police refused to occupy the buildings, the 200 men and the women and children with machine gun fire, and the 200 men and children were killed the building and about 200 of the men, who were freed the body the dead outside the town. Their task completed, they were then machine-gunned. But three escaped to carry the news.

Wealth of the Belgian Congo

State of Race Relations

THE RESEARCHER LYNDON B. HARRIS, Director of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who has recently spent nine months in the Belgian Congo, has chronicled his impressions in an article quoted in the current issue of the mission magazine.

"The relationship between Africans and Europeans was so far as my experience went, most friendly and harmonious," he writes. "I know, however, that the turbulence of this harmonious relationship have a primary treatment. Africans whose activity has a political tendency (springing often from distorted religious beliefs) are deported. At least 5,000 people have been deported for political reasons.

"Very few of the Africans whom I met had any knowledge of the outside world. The only Africans whom I met in the Congo had ever heard of Mau Mau were from the East African and Uganda border, where news had seeped through the British border. The great distances separating the main centres of population and the material obstacles in the way act as a barrier to the exchange of ideas and information. In consequence the black population is politically ignorant.

"The Belgian Congo is immensely wealthy. It is rich in uranium, copper, tin, industrial diamonds, cobalt, platinum, lead and coal. The total annual exports are worth well over £1,000m. Compare this with Tanganyika's £30m. The wealth of the Congo means that it is possible to send large sums on practical schemes to put money into the pockets of the Africans, to increase their well-being and to provide them with social amenities.

Southern Rhodesia's Capital

A special commission by the Northern Rhodesian Government, the commission appointed to inquire into the changing of Southern Rhodesia's capital states that if it were decided to move both the Federal and territorial capitals in Salisbury, the feeling would continue in some quarters that the Southern Rhodesia Government was in a more favourable position than the other territorial Governments in its relations with the Federal authorities. If the Southern Rhodesian capital were to decide to be in Salisbury, it would be chosen as the Federal capital. The Federation would not conform to normal constitutional practice in Federal systems of government.

Report Tobacco

It has been reported that Southern Rhodesia had last week a record crop of 1,264,770 lb. of tobacco, valued at 44d. per lb. Details of the crop were given in the highest total ever recorded. The crop was reported in this issue of the magazine. No further details were given in the magazine.



The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya. The Railway created the Colony of the Crown. For Edward King, Governor of Kenya from 1902 to 1903.

The bridging of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Chama) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895.

In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa. The first Bank to appear in the East African mainland. In 1901, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, but

force continuing there until the completion of the present building. The Treasury Building in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Banker to the Government, a position it has held in privilege for almost ever since.

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Congress Leaders in Uganda Legislature Mr. Masagazi's Position

WHETHER THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS will have four seats in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate, as reported last week, or perhaps five, still remains to be decided. For after our last issue had been sent to press the Rev. St. Masagazi, who had been elected as the fifth member, resigned the seat which he had still not taken and then quickly withdrew his resignation.

It appears that he had thought that there was no prospect of his election by the electoral college of Buganda, and that when he found himself among the successful five he wrote to the Katikiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda saying that as a member of a religious order he could not accept the position without the permission of his chief superiors, that could not be quickly obtained, and that since delay might prevent the Kabaka returning as quickly as he otherwise would he preferred to resign.

That letter was sent to the chairman of the electoral college, not to the Governor, who, knowing nothing of this development, confirmed the appointment of the five nominees. Shortly afterwards the Governor received Mr. Masagazi's letter, and was told that his superiors were ready to grant him permission to sit in the Legislative Council. He therefore wrote a second letter withdrawing his resignation.

Meantime, however, the electoral college had had its own disagreement. Some members wanted a successor to Mr. Masagazi to be chosen from the two candidates who had tied for fourth place in the ballot, but the chairman ruled that there must be an entirely new election. Expecting to win the fifth seat in the Uganda National Congress strongly supported that view, but its speakers became indignant when they learned that

Mr. Masagazi's resignation had not been formally considered by the Governor (who left last Thursday for Dar es Salaam to attend a meeting of the East Africa High Commission).

The four Congress members who have been elected are Mr. A. K. Kironde, with 48 votes out of a possible 60; Mr. F. K. Musazi, 47 votes; Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, 33 votes; and Dr. B. M. Kumpuka, 32 votes.

Mr. Apolo Kironde, a grandson of the late Sir Apolo Kagwa, one of Buganda's best-known former leaders, was the first Muganda to be called to the Uganda Bar. He was the first Muganda to be called to the Uganda Bar. He was educated in the Protectorate and in South Africa, and was called at the Middle Temple in 1953. He was a member of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, and played a prominent part in the High Court case about the Kabaka.

Mr. Musazi, president-general of the Uganda National Congress, was born in 1905, the son of a former chief of Butemizi. He received his early education at Mengo, and in 1924 came to England to study at Trent College, Derbyshire, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Then he taught at King's College, Budo, before being appointed an African Inspector of schools in the Education Department.

He entered politics in 1938 when an association was founded to agitate for the direct election of chiefs. He has been twice deported from Kampala—after the riots of 1945 and 1947. He attended the Asian Socialist Congress in Burma two years ago, and has paid several visits to the United Kingdom, the last this summer, when he led a Congress delegation which vainly tried to interfere with the Secretary of State.

Dr. Muwazi, secretary-general of the Congress, is a medical practitioner in Katwe. Born on one of the Sesse Islands in 1910, he was educated at Mengo Central School, King's College, Budo, and Makerere College. Having qualified in medicine in 1933, he joined the Medical Department of Uganda, leaving it to undertake further medical studies in the United Kingdom; and then joining it again. Two years ago he began private practice, specializing in child health.

Dr. Kumpuka, who also practises medicine at Katwe, is a Muhororo. Born in 1917, he was educated at King's College, Budo, and Makerere College, where he qualified in medicine. He was in the Medical Department for 11 years before starting in private practice.

The Rev. St. Masagazi, who edits the *Romero* newspaper, spent several years in England, and was also member of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, and also member of the committee which helped to draft the new Buganda Constitution.

There were 35 candidates for the five seats in the Legislature, among the unsuccessful candidates were Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, Mr. E. M. K. Mujira, and Mr. Y. K. Lile.

E. A. & R.

A Power in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:—

"East Africa and Rhodesia" is better than ever. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the *East Africa* within 4 or 5 days brings us such news which we do not get in any other paper, and the best comments published anywhere on African affairs.

If that is broadly your opinion, make sure that you read that paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or man's berth, than not to see it—but it is far better to study it uninterruptedly in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also.

Due to the *East Africa* Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for you for 2s. for the air edition in East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 2s. 6d. only.

Return of the Kabaka

THE RETURN OF THE KABAKA is to be made the occasion of widespread rejoicings, starting, it is proposed, with three days of public holiday.

A committee of Buganda set up to plan the welcome has issued a tentative programme which suggests that the royal drums should be taken to Entebbe Airport to be beaten the moment His Highness steps from the special aircraft in which he is expected to travel from London. A film is to be taken of the arrival and of many official functions thereafter.

The first, it is hoped, will be a special thanksgiving service in Namirembe Cathedral, followed by a welcome in the Lukiko by the Katikiro, with an actual salute as the Kabaka takes his seat on his throne. A call at the headquarters of the Buganda Government, a reception at the palace, and bonfires on all hills throughout Buganda and at all parish, district, and county headquarters are suggested for the first day.

The departure of the Kabaka next morning would provide an opportunity for the Kabaka to be officially informed of the important happenings during his absence. It would be followed by an official lunch and a garden party.

On the first Sunday after his arrival there are expected to be special services in all churches.

It is also expected that the prisoners may have been paroled in Buganda and that a general amnesty would be received, perhaps in the form of a special royal greeting and brief freedom of movement.

The Kabaka and his entourage are expected to bring their greetings.

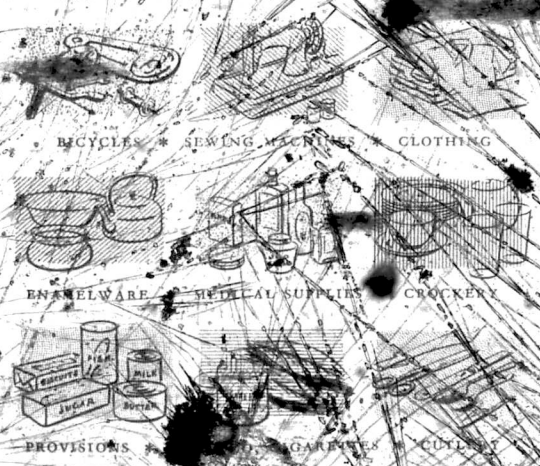
There have been suggestions that the Kabaka may have about 50 companions on his flight from England.

Colonial Customer

It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods—bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, a coffee mill—remain a noble responsibility only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of simple commodities. Many Matames, are the countries' principal traders, and are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods, and frankly, acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



The United Africa Company of West Africa is a subsidiary of the Anglo-African Corporation Limited, London. It is a firm and company which has been established in 1890, and has since that time been engaged in the importation, distribution, and sale of a wide variety of goods, including provisions, hardware, glassware, and tobacco. Its premises are situated in a market square in the city of Lagos, and it is a popular display of its goods to the roadside.



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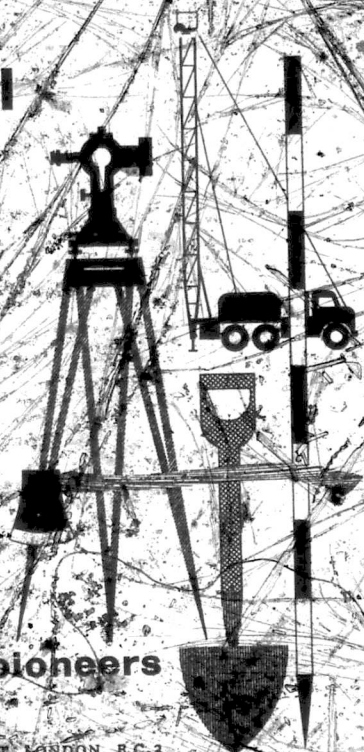
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But that treasure has to be located first. More than a million wells have been drilled for oil through the earth's surface during the past ninety years. But only a fraction of these exploratory drillings have found oil.

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The search for oil is still an adventure, still an advance into the unknown. The oilmen are like the migrating cranes in Homer, settling over onwards.



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Federation Not Practical Politics

SIR HOWARD TWISS, Governor of Tanganyika, said at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sugar Growers' Association: "There has been a tendency for the East Africa territories to pull away from each other rather than to get closer together. However attractive the idea of a federation of East Africa may be to some people, particularly those who do not live in Africa, anyone who is familiar with the present political outlook in the three territories must know that such a proposition is not practical politics today. More than one Secretary of State has given solemn pledges that there shall be no federation unless such a development comes to be favoured by public opinion in the territories. Let us therefore dismiss it from our minds and take note of the fact that each territory has its own political outlook and is developing its political institutions along its own lines."

Enterprise

PERMANENT HOUSE, a three-storey concrete-framed building erected in Lusaka by the First Permanent Building Society as its headquarters, is the first office block in the capital of Northern Rhodesia to have an electric passenger lift. The Mayor of Lusaka, Mr. Harold Mitchell, who has been in business as a builder in that town for 45 years and in the territory for more than double that time, said when he opened the building that it set a new commercial standard for Lusaka. The doors, window frames, and grills are in bronze, and the facade is in polished granite. The society, which began business six years ago with a capital of £1,150, has now some 2,000 members in Central and East Africa and has obtained more than £300 loans for a total of about £470.

Somali Deputation to U.N.O.

MICHAEL MAMANE and Sultan Osman, delegates appointed by the National United Front of the Somaliland Protectorate to represent it against the Anglo-Ethiopian agreement at the United Nations, started a few days in Cairo before flying to New York via London.

Malvernia

MALVERNIA is the name given by the Portuguese East African authorities to the section of the new railway from Southern Rhodesia to Beira. Malvernia, the border of Rhodesia with Portuguese East Africa, has been chosen in honour of Malvern, the birthplace of the Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Central African Council of Basic Teachers has been formed in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has adjourned until November 29.

A party of American scientists will visit the Somaliland Protectorate in December to observe an eclipse of the sun.

The British South Africa Company has presented to Government House, Lusaka, a portrait of Cecil Rhodes painted in 1899 by Tennyson Coles at Groot Schuur.

The 1st Battalion, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers arrived in England at the end of last week in the troopship EMPIRE HALL after two years' service in Kenya.

Southern Rhodesia's health authorities will at the end of this month begin an intensive spraying campaign against mosquitoes. Ten motor trucks have been provided by the United Nations Children's Fund.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said when he recently visited Mombasa that he had been impressed by the high degree of mechanization in the receiving sheds at the port and with the way in which Africans were doing the "top artisan jobs" in the port workshops.

Titles of the posts of "Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs" and "Assistant Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs" in the Somaliland Protectorate have been changed to "Chief Secretary to the Government" and "Commissioner for Somali Affairs".

A British Britannia turbo-jet aircraft made a brief stop in Nairobi on Sunday on its routine familiarization flight from London to Johannesburg and back. The plane was delayed in Cairo owing to a faulty glass panel for which a replacement was flown by weekend. It was due in London yesterday.

Applications for scholarships to the United Kingdom for the studies of form residents of Zanzibar are invited for the academic year 1956-57. In the case of scholarships provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund applicants can be either in Government Service or willing to join the Government Service at the end of their course of studies. Preference will be given to subjects of the Sultan.

New Air Service

THE FEDERATION is now linked by air with Madagascar by a service jointly operated by the Portuguese airlines, D.L.F.A. and Air France. The former transports passengers from Salisbury to Beira, whence they are flown to the island by Air France. Central African Airways will also participate by flying passengers from Beira to Salisbury. Provided a traveller returns within 30 days the return fare will be £54 8s. The normal fare is £64 18s.

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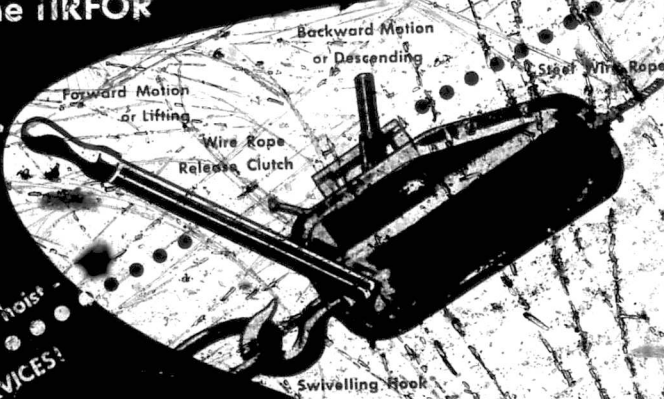
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Kenya Power Company's Issues Names of Directors in Kenya and London

THE FULL PROSPECTUS of the Kenya Power Co. Ltd. has disclosed facts additional to those given in last week's issue.

The directors are Mr. J. M. Crabbe, chairman; Mr. A. J. Don Small, chairman of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.; Sir Philip Mitchell, now a farmer in Kenya, and previously Governor of both Uganda and Kenya; Mr. Rudolf Anderson, a company director of Nairobi, who has been nominated by the Government of Kenya; Mr. V. A. Maddison, a civil servant of Nairobi, the Kenya Government's nominee on the board of East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.; and Mr. Emrys Thomas Jones, a company director of Nairobi, also nominated by the Government of Kenya.

The London board consists of Sir Andrew Mac Taggart (chairman), Sir Robert Renwick (deputy chairman), Sir John Higgins, Mr. D. C. Brook, and Mr. D. S. Warren.

The issue was of £74m. debenture stock dated 1975-85, bearing interest at the rate of 5% and issued at 101%. The Colonial Development Corporation had agreed to subscribe for £3m. of stock. The lists for the balance were opened and closed in London and Nairobi on Tuesday.

The share capital of the company is £100m. divided equally between East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and the Government of Kenya.

Company's Agreement

The Kenya Power Company, which has a 50-year agreement with the Uganda Electricity Board to take a bulk supply of electricity from the Owen Falls station, has granted a 50-year licence to supply electricity to Nairobi and other areas in western Kenya to the East African Power & Lighting Company, which is selling its Tana and Wamoi hydro-electric stations to the new company at the cost price of approximately £1.6m. The balance of the issue will pay for a transmission line from Uganda to Nairobi and meet other costs.

The stock was underwritten by Power Securities Corporation, which will be called upon to take up a very considerable amount. The exact total of subscriptions will not be known until advice has been received from Nairobi as to the amount applied for in East Africa, but it is understood that the underwriters' liability will be about 96%.

It is expected that allotment letters will be posted in time for dealing to begin on Monday.

East African Sisal Industry Exports Last Year Worth £124m.

THE SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS of Tanganyika and Kenya have again combined their annual reports in one volume, which therefore provides comprehensive information about the East African industry as a whole.

The output last year amounted to 192,744 tons of line fibre and 13,649 tons of tows, this total of 206,393 tons, comparing with 197,379 tons in the previous year. The increase of production in Tanganyika was 7.56% and the decrease in Kenya and Uganda 7.87%. Of the Tanganyika total 3,979 tons were produced by Africans and 14,271 tons by estates. There was an unspecified contribution from African sources in the Kenya and Uganda total of 35,230 tons.

Tanganyika's exports of 154,532 tons of line fibre had an f.o.b. value of £10,271,902, equivalent to an average f.o.b. value of £66 per ton. Kenya exported 32,230 tons of £2,040,700, an average of £63.3 per ton over all grades.

Both associations recommend reduction of the sisal taxes. The proposal in Tanganyika is that it should be reduced from 6s. to 5s. per ton of line fibre or tow. A half-yearly general meeting in Kenya has approved a reduction from 15s. to 10s. per ton.

The labour bureau operated by the Ministry in Tanganyika (Silabur) reports that 789 African recruits and 255 dependants deserted en route to estates, with a loss to the Bureau of about £4,350. The report states:

Problem of Desertions

These figures are a sufficient indication that the desertion problem is acute. The remarks made in the previous annual report could well be repeated and there is still little indication that Government is making any firm or realistic approach to this problem. Indeed, legislation is pending which would do away with the present penalties for desertion and unless Government can produce alternative and effective measures to combat this offence the present disregard of contract obligations will become even more pronounced.

It is suggested that if Government were to follow the old adage that prevention is better than cure and institute through the administrative and native authorities at the source of recruitment a campaign of denouncing desertion and other breaches of contract, satisfactory results might well be achieved.

The Board will continue to seek the assistance of Government in overcoming this serious problem and, as a result of its latest investigations and the past year's work will put forward certain recommendations for consideration by Government.

Of 90 sisal estates in Kenya 19 produce less than 250 tons, 11 between 251 and 500 tons, 13 between 501 and 750 tons, five between that figure and 1,000 tons, 10 between 1,001 and 1,500 tons, one between that figure and 2,000, and one above 2,000. Thirty-one of the estates are in the Central Province, 11 at the coast, eight in the Nakuru district, and five in the Trans Nzoia.

The work of the research stations in both territories described, and their use as statistical bases.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock is chairman and Mr. Abdul M. Khamis, vice-chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, which has two other members on its standing committee, Mr. H. P. Hamilton and Mr. G. M.

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African Advancement

(Report continued from page 47)

discussion recently justified.

In view of the above, a number of companies wish to make it clear that it is a matter of policy, and subject to the prior being immediately prepared to enter into an agreement on African advancement with the group of companies which is satisfactory to the companies and in their opinion fair and just to their African employees, the companies are in a hurry prepared to agree that:

(1). — They will not attempt to acquire or at any time in the future to implement any measures of African advancement which results in the taking over by Africans of any previously done by Europeans, without the agreement of the European employee organizations concerned.

(2). — In selecting the staff to be transferred from the European to the African field of employment, they will, at any time in the future, they will consult with the European employee organizations concerned, and will not transfer any particular staff without their agreement.

Comment is made in Notes B & C, The Way.

John Brown's Rhodesian Interests

LORD ABERCROMBY, chairman of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., said at the 91st annual meeting last week in discussing the overseas enterprises of the group:

At Bulawayo the old-established iron and steel foundry has been brought into operation, and the new shops being erected. Strong competition has been arising the year. The firm & Son is in the process of playing whatever part may be in the industrial development of the Federation.

At Gwelo, Rhodesian Alloys (Pvt) Ltd. is handicapped by the slump in world prices of ferro-chrome which has held throughout the year. Regular deliveries of the highest quality low carbon ferro-chrome are being made to all parts of the world. Lately there are welcome signs of a revival in demand for this important raw material for stainless steel manufacture, and current prices, while still lower than before, now show a definite improvement. The accumulated losses, however, remain.

Mabira Company Report

THE MABIRA CO., LTD., after providing £8,568 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £5,112 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £20,129 in the previous year. Over-provision for taxation amounted to £483. Provision towards the repayment of funding income stock is £694, and a dividend of 6% less tax requires £2,363, leaving a carry-forward of £7,447, against £6,311 brought in. The paid-up capital of the parent company is £80,000. Current liabilities total £11,068. Investments are valued at £85,000 and current assets at £11,385, including £2,530 cash.

The coffee crop totalled 62,200 cw, an increase of 14% over seventy-five acres were planted during the year under review. A tea crop of 45,103 lb. compared with 52,011 lb. in the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. G. A. Todd (chairman), J. Jarvis, and E. G. A. Palmer. The secretary is Mr. V. J. Edmonds, and the 47th annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 28.

Development in N. Rhodesia

£28,778,397 was spent from the inception of Northern Rhodesia's 10-year development plan in 1947 to the end of last year, states the annual report of the Development Authority (Government Printer, Lusaka, 7s.). Estimated expenditure during the year was £6,286,000. The plan ranges from the building of flats in Lusaka to financing publicity campaigns for Africans on hygiene, agriculture, and women's work. The Government has continued to provide money for development outside the 10-year plan, loans to local authorities, for example, totalled £673,850, and the Regional Conservation Board received £50,000.

MINING

Copperbelt Mining Results

ROSEL ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., sold 82,982 long tons of blister copper in the year ended June 30 last, compared with 84,706 tons in the previous year, but revenue was higher at £27,255,000 (£19,894,000). Costs amounted to £12,765,000 (£11,000,000), difference in value of stocks to £76,800 (£70,000), credit surplus to £10,627,000 (£8,914,000), replacement of £744,000 (£700,000), and profit to £9,883,000 (£8,024,000) before taxation. For the June quarter sales amounted to 23,982 tons, against 19,872 in the March quarter. Revenue was £8,895,000 (£6,055,000), costs £4,727,000 (£2,280,000), difference in the value of stocks £467,000 (£549,000), debit, surplus £2,635,000 (£3,255,000), replacements £32,000 (£38,000), and profit £2,483,000 (£3,068,000).

MICHAEL COPPER MINES, LTD., sold 86,391 (84,467) tons of copper in the year ended June 30 last. — Revenue was £23,828,000 (£20,466,000), costs £12,272,000 (£10,154,000), difference in value of stocks £515,000 (£362,000), surplus £12,274,000 (£9,624,000), replacements £943,000 (£1,210,000), and profit before taxation £11,430,000 (£8,414,000). For the June quarter 24,022 tons of copper were sold, against 18,643 in the March quarter. Revenue was £7,227,000 (£5,843,000), costs £4,630,000 (£1,124,000), difference in the value of stocks £63,000 credit (£47,000), debit, surplus £3,066,000 (£3,244,000), replacements £281,000 (£196,000), and profit before taxation £2,885,000 (£2,048,000).

First Mining School

THE FIRST MINING SCHOOL for Africans in East Africa will open next year at Kilelesh under the joint auspices of Kilelesh Mines, Ltd., other mining interests, the Department of Education, and the Department of Survey, Lands, and Mines of Kenya. There will be a general introductory course for all Africans engaged by the Kilelesh company, whether on the surface or as underground workers, and of course for carpenters, fitters, and other artisans, and a special course for team leaders hand-picked key men who will be in charge of groups for two years. The aim is to give Africans experience of modern mining techniques, so that they can play their full part in the development of the country's mineral resources.



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Progress Reports for August

Falcon. — At the main mine 13,900 tons of ore were treated for 12,321 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,079. The corresponding figures for the Simace mine were 2,900 tons, 571 oz., and £518; and for the Bay Horse mine, 12,59 tons, 337 oz., and £792.

Coronation Syndicate. — 2,002 oz. gold were recovered at the Tebekwe mine from 4,780 tons of ore, with a working profit of £12,553. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 1,072 oz., 3,403 tons, and £10,067; and for the Aretulus mine 1,081 oz., 3,102 tons, and £4,980.

Kenton. — 1,410 oz. gold were recovered at the Geite mine from the milling of 23,500 tons of ore. The working profit was £4,910.

Miners' Wages

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME of a European underground miner in the Northern Rhodesian mines last year varied from £105 in January to £112 in December; and those of surface workers from £102 in January to £104 in December. These figures included all allowances and overtime but not the copper bonus, which at the end of the year was 2% of basic pay. These figures appear in the annual report of the Department of Labour. The average monthly wage for African miners rose during the year from £6 11s. 7d. to just over £7, net including rations, housing, and other amenities. For July the copper bonus reached 95% of basic pay.

African Advancement

M. D. B. BENNETT, general manager of Rhokana Corporation Ltd., said in Kifwe on Monday that the Rhoadgio group had begun to select Africans for 13 of the 24 categories of work which were to be transferred from Europeans to Africans. Altogether 105 Europeans would be switched to new jobs, and there would be openings for 240 Africans, a number of the jobs having been fragmented.

Mining Personalia

MR. J. H. HARRIS, M.I.M.S.M., has been transferred from the Department of Geological Survey, Tanganyika, to Malaya. MR. L. DOBSON, ASSOCIATE M.I.M.S.M., is on leave from Tanganyika.

Canadian Funds for Kilembe

NEWS MESSAGES FROM MONTREAL state that a well-known investment house in Toronto, Messrs. Gairdner & Co., will offer 51/2% 40-year collateral trust debentures in Kilembe Copper Cobalt, Inc., to a total of 5m. dollars, each 100 dollar debenture carrying warrants for the purchase of 150 shares of common stock at 53 per share at any time up to September 1, 1960. An offer of 750,000 common shares at 53 is also planned. Kilembe Copper Cobalt, Inc., has a large holding in Kilembe Mines, the operating company in Uganda sponsored by the Fronisher group. The Colonial Development Corporation and the Uganda Development Corporation are minority shareholders.

African Pay Dispute

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN MINeworkers' UNION has given notice of a dispute with the Chamber of Mines because of the rejection by the companies of a claim for a wage increase of 6s. 8d. a shift. Earlier in the year a claim for a 10s. 8d. rise was rejected, although increases in the cost-of-living allowance and Copperbonus were granted.

Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance

SELUKWE GOLD MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., reports gross interest and dividends for the year to March 31 last at £5034 (44,806 plus £155 sundry receipts), and difference on realization of investments £6,894 (nil). Net balance £10,535 (£3,629), subject to tax of £4,682 (£1,630). No dividend (the same).

Copper Strike Called Off

THE STRIKE OF African mineworkers at Roan Antelope which had been due to start on Monday as a result of a dispute concerning the discharge of Africans from a labour pool gang was cancelled at the last moment by the African Mineworkers' Union. No reason was given.

Metal Prices Easier

COPPER, which has been sold on the London market during the past week at over £400 per ton, was down to £375 10s. and £384 for three months early this week. On Saturday 1,222 tons changed hands. It was slightly easier at £745 10s. lead is at £104 and zinc is easier at about £92 10s.



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Annual Consumption
Capital

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212 million units
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Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
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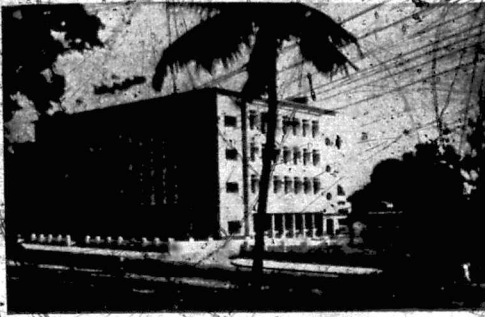
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