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Thursday, October 13, 1955

Vol. 32 No. 4618

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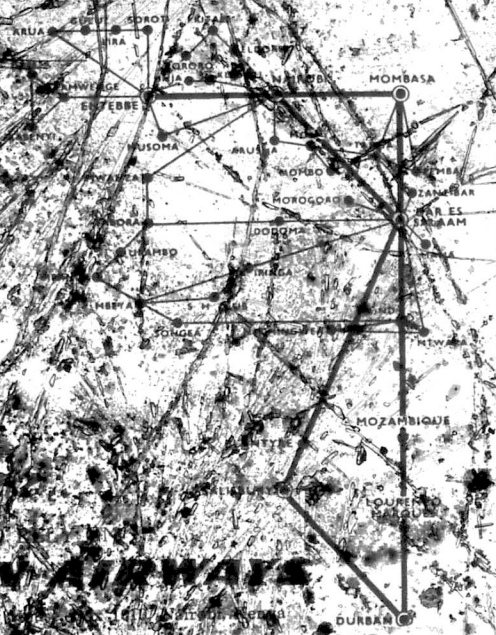
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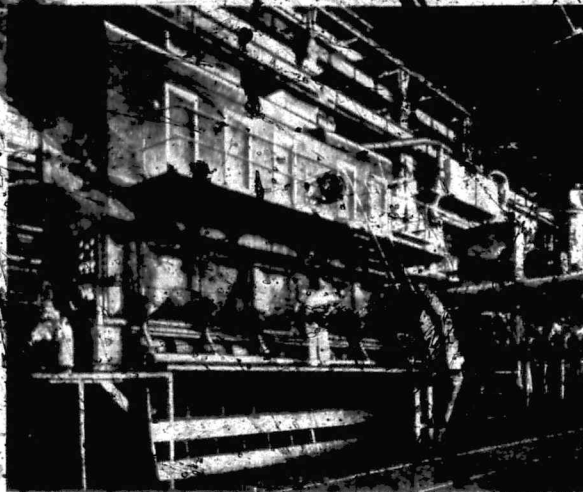
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Nelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1955

Vol. 21

No. 1618

30 years past free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA is due to arrive back in his kingdom four days hence after nearly two years of exile in London, and, not surprisingly, a royal welcome is being prepared for him.

Return of The Kabaka

The Speaker of the Great Lubiko, one of the ministers, a representative member of that council and other Baganda have flown to England to wait upon their king and accompany him on the flight back to Entebbe, where he is to be ceremoniously received by the Governor and the Uganda Battalion of The King's African Rifles and acclaimed by those of his tribesmen who can obtain tickets of admission to the airport; the number is to be restricted to well under three thousand. Such is the emotion aroused, that it is probably true to say that scores of thousands would have been willing to make the journey to Entebbe. Those present will see the Kabaka greeted by Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor who obtained the consent of the Secretary of State of the time to his banishment, a banishment which was repeatedly declared to be permanent both by the Minister and the Governor. Then it became known that the law officers had done so incompetently with their part of the business that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom felt that the right course was to reverse its earlier decision and agreed to the restoration of Mutesa II, not on the terms on which he had previously occupied his throne, but as a constitutional monarch and substantial changes had been introduced in the Governments both of the Protectorate and the Kingdom of Buganda. It is fulfilment of that plan that the Kabaka will leave London by air next Monday.

It must in fairness be said that during his exile he has borne himself with correctness and dignity on all public occasions, and it

should be added that British Ministers have treated him in public and in private

Generously Treated By H.M. Government

with a consideration which could scarcely have been surpassed. Indeed, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos) was so anxious to be scrupulously fair at the time of the sentence of banishment that he made statements which gave the country an impression so favourable to the Kabaka that it was seriously at variance with the facts in some material particulars. Not only was his financial position made for the needs of his absence from his palace but certainly not he said to have been marked by harsh deprivations. He has had his consolations — among them the retention of the Imperial Government from a position which it had declared to be irrevocable, and now his triumphal return. It would be absurd to grudge his people their sense of victory, but it would be equally naive to accept the idea now general in Buganda that the head of the chiefly house is a conquering hero to whom restitution for unmerited wrongs is being covertly if tardily made by a Government which should not have removed him from his hereditary office. The elementary fact is that there was abundant reason for the step taken.

The only constitutional fault was purely legalistic, though whether it was wise to exile the ruler at that time is another matter. Many experienced observers in Uganda, including well-known Baganda,

Exile Was Not Unjust

are convinced that the Kabaka would soon have brought about a fall for tribal feeling was increasingly critical and antagonistic soon as he appeared to have been sentenced to a strong-willed Government. However, sentiment changed, partly because that was

natural, but much more because the Uganda National Congress (which had been sharply opposed to the Kabaka and other traditional leaders) saw that it could attract attention and strength to itself by a two-pronged campaign for the restoration of Mutesa (whom neither they nor anyone else expected to return) and self-government for the Protectorate within five years. Congress, which now seeks to capitalize for its own purposes the reversal of Government policy, has in fact had precisely no influence upon the decision reached by Ministers in the United Kingdom, simply because there is in this country an overriding respect for the legal niceties — even when they are not nice and when compliance defeats basic justice. The removal of the Kabaka may have been unwise; it was certainly not unjust. Legalism, not justice, and expediency, not principle, are responsible for his return. These truths, as we hold them to be, are unlikely to find expression in any other newspaper, but it seems desirable that they should be candidly stated here.

That is not to imply antipathy to the Kabaka, whose bearing while he has been in London has won him general sympathy. It has been expressed on numerous occasions, not least at religious services, and it will be significantly shown again at the beginning of next week when a number of men well known in British life fly to Africa with the Kabaka as his guests. That he should have wanted British friends in his entourage on such an occasion is gratifying, for it demonstrates that he does not harbour ill-will and that he has no intention of allowing himself to be an instrument of the agitators who propagate ideas of arrant and arrogant nationalism. They may well find that the prince who has shed some of his former powers by accepting the status of a constitutional monarch has gained more than he lost by the vicissitudes of the past two years. He will, we believe, be much more inclined to think in terms of Uganda as a whole, and if that should prove to be the case, his influence may be beneficial — not least in restraining the pretensions and aspirations of some ambitious Baganda. All who know what harm they have done in Uganda must recognize the need for discipline to be exercised, and if the Kabaka can curb their extravagances by persuasion while his popularity is at its zenith he will do a real service to the whole country.

Rio-
 tectorate and in his own kingdom has been transformed during his absence, and the concessions made to the arguments advanced by the protecting Power are in themselves an admission that the Kabaka was wrong on, at least the central issue of the dispute of 1953. To resurrect the past would do no good, but that brief reference is essential if the whole position is not to appear distorted. Quite obviously, Her Majesty's Government hopes that a new beginning may now be made without *arrière-pensée*, and there is good reason to hope that the Kabaka, sincerely entertains similar expectations. His position will not be without its obvious and serious difficulties, in meeting which he can, however, draw upon a large fund of good will. No Native ruler in East or Central Africa has at this moment so evident an opportunity to exercise a beneficial influence, and all who recognize that fact must wish the Kabaka well.

Opportunity to Influence Events.

It is a matter of very great urgency that our educated Africans should be provided with careers on a higher level than is available to them at present. It is not competition between the European and African that I fear, but rather that there will be a tremendous shortage of men to carry out all the work required for the enormous number of Natives in this country." Mr. H. D. Wignall, M.P. for Uxbridge.

"We in this Federal country have embarked on a great and worthwhile adventure. We hope we are laying the foundation well. It is not a short-term approach, and it will be up to the next generation to see it through to its successful conclusion." — Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of the Federation, when opening the Africa Regional Conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World.

"In its 56 years of existence the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has never been a social body. It has sought to look after the interests of commerce as a whole. For Africans I say, 'The door is wide open, come in.'" Mr. J. H. Gaunt, a European member of the Legislative Council of Uganda and former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

"This was one of the most encouraging safaris I have had for I felt that I was really among farmers — people prepared to work from dawn till dusk on their farms and think of nothing else." — Mr. G. M. Rodden, Director of Agriculture in Kenya after touring the North Nyanza District.

"In the 1955-56 budget debate I asked for a clear statement of the Government's policy on land. I have still not got it and I again ask for it." — Mr. M. H. Blackwood, speaking in the Nyaland Legislative Council.

"Although politicians may do much to be criticized by and large their political actions are not to be despised." — Mr. A. K. Alexander, M.P. for the constituency of Southern Rhodesia.

"I doubt whether Bagamoyo could be bettered for the site of the proposed British School of Archaeology and History for East Africa." — Sir Eldred Hitchcock.

Statements Worth Noting.

That is not to imply antipathy to the Kabaka, whose bearing while he has been in London has won him general sympathy. It has been expressed on numerous occasions, not least at religious services, and it will be significantly shown again at the beginning of next week when a number of men well known in British life fly to Africa with the Kabaka as his guests. That he should have wanted British friends in his entourage on such an occasion is gratifying, for it demonstrates that he does not harbour ill-will and that he has no intention of allowing himself to be an instrument of the agitators who propagate ideas of arrant and arrogant nationalism. They may well find that the prince who has shed some of his former powers by accepting the status of a constitutional monarch has gained more than he lost by the vicissitudes of the past two years. He will, we believe, be much more inclined to think in terms of Uganda as a whole, and if that should prove to be the case, his influence may be beneficial — not least in restraining the pretensions and aspirations of some ambitious Baganda. All who know what harm they have done in Uganda must recognize the need for discipline to be exercised, and if the Kabaka can curb their extravagances by persuasion while his popularity is at its zenith he will do a real service to the whole country.

Lord Malvern on Inter-Racial Partnership in the Federation

Policy Designed to Win the Confidence and Loyalty of the African Population

THE ADMINISTRATION of non-European peoples, particularly Africans, on the African continent can be compared in a way to the division in the military field between strategy and tactics. Most of you here are concerned with the day-to-day administration of these people within the overall strategical field of the policy pursued by the central Government of the country in which you operate.

My own experience has been in this latter field, and I have taken a great interest in the overall political philosophies which find their expression in the policies pursued by all those countries in this part of the world where the population comprises several races.

There are really two broad divisions of philosophical concept, but there are, of course, many modifications of these two broad concepts in all of the countries in which they are embodied in policy.

One concept is that the two major races, white and African, are so basically different that racial harmony can best be achieved by dividing a country and its activities, economic, social, and political, into distinct areas, with the idea that the main races should each occupy their own areas; that in those fields I have mentioned the activities of the different races are kept separate.

The other main concept is that the two races are not necessarily permanently incompatible, except physically, but that they are at present on vastly different levels of civilization, culture, and achievement. This concept supposes that the less civilized shall be encouraged to imitate and rise to the levels of the more advanced race, and that as individuals emerge they shall be allowed to advance on a basis of merit in the economic and political sphere with those members of the more highly civilized race.

Based by the Constitution

I am going to talk about the application of these concepts only in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, partly because you are holding your congress here, and as many of you come from beyond our borders you might be interested in the ideas which find their expression here, and partly because the policies which are adopted to the north, south, east, and west of us are not my concern.

So far as we are concerned, it is not a matter for argument which of the two political concepts should be adopted, because by our Constitution only one course is open to us. When this Federation was formed the three countries which now comprise the Federation, together with the United Kingdom Government, were unanimous about the overall pattern to be followed, and this was embodied in our Constitution. As it is therefore the basis on which the country was founded, it is quite unchangeable.

It is a peculiarity of our Constitution that, whereas I am able to talk about its overall concept in this way, the various modifications adopted by the three constituent territories are not my concern, because for the most part they come within the scope of the territorial Governments. Equally, the administration of the African population in the field of local government

is abbreviated reports of the address by Lord Malvern, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to the Congress of Administrators of Non-European Affairs, held in Umtali, was published in our issue of September 27. The full text of the speech has now reached London and, because of its importance, is here given almost in full.

comes also within the scope of the territorial Governments.

All policies should be related to the particular set of circumstances with which they have to deal. Our policy may not be suitable for other parts of the world. No course of action can be said with certainty to be right or wrong until it has been tried and the people who have made the decision have experienced the results. We believe that for our circumstances we are on the right lines, and I would like to explain why.

Europeans in the Federation are greatly outnumbered by the Africans, and so far as we can see are always likely to be, even a high rate of immigration could not redress the balance when taking into account the fact that the African population is doubling every generation. We have therefore got to pursue policies which not only maintain the high European standards but which by providing privileges to the Africans as well as they earn them, can gain the complete confidence of the African population and ensure their loyalty to the State as a whole.

Benefit of European Culture

The Europeans have been here only 60 or 70 years. They bring with them superior culture, technical achievement, moral code, and philosophy of government. By absorbing that the European has to teach, and by imitating the European way of life, the African has made many strides since those days of barbarism.

We do not believe it would be practicable for us to say of this State to the African that he must go into his own area and develop on his own lines, because he would feel that he was being forced on with something vastly inferior to what he would undoubtedly feel an irremediable injustice. Nor do we feel we can ask the African to accept only those parts of our civilization which would be convenient for us for him to accept — respect for law and order, honesty, hygiene, obedience to authority — and at the same time to refrain from asking for a share in the privileges and fruits of civilization or the opportunity to rise as far as his abilities will carry him.

Our success in raising the standards of the African have been entirely due to our changing his original environment, and further advances depend on contact with the European, so that the African standards may thereby be raised to an even higher level.

Evolution of Policy

Policies are evolved as a result of experience, but there are two kinds of experience — direct and indirect. We here have had a wealth of personal experience of contacts between the races, extending over the last 60 or 70 years, but that by itself is not sufficient. Human beings of different races in different parts of the world and in different ages have a habit of reacting in a similar way to comparable sets of circumstances, and we must take full account of the indirect experience to be gleaned from the study of several thousand years of history.

One lesson which stands out very prominently is that a ruling class which attempts to stay as a ruling class without surrendering any of its privileges to the bulk of the population, or which fails to make the ideas to conform with changing circumstances, will remain a ruling class, perhaps a more despotic one, but it is inevitably violent.

We have in our modern Parliament direct representatives of the African people. The question of the extension of political rights and a share in the central

government of the country to Africans is a matter on which not all people will agree. It is true that the more voters, the greater the difficulty of practical government. Where those who exercise power are few it is for the moment easier to govern and maintain order. For this reason some of those who recognize the vital importance of order are disposed to limit power to the few. But in doing so they are apt to forget the vital necessity of inculcating into the many a sense of devotion to the State as a whole.

Calculated Risk

This sense of devotion can be exercised and developed only by a gradual extension of a share in the government to the many; and we incline to the view that wisdom lies in being ready to take a small, and calculated risk with regard to immediate order so that we can cultivate in a larger number of citizens that loyalty and knowledge of public affairs upon which in the long run the structure of the State can alone rest in security.

We often hear the suggestion in this part of the world that the Europeans must stand together against the preponderant majority of Africans. So far as we are concerned this attitude is the direct antithesis of the policy of racial co-operation which we are trying to pursue in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. You cannot co-operate or enter into a partnership (however defined) with people of another race if you regard them or treat them as a potential enemy.

The African will be an enemy only if we make him one. In this connexion you gentlemen have a very heavy responsibility, because by your deeds and actions the African people can be very considerably influenced.

Quite apart from political aspects, I would like to touch on a few factors that I consider necessary for success in the field of human relations. There is, firstly, the need for the exercise of those virtues which we normally associate with Christianity. Respect for the dignity of the individual and recognition of the fact that we are all members of the human race are essential prerequisites to sympathy and understanding between men of different races. A little humility is very desirable.

Spirit of Liberalism and Tolerance

Over a couple of thousand years the West has achieved a certain standard of civilization, but a couple of thousand years is only a small period in the life of this planet. There have been other civilizations before ours. There may be others of a higher order after us. Civilization is by no means the monopoly of the white races. Nor when we do, and go to another world are we quite certain that we shall find there in the field of racial distinctions. Some people, of somewhat unsubstantial evidence, have made up their minds on this point as was amusingly expressed by an American poet in the words

"She even thinks that up in Heaven
Her class lies late and snores,
While poor black cherubs rise at seven
To do celestial chores."

Then there is the necessity of encouraging the spirit of liberalism and tolerance. It is this spirit which has been responsible for our transformation from the savage to the civilized being. We take for granted now freedom of thought, religious tolerance, freedom from persecutions, the abolition of slavery, and the fact that we no longer inflict savage penalties for minor offences against the law; but all these advances were achieved by the gradual growth of liberalism and tolerance, which is really the distilled essence of what we usually term Western Christian civilization.

In these multi-racial countries it is vital that the Government should remain in the hands of the civilized. There must be no reduction in standards, because that could result only in a slide back to barbarism. But the maintenance of these standards and the present retention of power by the civilized does not imply that civilization is necessarily a monopoly of any one race.

I think there is no doubt that the Africans inspired by left-wing organizations and by some of their own number who have come under Communist or near-Communist organizations will press for change at a pace that would entail control by the uneducated. It is for this reason that we must be quite firm and uncompromising in our attitude, and what demonstrating that we are moving along the road,

we have no intention of being pushed. To enable this to be done the advanced African should be given the right to vote, except for a few hard cases they can be given the vote and made to understand what is in their best interests, their people and the rest of the country in the long run.

There is a risk that the reasonable African will be carried a stooge by his own people. I think Governments can help them by refusing as far as possible all residents from the demagogues but trying to agree with the more sober-minded. The Africans would soon see which type could get things done.

On the more practical plane, the provision of decent housing for Africans is a factor which I know exercises the minds of all of you. In our country we realized that the rapidly increasing African population means that sooner or later there will be a limit to the number who can be absorbed on the land. The surplus will have to be absorbed in industries, and we are bound to have a permanent urbanized African population within the European economy. It is incumbent upon us to provide housing for this permanent population under systems which permit the African to own his own house and to have some security of tenure. Not only that, but the housing must be suitable for Africans to live in, ordinary decent family lives. It must not go as far from the idea of relying on temporary single workers' camps or barrack blocks, with the evils necessarily attendant on such a system.

Learning from the Past

Lastly, there is the great importance of those European of the highest calibre having close contact with Africans. If the African is to learn from the white man, it is possible for his administration to be run in the best interests of the European. No greater harm can be done than by Europeans who for their own sake do not assist in their work, the ignorant, contemptuous, and disdainful. To enlarge on that would be to preach the converted.

I have been here some 40 years and it was many years before I realized there was going to be a problem in regard to European and African. Those were the days when the African leaving his country home for the first time came to town clothed in a piece of bark or hide attached to a piece of home-made string round his waist. His clothing was more hygienic for manual labour than his present use of European clothes. It is the European who changed his outlook and environment, without any regard to the consequences to himself or the African. Now we have the problem in the town on a very large scale.

So long as we Europeans realize our duty to the people we have so greatly changed, and also the change has been, I have no fear for the future. There is definitely a limit to what we can do at once. There is no need to panic so long as we keep our day-to-day relations with these people on correct lines. We certainly cannot do that if we maintain the master and servant attitude to all Africans, regardless of their advanced state. We should do better to follow the attitude adopted by the ruling classes in England, a country where there is greater security than in those countries which in the past have resisted social change.

Winning Respect

Put another way, we should not ask for servility, but we should behave in such a way that we command their respect, and above all, we should never be patronizing to those who have entirely escaped from their original environment. Those of them who are capable of advancement should not be frustrated, but, on the other hand, to try and advance them beyond their capacity just because they are a different colour, as some well-meaning people would do, would do infinite harm.

Our Creator in his wisdom made all sorts and conditions of people, and no Government can alter that fact.

The functions of a democratic government have been greatly increased in the last 40 years, the result of insistence by the electorates. I often say that people complain of Government interference and in the next breath ask the Government to intervene for some purpose or other that affects them and their associates.

This tendency is somewhat confusing to the emergent African who is looking more and more to the Government, even expecting them by legislation to control human relations to changing circumstances. Many Africans now assume that once they become educated the State is under an obligation to employ them.

I will end by referring to something I said at the beginning of the evening, on which I have spent most of the responsibility of the territory under the Government in the United Kingdom. I am glad to grant us a Constitution by which the Government was excluded from dealing with any matters which affect the day-to-day life of the African. That, however, has not lessened my interest in this all-important matter.

Return of Kabaka Mutesa II to Buganda

Royal Welcome Planned by Ibbahs Africans

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA is due to arrive at Entebbe Airport from London at 9 a.m. on Monday next, October 17. The returning Kabaka will be greeted by the Governor of the Protectorate, Sir Andrew Cohen and a guard of honour will be mounted by the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of The King's African Rifles. Mr. Basiyo Kavuma, chairman of the welcome committee set up by the Buganda Government, said in Kampala a few days ago that the procession from Entebbe to Kampala would be restricted to 18 cars, which would be preceded by a bus carrying Press, radio, and film representatives.

Mutesa II is to drive to Namirembe Cathedral for a short thanksgiving service, and then go to the Bulange where the acting Katikiro will introduce the Prime Minister and members of the Great Lukiiko. In the afternoon the Kabaka will drive to Nakivubo Stadium, where ex-Servicemen, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and school children will be gathered. In the evening there will be a fireworks display at Mengo, and bonfires are to be lit at all Saza and gombolola headquarters.

Signing of New Agreements

The new Buganda Agreement is to be ceremonially signed on the following morning, the signing taking place outside the Lubiri (the enclosure containing the palace, Twakobe, and the Lukiko building) and being announced to the public by the firing of two guns. That afternoon there will be a football match between Buganda and the Rest of Uganda.

Ceremonies during the following days will include that of handing the Basamula, or staff of office, to the Katikiro, a civic reception, garden parties at Government House and in the Kabaka's Park, a canoe regatta and wrestling matches. On the Sunday following the return there will be a national day of prayer and worship in Buganda.

Later Mutesa II is to visit each Saza (County) in the kingdom and be the guest of a number of social clubs. Commemorative trees are to be planted at Saza and gombolola headquarters. Eye-witness accounts of all the chief ceremonies are to be broadcast.

Mr. Kavuma has said that some 5,000 people of the gombolola of Nmutiuka in Bugerere county have offered to provide three bushels of bananas each for the official lunch within the Lubiri and that the people of Kabula county have offered to give £25 and furnish the firewood needed for the preparation of the lunch.

Beards to Disappear

Thousands of Buganda, many of them school girls and boys, have done voluntary work in the precincts of the palace in erecting the reed fence, building triumphal arches, building seats, repairing roads, and lighting great areas with torches. After the new Prime Minister of Buganda had suggested voluntary labour for repair of the traditional reed fence round the Lubiri the idea was taken up so enthusiastically that forty loads of volunteers have come from all parts of the kingdom day by day.

Buganda nuns have plaited roses in the palace grounds; girl students from Makerere College have polished the palace silver; tailors have contributed new curtains; and the men who vowed not to shave their beards until the return of their ruler, and who formed the Uganda Beard Association, have arranged to be publicly shaved at the palace gates on Monday. They are to offer their hair as filling for a cushion for the royal throne, some is to be used as stuffing for a mattress, and it is hoped that some will be accepted for exhibition in the Uganda Museum.

Vernacular newspapers have been competing with one another in the extravagance of their statements. Several have discussed whether the first person to enter the aircraft should be the Nabsgereta, wife of the Kabaka, or the Governor,

and some have suggested that she should fly to Cairo with her husband. One publication has demanded that she should fly not as a member of a celebration, but as a victor, that the Buganda have achieved over the Government through his Highness, and that, claimed at that moment, the Kabaka, a great political independence being.

Whether Kampala papers taking the opposite point of view, asserted that political liberation in East Africa will occur within two years, and that Uganda will then be joined with a Kenya which calls people as if they were wild animals, it therefore suggested that instead of befriending Kenya by importing and exporting through the port of Mombasa and the railway across Kenya, Uganda should find an outlet to the sea through the Sudan or the Belgian Congo.

Nationalism Triumphant

A special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* telegraphed on Monday from Kampala:

Buganda nationalism is triumphant. There is an early emphasis on the punishment of all the chiefs and other officials who remained loyal to the British Government throughout the crisis.

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Next week brings a three-day holiday, the end of a period of mourning, when football was stopped and drinking limited. It is an occasion for traditional dancing and canoe racing, as well as a wiping out of tribal animosity through a series of scenes by which Buganda declares itself to its own satisfaction to be a great power or at least a great tribe. For the few who are thankful for a great advance towards modern notions of democracy, there are many who prefer to return to the old world and the old days, when according to the popular view, Buganda was independent and fearless.

The constitutional struggle has hammered out, with such vigour by Sir Keith Hancock and his committee, and other legal advisers, by the different Government delegations, and above all perhaps in the Press, which concentrates almost entirely on headlines, that the Kabaka has "conquered," that the Buganda have won, and have shown to all the world that they were in the right.

Thanksgiving Service

A thanksgiving service for the return of the Kabaka and the satisfactory settlement of his two-year exile was held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, on Monday. The service, which was in English and Luganda, was attended by the Kabaka, his sister, Princess Ndagire, and members of his household who had shared his exile.

The Rt. Rev. C. F. Stuart, Assistant-Bishop of Worcester, and formerly Bishop of Uganda, gave the address. The lessons were read by Canon D. Lubwama and the Rev. Michael Scott. The Rev. G. Holland presented the Year of St. Martin.

In his short address, spoken mostly in Luganda, Bishop Stuart said that the Kabaka's return was a great Commonwealth occasion, one that would give joy to all who believed in Britain and cause despair to those who hated her. H.M. Government and Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor of Uganda, had shown great courage in reversing the decision to continue the Kabaka's exile.

[Editorial comment on the return of the Kabaka appears under Matters of Moment.]

New "Treetops"

Treetops, the game look-out from which visitors viewed the lake, was destroyed by a fire which broke out where Princess Elizabeth spent the week-end. The Princess became Queen, as young Elizabeth due Countess of Devon, Hotels, Ltd., and the trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya. The new site will bear the original Treetops.

Spectacular Growth of Secondary Industry in Kenya

Factories Now Contribute One-Tenth of the National Income

THERE WAS COMPARATIVELY LITTLE industrial development in Kenya before the war of 1933-1945, apart from the processing of local crops such as sisal, coffee, wheat, sugar and maize, and some old-established enterprises such as the manufacturing of soda, kerosene, and wax, and the production of sawmills, light engineering, building, and other similar activities were developed to meet local requirements.

During the war there was considerable industrial development to fill the need for many types of goods because the switch of world production to war requirements and the shortage of shipping had created a protected market. Agricultural production was increased and complementary processing industries developed. Large-scale development was, however, held up by the virtual impossibility of importing machinery and skilled labor, and it was not until the end of the war that favorable conditions were created for industrial development.

Local Self-Sufficiency

Since 1945 the development of secondary industries in the Colony has been spectacular.

While originally the basic economy of the Colony rested almost entirely on its agricultural and animal husbandry, the development of secondary industries based on imported or locally available raw materials has increased until it now represents over 10% of the national income. Within the future development of the national income, the share of secondary industries is all probability increasing.

The basic point is that East African territories, and in particular East Africa, as a whole, self-sufficiency is not only possible but is a goal and one which will be met not only within the East African territories themselves but also in adjoining African countries, and there is still an ample scope for the production of consumer goods which have not been imported to meet this demand.

Processing Local Products

Many local industries are engaged in processing raw materials such as wheat, maize, coffee, sugar, tea, and sisal. The milling of oil seeds and copra for domestic use is for the local stock industry and for export. The latter are used for the local stock industry to kill the surplus of the animals which are not consumed by the Asian and African population, processed into cooking fats and tallow, tanning of animal skins and hides, and the production of improved quality leather goods. The export of tanned hides is expanded.

Textiles and other textiles are manufactured and exported, some of the goods being sent to the current market and some to the export and then to a large scale production for sisal twine and other goods. The improved quality of sisal twine has enabled it to replace jute bags as a container for the export of local products, and a factory for sisal twine, rope, twine, and twine of imported materials is now under construction. A large-scale cotton textile mill is also under construction.

The majority of locally grown cereals, particularly wheat, are for the major exporting industries, and the surplus produce covers flour, meal, bread, pastries, and other cereal products. The meat from the same sources is also used for the same purposes.

The above figures are taken from "Kenya and the East African Territories, 1955," published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. 127, Nairobi.

The bulk of the metal can requirements for this industry is met at a number of large four mills processing locally grown wheat. Two modern electric bakeries and a new biscuit factory equipped with automatic plant capable of a large production of the highest quality buns and biscuits, are established under the most hygienic conditions. A proposal for the erection of a new bakery with the latest available automatic machinery is under consideration.

The proportion of the demand for fertilizers is met from local factories, and a range of insecticides is manufactured from locally grown pyrethrum.

In addition to the local manufacturing of footwear and other leather goods by hand from local leathers, there is a factory at Limuru making machine-made boots and shoes on an extensive scale for the local market and for export.

Blankets and textiles are manufactured from woolen and synthetic yarn. Factories for the manufacture of ready-made clothing by mass production methods are in existence, largely for the African market. Ladies' and children's clothing, khaki, kumbar, and hostess wear are also produced.

Building Trade Expansion

The building trade has been greatly expanded to meet the heavy demand for new buildings arising from Government development projects, industrial expansion, and the evergrowing local population. Ancillary industries for the production of iron and steel, bricks and blocks, and other building materials have been established, and there has been a corresponding increase in the light engineering industry.

A major firm operates a modern rolling mill for the production of aluminum sheeting from imported ingots. The manufacturer also produces all types of aluminum pipes and supplies the bulk of the essential needs of the three East African territories, in addition to exporting considerable quantities to the Belgian Congo and elsewhere. The company also manufactures hollow ware, such as lamps, lanterns, and pressure vessels.

Unilever, Ltd. through East African Industries Ltd. produces hydrogenated fats, edible oils, and other similar products. The manufacture of margarine will begin in 1956, and plans for the establishment of a new soap factory are well advanced.

A factory in Mombasa is producing metal windows and metal doors, and a second factory is under construction in Nairobi. Together they will be able to meet the full requirements of the three East African territories and provide a surplus for export.

Cement Production

The East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. which already manufactures cement from imported clinker in Nairobi, is erecting a large cement factory at the Athi River with a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum. It will be in production early in 1957 and will produce cement from local limestone and gypsum deposits.

The British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd., near Mombasa, has an existing capacity of 120,000 tons of cement per annum, and is contemplating further expansion. The growing demand for cement to meet expansion and development programmes will absorb the full capacity of these factories.

Apart from the manufacture of sacks and metal cans, the country's requirements in respect of containers for the packing local produce are met by factories in Nairobi which produce steel drums, cardboard boxes, and other types of metal and tin containers. A number of other containers for commercial use, such as tins, cans, and other metal goods are also produced.

Two glass factories manufacture bottles, jars, and other glassware, generally both of white and coloured glass, and use almost exclusively locally available raw materials.

Four large breweries produce a wide variety of excellent beer for the local market, and the economy's requirements of bottled soft drinks are met by Schweppes (East Africa) Ltd., as well as by the producers of Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, and a number of other varieties of bottled cordials and mineral waters.

Cigarettes and pipe tobacco are produced from imported and East African-grown tobacco, and a new factory is in process of construction in Nairobi by the East African Tobacco Co. Ltd. Nairobi and Nakuru will become the largest cigarette and tobacco manufacturing centres in East Africa.

Lack of a Prime Mover

Other locally manufactured articles include all types of plastic goods, plywood, household cleaning materials, toilet articles, toilet paper, brushes, and many others.

No prime mover, in which heavy industrial development could be based, has been discovered to date in Kenya, and the Government places a high priority on the completion of the primary geological survey which has as one of its principal aims the discovery of such a prime mover in the form of oil or coal. Exploration for oil is being carried out on the East African coast and in certain other areas which appear to be favourable to the existence of oil deposits.

Until such time as a prime mover has been found in commercial quantities the policy of the Government is directed towards encouraging by all reasonable means the development of secondary industries which must depend for their main power, electricity, imported oil or coal, and so on. Supplies of the latter tend to become however, increasingly scanty, and the establishment of new industries dependent on a shortage of fuel is therefore not desirable.

Industrial areas, both rail-served and non-rail-served, have been planned in all the leading towns and are already well developed in many of them. Plots are available or can be made available to satisfy normal demand in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kisumu, Kiika, and other smaller centres. In the case of Mombasa, however, little land remains available on the island for industrial purposes, but land for a large new industrial area at Changamwe, opposite the port, and having direct road and rail access, has been acquired.

The method of assessing payment for industrial sites granted on 99-year leases as that one-fifth of the capital value of the undeveloped land is payable as stamp premium (i.e., outright payment), while an annual rent of 5% is charged on the remaining four-fifths of this sum. The proportionate development costs for any plot for the installation of services, e.g., railway sidings, roads, sewers, etc., are payable outright.

A system of industrial licensing on an interterritorial basis exists in each of the three East African territories under similar legislation. This implements the accepted policy of the three Governments to encourage the orderly establishment of new industries to the best advantage of East Africa as a whole, while providing protection to consumers and workers. (The licensing authority is the East African Industrial Council.)

Limited Licensing Control

The number of industries to which licensing control has been applied is limited, and at present only the following have been scheduled:

Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, not including knitwear, cotton blankets, woolen piece goods, not including knitwear, woolen blankets, glazed articles of pottery, including glazed pipes, pipes, and other glazed types of earthenware and glazed sanitary ware or stoneware; fabric spun or woven from soft fibres other than those derived from cotton or flax, steel drums of 20 to 24 inches diameter and 26-12 gauge; cast-iron, other than cast-iron pipes, and cast-iron suds in any process; sheetware of all types, sheet or plate or moulded, excluding glass of a window pane, sheet or window glass; metal window frames, metal door and metal door frames manufactured as single or composite units, and any metal fittings for such window frames, doors or door frames.

The manufacture of leather of all kinds, machine-made boots and shoes, chocolates and sweetmeats, and coir is licensed under the Defence Control of Industries Order, 1949.

"Exploring East Africa", an illustrated booklet produced by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, contains short descriptions of the principal attractions of the territories and useful information for those intending to visit them.

Colonial Secretary at Bournemouth

Address to the Conservative Conference

Mr. A. LENNOX BOYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the Conservative Conference in Bournemouth last week, said that it was regrettable today that Imperial sentiment was not worth very much if it was not translated into action. He was glad that so many of the speakers on the Colonial Resolutions were young. Mr. Lennox Boys referred to his formidable task as "the most romantic and the most rewarding that any Minister could be called upon to perform."

In the course of his speech he said:

"There are from time to time strains, as there are bound to be in any family, particularly when people are growing up. The hardest task is for us to adjust ourselves to changing circumstances. But we are entitled to claim that the British Colonial Empire is not breaking up; it is growing up."

"Without sacrifice and personal effort you cannot do very much to promote Imperial development. Our most urgent need is to get the right people to carry on our task in the British Colonial territories. There is a popular but wholly erroneous belief that the day of the Colonial officer is over. I most earnestly beg everybody here, parents in particular, to do their utmost to encourage young men and women, their own children, not only other people's, to leave the comfort and security of our Welfare State to undertake the tasks in the Colonial territories."

Britain's Trump Card

People are different from that which they are, but it is no less vital, and it calls upon them to assume that was once called the British trump card, the power of our individual overseas to fit into that most incongruous situation and make the best of limited opportunities without troubling their minds too much about the inter-connections of systems.

"The next thing we can all do is to help the members of this great Imperial family, not only the 10,000 Colonial students, but the Colonial immigrants, who are just as much citizens of the United Kingdom as you and I."

"Another thing we have to do if there are to be any realities in our Imperial pleas or plans is to realize that Imperial sentiments mean nothing if the moment that some trade or any other inconvenience comes from competition from a Colony some people want to do their best to resist it."

Mr. Williams, down to his hat 1100, carried on the diamond mines of Tanganyika which with other Imperial mines are now producing 40% of the diamonds of the world. He and others are entitled to say to the Chancellor: "If I had not lifted up the stone, you would not have found the jewel."

"We are giving, I am glad to say, £20m. to Colonial development and welfare in the next five years, which will be a useful contribution to many territories and a useful one to nearly all."

"We need more capital investment, and we will do all we can to help, but you cannot invest out of a deficit. We must have financial discipline at home and expansionist trade overseas."

"I would like to thank the President of the Board of Trade for the efforts that he made to secure the Colonial waiver in G.A.T.T., and so enable our part to get over the lamentable consequences of the freezing of Imperial preferences by an international action in 1948, whatever other advantages the 1947 agreement may have brought."

"The conference stood in silent tribute to the memory of the late Leo Amery."

Three Kenyan assessors had been sentenced to life imprisonment in Kenya for the illegal possession of arms. Two prisoners declared that the assessors should have been chosen from the three different races, a European, an Asian, and an African. One of the condemned men accused the assessors of being "hatred and fit only to deal with dowry cases in the reserves."



*"When the flute is heard in Zanzibar,
all Africa East of the Lake's must dance"*

This old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's, for Arab traders from Zanzibar had for many years pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the first two of which colonies the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

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Somali Case at United Nations

Transfer of Land to Ethiopia

MR. A. CREBECQ JONES, M.P. wrote to *The Times* last Thursday:

"At the present meeting of the United Nations the representatives of the Somalis of the British Somaliland Protectorate hope that their petition regarding the recent transfer by H.M. Government to Ethiopia of a substantial part of their territories, known as the Reserved Area and the Haud, will be considered and agreement reached that the matter be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the legal validity of this transfer.

"The question has received some attention in the Press, in Parliament, and by the Government and it is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat the facts. Because the Government feels that their hands were tied by the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897 they find themselves unable to satisfy the Somali demand or to agree to refer the matter to the International Court. Consequently the request of the Somalis for a final opinion is being promoted at the United Nations by another Power, but it is understood that the Government will oppose reference to the International Court.

The 1897 Treaty

"It is not disputed that the 1897 treaty fixed a boundary which put across the traditional grazing areas of the Somalis. These areas came into British protection under agreements made with the Somalis in 1884 and 1885. The Somalis are aggrieved at the lack of consultation with them when both the earlier treaty and the recent Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement were made and that Britain has allocated to Ethiopia part of the property in her trust. They believe that they have been deprived behind their backs of important rights and lands, and should be able to place their dispute with their protecting Power before the only appropriate tribunal which is in existence today.

"The point of principle in this case is important, because a large number of British Colonies are Protectorates, most of whose inhabitants do not enjoy the status of British subjects. They believe that British protection carries with it the preservation of their country's integrity and freedom from such arbitrary acts as transfer or dismembering. Agreements are held to be sacred with obligations under international law.

Protecting the Protectorates

"Great pressure is being exercised today by the South African Government for transfer to their Union of the High Commission Territories. We have in recent years modified our obligations towards protected territories by the creation of the Central Africa Federation. The Somali case ought not therefore to be lightly disposed of: it would be wrong to concede to third party territories which we have agreed to protect. I hope that the British Government will decide, even now, not to oppose reference of the case submitted by these loyal people to the International Court.

"That view—which is the one expressed on several occasions by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—was supported in a leading article, which said, *inter alia*:

"This issue has been troubling the British conscience ever since the Government announced last spring that certain Somali lands, then under British administration, would be ceded to Ethiopia. When Mr. Leano Boyd spoke on this subject in the House of Commons in the time he made it clear that the cession was of great value to the British Government, but that they did in honour bound to the Emperor of Ethiopia to go on with it.

"The treaty legally transferring this area was made in 1897, just after the Ethiopians' great victory over the Italians at Adowa, when Ethiopia was at the height of her power, and

Italy's motive in concluding the treaty appears to have been the payment of the then Emperor, lest he should grant aid to the Mahdists who were at war with Britain in the Sudan. The territories concerned were undoubtedly under British protection, the Somalis enjoying the full right of the British subject to sue to recover some of his land and people of whom they had granted protection.

"The Somali case had a history since the war. Nothing had been done purely in the interests of the local people since Mr. Ernest Bevin put forward a scheme for Greater Somalia in 1945 and this was frustrated, among others, by Mr. Molotov.

"The Somalis are pastoralists and their characteristic social pattern is that they move their grazing land annually. Their main interest therefore is that the areas that they inhabit and graze should be under one administration, not two. After the war British and Italian Somaliland, together with the areas under dispute, were all under British administration, and this state was more nearly achieved than ever before. Now the former Italian Somaliland has become United Nations Trust Territory, and the disputed areas, known as the Haud and the Reserved Area, having been transferred to Ethiopia, appear lost to the Somalis for ever.

Harsh Administration

"About half of the population of British Somaliland go to these areas for six or eight months in the year to graze their sheep and cattle. Moreover, under the British administration, which has lasted for 15 years, part of the Reserved Area had become a 'hot' zone, and the British Somaliland Protectorate itself had become progressively less and economically in two ways. It is inconceivable that the Somali independence which will come in 1960 will be British Somaliland and eventually to British Somaliland, and the British Government reaching the country since the transfer of power, the Ethiopian administration is more harsh than that to which the Somalis were accustomed under the British.

"If there is a shadow of doubt about the legal issues and more than a shadow, there appears to be—then surely it is not beneficial to either the British or the Ethiopian Governments to go to the International Court for a second opinion. The impression is that the British Government have been handing backwaters in their custody to be fair to the Somalis, but in doing so have not been quite fair to the Somalis.

ITALY AND THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN

"When the Italian forces surrendered at Gondar, there was concern as to whether or not Italian sovereignty of Ethiopia had ceased and whether Ethiopian sovereignty had been established. It is very arguable that in strict international law Ethiopia should be in occupation territory until the conclusion of all hostilities between the United Kingdom and Italy. In all the circumstances, however, it was right that Ethiopian sovereignty should be recognized. Accordingly the sovereignty of Ethiopia over what was termed the reserved areas was recognized soon after the conclusion of the Italian East Africa Peace Conference, and Italy has incurred a debt of gratitude to the United Kingdom.

"The 1897 treaty under which Ethiopian claims over the Southern Somali lands ceased to have effect when the United Kingdom gave full recognition to Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. If that is so, in all the circumstances, save the displacement of Ethiopia, there is no moral or legal reason why the impoverished Somalis should be deprived of one of their few areas containing good and essential grazing ground. It is perhaps relevant to add that the area in issue is not even of strategic importance to Ethiopia.

Somali-Ethiopian Border Incident

MR. M. FERGISSON, British liaison officer to the Somaliland Protectorate, has been shot in the thigh by an unknown assailant near Sidiya when on his way to work in connexion with the killing of a Somali woman and her child by gunfire from the vicinity of the Ethiopian police barracks. Mr. Fergusson, interpreter and corporal at the police were also wounded. A protest was being made to the Ethiopian authorities by the Government of British Somaliland against the continued protection of Somalis who were under the military patronage of the Ethiopian Government. It is contended that the 150,000 are Ethiopian subjects, and another British-protected Somali wrongly arrested in Ethiopia has been released after repeated representations.

Lord and Lady Malvern

Introducing to Home of Lords

THE Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Malvern, and Lady Malvern will be in London tomorrow for a visit of about six days. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be the first of the other Government Ministers to be introduced to the Government of the Swiss National Bank at Zurich on October 25. He will be followed by Lord Malvern on October 26. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on October 27. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on October 28. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on October 29. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on October 30. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on October 31. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on November 1. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be introduced to the Prime Minister on November 2. 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Appointment

MR. J. R. SORRIE, former secretary and treasurer of the South African Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been appointed general manager of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia. He succeeds Mr. R. D. G. GRHAM, who is retiring. Mr. Sorrie was a one-time general secretary of the A.A.C. in the Union.

Trade Commissioner

MR. J. W. STROUD, who for the past five years was U.K. Trade Commissioner in Nigeria, has been appointed H.M. Trade Commissioner in Malaya. He is going to South Africa on a special mission on business in Pretoria and Durban. He has been Trade Commissioner in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. He succeeds Mr. H. W. GIBSON, who returns to this country after four years in Malaya.



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PERSONALIA

MR. J. J. H. JONES has joined the Council of Industrial Development in Kenya. Mr. J. J. H. JONES will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. J. H. JONES has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Civil Service in Kenya. Mr. J. J. H. JONES and Miss SUSAN RENWICK will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia in their engagement.

MR. J. J. H. JONES has been elected to the Board of Directors of Refineries Ltd. Mr. J. J. H. JONES has had a short holiday in Kenya and has had a short holiday in Kenya for a few weeks.

MR. J. J. H. JONES has been appointed a director of the Southern Rhodesia Development Corporation. Mr. J. J. H. JONES will shortly visit the Southern Rhodesia Development Corporation.

MR. J. J. H. JONES, Director, Lecture in the Department of Cambridge University is returning to Kenya. Mr. J. J. H. JONES will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. J. H. JONES, of the Colonial Administration Service in Washington is shortly due to this country on a short holiday.

MR. J. J. H. JONES and MRS. PREDY (widow of Lt. Colonel Frank Predy) were married in the Netherlands on Saturday.

MR. J. J. H. JONES has dedicated his forthcoming book "The Dark Eye in Africa" to the Southern Rhodesia Society.

A memorial service for Sir DOUGLAS MARCOM was held at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Trafalgar Square, London, on Tuesday afternoon.

MR. DAVID EARL, who is on leave from Kisumu, Kenya, is lecturing in the programme of the A.C.C. on "Home in England".

MR. TOM MUEVA, General Secretary of the Kenya Association of Teachers, has arrived in the country on a short holiday in the country.

MR. JOHN KANKI, Governor of Western Province and previously British Resident in Zanzibar, has returned to West Africa by air and will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. J. H. JONES, Bishop of the Diocese of the Upper Nile, has been appointed to the Diocese of the Upper Nile with Fort St. John's Diocese of the Diocese.

MR. H. J. GRANT and Mrs. G. H. Grant have been elected to the Executive of the Municipal Council following the resignation of Mr. J. J. H. JONES and Mr. H. J. GRANT.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir PENEIL WILIAM POWELL, and Lady WILIAM POWELL will leave Salisbury by air on October 14 for a three week visit to Britain.

Mrs. J. J. H. JONES, a producer of Milk on the farm of the B.C.C. is on a short holiday in this country. Mr. J. J. H. JONES will shortly visit the Rhodesia Milk Board.

MR. W. H. JONES, of the Colonial Education Section of the Business Research Station, is on a short holiday in this country. Mr. W. H. JONES will shortly visit the Business Research Station.

Among those who sailed from Southampton last Thursday in the **CASTLE** for Cape Town are Major & Mrs. E. FEREDAY, Mr. HARRY REIDMAN, Major & Mrs. W. TYSBE.

LORD MCCONQUODALE of NEWTON, Chairman of Conquodale & Co., Ltd., printers with a subsidiary in the Sudan has been appointed vice-president of the British Employers' Confederation.

SIR JAMES ROBERTS, lately Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and now Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, flew here this week after discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. H. J. DAHL, training commissioner from the headquarters of the Boy Scout Movement during a month's visit to the Seychelles conducted a training camp for scouts and a camp for patrol leaders and leaders.

AIR MAJOR SIR CLAUDE PELLY, Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Force, left his headquarters in Cyprus in the middle of last week on a tour of the Aden, East African, and South African Zones, Aden and Kenya.

PROFESSOR S. N. FRANK and MAJOR GENERAL W. A. J. MOLINGE have been appointed members of the advisory Council of the Joint-East and Central African Board of Health, which Mr. JOSEPH PEPY has designed on grounds of health and age.

MR. W. M. CHIRWA, an African member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Southern Africa arrived in England last week for a three-week study course at Oxford University, financed by the Commonwealth Grant for Commonwealth students.

MR. A. C. G. BAKER, joint managing director of the United Africa Co. Ltd., has returned to London from his first visit to East Africa in connection with the interests of his company in the United Africa Company (Kenya) Ltd. and United Africa (Tanzania) Ltd.

MR. J. J. H. JONES, Director of the United Africa Co. Ltd., has returned to London from his first visit to East Africa in connection with the interests of his company in the United Africa Company (Kenya) Ltd. and United Africa (Tanzania) Ltd.

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AGEME
Baby Julia Jones of 10, Leeds Street, Salisbury, has been elected to the Executive of the Municipal Council following the resignation of Mr. J. J. H. JONES and Mr. H. J. GRANT.

MR. J. J. H. JONES, Director of the United Africa Co. Ltd., has returned to London from his first visit to East Africa in connection with the interests of his company in the United Africa Company (Kenya) Ltd. and United Africa (Tanzania) Ltd.

MRS. CLAUDE ANDERSON will fly from London next Tuesday.

SIR J. LUCAS, District Commissioner of Garden of Eatin', has been seriously injured by a lorry which was taking photographs with a large camera.

MRS. DEALD HOPKINS, who has farmed near Mveta since his retirement from the Kenya administration in 1945, has been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

MRS. FRANCES P. BOLTON, a member of the Congress of the State of Ohio, who has arranged to spend three months in Africa South of the Sahara to study social and political developments, has arrived in Nairobi (November 12/55) to study and Uganda combined.

MR. J. H. DE HAAN and MR. H. H. HUIZINGA, members of a committee set up by the Government and Government to prepare a plan for regional development in Dutch New Guinea, are spending some weeks in East Africa to study community development, settlement and re-settlement schemes, and the work of marketing boards, co-operatives and agriculture extension services.

COMMANDER EDWIN HOOKS, O.C. Mount Kenya Squadron of the Division of Frontiersmen, and MR. HOOD, recently arrived in Nairobi to mark the 15th anniversary of the Battle of Britain, the 10th of the Battle of Waterloo, and the 50th of the Battle of Trafalgar. Many men with blue and red uniforms and military records were present, but MAJOR ROBERTSON was probably the only one who could claim to have served in all campaigns.

MR. E. B. DUNN, who was on Saturday from the post of senior superintendent of the Survey for the United Kingdom, will be in charge of the 1955 and 1956 seasons of the 14th and 15th years of the engineering attachment to the Survey. He will be taken by MR. C. J. DUNN, and will be in charge of the department. He will be in charge of the department. He will be in charge of the department.

MR. J. D. PHILLIMORE, an English chief cashier of the Bank of England, has been appointed chief cashier designate of the new Central Bank to be established in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Phillimore, who has been on the staff of the Bank of England for 30 years, was released to spend four years with the National Bank of Iraq, first as chief cashier and briefly as technical adviser. He will take up his new duties in Salisbury early next year.

SALE OF FARM FOR SALE

BEAUFORT FARM in Northern Rhodesia 6,012 acres including a station and railway station. Suitable for cattle and all kinds of crops, especially tobacco and maize. 2000 Hares, 2000 Pheasants, 2000 Quails, 2000 Rabbits, 2000 Ducks, 2000 Geese, 2000 Turkeys, 2000 Chickens, 2000 Pigeons, 2000 Parrots, 2000 Monkeys, 2000 Antelopes, 2000 Elephants, 2000 Rhinos, 2000 Hippopotamuses, 2000 Crocodiles, 2000 Snakes, 2000 Lizards, 2000 Frogs, 2000 Insects, 2000 Fish, 2000 Reptiles, 2000 Amphibians, 2000 Molluscs, 2000 Arachnids, 2000 Nematodes, 2000 Protozoa, 2000 Fungi, 2000 Bacteria, 2000 Viruses, 2000 Parasites, 2000 Microbes, 2000 Plants, 2000 Animals, 2000 Minerals, 2000 Fossils, 2000 Rocks, 2000 Soils, 2000 Water, 2000 Air, 2000 Light, 2000 Sound, 2000 Heat, 2000 Electricity, 2000 Magnetism, 2000 Gravity, 2000 Friction, 2000 Tension, 2000 Pressure, 2000 Force, 2000 Energy, 2000 Matter, 2000 Space, 2000 Time, 2000 Information, 2000 Knowledge, 2000 Wisdom, 2000 Power, 2000 Wealth, 2000 Health, 2000 Happiness, 2000 Love, 2000 Friendship, 2000 Family, 2000 Community, 2000 Nation, 2000 World, 2000 Universe, 2000 Everything.

TRAVEL ACCOMMODATION

GRAND HOTEL, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Single rooms from 10/-, double from 15/-. Bathing, electricity, hot water, etc. All modern conveniences. Telephone 1000. Telegrams: Grand Hotel, Salisbury. Post Office: Grand Hotel, Salisbury. P.O. Box 1000, Salisbury.

Obituary

LADY WRENCH, wife of the late Evelyn Wrench, died at her home in Marlow-on-Thames last week of 76. A daughter of the late Sir Victor Wrench, baronet and a sister of Mrs. Wrench, Countess of Broborough, she married in 1899 Sir des Mochles and on his death in 1937, Evelyn Wrench, a cousin, took over and had helped the Overseas League for the War, which was chairman of its Southern and Eastern Africa Division. As a result of these services she received the C.B.E. in 1918. She then became honorary controller of the League and in that capacity was insisted to have numbers of men and women from all parts of the Empire. Many of them she maintained a correspondence for years.

SIR ROBERT HENRY WRENCH, a prominent Rhodesian, died in England last week. He was a missionary in Northern Rhodesia for about 25 years. A curate in Worcester during the time of the outbreak of war in 1914, he promptly joined the Royal Navy as a chaplain. On demobilization he was appointed chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained until 1925. There he went to Broken Hill for the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Later he transferred to the Copperbelt, and was from 1933 to 1935, vicar-general of Northern Rhodesia. He had been vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton, in 1919, but was granted leave of absence during the last war to serve in the Royal Navy again as a chaplain.

MR. C. E. SWYLER, whose death is reported, had been a schoolmaster in Chitima for 20 years before he went to Southern Rhodesia to teach European boys at Ruswani, one of the best-known schools in the colony, and later to St. Paul's Mission, Kapiri, to teach Africans. Many who came to learn Africans his less than a love him, and among them of which writing as a poet he exercised great and beneficial influence.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL GATES, a pioneer in Rhodesia, died in Gatoomba, Natal, on 20th South Africa 1865. He worked on the construction of the railway from Mafeking to Bulawayo, and on the front of the engine to enter the valley, where he received the regulations of the railway. He worked as a chief engineer for General Baden-Powell during the South African War.

MR. HAROLD ERIC ROWE, C.B.E., died in Sturry, Kent, on the 6th of 62, after a long illness in a hospital at a service in the Royal Air Force and became Director of Civil Aviation in 1946. He served with the Royal Air Force Engineers in the last war, for which he was Director of Plans and Mines in the Royal Air Force, and later for three years later.

MR. ERIC ANDERSON, Director of Mines, well known in Rhodesia, died in Salisbury on the 11th of 62. He was a Rhodesian, but was educated in England and Belgium, and spent his family in Rhodesia in 1909. He is survived by his brother, Mr. J. M. Anderson, a geologist, who came from Rhodesia to start a museum.

The death is announced by MRS. H. G. CAMPBELL, widow of Mr. G. Campbell, former director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and an older person in South Africa. Her husband was the son of the late Mr. G. Campbell, a member of the London-Castle Company.

MR. J. A. SMITH, a member of the Commonwealth Division of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Washington, who was recently appointed Professor of Economics at the University of California, USA, has died in New York. He had a heart attack while on his way to take up his duties there in 1955.



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...cleaning the room. The tiles are a great help in a building, too, if you are a professional. Unskilled labor will be the main problem.

In the case of structural damage, the effect on Semaste Tiles is not as bad as you might think.



WASTIC
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Population of Federation Exceed One Million by 1957

AN ESTIMATE of the population of the Federation in 1957 will probably exceed one million, says Mr. Paul Owen, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, in Salisbury recently. The 10% absorption rate of new Rhodesians is, he said, unparalleled in the Commonwealth. It could be maintained only by large scale schemes of land settlement and industrial expansion.

Mass migration from Britain is naturally of little interest to the Federation. With its declared and essential policy of economic self-sufficiency.

As far as assisted passages are concerned the Federation does not receive any contribution from the British Government. We operate a system of interest-free loans to assist new Rhodesians in their passages.

Here in hand with the attraction of immigrants goes the attraction of new capital. People overseas cannot fail to be aware of the financial problems facing the Federation in implementing its immigration programme when they consider its extremely low level of income per head taking all races into account.

Mr. van Eeden Re-elected

MR. G. E. M. VAN EEDEN won the Federal by-election in the Katse constituency of Northern Rhodesia last week in a three-cornered contest. He polled 560 votes, against 305 cast for Mr. Geoffrey Beckwith and 30 for Mr. Frank Derby, who had stood as Federal Party and Independent Confederate candidates respectively. Because the area has a majority of Afrikaner voters Mr. van Eeden's success had been generally expected, especially as a considerable number of new Afrikaner names had been added to the register in the months preceding Mr. van Eeden's resignation from the Federal Parliament to fight the by-election. Two weeks ago he polled 11 votes against 107 registered by Mr. John Gaunt, his Confederate Party opponent.

Animals of Africa

MR. MERVYN COWIE, director of the Royal Natural Parks of Kenya, is to address a number of meetings in this country on behalf of the Fauna Preservation Society. He will show a full length colour film, entitled "Nature's Dominion" and speak about the animals of Africa and their preservation. Between October 24 and November 18 Mr. Cowie will lecture in Leicester, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Newcastle, Bristol, Bridgewater, Norwich, Peter, Cardiff, and York. Details of the meetings may be obtained from the Fauna Preservation Society, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, W.1.

Two-Way Traffic

ABOUT 80,000 Rhodesians spent holidays in the Union of South Africa last year. This represented 70% of the Union's total holiday trade. The South African Republic Corporation states that the average tourist spent 25/6 during a 40-day holiday. On this basis Rhodesians spent about 20% of the Union's holiday trade last year. But between 30,000 and 40,000 South Africans spent about 13 1/2% in Southern Rhodesia when on holiday in the Colony.

Sevens as Sealords

The 17 possessions of the Seychelles, considered the most remote island in the British Empire outside the Antarctic, are being investigated by Lord Richard Bess and the Hon. Sir Robert Dudley. They are on the uninhabited island of Denisof. The British Museum nominated Mrs. Bess as executor for the task.

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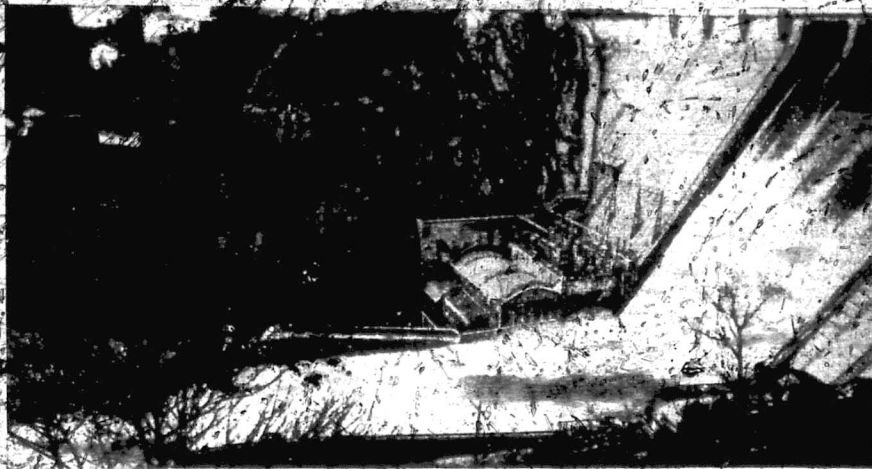
...LOW FARES FROM
...WHEN IN RHODESIA

Los Peares Hydro-Electric Power Station

ANOTHER



INSTALLATION



Over the world BTH hydro-electric equipment is helping to harness natural resources—helping to produce power and prosperity. In Spain BTH was main contractor and equipped completely the Los Peares hydro-electric power station.



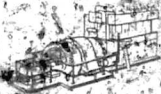
Generators, Three 63,400 KW sets with Boring Francis-type turbines.



Maintenance and control equipment.



Generator, 20,500-KVA, three-phase units, and distribution transformers.



Power Station auxiliary including auxiliary generator.

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Gwelo P.O. Box 724
N'Dola P.O. Box 724

And others throughout the world.

NEWS ITEMS BY BBIE

Sharp Criticism of Kenya Government

Governor Would Make Himself Popular

A new session of the Legislative Council of Kenya opened yesterday in Nairobi. The first conference of East African Directors of Education has been held in Dar es Salaam.

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has sharply criticized in a leading article in last Sunday's *Observer*, which strongly emphasized the grave defects in police methods and in the administration of justice. The leading article concludes:

Nairobi City Council has allocated £400,000 for Asian education in the estimates for the next four years. Two new postage stamps of 1.30s. and 65 cents of a striking, will be on sale in East Africa on December 1. Elgin Uganda will have been visiting this country during his stay and will leave for Indian Airport on Sunday for Entebbe.

Over a period of several years senior police officers and magistrates are expected to behave in a manner that disgraces the Government and deprive the sound citizen of Kenya of the benefits which his status is entitled to for the Government to provide an exclusive independent inquiry and subject to the right to take effective action to restore respect for law and order. Police officers are made to respect the law and the courts are made to respect the law. It is not equitable and cannot gain the respect which is essential for a politically healthy country.

Film Show

A film show organized by the International Association in Limbe raised £60 for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Kenya is a country such as Morocco, India, or Grandval, a Governor who is dare to make himself unpopular with the European settlers. No one should see Evelyn Baring as heading the move towards constitutional change. He should grasp the method of restoring African influence in the administration of justice and police methods."

Kenya Bus Services Ltd. has started daily services between Mombasa and Malindi. There is also a daily service between Mombasa and Lamu.

Work of the Crown Agents

A firm shows the work of the Crown Agents. It was seen in London on Tuesday evening by a gathering which included many people from East Africa. They learnt that the Crown Agents' duties amount to about £100 million a year and the firm is handling goods worth the last eight months of the year are 30% higher than the corresponding period of 1954. Total shipments average about 800,000 tons annually, the above 200m. postage stamps are supplied each year to the Government. The sales by the Crown Agents to staff dealers reaches £20,000 last year and the agents handle about 100,000 passengers for about 10,000 tons of cargo. Mr. George See is an individual agent.

The cost of living in Mombasa points in Northern Rhodesia in the years January 1953 to June 1955. The price of food has risen considerably.

British and other representatives of the Methodist Church in Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, last week to work on long-range planes for the training of African pilots.

A warning has been issued by the Kenya Government against the employment of drivers of the Kiluyus, Embu, or Mbari tribes in the Tanganyika. Since they are known to be unreliable.

Advice to Busoga

"EVERY MEMBER OF THIS COUNCIL must regard it to a position in which it will be held in respect by the public and the Protectorate Government for its wisdom, courage, truthfulness, and unanimity." Mr. Brian Hodges, District Commissioner, Busoga, said when addressing the Busoga District Council, adding that Busoga could achieve a desirable pattern of political development only by the orderly progress of strong local government and proper representation in the Legislature. He referred to a local authority that the district or the whole of the Eastern Province was to be amalgamated with Kenya and said that there was of course no foundation for such a story.

Some 2000 agricultural businessmen attended the agricultural show at Mombasa where location, the first district agricultural show in the Central Province of Kenya.

A number of African students as Assistant District Commissioners, all having been in the service since 1951.

African Air Corps under the Health Officer's Council is praying for the health of the Mombasa district in Northern Rhodesia.

Salisbury estimated the cost of the community centre for immunity against malaria. It is being built up in the town with R.C.G. vacated for nightly community meetings. The centre is now open from Copenhagen. Of the 1000 people examined more than 41,000 are to be vaccinated.

European Hotel

AN EUROPEAN HOTEL HOUSEMAN, Mr. [Name], is to build the first European hotel for the exclusive use of Europeans and Coloured people. The plans have been approved by Salisbury District Council and a conditional liquor licence has been granted. The hotel may not accommodate or serve Europeans or Africans. It will cost about £7,000, and at first will have 13 double rooms. So far as Mr. Snappy can ascertain it will be the first licensed hotel in the district to be owned by a Coloured person.

Ask for
MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS
 The East African Standard Hook
MUSTAD
 Key Brand
 FISH HOOKS
 Manufactured by
O. MUSTAD & SON
 Established 1832
OSLO, NORWAY



Increases in the salary of the Governor of Kenya from £5,000 to £6,000 a year and his duty allowance from £1,000 to £1,500 have been approved by the Legislative Council.

International

**THE WORLD-WIDE
PAINT ORGANISATION
WHICH SUPPLIES PAINTS
TO OVER 1/3rd OF THE
WORLD'S SHIPS**

International Paints Ltd.

Head Office: GROSVENOR GARDENS HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Agents for East Africa and Rhodesia

Agents: S. S. Campbell & Co.
(1950) Ltd., P.O. Box 153,
Mombasa, Kenya.

Agents: British African Trading Co.,
P.O. Box 2044, 6, Cameron
Street, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Agents: Kenya Farmers' Association
(Co-op.) Ltd., P.O. Box 35,
Nakuru & Branches.

LIGHT & BROWN PRIMOCON

PRIMERS

Two first-class primers for structural steel-work with many advantages over Red Lead—better coverage, easier application, less costly volume for volume and equal, if not better, anticorrosive properties. Moreover, the contrasting colours—Light Grey-green and Brown—simplify thorough 2-coat coverage and provide a better base for the finish.

Full details of these primers and of superior paints for every requirement gladly submitted upon request.

LYKES LINES

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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
S.S. "James McKay"	late Sept./mid October	late Oct./early Nov.
S.S. "Elizabeth Lykes"	mid October	mid Nov./early Dec.
S.S. "William Lykes"	late Oct./early Nov.	mid Nov./early Dec.
S.S. "Lykes"	early late November	late Dec./early January
S.S. "Louise Lykes"	late Nov./early Dec.	early Jan./mid Feb.
S.S. "Mayo Lykes"	mid Dec./early January	early Jan./mid Feb.
S.S. "Lykes"	late Dec./early January	early Jan./mid Feb.

A sufficient independent offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DUREN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL
LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD., MOMBASA, NANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANTIBAR
THE BEIRA BOATING CO. LTD., BEIRA
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SHOOT YOUR BEST

with **KYNOSCH**
Sporting Rifle
Cartridges



Cartridges for sporting rifles must be powerful, accurate, and consistently reliable under the most arduous conditions of climate and service. All these qualities are built into Kynosch Sporting Rifle Cartridges—the choice of shooting men the world over.



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., LONDON, S.W.1

First Permanent Building Society Rhodesia and Nyasaland Section

Nairobi Office to be Established

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P., chairman of the First Permanent Building Society, issued the following statement in Nairobi last week after he and two of the other directors had been received by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance, and Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister of Health, Housing and Local Government.

"Mr. Havelock informed us that new legislation had been drafted that will enable outside building societies to operate in Kenya. We welcome this legislation and we have told Mr. Havelock that our society is ready and willing to begin operations in Kenya and make a contribution to the solution of the Colony's housing problem."

"Mr. Havelock had referred to certain conditions which will regulate the activities of outside building societies. The nature of these conditions has not been revealed in detail, but Mr. Havelock and Mr. Vasey stated that they were concerned with interest rates."

Attractive Interest Rate

"Our view is that a building society can be effective in fulfilling its obligations only if it can dispose of sufficient funds to meet all reasonable requests for loans. In order to command sufficient funds, the society must offer savers a sufficiently attractive rate of interest to assure that there is a steady flow of money. We well appreciate the Kenya Government's concern to stabilize interest rates and are confident that, in the light of their assurance that they wish to see outside building societies established in the Colony, a sufficiently elastic attitude will be adopted to enable them to perform their proper function."

"We understand that our society will have an opportunity this month of studying direct legislation now being prepared. We understand our representatives will be invited to attend a meeting to be called by Mr. Havelock's Ministry towards the end of October to negotiate regarding the plans."

"The First Permanent Building Society in the meantime is proceeding with its plans to open an office in Nairobi and to centralise in this city the administration and accounts of all East African territories."

"It is our aim to operate on an East African basis and so it is important to ensure that the proposed legislation, and incidentally the conditions, are in line with that made which we now operate in Tanganyika and Uganda."

Dr. Scott was accompanied by Mr. Doughty and Mr. Green.

They visited Kampala last Thursday to inspect the society's operations in Uganda and will visit Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar before returning to Lusaka.

Operating in N. Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesian building societies are continuing their campaign for permission to operate in Northern Rhodesia. A statement issued by the Colony's Association of Building Societies says that the societies have always been anxious to operate in Northern Rhodesia and have frequently made representations to the Protectorate Government. It continues:—

"Because of the discrepancy in legislation between the two territories, the Northern Rhodesian Government has refused permission. The last move was that there was to be a deputation from the Northern to the Southern Rhodesian Government with the effect of ironing out the present difficulties. A meeting was in fact held, but the result of it has not been made known yet. At the moment we are approaching our own Minister, Mr. Cyril Hasey, for authority under public law to operate anywhere in the Federation. Even if we get that permission we shall still have to obtain the consent of the Northern Rhodesian Government to operate in that territory. Nyasaland has already consented."

New Federal Coins

To satisfy the demands of collectors, the Central African Currency Board has distributed to the banks sets of the seven new coins, ranging from a half-penny to half-crown, to be sold at their face value. So far only the new penny and florin are in circulation, but a supply of the new coinage, valued at £420,000, has arrived in Salisbury. Packed in 17,547 boxes, the coins weighed about 76 tons.

New Section of London Chamber

Mr. H. M. Jackson and Mr. A. Fraser have been elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the newly formed Rhodesia and Nyasaland Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

An executive committee of 12 members has also been elected. It consists of Mr. V. C. Berry, Mr. P. L. C. Buddie, Mr. J. H. Christenden, Lieut-Colonel D. G. Dickson, and Messrs. A. T. Henderson, A. J. Hollobone, A. Newton Jones, A. B. Macfarlane, P. J. D. Macfarlane, C. E. Martin, R. F. G. Ramsey and K. G. I. Scott.

Mr. Charles A. Austin, president of the Fort Victoria Chamber of Commerce, Southern Rhodesia, and a member of the executive committee of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, addressed the inaugural meeting on conditions in Rhodesia and Nyasaland today.

He emphasized that exporters in the United Kingdom could not safely rely on the preferential tariffs of 35% which the United Kingdom imports enjoy compared with those of other countries, for that wide margin was a strong incentive for foreign industrialists to begin manufacturing in the Federation. It was therefore highly desirable for British houses to meet foreign competition by establishing themselves in the Federation.

Federal Tobacco Sales Analysis

Final Figures for 1955 Season

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO MARKETING BOARD has issued an analysis of the 1955 season tobacco selling season, recently ended. The chief buyers of finished leaf were:—

UNITED KINGDOM, 64,954,269 lb. (53.88% of total); AUSTRALIA, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); SOUTH-WESTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTHERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTHERN EASTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); SOUTHERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); WESTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%).

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); SOUTHERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); WESTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%).

LOCAL CONSUMPTION, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); SOUTHERN RHODESIAN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTH-WESTERN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%); NORTH-EASTERN, 2,944,097 lb. (2.44%).

The sales realized £21,275,232 for 128,190,483 lb. sold. The Southern Rhodesian crop of £20,582,930 lb. fetched £20,327,380, averaging 40s. 4d. per lb.; Northern Rhodesian 5,365,043 lb. sold for £845,447, averaging 37s. 8d.; and North-Eastern Rhodesian 2,242,310 lb. brought in £274,218, an average of 27s. 2d.

Southern Rhodesia's 2,800 tobacco farmers gross earnings this year averaged about £8,000 a acre. There were 173,000 acres under tobacco, which represented a return of about £115 to the acre.

Thousands of New Companies

IN THE FIVE YEARS, 1950-1954, new companies registered in Southern Rhodesia, 2,873 in number, and nominal capital exceeding £6m. Already this year another 515 companies have been formed in the Colony with an aggregate nominal capital of £1.5m. These official figures, however, do not include foreign, African, or other non-resident companies which have begun operations in Rhodesia; they refer solely to local enterprises.

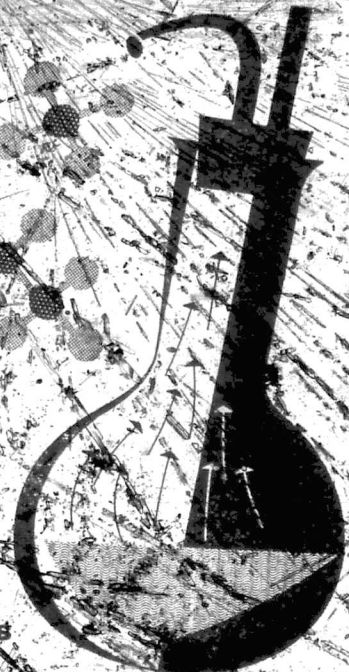
Oil means brainwork

SHELL Research is one of the big brain centres of the world. You could call it a Graduate University of Applied Science, with ten or more first colleges.

There are seven main research centres in Holland, two in England, three in North America, and three in Central research stations, one in England, two in North America. At last count, the total staff of these ten establishments was nearly 5,000.

The main perpetual task is to improve fuels and lubricants. But Shell Research has also been tackling some of the big general problems of the twentieth century. Malaria control was one such problem. The gas turbine was another. The war against rust, the development of selective weedkillers, the quantity manufacture of sulphur. The production of plasticine, alcohol and detergents from new sources, so as to leave all edible fats available for the world's food supplies, the development of plastics and synthetic textiles.

Today, Shell Research is prompting the development of the brave new world of petroleum-chemicals. These are helping to feed and clothe the world and to cure its sick.

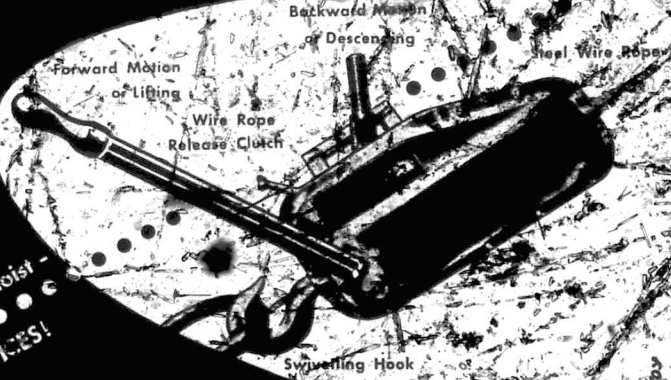


research is finding the answers

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The 6 Assets of the TIRFOR

- 1) Portable
- 2) Quickly put in or taken out
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- 5) Load Movement Controllable to one-thousandth of an inch
- 6) Safety features: essential parts doubled



TIRFOR - combining winch and chain hoist - DOES 1000 SERVICES!

Weight: 42 lbs.
Power: single line - 5300 lbs.
with multiplying sheaves - up to 10 tons

Exclusive Agents

SUBANG: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (SEA) Ltd.
P.O. Box 221, Kharfedon

Kenya: Mechanised Handling Dept.
P.O. Box 3382, Nairobi

UGANDA: The Twentieth Overseas Trading Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 162, Kampala

RWANDANYIKA: Eghobu & Mwalimu (E.M.) Ltd.
P.O. Private Bag 201, Kigali

*Manufactured by
Sprenter & Co. Dordrecht*

Artisans for Kariba

WIDESPREAD FEARS in the Federation that the recruitment of artisans for work on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme would deprive local building contractors of their men were dispelled at a recent meeting in Salisbury held by the Federal Hydro-Electric Board. It was attended by Government officials and representatives of companies engaged in constructional work at Kariba. A spokesman for the board said that his policy was to build up its labour force through selective immigration as far as possible. A Lieut.-Col. W. S. Lamb, of the Home Affairs Department, stated that 100 building trade artisans recruited in Europe were expected shortly. Dr. H. Olivier, of Messrs. Gribb, Coyne and Soga, estimated that 650 skilled men would be required to complete the main contract at the dam. Mr. W. S. Garrett, representing the Cementation Company, denied a rumour that his company intended to lure artisans from other industries.

Comets Tropical Trials

THE MODIFIED Comet II arrived back in this country on Sunday after a successfully completed two-week tropical trials in Africa. Mr. John Cunningham de Havilland's chief test pilot said on landing that the point of the tests carried out in the Khatanga and Entebbe areas was to ascertain the performance of the improved Rolls-Royce engines, the fuel jetter and air temperatures. In answer to and from the tropical tests Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Peter Baines, a second pilot, covered more than 4,000 statute miles, cruising at between 480 and 500 statute m.p.h., although the attempt was made to set up 450 m.p.h. It is noted that the performance on each stage of the journey was the fastest ever made. The final assessments of the Comet II by the Air Registration Board are expected to be completed before the end of the year.

Of Commercial Concern

Interlocking Block Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., a sistered-in Southern Rhodesia, has acquired a franchise to manufacture in that Colony interlocking building blocks made of sand mix on a machine of simple design. A company with similar purpose has been registered in Northern Rhodesia, and the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., has taken a substantial holding in both companies.

A £250,000 textile factory is planned for Salisbury as a result of the new customs tariff which protects Southern Rhodesian manufacturers against imported cloth. A Rhodesian concern connected with a 150-year-old parent company in England will build the factory if negotiations now in progress are successful.

The total value of mining, agricultural, industrial and commercial production in the Federation has been rising at a rate of about £30m. a year over the past four years, and this year is likely to set an all-time record of between £330m. and £340m., states the Central African Statistical Office.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 6,057 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 6s. 3.99d. per lb., compared with 48,279 packages averaging 5s. 4.32d. in previous week. The highest price reached 7s. 3d. for a consignment from Uganda.

Mr. L. G. Norris, of the headquarter staff of Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports), Ltd., London, has been appointed resident representative in East Africa. From Nairobi, he will cover Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and the Sudan.

African employees of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission have collected £88 for the Rhodesian Society for the Poor and Physically Handicapped in tribute to the memory of the Rev. Percy Ibbotson, the five Viscount aircraft ordered by Central African Airways will be increased by about £57,000 by wage increases in the British aircraft industry.

Record Jersey

An imported cow, belonging to Lord Acton, who farms near Maseru, is the first Jersey in Central Africa to produce over 12,000 lb. of milk in 365 days' lactation.

Mr. E. Bradley, manager of the East African department of Messrs. Portman, Hill & Co., Ltd., left London on Friday to re-visit the East African markets, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf area.

Mr. Robert Hawkins and Mr. Ronald Webster have begun business in partnership in Lusaka as Press photographic agents. There is the first business of the kind in Northern Rhodesia.

The North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., has decided to discontinue farming operations in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia.

Sisal Outputs for September

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 205 tons of fibre, making 640 tons for three months, against 680 tons for the corresponding period of 1954.

Rwa Plantations, Ltd. — 134 tons, making 1,259 tons for nine months, compared with 803 tons in the same period last year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 194 tons of fibre, making 744 tons for three months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 100 tons of fibre, making 610 tons for three months.

Bira and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 174 tons of fibre, against 186 tons in September, 1954.



EXPORTS
COTTON - SISAL
AND
GENERAL PRODUCE

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.

P.O. Box 4111, Mansion House, Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA

JINJA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO

and MWANDA

U.K. Correspondents

Reynolds and Gibson,

10 Exchange Street, East
Liverpool

Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Record Results Reported

ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD., report record results for the year to June 30 last. The parent company made a net profit of £82,000, compared with £61,982 in 1954, after providing £80,000 for taxation in this country and overseas.

Trading has risen from £114,232 to £148,861 and income from investments from £55,902 to £39,612. U.K. income and profits tax totalled £98,000 (£81,500), there is unilateral relief of £25,000 and overseas taxation is unchanged at £7,000. The balance brought forward from last year was £47,674. On this occasion £35,000 (against £27,000) is transferred to the general reserve, and there is a carry-forward of £49,501 after paying 6% on the preference shares and a total of 20% on the ordinary shares, together amounting to £45,273, compared with total distributions of £26,026 last year.

The issued capital amounts to £484,090, there are capital reserves of £406,075, revenue reserves and undistributed profits of £204,501, a reserve of £98,750 for future income tax deferred pension liabilities of £8,662, and current liabilities and provisions amounting to £176,981. Holdings in subsidiary companies and amounts due from them appear in the balance sheet at £1,161,722, investments at £61,586, and current assets at £155,661, including £103,784 in cash.

The consolidated profit and loss account of the parent company and its subsidiaries shows that gross profits rose from £305,437 to £368,524 and the income from investments from £24,472 to £32,494. Taxation requires £66,745 (£40,053). The proportion of profits attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary companies is 67.680 and the net profit carried down, totals £126,019 (£90,497). After transfers to various reserves and deducting £45,273 for dividends, the carry-forward is £183,048.

The total interest of shareholders of the parent company in that of the subsidiary enterprises is shown by the consolidated balance sheet at £1,542,069, and the interest of outside shareholders in the subsidiaries as £807,052. Current liabilities and provisions amount to £2,203,578, and bank loans to £364,581. Fixed assets total £504,527, investments appear at £98,248, and current assets are valued at £4,132,925.

The directors are Messrs. A. N. Smith (chairman), N. Kirk Grant, J. Alex. Gemmill, G. W. Gemmill and G. A. Rainey. The secretary is Mr. V. L. Pascoe.

The 1st general meeting will be held at the registered offices, 57, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 3, at 11 o'clock on October 20.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS OUTWARD BOUND FOR EAST AFRICA on the British India liner *Kenya*, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock, London, last Friday, include:

Mombasa. Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Bannister, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Beauchamp, Mr. R. F. Bellis, Dr. K. M. Blaikie, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Brackenbury, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Burke, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Butler, Mr. P. Gannon, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. M. Daboni, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Datswell, Mr. & Mrs. R. de Oliveira, Mr. & Mrs. P. G. Easton, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Elms, Mr. & Mrs. M. N. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Flint, Mr. D. F. Fraser, Prof. A. Galloway, Mr. & Mrs. S. Gillet, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Hall, Major and Mrs. E. J. Hayward, Mr. & Mrs. D. I. Humphreys, Mr. J. D. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. H. Lloyd, Mr. J. J. Lockhart, Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Louis.

Sir Clutha & Lady Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. A. Y. McConnell, Cdr. & Mrs. E. Mackay, the Rev. & Mrs. J. McBurnie, Mr. C. Neale, Mr. & Mrs. O'Hagan, Cdr. & Mrs. H. V. Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Pender, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Rafferty, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Ryland, Mr. & Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Sheridan, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Niel, Mr. B. H. Simmonds, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Slaughter, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Tate, Mr. A. L. Thorley, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. B. Turner, Lt.-Col. R. P. Vawell, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. H. Webster, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Whyte, and Lady Woodley.

Zanzibar. Lady Gurney.

Dar es Salaam. The Rev. G. C. Briggs, Mr. & Mrs. K. N. Britton, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. S. Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Hart, Mr. J. J. Henry, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Lambert, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Lloyd, Mr. K. C. Meaney, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Meredew, Lady Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Saunders, the Rev. W. L. Spencer and Mr. B. A. Thomas.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1929

1938

1953

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

904
11 million units
£70,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

11
11,093
218 million units
£845,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

52
189 million units
£6,951,116

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Hardgate Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "Electric", 8 anches; Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 148. Telegrams: "Tangesa", Hydro-Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 726. Telegrams: "Daraneso". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mtwara, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mbeya, Singu. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE:

64, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Tel: City 2046. Tel. add: RUOPLAS-LONDON.

MINING

Copper Mining Results

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS for the year ended June 30 last, which are subject to audit, have been announced:

ROAN ANTELORE COPPER MINES LTD. — Production of blister copper, 82,697 (83,781) long tons; sales of copper from mine production, £47,745 (84,706) tons; profit, subject to provision for re-arrangements, obsolescence and taxation, £10,811,859; net profit after taxation of £3,896,000, £5,922,759 (£4,728,563); balance brought forward, £93,928; taxation adjustment, £1,000; total credit for appropriation, £4,017,187 (£4,327,182). To loan stock redemption reserve, £51,735; general reserve, £14m.; interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per unit of stock, £1,004,326; proposed final dividend of 2s. 9d. per unit, £3,089,518; leaving a carry-forward of £71,600.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUSTS LTD. report a profit of £3,452,502 (£2,417,729). General reserve receives £250,000. An interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share requires £1,060,273, and a proposed final dividend of 3s. 4d. per share will require £2,297,258, leaving £1,134,229 to be carried forward, against £155,145 brought in.

MIFULIRA COPPER MINES LTD. announce production of new copper 88,600 (87,972) long tons; and sales of copper from mine production at 83,555 (84,400) tons. Net profit, after providing £4,420,000 for taxation, was £6,393,958 (£4,670,931), to which £72,000 is added for taxation adjustment. General reserve receives £1m., and loan stock redemption reserve £35,364. An interim dividend of 6s. per share required £1,650,773, and a proposed final dividend of 14s. per share will absorb £3,856,471, leaving a carry-forward of £42,861, against £121,541 brought in.

Copper Price Down

THE PRICE OF COPPER has fallen about £3 a ton since the beginning of last month. It passed the all-time peak of £400 in September, when the falls had brought quotations on the London Metal Exchange back to £346 by the beginning of this week. The rapid rise had been the result of labour troubles in the main producing countries, the United States, Northern Rhodesia and Chile, and of very active demand for the metal as a result of the industrial boom. Credit restrictions have now caused manufacturers in the United Kingdom and North America to cover their needs for shorter periods. Moreover, the high price has led many consumers to turn to substitute materials, including plastics. That probable result of extremely high prices was one of the reasons for the decision of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group to quote a fixed price over a period — lately £360 c.i.f. for electrolytic wire bars, which for the first time since the introduction of the plan is above the London market quotation. The R.S.T. price has generally been well below that ruling in London.

Making a Start

AS A RESULT OF THE AGREEMENT made between the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union and the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, a start has been made to select Africans working on the Nkana mine to fill 43 out of the 243 types of jobs hitherto done by Europeans. Forty-one Africans will be promoted and 25 Europeans transferred to other work. Training the 44 men has already begun. Eventually, 270 Africans will be needed to fill all the jobs at present handed over by Europeans on the Nkana mine. Anglo-American mines (Nkana, Nkana and Bakenfontein) Over 700 Europeans are needed — training for the more advanced jobs will be by practical demonstration by European supervisors, and by special classes. Special attention will be given to improving reading, writing and simple arithmetic.

Mining Dividends

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO. LTD. — Final 6½% making 1½% (7½%) for the year to June 30 last. Group profit £60,995 (£65,372) after tax of £69,861 (£97,709).

GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. — 6s. per share (the same) for the year to May 31 last. Profit for the year was £41,294 (£63,377) before tax of £17,081 (£28,260).

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. — Final 5½% (4½%), making 70% (55%) for the year to July 31 last. Group profit after tax of £100,000 was £3,000,830 (£2,519,287).

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LTD. — 5% less than for the year to June 30 last (the same). Profit was £19,362 (£12,784) after tax of £11,030 (£10,461).

Kilembe Mine

AFTER MR. A. N. MAINI, Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications in Uganda, had said in the Legislative Council that financial arrangements had now been completed to bring the Kilembe copper and cobalt mine into production, Mr. J. T. Simpson, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, one of the partners in the enterprise, described Kilembe as a £5m. undertaking, whose initial intention was to produce 19m. lb. of blister copper and 900,000 lb. of cobalt annually, but he emphasized the potentialities were far greater than those figures indicated. The ore was likely to yield 1.5% of copper and 1.6% of cobalt.

Gold Fields Rhodesian

GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. announce less tax for the year to May 31 (£63,377). After charging £17,260 (£18,260) income tax deducted from dividends received and transferring nil (£20,000) to depreciation reserve, they remain, with £16,005 (£55,114) brought forward from last year and £4,427 (£19,944) taxation recoverable, an available balance of £20,643 (£50,575). The dividend will absorb £13,142 (net), leaving £24,503 to be carried forward.

Diamond Rights

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has approved an agreement under which the De Beers Corporation will transfer its diamond mining rights in the territory to the Government in 1986. All mineral rights vested in the British South Africa Company will also revert to the Government at that time.

Wankie Record

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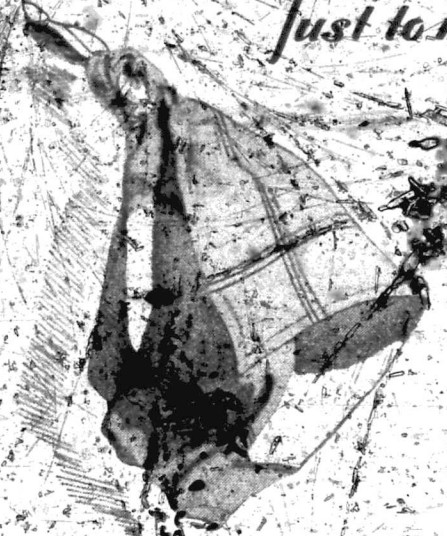
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOULESON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1955

Vol. 22, No. 1619

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A REAL REQUIREMENT of all the East and Central African territories is the emergence of a strong educated African middle class as a stabilizing element in society. Such a middle class is necessary for economic, social and political reasons — politically because it would greatly enhance the prospects of use of the constitutional responsibilities which must be entrusted to the indigenous peoples in increasing degree as more and more of them qualify for public office. Since the towns attract most of the ambitious and venturesome young men (as they do in many highly developed countries) the first signs of the growth of a middle class are naturally to be found chiefly in the larger centres of population where there is scope for such men and technicians — the better qualified teachers and clerical workers, and the present holders of the positions of one of the professions — namely journalists, at this stage with a few doctors and lawyers.

Between the Nile and the Limpopo there are some small, striking and significant patches of lucrative agricultural development by Africans. In Uganda, especially in the province of Buganda, many Africans are now earning large incomes. Some coffee and coffee growers have in recent years earned three or four thousand pounds annually, and even more than that. There are also growers of sisal, the Chagga tribe in Tanganyika who are in these rich men; and in other territories there are least some Africans who have, through income from agriculture, business, shops, taxis, transport, contracting, mining (in at least one case) or some other activity — which often entails the employment of other Africans — made a considerable sum which would not be tolerated for

a week by any of the Governments if the employer were a European. Despite the incessant allegations of the anti-colonialists that the African is a down-trodden serf who is denied the fair reward of his work, the fact then, is that enterprising Africans who have the will are raising themselves and their families to a very comfortable level of life.

The new terms of service recently introduced by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika will rapidly increase the number of highly paid Africans in office, entertainment, and Vested Interest — those holding qualifications in Science, Arts and in many other fields — agriculture, engineering, law, and other professions, and drawing salaries on a recognized professional scale, will soon be numbered in hundreds, and within a generation in thousands. There are already African holders of Government portfolios and African bishops, African pastors, teachers, dispensers, electricians, carpenters, practicers of many other trades, shop assistants and clerks are much more numerous than they were a few years ago. An African middle class is thus being formed much more quickly than most people realize. Its further development is to be welcomed, because it indicates the progressive use of opportunities and talents and because all these people will have a real stake in the society in which they live. They will want a stable and better future for their children, and they will have a vested interest in change which is reasonable, gradual and ordered, not drastic and dangerous. They will want evolution, not revolution, unless the local European leadership in which they will continue to have guidance for a long period, completely fails to justify itself.

This rising middle class should produce an increasing proportion of the African political leaders, and it is not too early to begin to envisage that trend. So far the African politicians have usually been **Leaders of the Future**—talkers rather than workers. It would be excellent for them to be challenged by men who have made their own careers by their own efforts, and discovered in the process the unreliability of almost all the political propaganda which has been designed to exacerbate relations between the races. Africans who have learned by experience that inter-racial harmony is an essential factor in the advancement of their people and their country would obviously be better able to teach that truth to their fellows than any Europeans,

however disinterested. Moreover, Africans, especially educated Africans, urgently need to learn that they have an obligation to do their less advanced brethren and one practical way of doing that is to save them from being misled by self-seeking demagogues of any or no capacity, except for mischief. These agitators are in a great hurry, partly because they want to seize power before opposition can arise from a numerous African middle class which will distrust and expose their glib, extravagant, impractical ideas. Surely the right policy, then, is for the Governments to avoid unduly rapid or drastic political changes, encourage the development of a sound middle class, and so prepare a better qualified range of Africans for the responsibilities of public life.

Notes By The Way

New Pattern

A NEW FINANCIAL PATTERN is revealed by the agreement of Anglo-American Rhodesian Development Corporation Ltd. to buy rolling stock to the value of £5m. and hire it to Rhodesia Railway for 25 years of more. There has, I believe, been no previous transactions of the kind anywhere in Africa, the principle, though not unusual in North America, having apparently escaped the notice of all other groups concerned with finance for Africa. It offers obvious scope for further use, and it would be surprising if the precedent now established were not followed on a number of occasions in the next few years. Half of the £5m. covered by the agreement with Rhodesia Railway is being borrowed from a Dutch bank, which is prepared to accept the payment of interest in sterling. Doubtless further sums can be found in Holland, Switzerland, and other Continental countries on similar terms.

Co-operation

TENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES, however, usually stipulate that interest shall be paid in dollars and that capital repayment shall in due course be in the same terms. There have, however, been cases of the provision of American money against repayment in kind, for instance to Eschwich Minerals Ltd. which is to discharge its indebtedness by shipments of lead from the company's mine in Tanganyika. While difficulties of sterling-dollar exchange exist, as they are likely to do for years, payment in commodities may prove to be the means of interesting American money in Central and East African development. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer has described the provision of lead by his group for the improvement of Rhodesian communications as enlightened self-interest. It is also very much in the national interest of the Federation in which public and private funds and public and private enterprise cooperate happily.

Ludicrous Practice

IT WOULD BE INTERESTING to know why official appointments based on the honours of men dead for half a century and more seems to me a ludicrous practice. The new Bechuanaland Agreement, for example refers to one made in 1897 between the Kabaka and Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George,

Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for East Africa. It should surely have sufficed to describe Sir Gerald Portal as Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General. On the next page there is a reference to General Edward Colville, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army (which last word is not given in the capital letter which one would expect in all circumstances certainly in such a document).

Prophet Without Honour

IN THE SEVENTH PARAGRAPH Sir Harry Johnston is referred to as "Johnston"—a blunder which it is difficult to explain, not he was not a bird of passage leaving no memory, but the man who negotiated the agreement of 1907 which has ever since been the foundation-stone of British relations with the Baganda. Moreover, no administrator anywhere in British Africa can have written so voluminously as Johnston, whose name ought for that reason also to be well known to everyone seriously concerned with Uganda affairs. That the error is not a misprint is clear from the fact that it is repeated in the Lusaka version of the agreement. To aggravate the offence, the document was printed on the Government Press in Eastbury, not by H.M. Stationery Office in England.

Mr. Esquire

FORMS OF ADDRESS are a perennial problem and errors can irritate an unwitting cause as well as the recipient of the communication. Scholars in the West Indies are apparently not expected to know much of things which their parents were taught in childhood. I have heard of three cases of shortly of typists, each about 20 years of age, who, starting in a new job, distinguished themselves on the first morning by addressing every letter to "Mr. Esquire" and I have been enveloped for Sir Esquire. Now Archdeacon Roach, who recently left the Seychelles has sent in a letter to a London newspaper that he has received letters and envelopes addressed to "The Venerable Archdeacon G. A. Roach, Esq." from both the Governor and the Acting Governor of the Colony. A busy man often does not look for the letter which he has written, and it is not surprising that a Government office in a remote territory should commit so elementary a gaffe.

Kabaka's Triumphal Return to Buganda

"Free and Equal Partners in Our Commonwealth of Nations"

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA left London yesterday in a chartered, four-engine airplane on Sunday morning at the end of almost six years of exile in England. It was on November 10, 1949, that, with the consent of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Oliver Lytton (Lord Chandon), the then Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, gave a final notification that His Majesty's Government had withdrawn recognition from the Kabaka as the traditional ruler of his kingdom. He was last seen flying out of Uganda, bound on returning to his palace.

Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, head of the British African Department at the Colonial Office, was at the airport on Sunday as representative of the Secretary of State. Mr. A. T. Gordon Boyd, who was abroad about 40 Buganda, most of them students and student nurses, were there to bid farewell to the Kabaka, having knelt in homage, they waved and cheered.

With the Kabaka in the aircraft were his brother, Prince Henry Kifera, his sister, Princess Ndigire, and 12 other Africans — Messrs. A. Gata, Paulo Kakembo, R. Kagile, B. N. Kiwanuka, T. Malindi, A. K. Mwanja, G. M. S. M. Kasasa, Robert Nyanzi, F. I. Nyanzi, P. P. Nyanzi, P. P. Nyanzi, L. Nebanaku, and M. Wamala.

The other guests were Lord & Lady Hemmingford, the Rev. Michael Scott, the Rev. G. Taylor, Captain R. Owen (Greenadier Guards), Mrs. G. F. Sibari, Mrs. Mary Benson, Miss Jane Symonds, Miss M. J. Kenneth Diplock, Mr. & Mrs. Dingle Foot, Mr. & Mrs. Martin Flegg, Mr. & Mrs. McEwen, Mr. & Mrs. Downs, and Messrs. Ernest Haddon, Colin Logan, Cyril Messel and Vagg, Rina Maseca. Pastor of Mesa Lind had arranged to join the aircraft at Mbarara.

Message Before Leaving London

Before leaving London, the Kabaka issued the following statement:

"Although this has been a period of adjustment and a time of trial, the courtesy and kindness which I have received from all classes and conditions of people in my first task after my return will be to sign a new agreement between H.M. Government and myself as representing the Buganda people. I am confident that with my return to my people, the valued friendship and relationship between the British and the Buganda people will be renewed, and, as a consequence, the day will be hastened when the Buganda, together with the other peoples of the Uganda Protectorate will take their place as free and equal partners in our Commonwealth of Nations."

"I look forward in the future to many happy visits to Britain to forge the bonds of friendship and mutual interest which link my people with the people of this country."

More than a dozen on the airliner was due to land at Entebbe, but thousands of Buganda were camped round the airfield and some were allowed to occupy one of the hangars. They passed the time in gossip, dancing, drumming and drinking, not only of banana beer, but of alcohol. But, according to the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, of hundreds of cases of gin, whisky and brandy, in consequence, some drinking occurred.

Thousands of Buganda had walked from distant villages, but the correspondent of the London newspaper telegraphed: "Many respectable tribesmen have decided to stay away from the welcome-home ceremony. Already there are reports from the Masaka

district of his burning and his family accused of disloyalty to Mutesa."

A dispatch in *The Times*, said: "A minor chief who once offered to have his leg cut off if the Kabaka Mutesa ever returned, has had all his cotton plants pulled up by unknown persons and there is a strong move to displace the Kabaka by a Kinyua Kamuleveya. He is the head of the Kinyua and Kinyua, and has the traditional privilege of installing the Kabaka on his accession and at his coronation. Mr. Kamuleveya was one of two Africans who gave evidence to the Attorney General of Uganda in the Kabaka court case last year. It is understood that the Regents have deferred their final decision for the Kabaka to take after his return. There may be others similarly affected."

It was estimated that more than 100,000 people had worked as volunteers to prepare the palace and grounds at Mengo in readiness for the return of the Kabaka, for whom triumphal arches had been built along the main road from the airport. More than 100,000 people in Kampala had during the visit of the Queen last year. The road to Entebbe was closed from midnight on Sunday.

During the afternoon nine guests of the Kabaka reached Entebbe by air from London. Two young women, Mrs. Anne Brazier and Miss Virginia Loughran, two young African women, three Buganda students, and two English lawyers, they had flown out in advance of the Kabaka's party because his aircraft could not accommodate them.

Arrival at Entebbe Airport

The airliner landed at Entebbe on Monday afternoon where Mr. Fredrick Mengo, the capital of the Kabaka, who was greeted first by his wife, the Nababwiza, who kissed him on the cheek. Then he shook hands with the Governor and Lady Cohen.

The independent of the *Daily Mail* by Andrew Cohen stepped up the aeroplane steps and said: "How nice to have you back." The Kabaka, who professed himself puzzled, smiled politely, muttered something, and then busied himself with the members of his family and the Ministers who had come to greet him.

"For five minutes, Sir Andrew hung about the outskirts of this little group while the Kabaka was introducing to them the crowd of advisers, ministers, political journalists and clerics he had brought with him from London at Government expense. Three times the Governor had to suggest that they both went to inspect the guard of honor of the British African Rifles, even though the Kabaka went through this ceremony casually without wearing a hat. Later, when the Governor exchanged a few words with the Kabaka over the door of his car, the Kabaka did not seem in the mood for talk."

The special correspondent of the *Daily Express* reported: "Sir Andrew Cohen strode to the gangway steps and held out his hand. The Kabaka took it simply, bowing about his neck, his face was unsmiling, and quickly he moved down to receive the lavish greetings of his kinsmen and women, with repeated kisses, hugs and embraces. (This lasted a few minutes, and the Governor looked somewhat thoughtful. Then the ruler of Buganda and the Governor of Uganda marched side by side to inspect a guard of honor. The Kabaka was accompanied by his son with father narrow trousers and his feet was set and his eyes hard."

Other reports state that it had been arranged that the Governor should offer the first greetings but that the Kabakaga, ignoring the schedule, ran up the steps of the airliner as soon as they were placed in position.

Having inspected the guard of honour, the Kabaka was hoisted shoulder high and carried to his open Rolls-Royce car in traditional fashion by three members of the Baganda clan.

Then began the journey to Mengo along a road lined with crosses planted with young banana trees at 15 feet intervals, and spanned by 10 triumphal arches, the first offering a welcome from the Protectorate Government. There had been erected by Christian missions and two Asian, commercial companies.

Nationalistic Slogans

Five arches had been built by Baganda. One had the slogan, "He has triumphed," and another the words "Rejoice to see the conqueror." That nearest the palace bore the words "Self-government now," and "Free elections for all Uganda." At some places there were shouts, "The Governor has no power!"

At the Kabaka's arrival the royal drums, which had been silent for two years, were beaten, and the fire which burns continually when a Kabaka is in residence was re-lit.

At least 100,000 Africans were estimated to have gathered in and near Kampala. Many wore the bark-cloth garments and strips which have become emblems of Buganda nationalism. Large numbers of Baganda prostrated themselves as the Kabaka's car approached, many throwing themselves face downwards in the road. Namirembe Cathedral was crowded for a service of thanksgiving, to which His Highness was welcomed by the Rt. Rev. L. W. Brown, Bishop of Uganda. A great shout went up from the congregation as the Kabaka entered.

There was a great demonstration as he entered the Lukiko Hall and took his seat on the throne. Such was the excitement that even those sitting quite close to the speakers could not catch what was said in the address of welcome by the Katikiro, the chief of the Baganda.

In the evening there was a parade of ex-Schoolmen, school children, scouts, and guides at the sports stadium. At dusk fires were lit at the headquarters of over the kingdom and there was a firework display at Mengo. Later the Kabaka undertook the traditional ceremonies for members of his family who had died during his absence.

Gaol Riot Causes Bloodshed

During the day there had been a two-hour riot at Mengo gaol, in which some 500 prisoners attacked the warders. It is said that 24 shots were fired in self-defence, one prisoner was killed, 16 were wounded, and six warders were seriously injured. The trouble began when prisoners exercising in the compound attacked the warders and tried to break out of the main gates. It had been expected that 30 would be pardoned as an act of clemency on the return of the Kabaka.

A leading article in *The Times* said:

"The return of the Kabaka to his palace in the Lubiri brings to a happy close a stubborn Colonial dispute which at one time seemed to have no prospect of solution. The threads to be unravelled were delicate and complex. The outcome has been a novel victory for good will and good sense.

The British Government have played their part with a magnanimity resembling their decision to exile the Kabaka because they judged the punishment to be no longer in the interests of the Baganda. The tribe's representatives have shown admirable restraint in appealing all along to reason and tolerance. The Kabaka himself, during the time of his exile, set them an example of correct constitutional behaviour.

They were lucky in finding a mediator of skill and patient integrity—Sir Keith Hancock. He was indeed a *deus ex machina* without whose timely intervention the tangle might never have been straightened out. The fact that the Baganda's recommendations were worked out by his committee were not accepted by the Lukiko (the Baganda council) instead of delays has turned out for the best in the long run. They

have been sifted through Baganda committees representing all shades of opinion. The finished product is therefore more truly the expression of the whole tribe's will than the hasty decision of the constitutional mood which justifiably prevails today. It should not be lost of the difficulties that may lie ahead. The new constitution is untried and has to be made to work. The wishes of the Asian minority in the Uganda Government and economy has eventually to be more precisely defined. The utilization of Baganda who may have taken the unpopular side in the past, two years must be avoided.

In all the future problems of the country the Kabaka himself, although under the new dispensation he has become a constitutional monarch, will still have a leading role to play. The new constitution has removed him from the invidious position of being virtually the sole link between the Baganda and the Protectorate Governments. But the power of an African chief rests more on moral and psychological influence than on constitutional instruments. The Kabaka now has a great opportunity of bringing his influence to bear in a positive sense in order to ensure that the new machinery works smoothly. If he uses his authority fully and responsibly he will not only be serving the interests of his own subjects but will be playing a part on a wide stage. Africa's development, and whatever is done in Uganda, situated between Kenya and the Sudan, will make its impact felt elsewhere.

An article in the *Economist* said:

"The rulers of other provinces in Uganda, such as Bunyoro, have learned the lesson of the past two years and had themselves converted into constitutional monarchs. The Uganda central legislature had been reformed and a new multi-racial ministry is in the process of formation, the minister being a Mugganda, and a member of the Uganda National Congress at that. Thus most of the things on which a progressive administration had set its heart over two years ago, and which the Baganda dispute put in jeopardy, have come to pass. A reorganized, more closely knit Uganda is setting down to take practical lessons in the arts of self-government within the framework of what can become a viable modern State.

Will Be Faced with Temptations

The British, at least they admitted, had the exile of the Kabaka was an error and that the strength of Buganda tribal feeling was misunderstood. The Kabaka's return to an immediate throne from a personal position among his own people. The new fact, that there was something in his return to power, that the old treaty relationship put him in an impossible position between his own people and the British Government. With a ministry responsible to the Lukiko has gone a close definition of the limited functions of the British Resident. The British have had to put in writing the promise that no steps would be taken to federate East Africa; and the Uganda legislature has passed (with eight opposing votes) the necessary legislation to continue the present shadowy 'federal' link, the East Africa High Commission.

"Buganda has thus given up its separatism; it remains to be seen whether it will come out of the mood of nationalist self-absorption into which the crisis threw it. The new Uganda constitution will justify itself in the long run only if it acts as a bridge between deeply-rooted tribal needs and feelings and a wider allegiance to the common good of the Protectorate as a whole. This may happen, ironically enough, through the unexpected emphasis on the Uganda National Congress as the only effective force in the central legislature—a party of our Baganda and our Mosoga tribesmen.

Whether or not the Congress can do this, in the long run the central legislature will overshadow the Lukiko if Uganda's new-way unity is to be maintained. This should be the aim of the Congress members, as the representatives of Baganda, a new status in their own country, and one that would be further improved if they held their seats in the direct elections which may be introduced in 1957. This prospect should encourage them to build a proper party organization in place of the makeshifts which have served hitherto, and develop a coherent policy for being based on anything but national and pan-Uganda. In place of the opportunism which brought them into being had occurred with the traditionalists who now dominate the Ministry and the Lukiko.

The Kabaka will be faced with temptations; it will not be easy to find all the adaptation to maintain the detached position of a constitutional monarch. There seems evidence that the Kabaka will, however he tries to do so, and that the world abroad has given him a clearer perspective of the needs of Baganda in African development. He can do his people and East African service. He can, if he wisely takes warning from the retreat from politics of the Asantehene in the Gold Coast. His role could be the adaptation of tribal life to the needs of modern Africa.

Sir Andrew Cohen's Appeal for Baganda Friendship

Governor's Speech at Signing of the New Agreement on Tuesday

YOUR HIGHNESS, my first task — and it is one which I am most happy to perform — is to say how gladly I welcome you back as ruler of Buganda. Yesterday and today your people have shown the great joy which they feel speaking to all the other people of the Protectorate. I want to tell us great gathering of Baganda how wholeheartedly we all from the millions of other people are wishing you a happy return to this country.

My second task, which I perform with equal pleasure, is to convey to your Highness and your people the great occasion of the best possible Wishes of Her Majesty's Government and of the people of the deep and lasting friendship of the British people.

Friendly working and mutual understanding between Governments is of the greatest importance, especially in this country, at all times, and above all at this time, but still more important is friendship and sympathetic understanding between peoples. In the last 60 years, our people have made wonderful progress in Christian education, and in many other well-being progress which has above all been due to the friendship between Baganda and the British. Let us all rejoice in this friendship, for it is the greatest asset which we have in our dealings together.

We are all delighted to see here this morning distinguished visitors from Britain. Their presence is a visible sign of the deep interest of the British people in the future of Buganda, of the concern which the British people felt during the difficult times we have been through. But above all, the friendship between the British people and the people of Buganda.

British Friendship

We British people living in this country are proud also to give our best to our work to our friends. We are proud to aid the people of Uganda in their upward progress, and as we join with all of you in telling the people of this country, to apply to these problems the accumulated knowledge and experience of the British people. It is on this friendship, co-operation between the two countries, and we come here to work with you and for you that the good relations between our two peoples and the advance of this country and its people will chiefly depend.

The friendship between the Baganda and the British has undergone a period of strain during the last two years, a period which has brought great distress to all of us. But who does not believe that this friendship has borne the strain successfully and has emerged not diminished but strengthened? In the words of your Baganda proverb, the roof of a house is not tested until there has been a heavy storm of rain. The roof of our friendship has been tested and has proved itself sound.

I pay warm tribute to the way in which the people of Baganda have borne themselves in these difficult times, not only the men, but also the women of Buganda, led by H.H. the Kabagereka. Special thanks for their wise leadership is due to the three Ministers who have recently come down to us. The feelings of the people have been strong and deep, but they have expressed them not through violence and in a peaceful and orderly fashion, not through disturbances, but by discussion and negotiation. In some other countries, violence and disorder have produced chaos, hate and misery. Here, by peacefully putting forward your views, you have shown what you will win for.

I believe also that the British people deserve credit for what has been achieved. We decided long ago that the relations between Buganda and the Protectorate must be fully and exhaustively discussed by representatives of the Protectorate Government and of the Lukiko. Hence the Namirembe Conference, the Kinna Committee, the recent discussions in London, the settlement which we then arrived at, and the agreement which you and I, Your Highness have just signed. On this great and happy occasion, when we are reaping the fruits

of all our hard work, I must pay tribute to all who have contributed to this achievement in these three acts of discussion.

I believe that all who did so have a right to be pleased with their work, and we may all rejoice at the constitutional settlement which has been reached. The 1900 Agreement had served the country well for 50 years. But since 1900 there has been much progress and now that your Highness and your people have agreed to modify the 1900 Agreement, which helps to improve the relations between the two Governments, it is indeed a great blessing of the friendship between the people of Baganda and Britain.

The new agreement is a most important document. But the only legal document is even more important, is not only a framework, but a spirit and that is the spirit of the men, whether they be Baganda or British, who will be upholding it under the Constitution. It is the spirit which will be upholding it by the signature of our representatives and by the spirit which will be upholding it in which representatives of the two Governments are to undertake the necessary courses to the common task which lies in front of us in the task of working this Agreement and this Constitution in the spirit in which they have been conceived.

Threefold

Let us therefore from this day forward devote ourselves to three things.

First, let all of us, whether we be British or Baganda, know each other better as individuals, for friendship between individuals is the root and foundation from which all good things flow. Just as the strength of a house depends on the strength of the bricks of which it is built, so friendship between peoples is built on friendship between individuals. Secondly, let us get to know each other better, better, we do not know people with different backgrounds and different histories, for out of understanding will come trust, and trust will give us resolution, a great obstacle to progress. Thirdly, let us have that better understanding may have come out of the difficult times of the last years.

We are all determined here than we were that the people of Baganda, fervently as you want to progress in the Western way, are at the same time deeply, most deeply attached to your traditions and your traditional institutions. You Baganda, I hope, understand better that the motive force which brings us British to this country, the force which drives us in our work is the desire to help you forward, and that in doing so we are giving expression to the wishes and beliefs of the British people.

Governor's Personal Good Wishes

Friendly, let us all devote ourselves to working together as individuals, as peoples, and as Governments in tackling all the problems which lie ahead. There is only one way to tackle them — in a spirit of friendly co-operation. It is for us, as British people working in this country, to help and guide you. It is for you as Baganda to use that help for the best advantage of the country. It is for all of us to work together in a spirit of mutual understanding, tolerance, trust, and above all friendship.

Let us therefore celebrate today the friendship between the people of Baganda and the British, a friendship which has been so fruitful in the past, a friendship in which today's ceremony is the living sign to all of us, and a friendship which in the future will continue to be as vitally important as ever.

Before I sit down, Your Highness, may I bid you personally on this occasion my very warm wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, and may I wish all your people joy in their health and health, happiness and prosperity for the future.