

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Equality of Opportunity in Central Africa

Experiment in Partnership in British Central Africa

B.B.C. Feature Programme on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

PHILIP WOODRUFF: "Several years ago no one had heard of Nyasaland or Rhodesia. The African chief who ruled over the Matabele, the Barotsa and the Bemba were often called Kings. There were many smaller chiefs and the great one died by riding the leopard, killing the men and carrying off the women, children and cattle. Nyasaland was divided between many tribes, some of whom were savages. Others lived in fear of enslavement. It had to be one or the other. And this within the living memory of man. Near Lake Nyasa I talked with an old chieftain of the Matabele who remembered those times very clearly."

CHIEF KAWINGA: "Yes, I remember the slave raids very well. I carried a gun and took part in them. That was the only way my people could find guns, iron, and gunpowder. We sold the slaves to the Arab traders. They marched them all to the big water in chains. Many died on the way. Yes, many died marching."

From Barbarism to Civilization

WOODRUFF: "Chief Kawinga is about 75. In 1895, less than 60 years after those barbarous times, he went to the Coronation in London. In Southern Rhodesia there are still African villagers who remember the Matabele raids, and in Salisbury there are still a few of the Pioneers: the column of 200 men who marched north from Kimberley and hoisted the Union Jack at Fort Salisbury on September 12, 1890."

"Now Salisbury is a modern town, with wide streets and avenues of flowering trees. When the lovely orchards are in bloom every tree has the colour of blueberry. An English wood of 1250 trees and sky-

line is in the south; and there is the largest market in the world, where nearly 2000 women in bangle-chained hands buy a year's

"In so vast a country with still less than a quarter of a million European inhabitants and only six and a quarter million Africans, there is a very real boom for both. With the help of Africans, development is being pressed forward by the Europeans. Inevitably in the early stages of such a scheme suspicion and distrust are apparent. On this subject I talked with Sir Roy Welensky."

SIR ROY WELENSKY: "I believe that the suspicion can be overcome, but it will be a hard task, not made any easier by those who base their politics on wishful thinking. It is wishful thinking to believe that just by gaining control of the Government you can bring all the blessings of education and civilization to a people. You have to earn these, and be prepared to pay for them."

Benefits Must Be Earned

"Do we meet suspicion when we choose a policy of partnership which has been suggested by his say in the Government and the control of the State, but which does not withhold from him anything he can earn? The efforts being made to bring on the African, to educate him, and teach him skills are very largely the efforts of Europeans. Let the Africans take full advantage of them and add his own efforts to them and he will find that nothing he can earn will be withheld from him, provided that he can adopt the standards of behaviour."

"An hour was given in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on the evening of October 21 to a programme prepared by Mr. Philip Woodruff during a recent visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This version of the programme, though drastically abbreviated, includes its most important and interesting features

and skill of a civilized state. I do not think we can really be accused for insisting that our policy of partnership should be based on those standards."

WOODRUFF: "What about political advancement? Do you propose that, as going hand in hand with economic progress?"

SIR ROY WELENSKY: "The terms of the Federal franchise are being discussed at present, but, broadly speaking, I think we had better go together."

MR. LEITCH-MURPHY: "I came to Nyasaland in 1895. In those days we lived very simply. We used to eat a lot of goat. The way to buy a goat then was to measure it from the tip of its horns to the tip of its tail with a piece of rope. For the carcase measure the distance from the point of the goat's ear to the point of its tail. A goat and carcase cost about 100 about 100 shillings. It was 50 shillings for a goat and carcase."

WOODRUFF: "As far as has been done to develop African farming, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, there must be best persuaded to give up little bits of cultivation dotted about here and there and take instead a few hundred holdings of six to 10 acres each. 20 of these holdings can be combined so that a man can have a total area up to 200 acres of arable land with a minimum of grazing land. These individual holdings can be sold for the price of ten pounds for the land."

"Within a few years Africans would come to the towns for a few hours a week, and what they could, and go back to the reserves. Now there is a growing class who want to stay in the towns if they can get a foothold. Southern Rhodesia has just embarked on a scheme for building 6,000 houses for Africans. The Minister for Housing believes this is a most important step towards making the African a real partner in the Federation."

Reasons for Partnership

"There were strong economic reasons for the British and Africa coming together as a Federation. The three fit together. Northern Rhodesia exports the minerals of the other two. Southern Rhodesia exports one product and more. Southern Rhodesia provides the labour for the other two. The Federation adds her agriculture and labour to the country. There was much African opposition to Federation and there is still suspicion and dislike, particularly in Nyasaland. Here is a schoolmaster in Nyasaland who has better than most a view I heard widely expressed."

SCHOOLMASTER: "There has been a great deal of feeling in Nyasaland against the Federation. We were brought up under the Colonial Office and told that one day we should have self-government like the Gold Coast. The Federation we feel that day is postponed, perhaps for ever. By self-government the people of Nyasaland meant having someone in the Government, in the Executive Council, to speak for us and do what we want. Now we are associated with Southern Rhodesia that will not happen."

"When we go there we feel that the interests of European and African are not the same. We make money in Southern Rhodesia, but money is not everything. When we go there we feel we are treated as second-class human beings. We deposit our freedom on the frontier and take it up again when we return."

WOODRUFF: "Here is an African born in Southern Rhodesia who continued his studies in England. Mr. Advocate Chibwe has mixed feelings regarding his own experiences."

CHIBWE: "When I came back to this country I should have a difficult time in my profession to begin with, but people have been good to me and have stood by me. I have been treated with much friendliness. But my state is unique and cannot form a basis for generalization about tribal opportunities in the Federation, because the people among whom I move are not representative. All the same, when one has lived in London, taught in London University, and eaten dinner at the Middle Temple, it is not easy to be used to Southern Rhodesia again. It is to be expected that a hotel, or drink a bottle of beer, to use the words of the moment, or to be addressed as a gentleman."

WOODRUFF: "Here is the other side of the coin. Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe has been in Africa for 30 years and lives in the Federation."

TYNDALE-BISCOE: "The difficulty is to make a distinction between the African who is still uncivilized and one who has

Anglo American Group's Policy Towards the Federation

£5m. Help For Rhodesia Railways Just the First Step

A COMPANY ONLY FOUR MONTHS OLD, Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd. has agreed to purchase rolling stock to a value of £5m. and hire it to Rhodesian Railways for an initial period of 25 years.

That announcement was made in Salisbury last Saturday by Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport, and Acting Prime Minister. He said:—

"I am very glad to announce that agreement has been reached between the Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd. whose formation was announced by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer last June, and the Rhodesian Railways on the main heads of a scheme whereby the corporation will purchase certain types of rolling stock for hire to the railways. A few detailed arrangements remain to be worked out, but the agreement now reached contemplates that these will take their place in the general scheme in due course.

I need hardly emphasize the need of the railways for rolling stock. We have made estimates of the traffic which the railways will have to carry over the next four years, and have calculated what this requirement means in the shape of additional carrying capacity, line capacity, housing for staff, and so on.

"The expansion of traffic is so great that our present estimates we think we shall need to spend over £28m. on the railways in the next four years to provide them with the tools they need to do the job; and if our traffic estimates go up, the amount required may prove to be even greater. Of this vast sum at least £5m. will be required to purchase additional railway wagons, mostly of the high-sided bogie type.

Highly Beneficial to Federation

"The problem of finding the money for expenditure on the railways at the same time that so many other services have to be provided is going to be no easy one for the Federal Government, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that I welcome the corporation's undertaking to invest £5m. in the purchase of the rolling stock required by the railways.

"In my view the corporation could hardly have found a mode of investment which would yield wider benefits to the Federation as a whole, since there can be no doubt that the equipping of the railways to do the task expected of them is something quite fundamental to the development of our new State.

"In terms of the agreement which has been reached, the corporation will pay for new trucks, which have been delivered to the railways or are still to be delivered in 1955, and for the trucks which will be delivered in 1956. It is estimated that these payments will require £750,000 in 1955 and £14m. in 1956. In addition, the corporation is prepared to make available immediately the additional £700,000 for the purchase of tank cars and other miscellaneous types of stock required by the railways. This takes care of our requirements for 1955 and 1956, and the corporation has agreed to discuss a similar agreement for our requirements from 1957 onwards.

"The corporation having paid for the wagons, they will be hired by the railways for 25 years on payment of hire charges on an agreed scale. The present agreement also provides that the hiring arrangement may be continued after this period. Although the wagons will be the property of the corporation, they will be freely employed by the railways so far as best to deal with the traffic, and the responsibility for maintaining them rests with the railways.

"It regards the agreement on one of the great significances in the economic development of the Federation. It will contribute materially to the necessary expansion of our basic economic structure.

"In November last year Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., lent Rhodesian Railways £2m. for the purchase of 500 high-sided trucks. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's companies have thus in the last 10 months helped us to the extent of £6m. They

have also indicated their willingness to help in other directions. This is a fine illustration of the way in which private and public capital can be joined in serving the common interest.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Statement

Mr. Harry F. Oppenheimer explained to journalists in London that his group was convinced of the immense political and economic importance of making the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a success, for that would have great repercussions on the settlement of Europeans in other parts of Africa also, on the investment of capital in Africa generally, and on the organization of industry not only in the Rhodesias but elsewhere, including the Union of South Africa.

"The mining industry, now fast adding away the most important economic factor in the Federation, ought clearly to take a very wide interest in the general development of the country. Sixty years ago the De Beers group in South Africa was very much in the position now occupied by the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, in that it was the only large-scale industry in the Cape Colony. Kloof and his colleagues on the board believed it their responsibility to help the general progress, and they therefore built the railways north to the Transvaal, started fruit farming, and began big industrial development.

"It was in that same spirit that those responsible for mining in Rhodesia must now accept the agreement announced by Sir Roy Welensky was but the first step in that policy, which was, of course, not mere philanthropy, but enlightened self-interest. Imperialism plus 5% might be a bit out of date, but the development of a new country plus 5% was a practical aim, and one which could be perfectly sound from the standpoint of the shareholders.

"The money must come from a conservative attitude by directors of mining companies of the distribution of exceptional produce. Shareholders were of course entitled to decent dividends, but in Africa they had no experience of the withholding of dividends on the scale customary among mining companies in the United States and industrial companies in Great Britain. Mining companies and the associated finance houses could, however, use their connections and credit to borrow for development in the Federation. Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation had arranged only three months ago to borrow £2m. for 15 years at 4½% from the Amsterdamsche Bank, for that seemed to be a good way of introducing to Africa funds from outside investment areas.

Interested in Development Generally

"There might well be need for further contributions to railway development, and the great Kariba hydro-electric scheme appeared likely to require money from private sources. If the Federal Government wanted the co-operation of the Anglo American group it would be very willing to help. It also hoped to help in the establishment of secondary industries. In short, the intention was to be associated with development as a whole in the Federation, though the primary purpose of the group was further mining development. In partnership with the Chartered Company, it was engaged in far the largest prospecting campaign ever undertaken, and they hoped to believe that it would lead to the discovery and development of great new mines.

"The present authorized capital of the Development Corporation was £2m., but only £500,000-worth of shares had so far been issued, half to Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and its associated companies, and the other half to Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. Its three main objects were to provide finance for the economic development of the Federation to give assistance where required for private undertakings and public works of value to the Federation, and to raise money in other parts of the world for these purposes.

Mr. Marshall Clark said that the group was not concerned in the placing of orders; it would merely pay for wagons ordered by Rhodesian Railways from whatever sources it deemed best.

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way]

Dr. J. H. Oldham on the Capricorn Africa Society

His important and absorbingly interesting book

DR. J. H. OLDHAM'S "NEW HOPE IN AFRICA" (Longmans Green & Co., 7s. 6d.) which was published on Monday, ought to be read by everyone who is seriously interested in the affairs of East and Central Africa, and in particular by all who bear responsibilities of any kind for the state of race relations.

The author, whose first personal contacts with East Africa date back 30 years, examines objectively many of the major problems, shows that they have grown out of wrong human relations, and suggests that these can be solved only by what he calls "the right look in the eye."

"Can the British, or enough of them, acquire in their dealings with other races that look which is in the eye of a human being when he looks at another whom he loves and respects as an equal? It is, of course, much more than a look in the eye. It is a new habit of mind, a new kind of fellow-feeling, a new way of executing the responsibilities of office. Some have had it in the past and have been deeply and widely loved in consequence. The number of such needs to be multiplied."

Humanization of Man

Let no one think from that passage that this book is another exhortatory exercise by a political theorist. The writer's recognition of the realities of the situation is made evident on many pages. He writes, for example:

"Technical processes require for their conduct many moral qualities than can enable life. At the level of individual work, tools can be the means of developing the precision and patience of the craftsman, the robustness of character which comes from wrestling with intractable material, pride in a job well done. At the factory level and in larger enterprises, machines made continuous demands on men's courage, perseverance, resourcefulness, judgment, and decision, and can evoke these qualities. They exact a certain strength and toughness of character. At the social level, the conduct of business enterprises demands sensitiveness to situations, understanding of human nature, scrupulousness in the handling of money, and a high sense of responsibility."

"What is to be prized and sought in social customs and behaviour is not so much uniformity as diversity. Variety makes the life of a society more abundant and colourful. A multi-racial society offers large opportunities of mutual enrichment through diversification."

"African patriots must dream of the day when Capricorn Africa will produce a galaxy of African philosophers, scientists, writers, and artists; but even the most glittering achievements of the mind and the imagination are not the heart of a civilization. It would be hard to better Matthew Arnold's definition of civilization as the humanization of man in society."

Need for Sense of Dedication

Because what men do is the outcome of their way of life and their ultimate beliefs, Dr. Oldham emphasizes the overriding importance of so reorganizing all educational agencies in Africa that they communicate to their pupils a spirit of dedications self-help and community service. Politics everywhere are apt to become a competition in self-interest and a fierce and sometimes ruthless struggle for power, he remarks, but men nevertheless respond to appeals to the imagination and to a moral challenge. He is therefore not afraid of the rising tide of African nationalism.

The dividing line, Dr. Oldham says, is not between the races, but that which divides the defenders and promoters of true civilization from those who by their words and actions betray it. Because Europeans are

the privileged heirs of a high tradition (their help is indispensable to Africans—some of whom, indeed, have already shown themselves the defenders of Christian ideals against Europeans who have denied them. The aim, then, must be an inter-racial, integrated society in which the different races co-operate without regard to colour for the common material and spiritual enrichment of all.

No Time to Lose

The Capricorn Africa Society claims no monopoly in the objective of inter-racial co-operation. This has been the working faith of a number of a host of men and women who, as administrators, teachers, missionaries, or in other vocations, have devoted themselves to the good of Africa. The policy of co-operation is partnership between the races, however much it may need more precise definition. It is the accepted policy of all the political parties in Great Britain, and is the explicit basis of the constitution of the Central Africa Federation.

"Events are moving in Africa with alarming rapidity. Racial relations are markedly deteriorating in many parts of the continent. Very little is needed to make the deterioration spread more widely. International Communism is actively at work to accelerate its spread. Strong ideas are running in directions contrary to that in which lies the only hope for Africa. If that hope is to be realized, men of good will of all races must bestir themselves and combine their efforts. In a situation of this kind, no one can afford to stand aside and leave action to others. In the warfare of ideas and in the pursuit of political objectives, just as much as in the conduct of war, where a strategic aim has been chosen it has to be pursued with undeviating purpose and concentrated energy."

"The Capricorn Africa Society has been formed as a standing force to carry to victory the idea in which the salvation of Africa depends. Its purpose is to create an understanding of the promise offered by the plan of an inter-racial society animated by a common African patriotism, to rally public support, to make clear what it implies and demands, and to secure the legislation in which it will find full constitutional embodiment. Preparations for carrying this programme through to its final conclusion are in full swing."

Society Engaged in a 'Real Fight'

"The fight in which the society is engaged is a real fight. The forces against which it has to contend are powerful, aggressive, articulate, and in many places in the ascendant. The strongest human passions are involved in the struggle. The battle will not be won by drawing up paper schemes or by high-sounding pronouncements, but only by a living political faith and resolute action."

"The motive power to which the society chiefly looks for the realization of its aims is the growth of a common African patriotism in which members of all races can share, which all will do to the best of their ability, and which in the case of many individuals will have its basis and nourishment in a deeper, ultimate religious view of the meaning of life. The mounting tide of African nationalism is a force that cannot be stayed. Those who wish to live creatively in Africa must work with the tide and not against it. The only real alternative to a narrow and exclusive nationalism is a more comprehensive nationalism offering large hopes."

"That faith, which few of the political or official leaders in East Africa voice even now, although the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is based upon it, is crucial. Because it involves abandonment of assumptions which are no longer valid, it postulates the need to re-educate the public. So Dr. Oldham continues:

"The Capricorn Africa Society is a deliberate attempt, however foolhardy it may appear, to turn in a new direction the currents of human thought, feeling, and action, and to hurry Capricorn Africa to conflict and to demand — because the situation in Africa demands it — that everything else be a new way of thinking. The vast majority of members of all races are at present looking at political and economic questions in the light of what they conceive to be

the interests of their own race. The society is bringing into existence a body of people who are beginning to think in terms of total gains and total good, and who are beginning to have a new outlook because they are thinking in terms of public interests rather than their own.

There is a need for a radical change in economic matters. Africa should be able to participate and given the unanimity of parties in making the decision, so that they may through such participation gain an increasing understanding of the problems involved. Governments must make an increasing initiative in promoting such economic consultation between different lands and in many different forms. Colleges and schools that have the most urgent function to perform in communicating to their pupils an understanding of the characteristic features of the 20th century civilisation of the West, and the demands which it makes on human character and capacity, and of its relation to African culture and the African problems of today.

Safeguarding the Community

This does not mean that Dr. Oldham has a comforting belief in the efficacy of democracy. He recognizes that it has still to prove itself, even in Great Britain. Yet Africans must acquire education through the exercise of responsibility; for "the only way to learn to play the fiddle is to play the fiddle." That, however, must not be at the expense of other people.

In a racially mixed society any restriction or relaxation of imperial control at once raises the question into whose hands the reins of power will pass. Each race fears that another race may be established in a position of power and may use that position to advance its own interest to the disadvantage of other races. It is the undeviating policy of the United Kingdom to fulfil her self-government in dependent territories. But so long as the withdrawal of imperial control might at once give injury to the interests of a considerable section of the inhabitants of any particular territory such abdication would be a base betrayal.

Thus the policy which aims at creating a common African patriotism offers the only real alternative to "colonialism" which all races alike find distasteful, and which has become a form of disrepair to the world as a whole, though the attacks made on it often betray a profound ignorance of the facts and political realities.

The acid test of the idea of partnership as a basis for policy is whether it is accepted by Africans. At present it is viewed by most Africans with the utmost mistrust and suspicion. The new African Society proposes to give the conception of common citizenship a real and satisfying content. It does not offer to Africans for their acceptance a conception evolved by Europeans. It proposes that the foundations of the new inter-racial society, and the political structure which they must sustain, should be designed by a consortium of all races. Its policy is based on this inter-racial approach that is a new beginning in Africa.

The Right Kind of Nationalism

The society marks out a new trail, also by identifying itself in a way that has never been so clearly set forth before with African national aspirations, thereby transcending in principle the antagonism between African desires and hopes and the interests of the immigrant communities.

African nationalism the society maintains unequivocally, is a good thing. Africans must be encouraged to make the most that they can of the resources of their continent for the benefit of themselves and of the world. But it proposes that this African nationalism should become, to its own great enrichment and strengthening, a comprehensive nationalism embracing all races, which have made the African continent their home. It accepts without reserve that Africans must find opportunities for leadership within an inter-racial society or they will inevitably seek those opportunities in an exclusive racial nationalism.

A revolution is bound to come. The only question is whether it takes the form of a revolution leading to chaos and universal ruin or that of a creative revolution through a fundamental change in men's ways of thinking and feeling. The purpose of the Capricorn Africa Society is to ensure that it be the second.

These lengthy passages have been quoted from the book because that is the best way of indicating not only the subject which Dr. Oldham has chosen but his admirable treatment of it.

He is a realist, an analyst, who from a long life given to the study of the minds and actions of men, has come to the conviction that there is still one last

chance for East and Central Africa, and that the body which seeks the physics of providing a better future for Africa is the Capricorn Africa Society. He has therefore examined its philosophy and programme, and in the process produced an important and absorbing interesting book.

Major Cavendish Bentinck as Speaker

His Address to Legislature

AS LEADER OF THE LEGISLATURE, The Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya was the first member of the Council to express "a warm and very affectionate welcome" to Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck after he had been presented by the Chief Secretary, and Mr. S. V. Cooke, and appointed Speaker by the Governor.

Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary, said that all members were profoundly pleased that one who had for more than 20 years played a leading part in the development of sound parliamentary tradition in Kenya, and to whose inspiration they owed their presence in that magnificent building, should now preside over their deliberations.

Mr. Norman Harris, speaking for all races on the front official benches, said that the appointment was popular.

The new Speaker said in thanking the House: "As British people in a British dependency, members of this Council must in no small degree be imbued with the age-long traditions of the famous debating chamber in this world, that Mother of Parliaments which sits in the Palace of Westminster. In this legislature we members, men of various races, drink from that fountainhead of liberty and common sense, and learn the ways and customs of Parliament which have evolved over the centuries."

"It may be that non-members who come back to this Council may find our ritual a little perplexing and consider our ceremonial and form of speech perhaps out-dated and antiquated, but I should like to stress that they have emerged from our traditions and customs, they are in fact founded on, and stand for, the noblest principles perhaps, I should say, ideals."

"They are designed to secure that the majority of the Council in the long run has its way but that the rights of the minority are rigorously preserved, and that our manner of speech in addressing one another remains a development of that courtesy which all men should show to each other when they are cast together to work together for a common purpose for a great object, that object being for the good of our country. It has been said that a Speaker's primary duty is to guard minority parties and the rights of individual members, and that he should try to do:

But there is something even wider, and that is the right of individual members when we must speak, listen, and and that is the character and premise of this body, the young House of Assembly. In this regard it is especially zealous."

"I think that in emulation of the British House of Commons, we shall as they have over the centuries, combine the ideas of liberty, justice, and order, and create an institution which pays little regard to the fluctuations of party fortunes but which will be capable of serving one generation to generation maintaining the essential features of our free institutions. If such be our aims, I am sure that I will agree that it is an honour to serve this Council in its capacity. But to be called to discharge adequately the duties of the occupant of its chair is a great honour, but also a task which might and should wash the most vainglorious of men. With these words I promise you all I can promise to you and to my faithful colleagues, and I submit myself to your criticism."

Information Services

THE SCHEDULE OF Estimated Expenditure on Overseas Information Services in 1955-56 shows a total of £10,495,500 the Colonial Office share being £1,338,800, in addition to £338,800 for payments to the Council, and that the Commonwealth Information Office will need £494,700, plus £334,700 for payments to the British Council. In the estimates for Home Information Services, which total £2,245,100, the Colonial Office share is £18,250.

Rhodesia Acquisition

Health, Lands and Survey, Rhodesia, has published a report concerning land acquisition in Rhodesia during the war. The report states that along the line of frontiers, the Government has granted on a temporary basis, for a period of 15 years, and further, that the Government could grant on a permanent basis, for a further period of 99 years, conditional on the payment of the purchase price of the land. The report, dated 1947, states that the Government has been in what respect that the Government has committed itself to the legislation regarding the land, and that the Government has now planning for the future disposal of agricultural land. The report states that the Government's proposals will be granted on freehold, but that the Government will dispose of agricultural land for a term of 99 years at an annual rent of 10% of the value of the land, plus a premium of 10% of the value of the land for the first 15 years of the term.

Conditions

The report states that the sub-division, mortgage, and lease of land should be permitted only on the condition that the Crown's interest in the land should be carried out within specified times, and that the land should be maintained in accordance with good husbandry, and that the lessee should be allowed to remain in possession of the land until the expiration of the lease. The report also states that the Government is in the process of making their own decisions as to the land, and that the Government is in the process of making their own decisions as to the land.

Committee's Proposals

Almost from the start of the war, the Government adopted a policy of land acquisition. The Government's policy was to acquire land for the purpose of providing for the needs of the war. The Government's policy was to acquire land for the purpose of providing for the needs of the war. The Government's policy was to acquire land for the purpose of providing for the needs of the war.

The committee has recommended that if land held on freehold were abandoned for more than three years the Crown should have the right to take the land compulsorily if the owner failed after due notice to bring it back into beneficial use. Furthermore, the committee has recommended that the Crown should be required to protect his

land in the manner laid down by the Government's sources of finance. The committee has recommended that the Government should be required to protect his land in the manner laid down by the Government's sources of finance. The committee has recommended that the Government should be required to protect his land in the manner laid down by the Government's sources of finance.

Mr. Traup's Recommendations Rejected

Mr. Traup's recommendations did not prove acceptable either to the Government or to the farming community, and the Member for Tanga has during the last 12 months made every effort to persuade the Government to accept his system of permanent agricultural land. The Member for Tanga has during the last 12 months made every effort to persuade the Government to accept his system of permanent agricultural land. The Member for Tanga has during the last 12 months made every effort to persuade the Government to accept his system of permanent agricultural land.

The Government has now accepted a scheme for the grant of permanent agricultural land, and the provisions of the Land Ordinance setting out the conditions of the permanent leases will in future be alienated. The provisions of the Land Ordinance setting out the conditions of the permanent leases will in future be alienated. The provisions of the Land Ordinance setting out the conditions of the permanent leases will in future be alienated.

The permanent lease will not apply to agricultural smallholdings, but will apply to land for large-scale husbandry, which will be subject to special leases to be negotiated between the applicant and the Government. The permanent lease will not apply to agricultural smallholdings, but will apply to land for large-scale husbandry, which will be subject to special leases to be negotiated between the applicant and the Government. The permanent lease will not apply to agricultural smallholdings, but will apply to land for large-scale husbandry, which will be subject to special leases to be negotiated between the applicant and the Government.

Conversions to Freehold

A lessee will be entitled to obtain an option to purchase his land provided his lease has run for not less than seven years, that he has fully complied with the provisions of the ordinance and the conditions of his lease, and that he has constructed permanent improvements to a value of at least £100. The ordinance will lay down permanent improvements which will be acceptable as qualifications for an option; they will include buildings of permanent material, water development, fencing, well conservation and irrigation works, stumps, and clearing, orchards and plantations and other permanent improvements.

The lessee may exercise his option when the lease has run for not less than 10 years on payment of the purchase price of the land in full, less any interest due to the Government. The title deed will be free of all restrictions except those contained in all freehold titles in the territory controlled by the Government, the right to take easements for roads, railways, telegraph and power lines, and receiving mineral rights, and will be subject to provisions in the ordinance which will provide safeguards for the Government in the event of a dispute with the lessee. The lessee will have the right to purchase the land if it is abandoned for more than 10 years after the Crown will have the right to require the owner to bring the land into production within a specified time, and if the owner fails to comply, the Crown will be empowered to take the land for agricultural purposes at a price to be determined by the Public Administrator. The Principal of Good Husbandry will be applied to the land. The lessee will have the right to purchase the land if it is abandoned for more than 10 years after the Crown will have the right to require the owner to bring the land into production within a specified time, and if the owner fails to comply, the Crown will be empowered to take the land for agricultural purposes at a price to be determined by the Public Administrator. The Principal of Good Husbandry will be applied to the land.

...years from the date of commencement of their original lease, they have completed permanent development of the land and have complied with the terms of the ordinance regarding beneficial occupancy.

Existing leases must expire their term before the lease has run for 30 years. Failure to comply with the necessary development required by the Crown shall nullify within 30 years all leases that the lessee or his heirs hold the land on a leasehold basis.

Inquiry into African Courts

ONLY ONE CASE OF INJUSTICE was found by the commission appointed by the Attorney General of Kenya to inquire into the working of African courts in the frontier areas of the Colony. Sir Hugh Holmes (who died recently) presided, and the other members were Mr. P. E. Hunter, a retired provincial commissioner, and Mr. Charles Oduly, president of the South Nyanza African Court of Appeal. They were satisfied that there were no widespread abuses of justice within the courts visited. Only the case of one party of the case is published. The Government note explains that the first dealing with the commissioners' views on the African court of appeal in the Nyeri district, is an administrative report closely related to a judgment of the Supreme Court, and that it has been decided that publication would be against the public interest. The suspension of that court has been withdrawn after measures had been taken, in accordance with recommendations of the commissioners, to remove any opportunity for abuses.

Sentence Enforced by Kenya Court

Imprisonment for Former District Officer

A SENTENCE OF 18 MONTHS imprisonment with hard labour has been imposed on William Robert Bosch, former district officer in Kenya, by the Supreme Court under its summary powers, after settling with the fine of £10 imposed by the Nyeri magistrate. Bosch had been found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm to Kikuyu Kamau Gishwa, who died in custody.

Sir Kenneth O'Connor, the chief justice, and Mr. Justice de Lasiang said in their judgment: "It was plain that Bosch was not only a consenting party to some of the grossly cruel and degrading treatment meted out to Kamau by police officers, but also enjoyed an indulgent 'beating'. The sentence was stated to be less severe than it would have been if Bosch had been other than a non-habitual offender. We had not exercised this power in favour of his character and he had had no special training."

It was stated in court that when, on his return from Nyeri, Bosch was interviewed, the sentences had been promulgated in Nyeri, the Chief Justice called for a copy of the magistrate's reasons for his judgment, but found that neither the full details of the case, nor the content to which each of the accused was implicated had been disclosed. There had been delay in supplying a record of the case after the appeal period had expired, which largely accounted for failure to serve notice on Coppin, another of the accused, before the trial.

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PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN JOHN MAURICE FIGGIS (left 167,989) (duty No. 12,246).

MR. ANOLO TAMENO has resigned from the Kenya Legislative Council.

MR. T. M. LAWMAN left London Airport last week for Nairobi on his way back to Salisbury.

MR. F. H. C. DAVSON, Commissioner of Prisons in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement.

LORD ALFRINGHAM'S book, "Kenya and the opportunity" is to be published by Faber & Faber later this season.

DR. ALBERT SCHWITZER is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Cambridge University.

MR. J. H. RUSSELL, Acting Director of Information in Kenya, is about to return to sea duty in England.

TEMPERARY DEPUTY GENERAL G. W. LATMURY C-in-C, East Africa, has been promoted substantive lieutenant-general.

THE EMERGENCY OF ETHIOPIA has sent 300,000 rupees to the President of India as a contribution to the fund for flood victims.

THE REV. E. A. CLARKE, lately Archdeacon of Zanzibar, has been appointed Bishop of St. Petrock, Cornwall.

MR. DARRE WILLIS BAITSBERG has been appointed honorary Consul for Norway in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE REV. A. G. LEAKE is the first man born in Southern Rhodesia to become Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

MR. GEORGE MAIN, lately manager in Eastes Salaam of the Landing and Steaming Co. of East Africa, has been transferred to Mombasa.

LANCE CORPORAL SAMSON JAMANI, the Northern Rhodesian Regiment, has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in Malaya.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industries in Kenya, left London Airport for the beginning of his return to Kenya.

MR. C. J. WALKER, general manager in Africa of the African Lakes Corporation Ltd., has been elected to the board and appointed managing director.

VISCOUNT CHANDLER and VISCOUNT PEARSON will introduce VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to the House of Lords on October 26, the day after the recessing of that House.

A revised and up-to-date edition of "Race and Politics in Kenya" by MRS. ELSPETH HURLEY and MISS MARGERY PERKINS is to be published in London next year.

Formal recognition has been accorded to MR. KANEHI NISEHARA as a named Consul General for Japan in Protectorate jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DR. ERIC ST. MURPHY, medical adviser to the British Leprosy Relief Association, spoke on "Leprosy in Africa" to a circle meeting of the Royal African Society on Tuesday evening.

SIR WILLIAM HUMBURY has resigned his manorship of the British Cotton Growing Association and membership of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

SIR ROY WERNISKYIS acting as Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the absence for about six weeks of Lord Malvern.

THE COUNTESS OF HOME has left London for Lusaka to join the EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in the latter part of his tour. They are due back in London on November 4.

LORD HEMINGFORD will preside when MR. T. M. HODGSON MARCET, Commissioner for the Gold Coast in London, addresses a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies next Thursday.

AIR MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE PELLY, Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Air Force, said in Nairobi last week that it might take some months to reach a decision as to what would be necessary as a permanent R.E.A.F. nucleus in East Africa.

CHELE CHIKWENDA, head of the Bemba community in the Mputa district of Northern Rhodesia, and MR. K. KUNDA, an African administrative assistant from Mosaka, are studying local government at Torquay Technical College on Government bursaries.

MR. ABBREY H. WACHINGE, lately of the Information office in Zomba, Nyasaland, has arrived in London to take the Polytechnic course in journalism. He was educated in Nyasaland, and Tanganyika Territories, and was then employed on a newspaper in Nairobi.

MR. COLLIE KNOW, who has been on the staff of the Daily Mail for more than 20 years, first as a radio newsreader and later as a columnist, has resigned "on a question of principle" before entering Fleet Street he was A.D.C. to Sir Geoffrey Archer, when Governor of Uganda.

MAJOR G. W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and lately Minister for Agriculture, is to be the recipient of a portrait of himself and the balance of a presentation fund, now more than £1,200, will be applied to some purpose of his own choice.

LORD and LADY MALVERN were more than a day late when they arrived in London last Saturday evening. Their aircraft had been delayed at Livingston.

Lord Malvern yesterday addressed in Geneva the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. His speech will be reported at length next week.

DR. EMORY ROSS has become a director of the Institute of African-American Relations in Washington, and is now chairman of its fund-raising committee. The institute is equipping an African House to serve as a meeting and study place for African students and visitors, and for Americans interested in African problems.

MR. E. SEYMOUR WHITE, who is outward-bound for Southern Rhodesia in the ARUNDEL CASTLE, with Mrs. White, settled in the Colony 53 years ago, and has been a farmer there since 1907. During part of the last war he was president of the Southern Rhodesian branch of the British Red Cross Society, and for the past 10 years he has been a director of the Farmers' Salisbury.

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Mr. H. A. WATMORE, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. WATMORE are passengers in the ARUNDEL CASTER for Cape Town. Mr. Watmore joined the administrative service of the British South Africa Company in Northern Rhodesia in 1921, entered the Colonial Service three years later, became a provincial commissioner in 1944, and retired in 1949.

ATO AKILLOU HARTWOOD, Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, and leader of the Ethiopian delegation to the 10th Assembly of the United Nations, has been elected one of the seven vice-presidents. In the voting for vice-presidents the United States, France and Ethiopia each obtained 57 votes, the United Kingdom 52, the Soviet Union 50, and Formosa and Luxembourg 41 each. ATO AKILLOU is a graduate of the Sorbonne, Paris.

MR. R. B. ANDERSON and MR. R. D. JENNER, of the Southern Rhodesia Electrical Supply Commission, have won the first gold medal to be awarded by the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers since 1933. The medal was given for their joint paper on the "Effects of Retaining of High Voltage Lines of the Colony." Both men were educated in Southern Rhodesia and both received Beit Trust scholarships to Cape Town University.

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER yesterday received the Order of Merit from THE QUEEN for his services to Africa since he established his hospital at Lambaréné 43 years ago. No other nomination now alive, except President Eisenhower holds the O.M. Dr. Schweitzer, now 80, who has been awarded the Nobel Prize and the gold medal of the Royal African Society, is to go to Cambridge to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

LARRY and LADY TWEEDSMUIR trudged through deep snow, often waist deep, for about 20 miles last week in order to keep an appointment to dine in Vancouver with the Seaforth Highlanders, now dining in the Tweedsmuir Park, named after the Tweedsmuir's father, they found that their aircraft could not take off while the bad ground conditions, but that they could fly from an airfield 85 miles away. Their car broke down, and so they had to make a long mile walk.

MR. P. HEWARD has been elected president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and MR. J. A. LITTLE vice-president. MR. C. E. SELLIS is to represent the Chamber on the executive committee of the Joint East and Central African Board, and MR. LITHGOWN, MR. K. H. HARRIS as alternate is to be its representative on the Federal Council of Industry. The Chamber will be represented at meetings of the Rhodesia Federated Chamber of Commerce by the chairman and vice-chairman, with MESERS. J. M. WILLIAMS and LAW. STEWART as alternates.

Visitors to this country from Rhodesia include MR. MRS. G. BALLINRILLS, MR. G. C. CAMPBELL, MR. W. R. COLE, MR. D. MRS. W. B. COLLINGS, MR. W. HAWES, MR. A. H. P. HUGHES, M. A. MACDONALD, MR. & MRS. K. MATTHEWS, MR. V. M. MCGOWAN, DR. J. MONGOMERY, MR. A. NIELSEN, MR. & MRS. C. J. NORMAN, MR. E. PROWMAN, MR. J. ROBERTS, MR. E. L. STEDALE, MR. E. MRS. W. STEELE, MR. MRS. J. M. SLEIGH, MR. N. F. TOWNLEY, MR. R. G. TON, MR. W. D. VANRENEW, MR. & MRS. R. A. VAN NIEKERK, MR. H. T. WATMORE and MR. & MRS. L. A. WATMORE.

Dinner for Federal Ministers

LORD MERVIN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Sir Donald Maclean, Federal Minister of Finance, are to be entertained to dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday, November 15, by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

Obituary

Captain A. F. Ferguson

CAPTAIN ANGUS FORBES FERGUSON, O.B.E., lately commander of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, has died in hospital at the age of 51. He joined the Union of South Africa in 1919, and served in various ships before becoming Chief Officer of the LEANGIE in 1931, and second of 1941. He was awarded the O.B.E. for gallantry in the defence of the vessel against attack by enemy aircraft after she had been torpedoed, and Lloyds awarded him its war medal for bravery in 1941. In 1952 Captain Ferguson assumed command of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, and a few months later received an award from the Holland-Afrika Line in recognition of his skill in rescuing passengers and crew from their ship KEILPONTEN, when sunk off Mozambique on January 1, 1955. Last January Captain Ferguson was taken ill while at sea; he was landed at Lisbon and brought to England for medical treatment.

COLONEL TOM BAKER, O.B.E., a former O.C. Troops in Matsioboland, has died in Bulawayo, aged 74. He was born in Somerset, and first went to Africa in 1904 to serve in the African War with the Glasgow Company. Following his discharge, he joined the B.S.A. Police. He then entered the firm of Johnson & Phipps, and subsequently became Rhodesian general manager of Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.) Ltd. He served in the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers from 1906 to 1922, and some years later commanded the 2nd B.F. The Rhodesia Regiment until the last war. Colonel Baker commanded No. 6 Training Centre, Bulawayo, in 1941, he served the Bulawayo Volunteers.

There will be much sympathy with MRS. EILENE WHITE, widow of her father DE. THOMAS JOHN WHITE, Secretary to the Cabinet from 1916 to 1930 and later secretary to the chairman of the War Office Trust. He died in London on Saturday at the age of 85. Mrs. White has served the East and Central African territories as a member of a Parliamentary delegation.

THE HON. SIR PETER LEITCH, G.C.M.G., C.M.G., O.B.E., who died in London on Sunday at the age of 60, visited Africa with the Duke of Wales (then Prince of Wales), to whom he was sworn from 1911 until his abdication at the end of 1936. He then became chamberlain to King George VI, and was later Master of the Royal Household.

ARONDO M. TILLO, who died in Lisbon on Saturday at the age of 59, was Portuguese Minister for the Colonies from 1931 to 1935, during which period he introduced many reforms. He was then Minister for a year and Portuguese Ambassador in London for the next seven years.

MR. WALTER SKILLICORN, C.V.O., C.B.E., a former general manager of the Rhodesia Railways, has died in Cape Town, aged 72. He retired in 1947 after 50 years in the railway service in the Union and Rhodesia. He was made C.V.O. during the Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesia in 1947.

MR. C. J. A. BLACKIE, who left Mafeking with his father in a ox-wagon for Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo, aged 87. He represented the Colony in Paisley in 1901, and was a member of the Rhodesian Coronation Committee in 1911.

MR. MOHAMEDALLIHWAN HASHI, a member of the Rhodesia Legislative Council, has died there at the age of 68. He has been one of the quiet but made other remarkable decisions.

2 Northern Sudanese Casualties

Peace Situation in Southern Provinces

THE SITUATION CALMED IN KHARTOUM last week as 100 men, women, and children from the Northern Sudan had been killed or were missing as a result of the disturbances in the Southern Sudan in 1954.

Some sense of death has been passed on 25 Southern Sudanese who were charged with participation in the murder of seven Northern officials in Masidi. The sentences are subject to confirmation by the Governor-General, Sir Knox Helm. The court which condemned the men to death was composed of a Northern judge sent from Khartoum and two Sudanese from the Southern provinces.

The surrender of Sudanese officers and six men at a Belgian Congo frontier post has given the authorities in Khartoum the occasion to claim that active mutiny has ended. More than 400 numbers from Torit are, however, believed to be still at large. It is assured that they have shed their uniforms and are living in villages.

Hollow Government Claim

Mr. Anthony Mann, who has paid several visits to the Sudan as a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphed from Entebbe at the beginning of this week that "all the sentences so far pronounced in Khartoum are on civilians thus giving the lie to the Government claim that they were dealing only with a handful of misguided soldiers."

He interviewed Europeans previously stationed in Khartoum who had reached Entebbe only on the previous day. They described the situation in the Southern Sudan as "extremely tense beneath the surface" and a British official with many years' experience in the Southern provinces said that he considered that the possibility of amicable co-operation between Southern and Northerners was now at an end for at least a generation. He thought famine likely to occur within a few months and forecast a sharp decline in progress throughout Equatoria, if not all over the Sudan.

The Sudanese Government is pressing the Government of Uganda to hand over the 150 refugee troops who crossed the border during the revolt and surrendered to a police officer. Their equipment has already been returned to the Sudan.

Journalist Refused Admission

When he reached Khartoum last week Mr. Mann was told that he would not be permitted to remain in the country, and he was refused permission to telephone from the airport to the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, or the Minister responsible for Press matters. Arabic officials said that they had never previously known of a journalist being refused entry, even if he had arrived without the proper papers; the practice was to admit such persons and then issue entry permits.

An official explained in Khartoum on Sunday by which Mr. Mann was airbanned — that the police had noted in accordance with the regulations, and that it was felt an official reporter like Mr. Mann had while abroad abused the hospitality of the Sudan and therefore could not be admitted to the country.

According to Mr. Mann, seven Arab reporters from the Northern Sudan had favourably disposed to the Government, complained to the Prime Minister on their return from a brief visit to Juba to report the court sittings that they had been speed upon; that their telegrams had been delayed so that they had been allowed to telephone only in the presence of the district commissioner.

The former deputy governor and governor of the Bahariel District, Mr. Daoud Abdel-Fattah, whom Mr. Mann described as an official of outstanding ability, had, he said, been sent after telling a court of inquiry in Khartoum that the present Government and the National Unity Party had been responsible for their actions for encouraging unrest

among the tribesmen of the south, of whom they had made basely electioneering promises and they threatened the south with armed force. The advice of provincial governors had, he said, been ignored in Khartoum and the official dispositions had completely undermined public safety.

On Monday Mr. Mann telegraphed that European technicians who had worked on the Zande scheme factories (costing at least £2m.) had said in Uganda that the work was "finished" and British officials considered this an extraordinary moment for the Sudan to be on the point of introducing a complete set of factories for in the Sudan. The Sudanese military and air forces were supposed to be in the primary troops, whose activities would not allow any election of a legitimate ruler.

A young refugee who recently left Uganda for the United Kingdom was a student from the North of England who was described as the fiancée of a Sudanese who had studied at a British university; he had been shot at her side in the Southern Sudan.

K.A.R. Dinner

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER of the King's African Rifles and East African Forces Officers' Dining Club will be held in the Grosvenor Restaurant, Piccadilly, London, on November 4. Tickets may be obtained from Brigadier A. J. W. Bayn, 3 Rivermount, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex (members 16s. 6d., non-members 22s. 6d.).

East Africa v. Hollywood

MR. LEONARD PARLMAN, an American film company executive, who is touring East Africa, said in Dar es Salaam that he would analyse filming prospects in the three territories and make recommendations to producers looking for locations. "At some times of the year the weather in East Africa is better for filming than in Hollywood, and you have everything there, sea, plains, mountains and forests. There are a lot of misconceptions about East Africa in America, but it is your own fault. You don't publicize the facts enough, he concluded."

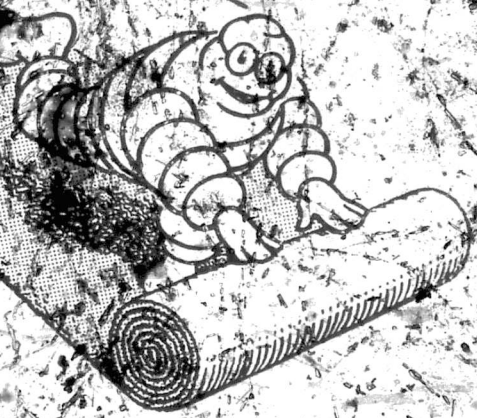
Nakuru Housing

MR. J. H. HARRIS, of Nakuru, has stated that accommodation which can become available in the town during the present year will include 500 rooms for Africans, enough for 1,500 single men; 22 two-roomed houses, the first phase of an African hostel for 16 persons (future extensions will accommodate 34); and an African trading centre with 30 shops, two eating houses, and 18 two-roomed houses attached to the larger shops. The cost will amount to £100,000. For Africans there will be 20 flats and six tenement purchase houses, costing £2,000; and for Europeans 16 flats and six tenement purchase houses, costing £44,000.

After Film Shooting in Kenya

MR. VICTOR HARRIS, who arrived in London last week from Kenya, where he had been working in a film, left London abruptly for New York "to catch a train," explaining to reporters that a train with a date had not been reserved for him. When he reached Idlewild Airport, New York, he said: "I shall be back at the studio in London on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. They are not going to have anything on me. They have got lots of baths over here, where are more and better bathing facilities in Africa than in America. He was reported to have arrived in America, unshaven, dressed in slacks, an open shirt, a faded grey coat and sheepskin slippers without socks. It seems that he reached London two days earlier than expected, that accommodation had been reserved at one of the luxury hotels for the duration, and that instead of crossing the Atlantic where for the short time film shooting was in progress and recross the Atlantic.

Mr. Harris' film, "Carnegie," exhibited by the East Africa Tourist and Welfare Association, was awarded the trophy for most successful film at the first African Film Festival in Johannesburg.



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Lake Fishing Experiment Fails

Busoga Deep Water Fishing Company

THE BUSOGA DEEP WATER FISHING CO. LTD., the £74,000 organization established in Uganda two years ago to carry out research and determine whether successful commercial enterprise could be undertaken, is to be wound up. The partners in the venture were the Protectorate Government, with a shareholding of £50,000, and the Busoga African Local Government, with a holding of £24,000 (which is likely to be recovered in full). The Protectorate Government's share reserved a research grant. The company's fixed assets, worth about £21,000, will be transferred to one of the existing research organizations.

The chairman of the company, Mr. A. G. Jones, said in Kampala last week that about £14,000 had been spent on the scheme after allowing for receipts from the sale of fish and the income from the investment of money not in actual use.

Reasons for Winding Up

Two reasons have prompted the decision to wind up the company. (1) No reasons exist to justify an immediate expansion of the company's activities on a commercial basis because a further two or three years' practical and scientific research would be needed to prove the fertility and productivity of the proposed fishing grounds; and (2) even if the further programme of research proved successful, the chances of establishing an economic commercial enterprise would not justify large monetary investments.

Mr. Jones expressed the view that the research work had not yet proved beyond doubt that the natural increase of fish in the area would equal the weight which a commercial organization would have to take out each year to ensure economic running.

Moreover, there was the problem of finding markets for the fish, there were no so-called luxury markets, and the main bulk among Africans showed resistance to high prices.

"In our judgment," Mr. Jones continued, "a commercial industry is never likely to be able to operate economically in this area. There is every prospect, however, of a cottage industry or a co-operative organization being successfully established."

Individual co-operative production was likely to succeed, since a big commercial enterprise would fail because of the labour and transport factors; administrative costs would be too consistent or prohibitive since transport would be largely by bicycle.

During the past two years the company has operated from a base on Lagoi Island, where a factory has been set up, with a fish-processing plant and service installations.

The Minister for Natural Resources, Mr. E. C. Waite, has visited Nairobi to discuss the disposal of the company's equipment and the use of which the company's valuable research data can best be put. This knowledge has helped to chart areas of Lake Victoria which were blank on the map from a fisheries point of view.

Guarding Against Communism

SIR WILLIAM LAUTNER, speaking in Kitwe recently, said that the Northern Rhodesian trade unions, European and African, must combat Communist infiltration into trade unionism. "The danger," he continued, "is that Communists exploit every and any grievance. It is the duty of the trade unions to take active steps to destroy the conditions which are exploited by the Communists." Sir William also had a word for the "weekenders" who came to Africa and then told Africa how to solve its problems. "He had been in Northern Rhodesia three times, but there is still lots I can learn, so no generalizations for me."

Nine-Tenths Wasted

ZANZIBAR'S Department of Agriculture distributed last year 1,214,000 seedlings and 245,338 coconut seedlings. It cost the Government to produce the seedlings at a price of 50 cents in Zanzibar and 60 cents in Kenya, but they are still sold at the pre-war price of five cents. Coconut seedlings, which are sold for 10 cents, cost about three times that figure. The department regrets that only a small proportion of the seedlings planted out reach healthy maturity. It has raised and distributed almost 2m. clove seedlings in the last decade, but concedes that it would be optimistic to assume that more than a sixth of these are now healthy and vigorous saplings. Most of the losses are attributed to "bad husbands" and sheer lack of care.

Progress in Choma District

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER of Choma, in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia, commenting on the many signs of economic development in the area, said that a man rarely ever sees a woman carrying a pot of water on her head; it is transported in motor drums by wheel or Scotch carts. Bounding maize in a motor is almost a thing of the past, practically every family now having its own hand-cranked mill. A number of motor tractors are also in use, and in several villages there are Ferguson tractors. The use of the plough is universal, and ploughs, cultivators and harrows are widely employed.

No Change

THAT SALISBURY would remain the headquarters of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia has been reaffirmed by the commission which entered the scene of the Southern Rhodesian election. It has reported that the evidence produced before it did not show that the best interests of the Federation and the Colony would be served by a move, the cost of which was estimated at £3m.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice.

It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street, (Opposite the Parliament)

MOBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Area)

KAMPALA

Shimani Rd. (Opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

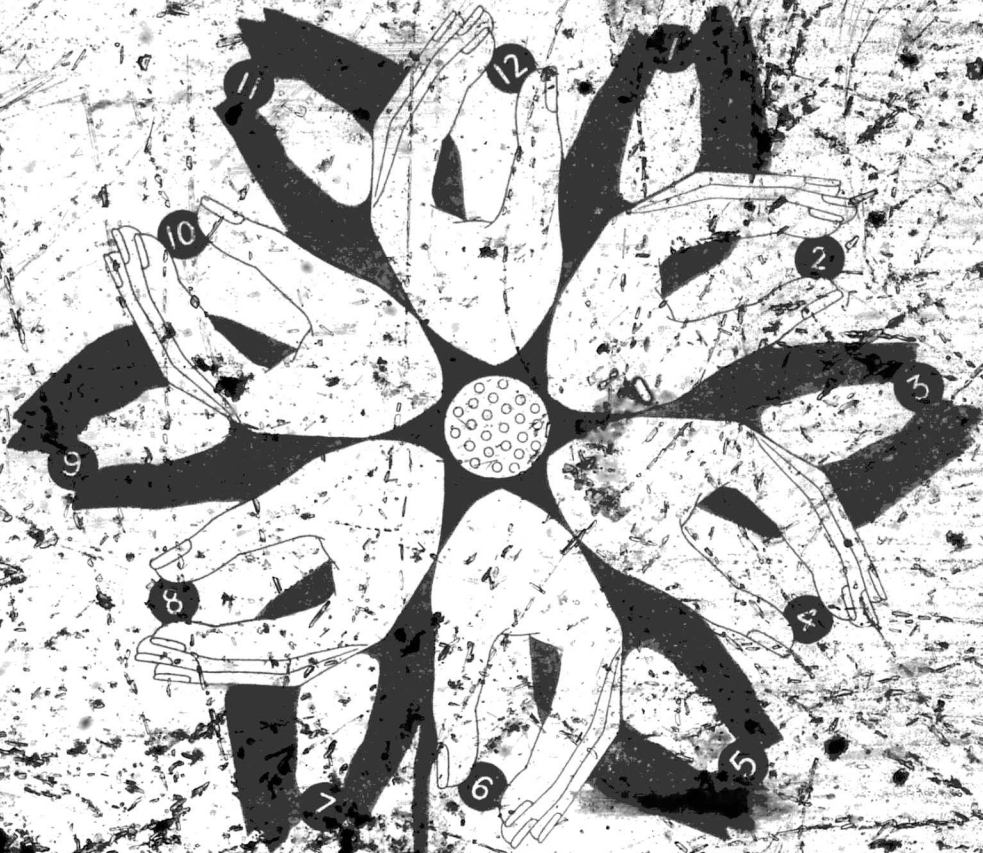
Hardinge St. (Opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2014, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association's new Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grant Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 26-27, Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is available from East African Airways Corporation, 10, Harvey House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.



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Experiment in Partnership

(Report continued from page 23)

"We are opposed to the dilution of labour, as trade unions are all over the free world. We say—Give the man the job, but pay him the rate for that job. We do not believe that the first practical step to take is an objective analysis of every job performed by members of this union in the industry. We think there should be an observation period of three years before changes in human relationships could be carried out quickly and because we do not know to what extent Africans in the industry are capable of analysing given situations and taking a decision which might affect the safety of other workers."

African Trade Unionists' View

WOODRUFF: "Here is Mr. Lawrence Kufunze, general president of the African Mineworkers' Union."

KATJUNGU: "We too stand by the rate for the job, it is a trade union principle. We think we should get the same rates as our fellowworkers in the same industry. Advancement should not be confined to those at the top. A crane driver is not one thing, a European, in another mine an African is not, they are paid very different rates. The system of assessing jobs in grades is confusing and needs revision. A man is brought to Northern Rhodesia from far away because he has some special skill it is fair that he should have some form of gratuity allowance. But today the European is not always brought from outside the country. It is not right that he should get extra pay just because of the colour of his skin. At present an unskilled and inexperienced European is paid more than a skilled and experienced African."

WOODRUFF: "The problem is much less simple than it sounds, but an agreement has just been signed which ends that conflict. The companies have agreed that no European shall be put out of a job because of African advancement, while the European union agrees that jobs in 24 categories shall at once be opened to Africans. This means straight away the possibility of advancement for 1,200 Africans, though perhaps not that number are yet ready."

"There is also to be a thorough survey of the remaining categories, when this survey is complete negotiations will take place with the union as to jobs which can be split and made available to men with less skill; jobs which cannot be split will be open to anyone, European or African, who can attain skill. As to the future, the union states that, "We have no intention of unreasonably withholding consent in the future to any scheme of African advancement which does not conflict with the union's aim to ensure reasonable prospects for the European workers in the companies."

Mr. Garfield Todd

Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has a firm belief in partnership.

GARFIELD TODD: "Distress does exist, but a good many people both black and white in Southern Rhodesia are determined to solve the problem. I am quite sure it can be solved. Although we talk rather faintly about improving relations—race relations don't depend on air—there are economic facts on the back of them. We've about 340,000 African families on the land, in communal towns, our new plant will make them farmers in their own rights, on their own land and they can sell or will as they wish."

More and more Africans are coming to towns, work in industry and commerce. Until recently it wasn't very happy for him if he couldn't bring his wife and family and get in his proper home in town. Now the Government has started a new policy, and 6,000 homes are to be erected, 1,000 in Bulawayo and 3,000 in Bulawayo. Africans will be getting 30-year leases, which will give them security. With the development of a secondary industry—and Southern Rhodesia has more than 1,000 factories already—there are good times ahead for the urban African.

"One thing that does worry me is education. We have not had a technical school yet for Africa in the Federation. That has to be changed. Southern Rhodesia has more than 34,000 African children in school, and that looks quite good. But to get any means the whole answer."

"A new university to be opened in 1957 is bound to be particularly heartened by the attitude of groups of young men in the Round Table movement who have pledged themselves to raise £50,000 to endow a Chair of Race Relations, and not going to solve our problems with the best will in the world. In the next few years it is going to be a continuing process over many years. It'll be a very good thing for bringing men and women African and European, to have the opportunity of studying in conditions as a subject in a university."

"Not only do we require security of tenure, industrial advancement and education, but in our partnership we must have some political co-operation too. In Southern Rhodesia only four or five hundred Africans are on the voters' roll. This number is going to increase, and if we are to have a true partnership there will have to be a sharing of all of these most important things in our national life."

WOODRUFF: "Mr. Venner, the chief editor of African News papers, has visions of a flourishing Central African State."

Common Destiny of Black and White

WOODRUFF: "I am a strong believer in the common destiny of black and white in this part of Africa. Our interests, despite colour differences, are interdependent and, given the right kind of mind and spirit, this part of Africa can become comparable in wealth, power and influence with the United States of America. The main of this achievement is understanding and mutual confidence. We must learn to work together, not in a sort of superiority, and I feel that European domination, their ideas of domination, we cannot run this country. In London, we cannot."

WOODRUFF: "I don't like to end this discussion without the words of a European, now yet to be born in Rhodesia. He looks forward to a home in Rhodesia for his children, and because he represents a white man, he shall be nameless."

WOODRUFF: "The future depends on whether we can make allies of the new African, the man who has left the ways and looks of his old man, who can work in partnership, make a new nation, who have a great future, not whether we go to the way of black intolerance or black intolerance, we shall relapse into barbarism. It is a choice between the way of fear and the way of partnership."

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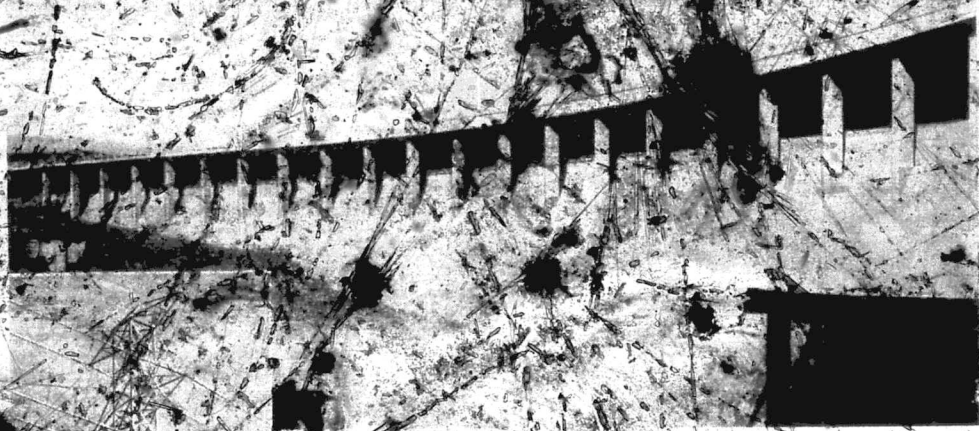
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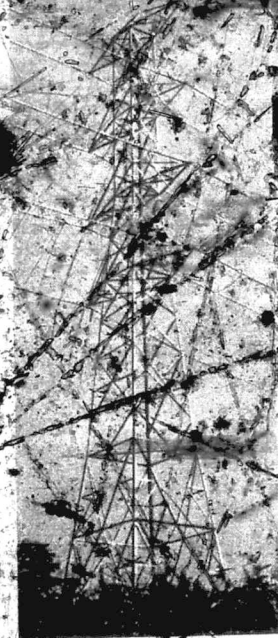
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The Owen Falls Hydro Electric Scheme, opened by Her Majesty The Queen in April 1954, will ultimately provide 700 million units of electricity a year, bringing light and power by Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines to many parts of East Africa.



The backbone of this system is the 120-mile route miles of 132k V Transmission Line recently completed by the BIC Construction Company, a member of the BICC Group, to carry power eastwards to Tororo and westwards to Kampala. The line to Tororo will be the means whereby power is exported to Uganda, thence to Nairobi; thence to be distributed to meet the ever-growing demand in East Africa. This contract is but part of the many hundreds of miles of H.T. and D.T. Distribution Lines completed for the Uganda Electricity Board, which is typical of the work carried out by the BICC Group in many parts of the World.

The many miles of power distribution systems already required for the first four generators of the Owen Falls plant have been supplied by BICC and installed by the BIC Construction Company. The BICC Group will also provide the cable equipment for generators 5 and 6.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The reopening of the railway line between Khartoum in the Sudan and Tessara in Eastrea is under consideration.

The Colonial report on the Seychelles for 1952 and 1954 has been published at 3s. by H.M. Stationery Office.

An agreement to facilitate the migration of Dutch citizens to the Federation is to be signed in Holland by Lord Malvern during his present visit to Europe.

In order to strengthen the broadcasting station in Khartoum so that it may be heard in Europe and the Middle East, the Minister of Social Affairs of the Sudan has asked the Government for £150,000.

The general secretary of the Rhodesian African Railways Workers' Union, Mr. K. T. M. Masape, has advised Bulawayo that his union had received a grant of £1,000 by the International Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. K. E. Henderson, a resident of the Transvaal, has won the first prize (of a Ford 1951 car) in the Rhodesia University word-building contest, which a total of 2,501 words made up of 'Rhodesia' University. Planned schoolmaster, Mr. J. W. van Wyk, won the second prize (an upright piano).

Statistics of the Tanganyika Medical Department appear in volume II of the annual report, which is published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 3s. During last year 2,924 European patients and 37,219 non-European patients were admitted as in-patients to Government general and special hospitals, extending maternity and child health clinics. The total of out-patients reached 1,154,334.

E. A. & R.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO SCARCELY has paper been in Britain since 1950, that the problem of the specialist newspaper publisher has been to meet urgent demands for copies from those with priority claims. Circulation campaigns have been impossible. Now the position seems likely to ease. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issue.

Suggested readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it, regularly but are not yet subscribers? That would help them and the causes for which we stand, and add to our power to serve those causes. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central Africa. Editor, *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 60, St. Russell Street, London, E.C. 4.

E. A. & R.

Commercial Expansion in Kenya

Commercial progress in Kenya despite the Mau Mau rebellion is recorded in the annual report of the Registrar General's Department for last year. The disclosure that company registrations increased by 31% in numbers compared with the previous year. The nominal capital involved also increases in the capital of existing companies to £9,324,170, and to £6,112,650. The number of foreign companies taking a place of business in the Colony rose from 378 to 400. Asian companies increased from 10% of the total to 33%, and European companies fell from 68% to 64%. The companies were formed by members of the African community during the year. Says Mr. D. T. Coward, the acting registrar-general: "In the previous year only three African companies had been formed, and it is of interest to note this decline from the post-war figures of 24 in 1946 and 23 in 1947. The drop may to some extent have been due to conditions created after the emergency, but the decline had already started in 1950. Judging from the number of complaints received by the registrar from shareholders of African companies, there is considerable dissatisfaction in the manner in which these companies are being run, and this may well be the main reason for the lack of further company formations."

Ethiopian Raids on Kenya

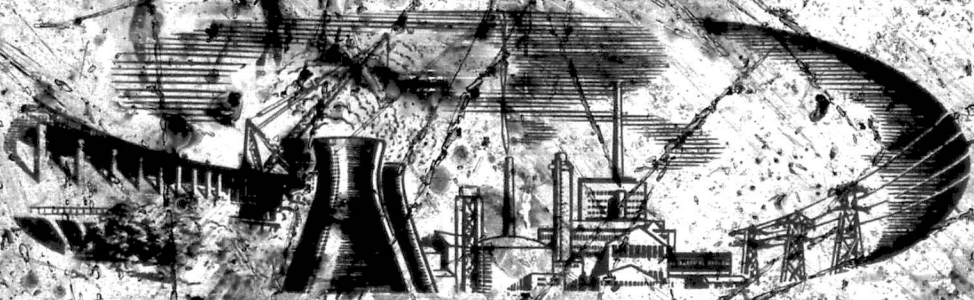
FIVE KENYA TRIBESMEN were killed last week in clashes with armed Ethiopian raiders on the northern borders of the Colony. On the day of the Garu, Merile, near Lake Rudolf, the raiders fired on a police patrol which they outnumbered. A large party of police arrived in the area two days later and made contact with a gang of some 200 men, many of whom were armed. The raiders were killed as one policeman wounded in the engagement, from which the raiders withdrew into Ethiopian territory after two hours fighting. Further east, the Ethiopian raiders attacked tribesmen, killing three. Districts are assisting the police to locate the raiders.

Tsetse

MORE THAN 280,000 SQUARE MILES, or nearly half the total land area of East Africa, are infested by the tsetse according to the 15th report of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Control Organization, (the name of which is to be abbreviated to the African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization). Its headquarters are to be removed from Nairobi to Tororo, Uganda. How much remains to be done is clear from the statement that all the work of the headquarters centrally has remained only 10,000 square miles, and that in that period there had been extensive losses of locusts of the fly. The report has been an 1% increase in particular, in suitable areas in Uganda and the tsetse fly. The tsetse infestation is estimated at 280,000 miles.

U.C. Secretary's Warning

MR. WALTER HOOD, secretary of the Advisory Committee of the Trade Union Congress, who is on a three-month tour of African territories, said recently a few days ago that "it is essential for Africans to learn trades that are not in demand by Asians. They have been specialized only by Asians. They have declared that electrical and motor trades." He suggested that the Government might consider the possibility of providing apprenticeships to Africans.



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Collapsed Quays To Be Rebuilt Of Commercial Concern

Progress of East African Ports

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, East African Commissioner for Transport, moving the second reading of a Bill to authorize a £2m. loan for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, told the Central Assembly that since the opening of the piling of No. 2 berth last December, research had been undertaken and the scientific survey reported that work could proceed in safety. The extra cost would be about £60,000.

And the report being unimpeachable, the Commissioner continued, "we should have thrown away nearly £2m. and been short of a badly needed berth for many years. As it is, for this comparatively small expenditure some of our plans can proceed, and we shall have the benefit of an operation by the end of 1956, or possibly earlier."

Added to the increase in rail capacity should be the increase in road capacity, and that would enable the port to deal with the traffic of the long-extended Shirati road. The East African Harbours Administration will see to it that the port is offering incentives to the shipping companies.

The shipping companies, he said, most of them of the British Empire, have performed extremely well. The 1954-55 season was extremely satisfactory, they were up to 20% better than before. Mtwara port, for instance, reached and Tanganyika substantially complete, but East African water berths should be in operation next year. Mombasa was the most difficult port problem.

Shire Valley Scheme

THE FEDERAL MINISTER of Commerce and Industry has announced that work is to begin at once on the "first step of the first phase" of the Shire Valley scheme.

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VIOLOL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

The excess of deposits over withdrawals from the Savings Bank of East Africa has already reached in this year compared with less than £200,000 last year. By the end of September the total balance in respect of Kenya deposits had risen from £3,243 in 1953 to £240,000. The increase in the total of deposits in the first nine months was 270% against an increase of 35% in the whole of last year. For Kenya alone the respective increases were 28,000 and 14,000.

More than 2,000 tons of African-grown produce were railed last year from Mpanda, Tanganyika Territory, the site of the new lead mine. Residential and trading plots will be available shortly. A three-year development plan, which will involve the removal of the district office from Mpanda, has been prepared. One European farmer has already started in the area.

At last week's auction in London 4,755 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 38s. 3 3/4d per lb., compared with 60s. 7 1/2d. averaging 35s. 0 1/2d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 54s. for an instant from Uganda.

The history of Northern Rhodesia's Monze Copper Board is told in an article on the same page. It is issued to mark the opening of the Monze plant which has a capacity of 15,000 bags. The chairman of the board is Mr. G. S. Lyon.

An inquiry into the wholesale, retail, and distributive trade in Kenya is to be held at the request of the Minister for Labour. It will recommend whether or not a wages council or regional wages councils should be established.

Larger crops of coffee, sisal, and cotton are expected in Tanganyika in the next harvest, and a substantial increase in maize production. A decline in the output of sorghum, castor seed, and yam is forecast.

The Fighting Co., Ltd. has purchased an electronic calculator, the first of its kind in East Africa, which can make 6,000 complex mathematical calculations in an hour.

A trade delegation from Cairo, which has visited Kenya since that country would be interested to buy oils, fats, and pineapples from Kenya and to supply cement, hair, salt, and tin cans products.

The Agricultural and Trade Show to be held in Kampala in December will provide 180 stands in the trade section. All have been booked already — by 100 exhibitors.

Commonwealth Cotton Trading

MRS PETER THORNEYCROFT, President of the Board of Trade, referred to the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for European Co-operation and contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade when he addressed the Cotton Board Conference in Harrogate last week. He said, *inter alia*—

"These organizations are part and parcel of the policy which we pursue. Within the framework of these policies, written into them, and in my view making a remarkable contribution to them, rest the special trading arrangements of the British Commonwealth. The advantages and disadvantages of the free entry and preferential system clearly vary between one industry and another, but in total they are of immense value to all of us, to our great sister Dominions, and to the Colonial territories for which we hold a great responsibility."

Any responsible Government would surely wish to preserve this system. The Chancellor of the Exchequer re-emphasized the importance and value of the open door policy only a few days ago, and has undertaken, in these matters, to bring substantial trade advantages to the Commonwealth against some £50m. worth of cotton textile exports enjoying preferential treatment.



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Standard Monthly Commercial Report Natural Steam in Rift Valley

THE MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT for September of the Standard Bank of South Africa is sent from the assistant general manager's office in Nairobi of London in East Africa states:

Kenya.—Business in the Mombasa area has been unusually steady. The main interest being centred on Japanese textiles, some demand for these being received from Japanese buyers of Indian piece-goods held by the mills in Bombay previously reported heavy, are being disposed of, following orders from Aden, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore. As a consequence rise in prices. The effect was reflected in the local market and fair business was transacted in this type of goods, although stocks of these lines are not excessive. A Mombasa merchant dealing in hardware suspended payment, with it is understood, considerable commitments.

At the port the position is very fluid. There were 52 vacant berths during August, and at the moment there is no delay.

A full-scale investigation will shortly be begun into the possibilities of using natural steam located in the Rift Valley to generate electricity on a large scale. It is expected that the work on the first bore-hole will start in about a month's time. It is not known whether steam will be found at pressures or temperatures great enough to generate bulk power economically, but several bore-holes will be tested and a pilot generating plant may be established. By drilling at least 3,000 feet at chosen sites in the Rift Valley the company hopes to find pockets of super-heated steam under great pressures. It is expected that drilling will take about six months.

Uganda Bazaar Market Active

Uganda.—Bazaar trade is fairly active as a result of the marketing of produce of various kinds, in particular of groundnuts and maize. Stocks of piece-goods and other lines are adequate for present requirements and there is no evidence of over-stocking. Commitments are being met regularly, but ready money is still scarce.

A simple meat-processing factory is to be established in the Kabonga district to facilitate de-stocking and increase the off-take of cattle from 31,000 to 22,000 a year.

Tanganyika.—Trading conditions have shown a distinct improvement. Business in wholesale Japanese piece-goods has been more active, with a good demand from Kenya and Uganda and an increase in the prices offered. The financial tone of the bazaar is sound and commitments are being met.

A recent auction of 24,000 lb. of ivory in Dar es Salaam realized approximately £27,000. The small quantity offered is attributed to poor conditions. At the February auction some 60,000 lb. were sold for £50,000.

The first African-controlled petrol station in Dar es Salaam has been opened.

Zanzibar.—With the opening of the clove season the tone of the bazaars in Zanzibar and Pemba has improved. Stocks are not excessive and money is becoming easier. Imports for the half-year were valued at £3,138,481 and exports at £3,440,016, compared with £3,041,162 and £2,673,006 respectively in the first half of 1954.

The liquidators of the Port of Beira Development Co., Ltd., forecast a final distribution of 12.9d. per share, making 27s. 6d. per share against a minimum of 21s. 6d. estimated at the beginning of the winding-up proceedings.

Station Printers' Association Report Large Increase in Profit

THE STATION PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., which is holding its 50th annual general meeting in Uganda, after providing £35,218 for taxation and a consolidated profit of £1,005,069 for the year ended January 31 last, earned revenue of £2,584,277 in the period. After adjustments amounting to £2,938,000, the company received £1,646,277, and contingencies reserve £400,000. Interest on the preference stock requires £171, and a dividend of £100 on the ordinary shares £175,425, leaving a carry-forward of £355,353 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 5,016,125 shares, cumulative preference stock and £2,010,736 ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £6,865,530, revenue reserves at £6,035,939, debenture stock at £3,200,000, employees' benefits fund at £145,807, subsidiary companies at £341,275, deferred liabilities at £804,451, and current liabilities at £2,434,843. Fixed assets appear at £11,374,487, cash and securities held by trustees for debenture stockholders at £125,748, associated companies at £1,380,635, subsidiary companies at £2,461,996, and current assets at £9,906,439, including £600,000 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. M. Lee (chairman), C. R. Large (managing director), V. Davenport, M. H. Ferguson, R. Thomas, R. Cowan, and Sir John Barkley, M.P., and Sir Mark Turner. The secretary is Mrs. F. A. Jones.

The 50th annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on November 2.

African Lakes Corporation Report Dividends Resumed after Recovery

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., reports a consolidated trading profit of £71,100 for the year ended January 31, 1955, compared with £15,335 in the previous year. The net profit after taxation was £2,193, and a dividend must be added £5,758 for taxation adjustment. The company also received £10,000, and a dividend of £10,000, less £10,000, £10,846, leaving a carry-forward of £21,846 against the £10,846 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £275,700 in A shares and £12,500 in B shares, both of the denomination of £100. Revenue reserves stand at £436,382, and loans at £209,800, and current liabilities at £42,566, and other assets including £14,068 in cash.

The output of made rubber rose by 58,000 lb. to 395,000 lb., and a further acreage was planted. Rubber production showed a slight improvement, but again incurred a loss. The last of the company's lung estates has been sold, and so have the stores in Northern Rhodesia, which, though well stocked and efficiently run, had not paid their way in that over-traded area.

The directors are Messrs J. G. Stephen (chairman), C. A. Male (managing director), L. H. Walls, W. J. Shand, and D. H. Ross. Mrs. W. Z. Thomas is secretary.

The 62nd annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on November 3.

During the week ended October 12 a dozen ships arrived in the port of Mombasa and 11 sailed. No ships were awaiting berths at the end of the week. About 10,000 tons of jading tons of imports were landed and 7,570 tons of exports were shipped.

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES of selling Rhodesian clothing in a number of African markets have been reported by Mr. E. Gordon Harbor, secretary of the Mashonaland Association of Clothing Manufacturers, after a rapid fact-finding tour of the Belgian Congo, Angola, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Dahomey, Togoland, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Since Rhodesia now manufactures almost everything of clothing the Colony could, he said, supply most of the needs of those countries. Clothing has formed one of the biggest sections of the Colony's secondary industries, producing about 10m worth annually. Before the new trade agreement half of the output was exported to the Union of South Africa.

Rhodesian Breweries

RHODESIAN BREWERIES LTD., a subsidiary of South African Breweries Ltd., plan to spend £1.5m on capital development over the next 10 years. The directors calculate that about 10m can be produced within four years by limiting dividend and ploughing back profits. If appreciable expansion of trade occurs, the brewery's production may rise to £2m. Sales of 500,000 will be the production of the brewery in Natal, nearly £300,000 in the breweries in Beaufort West. And improvements in Salisbury will cost £200,000, with a possibility that an additional £200,000 will be raised there. Rhodesian Breweries Ltd., parent of the Mashonaland Breweries, was formed in March 1954. The South African parent company owns more than 90% of the capital.

Average monthly sales of electricity last year were 10.5m kwh in the Rhodesia, Kenya, Sudan, (S.M.) for Tanganyika, and 3.5m kwh for Uganda.

MINING

Sir R. Welensky on Copperbelt Pact

SIR ROBERT WELENSKY, Deputy President of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has continued two articles to *The Times* on the subject of the Copperbelt. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"There has been much criticism of the past actions of members of the European Mineworkers' Union, who have been accused of obstructing the course of African advancement by standing fast to their agreement with the mining companies. But any job which had previously been held by a European could not be held by an African. I believe that no apology is called for that agreement, to which both management and labour were parties, was made 10 years ago when the African labour force consisted almost wholly of raw natives."

"It has yet to be proved that there is enough African skill available to fill those posts which are now available to Africans. If the progress that has been made so far should be remembered that there is a growing determination in the Federation to catch up advancement with Africa in the belief that in this way alone can progress be overcome and race prejudice be maintained."

Political and Economic Factors

"I do not underestimate the part played by the African Mineworkers' Union in the advancement of the African workers' interests. The union has at times negotiated with considerable skill and has resorted to the legitimate weapon of the strike on two occasions. But one factor of considerable significance emerges from a study of the methods adopted by the union since its establishment and of the results achieved on behalf of its members."

"The limitations of these methods and of the union's political approach to economic advancement are those who control the union and the political expediency as much as to economic advancement. The union's political approach has become aware of the limitations of the union and it is to their credit that the union has made it in the past."

"The agreement... on that... all..."

"The... will... negotiations... stage of the development of the Federation... successfully negotiated... the... has been... justified. It remains to preserve the understanding... and to apply... the future... for the... with equal responsibility."

Diamond Sales

DIAMOND CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. announce the following sales of diamonds through the Central Selling Organisation on behalf of African producers for the 9 months ending 30th September 1955: Industrial, £5,585,583; (last year to June 30, £2,840,185) and £11,941,864 respectively. Totals for the 9 months £378,913 and £17,527,687, compared with £34,728,816 and £11,244,923 respectively in the same period of last year.

Kenya Mines Report

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF KENYA announced that the value of mineral products produced in Kenya last year was £1,732,500, of which sales accounted for £1,248,162, sales for £156,187, fuelite and kwanite for £200,000, gold for £81,500, limestone products for £80,945, and coal for £80,310. Carbon dioxide gas for £21,089, and graphite for £17,934. These figures are given in the Annual Report of the Mines and Geological Department (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1955).

Mining Dividends

THE EAST AFRICAN MINING TRUSTS LTD. announced that the Final Dividend for the year ending 31st December 1954 was 10s per share. The holding company was 100,000. After tax of 10s per share, £100,000. LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUSTS LTD. announced that the dividend for the year to September 30, 1955, was 10s per share (£100,000).

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Progress Reports for September

Coronation - At the mine, 14,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 155 oz. gold and 1,200 tons of concentrates. At the Mafurao mine, 10,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 10,067 oz. and 1,006 tons of concentrates. At the Dalway mine, 10,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,282 oz. gold and 1,000 tons of concentrates. The respective figures for the same time last year were 2,800 tons of ore, 1,000 tons of concentrates, and 1,332 tons of concentrates. At the mine, 170 oz. of gold were recovered from 1,000 tons of ore. The operating profit was £49,116 in August.

Wankie Colliery - 295,937 tons of coal and 189,411 tons of coke were produced. At the mine, 1,283,838 and 1,347 tons respectively in August.

Cape Copper - 24,040 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,684 oz. gold and a working profit of £40,321.

Mount - 10,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,446 oz. of gold and a profit of £3,508.

R.S.T. Refinery

WORKS AT MUFURAO IN NDOLA ON THE RHODESIA COLLECTION TRUST GROUP. The R.S.T. Refinery will come into operation early next year and will enable Mufurao's annual output of over 30,000 tons of copper to be refined for the first time on the spot into 80% pure copper in the form of cathodes, anodes, billets, and ingots.

Roan Antelope Shares

IN ACCORDANCE with the scheme announced last November, certain employees of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. have now been offered options covering 60,950 shares at 7s. 7d. per share. The scheme was accepted by December 31 next and expires on October 9, 1962.

Wankie Price Cuts

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN copper mines will pay the price for Wankie coal from November 1. The washed coal shipped to Rhodesia Railways is to be reduced to the lowest grade used chiefly by power stations. The new Wankie price list now ranges from 17/6 per ton at the pithead. As a result, reductions are expected in the railways carry charges. Under the agreement in terms of the agreement with the Southern Rhodesian Government, the company's profit margin now stands at 15.5% per ton. In the first eight months of 1955 more than 300,000 tons were sold and nearly 250,000 tons were used in coke ovens and blast kilns at Wankie.

Mt. Kenya

MR. GEORGE HUNT, a mining engineer and Mr. O. J. Edwards, a geologist, representatives of Anglo-American Tin Mines Co. (Africa) Ltd. visited Mt. Kenya last week for a preliminary examination of the site before further prospecting is undertaken. Mr. Hunt said that the company planned to tunnel about 4,000 ft. into the side of the hill from a point 3,000 ft. below the summit. The operation would take about five months.

Nyasaland Niobium

MR. J. H. HANCOCK, chairman of London Tin Corporation Ltd. was at the annual general meeting in London last week that prospecting in Nyasaland under the direction of London Nyasaland Mining Corporation Ltd. had been suspended in view of the doubtful results of same and the uncertainty concerning the ability to market the niobium-bearing product.

Mr. J. H. Elliott

MR. J. H. ELLIOTT, M.B.E., M.M., who has retired from the post of Chief Government mining engineer and Chief Inspector of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed honorary representative and engineering consultant to the Messina (Tanzania) Development Co. Ltd. and also director of Rhodesia Copper Ventures Ltd.



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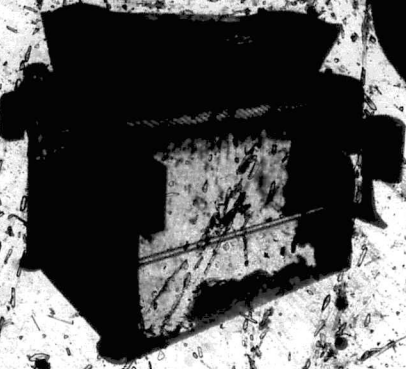
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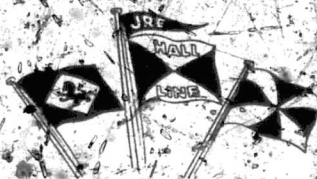
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jeelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BRITISH PUBLIC has been given such brief and highly coloured accounts of the restoration to his throne of the Kabaka of Buganda that most people, if asked what they felt about the matter, would probably say: "It seems to have gone off quite well. He must be a very forgiving young man. Why has that impression been created? Because only one London newspaper has consistently published facts which it would have been more pleasant to ignore but which needed to be made known. It has been said that the power of the Press lies mainly in the power of suppression and, whether deliberately or merely accidentally, the other Fleet Street dailies failed to record several significant incidents which occurred in Uganda last week. Their omission completely changed the nature of the reports, with the consequence that the great mass of readers have drawn unwarranted comfort from the news as presented to them. Day after day, for instance, the dispatch in *The Times* suggested that all was harmony and happiness, while the telegrams from the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* were simultaneously showing that that was not the case. It would not be fair, of course, to deduce from the published versions that the Kampala representative of Printing House Square failed to note and report any or all of the ways in which the Kabaka publicly slighted Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor. Sub-editing in London may have been responsible for the striking differences in the evidence provided by the two leading newspapers in the United Kingdom. Whatever the cause, the result was most unfortunate, for many people in responsible positions in many countries will have been left with ideas which may vitiate their judgment of Uganda affairs in the testing months ahead.

At the end of the week the experienced reporter sent to Uganda by the *Daily Telegraph* declared bluntly that the Kabaka had on various occasions shown polite contempt for the attempts of the Governor to be friendly. Another Press representative had noted a few days earlier that at their first meeting the Kabaka, without smiling, had "taken the Governor's hand limply, bowing about half an inch." These and similar statements receive some confirmation from the Kabaka's own address when the new Buganda Agreement was ceremonially signed. That speech, which must have been very carefully prepared, expressed thanks to all sorts of bodies and individuals, but pointedly ignored the Governor—who was presumably in the mind of the Chief Minister of Buganda when he said at that ceremony: "Let us not kick a fallen adversary." Both the Katikiro and the Kabaka, now a "constitutional monarch" (a title, at any rate), seized that opportunity to emphasize that the objective was self-government; and the Uganda National Congress, determined to live up to its extremist reputation, has started to campaign for self-government in two years and independence in five. Another fact which only one London newspaper reported was that the Governor's speech at the signing ceremony was received in silence, though it could not have been more friendly in content, while those of the Kabaka and Katikiro were rapturously applauded.

All this scarcely suggests that there is ground for contentment with last week's happenings. So far from satisfying members of the European community in Britain that many absented themselves from the garden party given at Government House in celebration of the Kabaka's return.

they considered that much too much fuss was being made of a young man who had erred gravely, and who is the present (and perhaps temporary) hero of his tribe because he symbolises what they regard as British retreat and defeat. That reading of the situation is, of course, a gross misapprehension. The Kabakas have been most generously treated on all sides, particularly by Mr. Lytton (now Lord Chandos) and Mr. Lennon-Boyd, but that should not be misrepresented as formal obiteration of his faults and it should not warp the judgment of those concerned with public affairs. It would be foolish to ignore the fact (as was done on Sunday by the *Observer*, a cordial apologist for the Kabaka) that an African who did not prostrate himself before the returned Kabaka was promptly done to death in his vicinity. That certainly does not argue the high standard of behaviour which the Baganda claim for themselves.

Not is the vernacular Press a credit to

them at this time, too many of its bigans have published matter which the readers will have taken to be incitements to violence.

Other events of the week have enabled Frankly Faced, a popular newspaper in this country, to give front-page prominence to such headings as "Kabaka Gull Gables to Mother" and "Gull Fails to See Kabaka, Flown Back, She Says I'll Fell of Promises" and news of that kind must do further damage to the Kabaka and his people. It is because we wish the Kabaka, the Baganda, and all Uganda well that we consider it necessary for these facts to be frankly faced. If that is not done the situation will assuredly deteriorate with danger to all concerned. Men of good will in all the races should lose no time in seeking practical means of closer co-operation in the common interest, for men of ill-will are certain to exploit the emotion which have been aroused by a chain of circumstances without parallel in East Africa.

Notes By The Way

Reining the Columnist

ONCE IN A WHILE a columnist may legitimately allow other people to do his job for him—not because he wishes to dodge his normal quota of work but because they have them. The comments which deserve wider publicity. Surprise was caused, I know, by a recent article in *The Times* on the Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory. But for heavy pressure I should have dealt on this page with some of the statements written by the special correspondent in a contribution to the paper gave great prominence. Now Mr. Victor Matthews, Commissioner in London for East Africa, has made a retort which packs so much fact into almost minimum wordage that he appears to offer himself as a recruit to the ranks of journalism or of information officers. That, incidentally, would not create a bad impression. I knew well a former High Commissioner for Tanganyika who became a diffident, different, and a poor member of the staff of a London newspaper.

Commissioner's Retort

MR. MATTHEWS wrote: "Chaka never invaded the Southern Province of Tanganyika. The coast is not 'littered' with ruins of once busy ports. Kilwa is not the largest district but the fourth in size. Its African population is not six to the square mile, but in the 1911 census was 18, and has since increased. The railway from Mtwara runs westwards, not eastwards; did it run eastwards it would be nearer 70 fathoms than 7 feet under water. Rights of occupancy are normally given for 29, not 33 years. These inaccuracies are surprising, but what matters are the more serious misconceptions which your special correspondent has implied. In the Southern Province, thanks to the singular achievements of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and the Benedictine Mission over the last 70 years, the inhabitants are free from disease, less given to sorcery, and more literate than those in many

other parts of Tanganyika. In the three most populous districts—Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, and Mwanza—it is difficult to find a boy or girl who is not attending some kind of school. The rapidly expanding cashew nut crop in the eastern part of the province, the coffee, tobacco, and wheat crops in the west, and the early success of the Baganda tenant farming scheme, do not suggest that the African shows 'no interest in a mode of life above subsistence.' They show precisely the contrary. Exports from the province were 24,000 tons in 1947 and 69,000 tons in 1954. A right of occupancy is not something to be grudge. It is a title to the use and occupation of land under covenant prescribing its proper utilization. Certainly it is not freehold; but that is not a passport to successful farming in any hemisphere.

Communications

NO ONE WILL DISAGREE with your special correspondent that the key to the more rapid developments of the Southern Province lies, as in most parts of Africa, in communications. But it would be tragic if this should be taken to mean that in the Southern Province earth and gravel roads, of which there are already thousands of miles, are useless and bitumenized *autobahns* the only answer, for at £10,000 and more a mile further development would indeed be slow in coming. Incidentally, in referring to £119,000 as the sum set aside for road construction in the Southern Province over the next five years, your special correspondent has failed to notice that the sum of £365,000 is to be spent on the construction of a road from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza, three-quarters of which is within the Southern Province. The Southern Province is newly united with Dar es Salaam and Mwanza together, but only began to be united 20 years ago. Its development, like that of much of Africa, is a controversial matter on which diverse opinions may honestly be held. But such opinions, if they are to be worthwhile, must be based upon accurate statement and assessment of the facts.

Seven-Point Rejoinder

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE made a seven-point rejoinder. He wrote: "The commissioner's letter contains serious misconceptions of fact. (1) Chaka never invaded the Southern Province. I referred not to him but his Zulus. The responsibility for the damage was Zwangendaba of Zululand, who had fought against Chaka. (2) I have seen the ruins which the commissioner speaks of and not only of ports. For miles along the coastline the coral has grown thick over ancient fish traps, and up country are the ruins of once busy trading stations. (3) Kilwa is not the largest district in the province. Its population is over 18 to the square mile. (4) The Royal Commission report (p. 475) shows a density of 18 to the square mile. (5) Kilwa is not the largest district in the province. I am aware that rights of occupancy are sometimes given for 99 years. There can be no doubt about their vagueness; the legal profession are even in hot dispute as to how far, if at all, they are leases; the business result is that they are no substitute for freeholds as investments."

Outside Finance Needed

(5) I HAVE NO DOUBT that the missions have done good work. The trouble is that lack of communications means that this has not had the effect it should in raising the general levels of the province. As to the literacy rate where the missions are not so active, the Kilwa figure in 1953 was estimated at 5%. (6) Export tonnage have risen since before the war in the case of commodities such as timber, cashew nuts, and sisal, but not (in general) in the case of ordinary Native production. That supports my thesis (amply corroborated by other evidence) that the African (in general) shows no interest in a mode of life above subsistence. (7) I certainly do not advocate a programme of autobahn construction in the province. But the commissioner is in error in saying there are thousands of miles of earth and gravel roads there. There are no gravel roads as I was informed (which I took special pains to find out) because of lack of gravel, and the earth roads have usually proved useless in bad weather. What must be evolved is something between an earth road and an autobahn. I am sure the commissioner, as those on the spot, wishes the best for the province, but the best cannot be effected without substantial financial aid from outside. This is unlikely to be forthcoming in the seriousness of the facts as now faced."

Above Subsistence Level

MY TWO FRIENDS will not want me to interfere their doubt but all in East and Central Africa are concerned with the attitude of the African to progress. The claim of the journalist is that "the African (in general) shows no interest in a mode of life above subsistence." Increasing production for export by Africans, says Mr. Matthews, indicates precisely the contrary. Not long ago it would have been accurate to say that Africans between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia were, in general, not interested in a mode of life above subsistence, and that is still true in some localities. But in recent years striking changes have occurred in so many areas that there is much encouragement for those who are eager to see new standards of living for Africans. The members of the East Africa Royal Commission do not accept the view that the Africans of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are generally satisfied with their subsistence. But does the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which in less than five years or so to transform the life of the African population, urban and rural. Thousands of African coffee growers in Uganda,

Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya, many more than before, reproduce cotton and other crops on a scale which makes them relatively well-to-do, and a rapidly rising number of African traders and transporters spend quite freely on manufactured articles which introduce into their homes a previously unknown degree of comfort and often a marked measure of luxury.

Better Pay for Good Men

ANOTHER ENCOURAGING FACT is that many European employers of unskilled or partially skilled Africans are anxious to pay wages which will provide for a reasonable standard of family life. I tend to bring them into that African middle class which is desirable to create as quickly as possible. A well-known Kenya settler told me only the other day he had so mechanized his dairy farm that he could now suffice for all his needs, whereas three years ago he had to employ 60 Kikuyu. The present dozen divide among themselves rather more than the total wages previously paid to five times their number. "I regard them, and want them to regard themselves, as skilled men with permanent jobs at wages which will provide comfort for their families," said my friend. "I have recently business visitors from East Africa whose own pockets would be torn had they been caustically critical of the Government of Kenya for tolerating minimum wage levels which in their view make it impossible for a married African even without a family to live satisfactorily in Nairobi today. Both said that their companies were paying much above the ruling rate of wages. One added: "If my friends in Kenya knew the average rates which we are paying in my business they would be astonished. The knowledge would not make me popular, but it is nevertheless good ethics and good business to pay very much above the normal rates. I have a splendid crowd of African workers. We get rid of slackers quickly and ensure that productivity is already quite high. I am sure that we shall be able to go on raising the wage levels." If more employers did that there would be less of the foolish talk by town Africans of political advancement, a subject of which most of them are completely ignorant. It all means let the Africans advance politically as they acquire the necessary qualifications, but the next steps will not be safely based unless thousands of them have good jobs at good pay which will represent a stake in the country which they would be reluctant to see risked by premature political changes.

Yours for the Taking

IT IS EASIER than that would be hard to find for a film made by an amateur to show what other non-professional cinematographers could collect as a souvenir of their travels in East Africa. So Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, London manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, selected "Yours for the Taking" for his three-reel record in colour of some of his trips in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar. He had no telephoto lens and no tripod, but the result is an excellent travel picture. Some of the shots of the Marchioness Falls are, indeed, as good as any I have ever seen. The ascent of Kilimanjaro was well covered, and many other aspects of East African life have been captured by his camera, including game of all kinds, birds, flowers, scenes in town and country, on Lake Victoria, and on the Indian Ocean shores of Kenya and Zanzibar. If this picture is shown to those who are half inclined to spend a holiday in some part of East Africa, it is almost certain to clinch the decision in many cases, for it provides clear evidence of what tourists with only a few weeks at their disposal can see and bring back as pictorial trophies.

Federation Wants Immigrants from Europe

Lord Malvern's Survey of the Needs and Opportunities

MY GOVERNMENT invited a representative from the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration to come to the Federation in the latter half of 1954. Mr. Grierson Rickford undertook a quick tour of the Federation, met numerous bodies, and persons and made a very fine impression wherever he went.

We were admitted to membership of the committee on April 27 this year; your representative, Mr. W. K. Leadbeater, reported for duty in the Federation on May 3, and the first immigrants sponsored by the committee arrived in Rhodesia from Europe on August 25. This expeditious action augurs well, and I look forward to an association that will bring material benefit to my country and be of some value to the committee in the fulfilment of its aims. I have been greatly impressed by the very thorough and efficient manner in which the committee carried out its functions. The committee ensures careful selection of migrants of a high standard of medical fitness. Your representative has created close and harmonious association with my immigration officials and has shown energy and efficiency in establishing his organization and in becoming acquainted with the country and its people. In three months he has made the name of your committee a household word.

I have no doubt that of all the countries with which you have to deal the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the one about which you know least. Many people in Europe tend to think of Africa as an undivided entity. Countries in Africa are, in fact, as diverse as countries in other continents.

Political Geography

The countries about which you will probably have heard most are Kenya because of the Mau Mau rebellion, and the Union of South Africa, because it is the most highly developed country with European civilization in the continent. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is farther from Kenya and the Mau Mau than Geneva is from Moscow and its Communism. There is no railway between the two countries; there is a road, but by standards outside Africa it is primitive.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland cover an area of half a million square miles, which is about twice the area of Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Greece and Austria put together. The main geographical feature is the Zambezi River, which we propose to dam in order to produce hydro-electric power. The dam will produce the largest man-made lake in the world—almost 250 kilometres long.

As recently as 70 years ago parts of the Federation were raided by invaders; other parts were the scene of tribal warfare, where one part of the population was being systematically eliminated by another. Over the whole area the Africans were at the mercy of wild animals, plagues of locusts, and ever recurrent famines. Since the arrival of the white European much has been accomplished. European population now numbers only 234,000, but the African population has grown from about a million to nearly seven million today. The European population is mainly British, although many other nationalities, races, and creeds have contributed substantially to the develop-

ment of the country. The great unifying factor is that there is only one official language, English; in this we are following the American pattern, which has so successfully welded people of many countries into one nation.

Most immigrants stay, and it is a safe assumption that they stay because they like the country; they like the life and are able to adapt themselves to their new environment. Others who do not like the life or find it difficult to adapt themselves do not stay. It takes all kinds of people to make a world.

We differ from the British Colonial possessions in Africa because in most of these countries it is the declared policy of the British Government to hand over as soon as possible the government to the indigenous inhabitants. In our country we recognize that it is the rightful home of all its lawful inhabitants. We are self-governing apart from one or two minor reservations, and our Government is in the hands of people whose permanent homes are in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Although we have many links of transport and trade with the Union of South Africa, your countries are as separate and distinct as, say, Switzerland and Italy. Similarly we are entirely separate from the British East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. We are the second largest producer of copper in the world, with an annual production of between 400,000 and 500,000 tons. We are also the third largest exporter of unmanufactured tobacco in the world.

Reservoir of Civilization

In our small European population is located the reservoir of Western civilization, and we have a large African population which has been emerging from the Stone Age over the last 50,000 years. The increased European population is essential to the Federation not only to develop the untapped resources at our disposal, but to increase the speed with which our greatly preponderant African population can be raised up to the level of civilization. All present and hereafter Europeans provide the impulse.

We have found that the speed of development of the African is greatest where the concentration of European population is highest. It is essential that the African be raised to the living standards of Western Europe, as short a time as possible. We have no intention of compelling all Africans to live in their tribal huts, where they can be admired in their primitive state, although there is a great deal to be learned from them. Africans who wish to live as modern Europeans in the way their forefathers have done, and based on a system of shifting cultivation which can only exist where there is a small population and unlimited land, will find ample opportunity for those who have tasted of civilization to learn to live in the European way.

There are the advantages and should the responsibilities of European civilization. If they wanted to do this, but were prevented, frustration would be bred, and that would have the most serious consequences for the country and all its races.

Commonwealth Skill

In the Federation we have been able to advance as rapidly as we have done only because we have been able to draw on British Commonwealth citizens of the people with technical and professional skills far beyond our own, with a tiny educated population, numbers of all the administrators, technicians for industry, power and communications, the professional and academic experts it must have. In fact, it is a very small proportion of the number needed. But we have the necessary well-to-do factors of wealth, British and Commonwealth countries, and we wish to extend this process by drawing still further on countries in the Commonwealth to help in all spheres of development where we are unable to do this.

Our British immigrants and population are a cultural monopoly, but few would claim that they can provide a cultural monopoly. We therefore look to the immigrants we get from European countries not only to help us build up the country economically, but with their different backgrounds, to add their quota to our cultural development. This is in itself

contribution to our part of Africa which is of tremendous importance.

Immigrants from your country have given us family and friends, a high degree of civilization, a high standard of social services to come to the country which is strange to them; and which, although it was a far cry away and all the civilized amenities which you find in towns in Europe, lacks much that they have been used to. There are advantages: wages are higher for the skilled man, because to a large extent he is acting in a supervisory capacity and teaching the unskilled worker, and a man can do as high as his abilities take him. In Europe, for the same wages a man has to pay taxes, but excepting the taxation, the situation of the immigrant who goes to a new country, what his race or religion is, or that his parents were, or what advantages in life he had, does not matter. What counts is what a man achieves, regardless of his background.

The opportunities in a country which is developing as rapidly as ours do not need stressing. Our European population has more than doubled since 1945. Electric power production has almost trebled in the last ten years. In the same period the value of the mineral output has increased fourfold. The national income increased by 80% between 1950 and 1954. The rate of our economic expansion is about as fast as you can find in the world, except in Israel.

Great Potential

The potential of our country has hardly been scratched. I have mentioned our copper and tobacco. We have a wide variety of base minerals — coal, chrome, high quality asbestos, iron, lead, zinc, and others, with more exotic names. There is immense scope for developing our agriculture resources and producing beef, maize, small grain, sugar, and timber. Secondary industry is only on a small scale yet, but we hope that it will be greatly stimulated by the production of cheap hydro-electric power from the Zambesi hydro-electric scheme. With proper development of our resources our country can be made one of outstanding prosperity, capable of supporting a large population of all races with an ever-increasing standard of living.

There are disadvantages to the immigrant. Some people just don't like life in Africa after life under greatly different conditions in Europe. There is no unemployment insurance — not that this need worry anyone much at present in a country where the problem is not unemployment but shortage of man power. Another disadvantage is that, with our rapid rate of expansion we are in a continual state of being behind in the provision of houses, schools, hospitals, and similar services which cause a degree of discomfort to the immigrant as well as to those already there. The cost of living is not low, partly because our people expect a much higher standard of material comforts than is held in European countries, but the wage structure is geared to it.

Ours is a multi-racial country. The social and practical effect of the advent of a non-indigenous race to a country with an aboriginal population provide much food for study and debate. In many countries it has even led to the total or partial elimination of the aboriginal races. In our country it has led to a sevenfold increase in numbers over 70 years.

No Guilt Complex

The Europeans have done the Africans much good. We also know that some harm has been done. It was, after all, the European and Arab, aided by many an African, who ran the slave trade. We also know how the destruction of tribal custom and morality, when it is replaced only imperfectly by civilized concepts, can produce an actual lowering of moral standards. Urbanization has in many cases harmed family life. But we are also quite satisfied that the good we have done and will do infinitely outweighs any harm done; and we Europeans in Rhodesia and Nataland are happily free from any trace of guilt complex about being in that part of Africa.

We believe we have evolved a solution which fits in the right lines for our conditions. We claim the monopoly of wisdom and appreciate that policies in other multi-racial countries in Africa may equally be successful for their particular circumstances. We are aiming to develop our country economically as rapidly as possible. Because in that way we can to a great extent obviate economic competition between the different races, and by the creation of wealth provide the funds which will enable us to advance our inhabitants to the limit of their capabilities. This is why we want immigrants, and why there is little place for the unskilled labourer; we have vast numbers of such people, whom we must employ within our economy and to whom we must teach skills.

Every increase in the European population provides more and better paid jobs for Africans, and it is quite clear that in those parts of the country where the European population is least, the African is the most backward. It is even said in districts that the African leaves to find work in areas where the white population is greater and where his prospects

opportunities, more money, and more chance to advance himself.

The relations between the two main races are on the whole very good. There are incidents where the relations are provoked, sometimes by the European and sometimes by the African. Isolated incidents do not detract from the significance. Good racial relations are never accidental. They are always the result of a positive policy. We hope they will continue to be good, and an important factor, but we realize this can be achieved only by the education of those in whose hands the destinies of the country lie, and the people who provide the Government.

One measure of the peaceful state of any country and the level of its ambitions on the part of any section of the population is the degree to which it is necessary to employ police and magistrates. All I can say is that in our country we have never found it necessary even to have a policeman around to protect any member of the Government from going wheresoever he wishes. We must be one of the few countries in the world in this happy position.

No Complacency

But we are not complacent about our peaceful situation in the Federation; we realize only too well the dangers which are inherent in Communist and nationalist movements. It is not impossible that world Communism may concentrate on Africa and endeavor to promote the spread of its doctrine. In fact, we are unlikely to be free from attempts to stir up nationalist movements amongst our African population. But we also realize that to combat either Communism or nationalism it is not enough to use repressive measures. They are nearly always short term. It is necessary always to have a positive doctrine, so that if people are freely offered a choice they will of their own volition choose the right road.

The future of race relations in our country is not dependent only on the people who are here already. Every man or woman whom you send will, because of the small proportion of civilized people we have in relation to the total population, be able to exert an influence for good or for bad out of all proportion to the influence he can exert at home.

We believe that the African is not a very fertile field for Communism, but that he is likely to embrace it if the conditions that because of its attitude to colour and race, appears to offer him a brighter future than does the policy pursued in his own country in Africa. It is up to us therefore to offer all our people a creed of Communism can offer.

Every man or woman who is here, because of his race, colour, creed, or birth. At the same time we do not make the cardinal error of labelling as Communist those strivings and aspirations common to working classes in our country at the time of an industrial revolution.

We are trying to telescope the development of centuries into decades, the development not only of our economy but of our human resources. We have great projects under way, notably the Zambesi hydro-electric scheme, which in its first stage will cost £50m. to £60m., producing ultimately 1,200 megawatts of electricity, with great possibilities for irrigation in addition. Other important rivers, such as the Kafue and the Shire, can be harnessed for power and food.

African Purchasing Power

Our industrialization is still only in its infancy, is capable of growing rapidly, because we have in our African population of six million — which will be ten million in the next generation, and which has a rapidly increasing economic and purchasing power — a substantial market for all our products. We think we have a bright future and one to which very many people from your countries can contribute.

New man power from Europe has to be accompanied by fresh investment funds. It is not possible to absorb the one without the other. The demand for man-power created by current investment has resulted in a number of vacancies in various categories of employment.

We are trying to build up a strong and stable, multi-racial country in Africa in which all men, black and white, can have a square deal and enjoy the fruits and material advantages of civilization. We do not wish to do this at the expense of anybody, and are happy to think that, by encouraging the immigration of people from Europe to help us build up Rhodesia and Nataland, we are at the same time by relieving the population pressure in some of our most crowded countries, helping them also to achieve the object common to all free countries of ensuring political freedom, economic security, and equality of opportunity for all.

Sir Evelyn Baring's Review of Kenya's Situation

How Problems of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Are To Be Tackled

THE PACE OF IMPROVEMENT in the security situation has increased greatly during the last three months. It has shown itself in many ways. The first is the break up of big gangs capable of taking offensive action and their replacement by small groups striving to keep themselves alive.

The second is the changed position of the Mau Mau gang leaders. Last year Mau Mau casualties were heavy, but seldom included leaders. The importance of those leaders was clearly shown during the surrender talks. It was the leaders who decided against surrender, and yet there was strong evidence that many of their followers were only too anxious to bring the struggle to an end. During the last three or four months a considerable number of gang leaders of varying degrees of importance, including a number of prominent gangsters, have been killed or captured or have surrendered. In the past the leaders remained in the forest, sending the rank and file to search for food. Now many of the leaders have themselves to come on to farms or into the Kikuyu Land Unit to forage for food.

Thirdly, there is the great improvement in the situation in most, though not in all, of the Kikuyu Land Units. A gang is most strongly placed when living in the fringe of the forest, based on the location from which its members came. Recently it has become far more difficult and dangerous for the gangs to lead in the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru districts. Villagers have confessed in large numbers and produced hidden ammunition, money, and masses of home-made guns. They have also dug up some great number of corpses that it is clear that the Mau Mau terrorists not only killed Government supporters but also wiped out a large number of private scores.

Not Ground for Relaxation

The situation is greatly improved. It is encouraging, and it gives good ground for congratulation to officers in the field for their long, arduous, and patient work. But it gives no ground for relaxation of effort or complacency.

There are still many Mau Mau terrorists at large and among them are the most notable leaders, with a number of weapons. In the Kikuyu Land Unit there are still black spots. In the settled area stock thefts have been reduced but not eliminated. The situation gives no cause for relaxation of personal precautions. A number of desperate criminals still at large are perfectly capable of committing individual murders.

The country owes a great debt to the Army and the Royal Air Force. General Erskine performed a massive task, and we are now reaping the benefit of much that he did. General Lathbury has kept up unremitting pressure on the terrorists and shown that the Army can adapt itself with great speed and great success to a changing situation.

As a result of the Army's success it has been possible step by step to turn over control outside the forests to the Administration and the Police. Fort Hall was the first district from which troops were withdrawn. The experiment was successful, and now a combination of Kenya Police, tribal police combat units, and tribal police control most of the Kikuyu Land Unit and part of the forest fringes. The remarkable improvement in the Kikuyu Land Unit has come about following the

From an address last week by the Governor of Kenya to the Legislative Council.

completion of the policy of drawing people together into villages and the changes made in the former Kikuyu Guard.

Those Kikuyu Guard who were armed with firearms are now in the tribal police or the tribal police reserve (which last will be stood down when the security situation justifies such a step) live in fortified posts, and are paid, given uniforms, and firearms. Those other members of the Kikuyu Guard who in the past had no firearms have for the most part returned to the villages where they form watch and ward units. This has led to a closer connexion between the villagers and those who are actively assisting the Government. The watch and ward units receive certain concessions but are not paid. They continue to patrol with the tribal police.

Movement Control

Following these two changes it has been possible in many areas to arrange a system of movement control by which villagers going to work on their *shambas* or herding their cattle do so under escort from the tribal police or the watch and ward units. The establishment of this system has in many areas broken the physical contact with the gangs.

The individual gangster must often have hidden in a hole in a sisal hedge and slipped out for a few minutes to tell a woman working in her field that food must be brought to a certain place at a certain time or else there would be trouble. In this way the fear of the terrorist was maintained. Probably the new system has in many areas broken that physical contact and dissipated that fear.

As a result there have been disclosures I have mentioned, the flow of information from villagers has greatly improved, and many villagers now raise the hue and cry when gangs appear and chase them. In short, there has been a change in the actions of that general mass of Kikuyu who lie between the Mau Mau terrorists on the one side and the active support of the Government movement on the other. But this is not true in certain areas, notably some of those within the range of both the Northern Abeyaresi and Mount Kenya, the improvement has been less marked.

The final proof of the advance made in the struggle against Mau Mau lies in the decision of the Commander-in-Chief to part with three battalions and all the bombers, Lincoln and Harvards, and to reduce three brigade headquarters to two. Any further reductions will be considered very carefully in the light of changing conditions. The struggle against Mau Mau is still a military operation requiring military command.

With the improvement in the security situation it has been possible to turn more and more attention to the problems of reconstruction. The greatest is a problem of reabsorption into the ordinary life of the community. After the War there was a problem of displaced persons all over Europe. After the struggle with Mau Mau there is a problem of displaced Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. First there are the so-called repatriates who returned to the reserves from European farms or from forests; many have been placed on the land, but others are being paid relief work.

Works Camps

The second class is that of detainees. Experience has shown that individual detainees can best be judged in their own areas and there divided into those who are still dangerous and those who can be safely released. It is for this reason that works camps have been built all over the Kikuyu Land Unit. There is now a steady flow of detainees out of the works camps, and a regular system has been established enabling a man considered to be no longer dangerous to move from a wired camp to an open village and then finally to his own home.

But the country has to face this greatest and most difficult of its problems and has to act on it within certain limits imposed by the security situation. At the moment there is no possibility of any number of at all doubtful Kikuyu in Nairobi would lead to a revival of Mau Mau commitments. These have shown an ability to reform and re-form in secret, and have provided a base, and therefore the life blood, of the Mau Mau movement. It is no exaggeration to say that the turning point of the struggle against Mau Mau was the formation of these committees in April, 1954. But experience since then has shown that given the slightest opportunity, Mau Mau supporters in Nairobi would again reform their organization.

African Who Would Not Kneel Killed by Mob

Partial Boycott of Governor's Garden Party by Europeans in Uganda

THE KATIKIRO (Chief Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Kintu, introduced a controversial note into his public report to the Kabaka on events in Buganda since the "shocking news" of the ruler's deportation, when, on Tuesday of last week, the new Buganda Agreement was ceremoniously signed in a bamboo pavilion just outside the palace.

There were loud cheers when Mr. Kintu said: "We were in vain dissuaded in all sorts of ways from forgetting about Kabaka Mutesa II." He criticized the British authorities for leading His Highness and said that it was hardly surprising that his sister had died of shock when she heard the news.

The speech of the Governor for the same occasion was fully reported last week, and that of the Kabaka is given in full in this issue.

The new Agreement was witnessed by five Ministers of the Protectorate Government (including the two new ministers recently appointed), Ministers of the Buganda Government, the Speaker of the Great Lukiko, five county chiefs, a member of the Lukiko nominated by the Kabaka, 10 non-official members of that council, and Mrs. Kenneth Diplock, O.C., and Mr. Dimpf, O.C.

One year ago the Kabaka presented the *adumu* to the staff of the office, to Mr. Kintu, and to the honorary consuls, as it were, Mr. Kintu made an appointment, which he has held in an acting capacity, during the Kabaka's exile. According to custom only the Kabaka may transfer the *adumu* from one Kakiko to another.

On Friday a civic reception in honor of the Kabaka was given by Kampala Municipal Council, which unanimously approved a motion welcoming his return. The Kabaka said that his homecoming had been made doubly pleasant by the warmth of the welcome received from his own people and other peoples in Uganda.

African Done to Death

While the Kabaka and the Nabagereka were receiving addresses from women of the Kabaka in the day thousands of Buganda, knee in motion, were carrying a bicycle passed in the back street of the royal pavilion, and he took no notice when someone shouted to him to stand up and then a reverent bow was made by the crowd. He was then taken to the palace, and stones were thrown at him and tried to escape with an interval. He was shot again, stabbed, and killed in a bamboo plantation within 200 yards of the Kabaka's residence. The report reported that the victim was a member of the staff of the Uganda Government.

On Saturday representatives of many organizations marched past the Kabaka's camp. Among them was a group of about 2,000 men who had vowed not to shake during the Kabaka's absence from his kingdom, and had since the absence of the Kabaka in public. The Nabagereka was reported to wear Native costume and the return of the Kabaka were European clothing.

Sunday was a national day of mourning, and the Governor and Lady Cohen and the Kabaka and Nabagereka attended services in St. Paul's Central Cathedral, at which the Rev. W. B. Bishop of Uganda preached. In the afternoon there was a candle-gauntlet off Entebbe.

The *adumu* ceremony was held in the morning throughout the week. The temper of the Buganda masses is excellent; no anti-white sentiment has been

evinced. On the other hand, yesterday's garden party given by the Governor was partially boycotted by the European community. This was taken to be an expression of the general dissatisfaction with the Protectorate Government, by making altogether too much fuss of an evening march, is laying upon itself.

Some support has been given to the view by the attitude of the Kabaka himself. He has preserved all along an exquisite poise expressing polite contempt for the attempt of the Governor to be socially.

On Thursday an open quarrel between the two seemed inevitable after the Kabaka had publicly complained to the Governor of hostile interrogation by the Protectorate police of this A.D.C., Captain R. Owen. The police were generally extremely angry that the Governor should have made its commissioner apologize for this incident.

Officers who claim to know the truth of the story say that Captain Owen had apologized for saying that he was the personal enemy of Mr. Lehm-Bailey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They say that Captain Owen was engaged in arranging the deportation of Marcelle Parker, the woman who had flown from London, claiming the protection of Prince Henry, the Kabaka's half-brother. The immigration authorities refused to deal with this matter except by ordinary administrative processes, and eventually Prince Henry himself had to intervene. Captain Owen's significance is that he is the only European in the Kabaka's official entourage.

The Kabaka's London friends who came out with him are beginning to disperse. Their presence here as symbols of a kind of Left-Wing rival authority to the Colonial Office has merely increased the Protectorate Government's prestige. The real battle is only now beginning to come to a head between the Government of the Kabaka and the Uganda National Congress.

Prince Henry's Intervention

A 28-year-old actress, Miss Marcella Churchley, who stage names Marcella Churchley, flew to Entebbe last week, claiming to be invited by the Kabaka and Prince Henry. Having no entry permit she was sent back to England next day at B.O.A.C. expense.

According to the Kampala correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, she took a room at a house in that town and was visited by a group of the Kabaka's friends and told that she was uninvited and could not stay in Uganda as she had no immigration permit. She then said that she would not leave, but would "tell about the promises made to me in England". Later she agreed to return to London on an impromptu flight. The Kabaka's elder half-brother, Prince Henry, they say, was "in the plane" at Entebbe, but the prince was called away and the aircraft was "phoned" the door of the aircraft was closed, and it took off "with the woman screaming".

On arrival in London she drove to a flat occupied by a Mr. Samuel Mukasa, who described himself as a member of the Buganda staff of service, and other Africans. Mr. Mukasa told a reporter that it is true that Miss Churchley was invited to the palace by the Kabaka, but unfortunately because of certain things, she did not reach there.

Platonic Friendship

On Monday the same newspaper gave front-page prominence to a report that a Miss Phillipa Stephens had flown to Uganda in the middle of last week in response to a telephone call from the Kabaka. Her mother said in London that her daughter had met him at a cocktail party a year ago and that a platonic friendship had developed. Miss Stephens, formerly a model, is now employed in France, West Africa by the Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara. Her mother added that Prince Henry had called at their flat to beg her daughter to visit Uganda, and that the Kabaka had urged acceptance by telephone.

Mr. Colin Legum, who was in the country when she flew back, telegraphed to the *Observer* from Kampala last Saturday. "Uganda can find no room for her," he said. "The Kwame Nkrumah, the political firmness, the East Africa will move sharply from white settlement to Kenya to African Nationalism. Uganda must not exchange its picture of

multi-racial societies in British Africa. It is a situation full of promise and danger.

The vernacular *Uganda Post* suggested that the names of all the so-called "traitors" to the Kabaka should be published and that legal steps should be taken against them. British loyalists will otherwise meet out their own justice. It has already been done in two cases. It called upon the Protectorate authorities to advise the Uganda Government to start legal proceedings against "these traitors," one of whom had even offered to have his legs cut off if the Kabaka came back, thus guaranteeing his permanent exile. The reference is to a gombolola chief of Nyagwe, named Mutuba, whose seven plots of growing cotton have been uprooted by enemies.

Another chief has had to battle slashed to death and four of his houses burnt out; his banana plantation was cut down;

other crops were damaged, and sheep, goats and chickens were stolen. The accusation against him was that he had not gone willingly to work to clean up the Kabaka's palace.

The Uganda National Congress is demanding self-government for Uganda within two years and independence within five years.

Time and Tide has commented: "Mr. Lennox-Boyd's decision to restore the Kabaka was courageous. Admittedly the Supreme Court's ruling that the Uganda Government had exceeded its powers by deposing him under the wrong section of an ordinance made it difficult to hold him in exile indefinitely; but there is more to be said than this. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's action had bold gamble—designed to heal the breach between the British and the Baganda (who never loved the Kabaka more than when they lost him).

Constitutional Changes Proposed for Zanzibar

Dispatches Between Secretary of State and British Resident Published

DISPATCHES EXCHANGED between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, and the British Resident of Zanzibar, Mr. H. S. Polley, on measures for constitutional development in Zanzibar were published on Friday.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT wrote on August 25:—"From the time of his appointment as British Resident in Zanzibar at the beginning of 1952 Sir John Rankine gave much thought to the direction that ought to be taken in developing the constitutional arrangements of the Protectorate, and I have the honour to inform you that I am now able to put before you proposals, based wholly on Sir John Rankine's preparatory work, for constitutional advance.

The Zanzibar Protectorate, comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, is a constitutional monarchy under H.H. the Sultan, who is advised on behalf of H.M. Government by the British Resident as Vice-President in accordance with the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924. There is an Executive Council, presided over by His Highness, consisting of the British Resident as Vice-President, the Heir Apparent, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Senior Commissioner, and Financial Secretary *ex officio*, and a number of official members, normally three. The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident as President, the four *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, again serving *ex officio*, and an undefined number of official members, at present five, and a number of non-official members, the official and non-official members are appointed by H.H. the Sultan on the advice of the British Resident.

Executive and Legislative Councils

The Executive Council, under the presidency of H.H. the Sultan, thus consists, apart from the Heir Apparent, only of Government officials; the Legislative Council has a comparatively small number of members, none of whom is elected, and the Government side of the Legislative Council is composed wholly of officials. It will be seen therefore that Zanzibar is at a comparatively early stage on the road to responsible government.

"There is a growing demand for constitutional advance; such an advance is now practicable without prejudice to the rights of any of the peoples of the Protectorate, and it is of course the duty of H.M. Government to help such a territory as this to attain by appropriate stages internal self-government within the Commonwealth. I need say no more in justification of a departure from the present constitutional arrangements.

"The existing Executive Council, with the presence of H.H. the Sultan and of the Heir Apparent, contains also some of the features of a Privy Council. It would be more in keeping with the position of His Highness

as a constitutional sovereign and with the development of the Executive Council that this Council should become two separate bodies. The first would be a Privy Council presided over by the Sultan, who would then be placed above political controversy; the second would be an Executive Council properly constituted for the formation of policy. I consider that it is desirable to alter the composition of the Executive Council so as to increase the association of the local people with the formation of Government policy.

Representation of All Communities

"In the Legislative Council the first feature which requires consideration is the proportionate representation of the principal elements in the population. The present numbers of the various races in the Council (two Africans, two Asians and two Europeans) have arisen as a matter of practical necessity and not laid down by law, but it would not be practicable to reduce the representation of any section, and to achieve a better proportion it will be necessary to increase the total number of non-official members. This will have the further advantage of increasing the present small total of non-official representatives. I should like also to remedy the position whereby the Government side in the Legislative Council is composed wholly of officials of the Central Government, who consisting, as at present they do, of the most senior officers of the Government and not people of Zanzibar origin.

"Before setting out the changes which I propose, it is right that I should say something of two possible developments of the Legislative Council to which there has been much discussion in recent years, to which do not at this stage in the present proposals.

"The first of these is the election of members. A few years ago it was envisaged by the Government and by the more politically advanced members of the public that the election of members should be introduced at the next stage in constitutional development. Since that time all concerned have given further thought to the matter and in particular the dangers to be expected from a premature introduction of elections in a society comprising large blocks of different races. In the past it has been generally held that in such a society a representative form of government could only be introduced by elections conducted with a separate roll for each racial community.

"There has recently been a considerable advance in political thought in Zanzibar, and it is apparent that the introduction of elections with separate communal rolls is likely to secure racial views on matters of national interest, an attitude which thinking people in Zanzibar wish to transcend.

"At the same time the introduction of elections at this so early a stage presents a number of difficulties which have been pointed out by Professor Mackenzie, who has also pointed out that a common roll is probably the workable way in which voters share the same educational standards and can be reached by similar methods of political communication. I am by no means certain that this stage has yet been reached, and I fear that elections with a common roll if introduced might be conducted on tribal lines and destroy the cord relations

which at present exist between races and which it must be our first object to preserve. If it were decided that a move should be made in the direction of a common roll, it would be for consideration whether it would not be wiser to test such a move first in the sphere of local government.

Not Ready for Elections

"I have said that I do not think we are yet ready for elections of the kind which have evolved in the old democratic countries over the centuries. At the same time I know that this important question of how and when to introduce an elective system in countries like Zanzibar is one which you and the Governments of other African territories have been studying for some time. I appreciate also that there are a number of possible methods which may be adopted in multi-racial countries, such as reserved seats, a restricted franchise, and proportional representation, to overcome the difficulties I have referred to above.

"There are also other ways of consulting public opinion when making appointments to the Legislature in Zanzibar, for example, names submitted by the associations which represent the Arab and Asian communities to assist the British Resident in making his submissions to H.H. the Sultan. This method has served us well in the past, but it is not the only possible way.

"All these are problems which are rightly beginning to occupy the minds of political leaders here. Time is needed to consider them, and while I propose below a number of important steps that Zanzibar might take on the political path, it is not too early for thought to be given to subsequent advances.

"I have, therefore, with your agreement, asked Mr. Courts, who has experience of these problems of election and selection to carry out an inquiry with the following terms of reference: 'To investigate and advise on the most suitable method or methods of choosing the non-official members of Legislative Council, and also on any other proposals relating to any method or methods of election.'

"Another possible development, which has been widely canvassed but which Sir John Rankine and I have been unable to support, was the creation of a non-official majority in the Senate by the majority of members under non-nomination by the Government. The view held at one time of the creation of a non-official majority in the special sense of the words was desirable, was based on the belief that this was an essential step in the course of development from an official majority system to a Government. It is true that this type of development has been followed by some territories, as a transitional stage, but it has been shown to be by no means easy to operate and to exercise power from responsibility.

"If it is the majority in a system of governing a country, the non-official majority is a self-evident contradiction. It is, in my opinion, and in that of Sir John Rankine, a term which has both a meaning and a purpose which should be expeditiously abandoned where it is possible to do so.

Arab Association's Repudiation of Agreement

"Before I explain my proposals I must describe a circumstance that has arisen since the proposals were first framed in March 1954. Sir John Rankine has secured the agreement of the non-official members of the Legislative Council representing all races of the Protectorate, to each of the measures now envisaged, and it was hoped that the changes would be brought about before the end of last year. A few months later, however, the Arab Association of Zanzibar, and the non-official members of the Legislative Council who were members of the association, decided to repudiate the agreement which had been reached, and not only to reject any constitutional changes which did not include election of Legislative Council members, a ministerial system, and a non-official majority but to withdraw from all participation in the work of public bodies. In pursuance of this decision the two members concerned resigned their seats in the Legislative Council.

"Numerous discussions have taken place with representatives of the Arab Association in order to ascertain their actual reasons for their objections to the 1954 proposals, but the Association has not convinced me that those proposals do not go so far as is prudent at the present time in the interests of the people generally, and for my part I have been unable to convince them that the proposals should be given effect. In the hope that they should be able to put before me any suitable proposals I have waited until now, and it is only now that I have advised all those to whom the 1954 proposals are addressed to wait also.

"The Africans and the Asians, and many people of the majority of the Arabs would have been happy to see the 1954 proposals brought into effect before now, and I feel very strongly justified in believing the people of the Protectorate of the benefits of constitutional advances at the instance of a

community, or rather certain spokesmen of that community, who will agree to no advances except a rash leap to a position which may well be reached within a great span of years by a rational and orderly progression. I can only hope that when it is clear that H.M. Government are firm in their intention to proceed with constitutional development as rapidly as seems to them practicable, the dissentients will appreciate the valuable contribution that they can make to the further political progress of their country, and will resume the co-operation in introducing the Protectorate which has been forthcoming.

"I will now say a few words for the measures which might be taken forthwith to achieve a more highly developed and more representative constitution. They have the approval of H.H. the Sultan, and were discussed with your predecessor by Sir John Rankine after his departure from Zanzibar.

Constitution of New Councils

"A Privy Council should be established, to be His Highness's Privy Council, to be presided over by His Highness and to advise His Highness on any matter, including the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, on which he may require advice. Its members would at first be the British Resident, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and not more than three other persons to be nominated by the Sultan.

"The Executive Council is the chief instrument of policy, would consist of the British Resident as president, four *ex-officio* members to be present (the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner, and Financial Secretary), three official members to be nominated by the Sultan on the advice of the British Resident as at present, and in addition three representative members (being non-officials) similarly nominated.

"In providing for three representative members the intention would be to make it possible to appoint one Arab, one African, and one Asian, which will probably be desirable in the early days of the reconstituted Council. At the same time I should like to emphasize that I would expect the members to be primarily guided by the interests of the Protectorate as a whole. They would normally be drawn from among the representative members of the Legislative Council.

"The Legislative Council should consist of the British Resident as president, four *ex-officio* members (being the *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council) and nine official and 12 representative members nominated by the Sultan on the advice of the British Resident. The present Council's Decree contains no provision for the non-official seats between the races, and it would be necessary in the proposed reconstitution of the Council if it would be the practice, however, and this would be generally understood, that the 12 representative members should be four Arabs (of whom two would represent Pemba) four Africans (of whom two would represent Pemba), three Asians, and probably one Zanzibari, and an equal representation of Arabs, four Africans, and for Asians and others and is a fair and satisfactory arrangement given the present relative stages of advancement of the various communities.

"The Legislative Council would consist of up to 25 members and there would be, through the official vote of Government, a vote of at least one, excluding the voting of the non-official members.

Loyalty to Zanzibar

"I would regard loyalty to the traditions of the community, in which we are born as necessarily conflicting with the over-riding loyalty of a citizen to his country. I am sure that the Zanzibari people have a deep feeling of loyalty to these islands, and to the Sultan and his house, whatever other ties may be. When, therefore, I refer to equal representation of the various communities in Zanzibar, I do not expect or intend that the representatives should bring to our debates a narrow regional or racial point of view. On the contrary, I expect them to consider themselves with the interests of Pemba and Zanzibar in the widest sense, knowing that they must stand together.

"I am anxious to do away with the misconceptions which have arisen from the use of the term 'official members' and 'non-official members' which tend to become synonymous with Government and Opposition respectively. To suggest that a non-official member is *ipso facto* not on the Government side is to suggest something exactly opposite to the intention to give the loyal people with the work of Government and to the Parliamentarians. For this reason I have suggested the use of the term 'representative member' which is more appropriate to long as it is remembered that the member necessarily mean a member chosen by popular election.

"In this connection it is proposed also that by administrative arrangements the 12 official members of the Executive Council should be divided into 11 of the Government benches in

(continued on page 275)

Mr. Stanley McKnight

Highly Respected Business Leader

Mr. Stanley McKnight, chairman of the African Industries, Mines and Marketing Development Board, and managing director of the East African Produce Group, Ltd., and of the United Africa Company, Ltd., of London, and of the East African Produce Group, Ltd., of Nairobi, died of a heart attack on Monday, 12th, at his home in Nairobi. He had been president of the East African Chamber of Commerce for the past year, and was also president of the East African Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, and chairman of the East African Chamber of Commerce. He had been temporary member of the Legislative Council of East Africa, and of the Legislative Assembly, and was a member of the oldest commercial leader in East Africa. He was a member of the governing body of the new Royal Technical College in Nairobi, and had served on the Kenya Meat Commission.

In January of this year while on his way to England he had to be taken off the ship at Zanzibar on account of a heart trouble, and he was some weeks a patient in the R.A.F. Hospital at Zanzibar. He went back to Nairobi where he was kept in bed for about six weeks. Friends relieved him of some of his public duties.

When the report of the East Africa Royal Commission was published in the middle of the year he took the initiative in setting up 14 sub-committees of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, asking each to consider a different aspect of the economic situation of that important territory. He invited 51 members of the chamber to do so, but one declined, though many were then asked to do so previously taken, and being part in the same way for every iteration was clear proof of his regard for the president. He was Frank, candid, and of a wide interest in all that affected East Africa, which he expressed in a long and able and highly economic manner.

Responsibilities of Business Men

"It is our duty as businessmen to take the widest possible interest in all political developments in these territories," he said in one public occasion. "Politics are born of economics. Many of us are too busy with our duties in politics, but we shall ignore them if we do not see that the politicians shape the future development of these territories in the ways which we consider sound."

He insisted that leadership demanded tolerance and understanding, and that business men had a duty to do so to study public affairs and make known their views about them.

His growing understanding of the changing world we live in, not only in the economic sense but in the human terms, can be seen in the utmost contribution to the development of the territories that we seek to serve. He told the Associated Chambers of Commerce in his presidential address in November last year. "We are not concerned only with profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, or even with the companies with them. We are concerned with the whole changing pattern of human relations."

His deep concern for commerce and industry are not fully expressed in our ordinary day-to-day jobs, whether they be in the office or in the shop. Our nature are not fully expressed there. In addition, we need to play a bigger part in the development of our territories.

socially. It is therein that we find the true citizenship. It is therein that we find the true citizenship. It is therein that we find the true citizenship. It is therein that we find the true citizenship.

These passages indicate the possibilities of the man. The possibilities of the man. The possibilities of the man. The possibilities of the man. The possibilities of the man.

Born in London in 1903, he joined the East African Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd. in London after completing his schooling, and four years later went to Nairobi as a manager. He was one of the staff of the company in the early capital for four years and then in a commercial firm in Dar es Salaam from 1930 to 1932, when he was appointed managing director of the East African Produce Group of the U.S.C.I. He was in charge of the firm in Kenya until 1940. He was in charge of the firm in Kenya until 1940. He was in charge of the firm in Kenya until 1940.

For the past two years McKnight had been chairman of the Modern Construction Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and a director of Gentry and Roberts, Ltd.

He is survived by Mrs. McKnight (nee Annie Douglas Webster) of Nairobi, one daughter, and two sons.

Friend of a Colleague

Mr. McKnight was a gentleman. Certain of his qualities made him a place in the public and social life of East Africa. He was a man of high standards and a responsible approach to civic problems and by his kindly and courteous bearing. But it was those spare moments exercised in the quiet surroundings of private life which showed the abiding affection of his many personal friends. He made a study of other people's needs, and applied himself to their satisfaction. It is in our personal lives that many of us are now going to miss him.

MR. EDWARD PATRICK PALLISTER, who has died in St. Mary's Hospital in his 81st year, had served many years in the staff of the Railways and the Public Works Department. He had served in the South African War, the Zulu Rebellion, and the two world wars. In the first he took part in the campaign in German East Africa, and from 1940 to 1945, having been a false case, he was a sergeant in the East African Pioneer Corps.

CREW COLONEL GERBEN SONDERMAN, who was killed last week at the age of 47 while demonstrating a new aircraft to the United States, had for some years been personal pilot to Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, whom he had taken to East Africa. He was also one of the prince's closest friends.

MR. EVAN JAMES MACGILLIVRAY, O.C., who died last week in Marshfield, Sussex, was the father of Sir Donald MacGillivray, now High Commissioner in Malaya, who served for some years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory.

LANCE CORPORAL KENNETH JAMES BAKER, of the 1st The Rifle Brigade, has been killed as a result of a bullet from a Russian gun which was fired at another soldier at a base camp in the mountains.

MRS. ANNE LETITIA BAKER, widow of Colonel Baker, an 1893 pioneer, has died in Matabeleland, aged 81.

Constitution of Zambia

Legislative Council. The proposals will therefore be required to accept the principle of the transfer of responsibility to the Government Whip.

The Government has, would then consist of 12 official and three non-officials and three non-officials, and on the other side of an executive council of 12 members, four of whom would be on the two sides of the Legislative Council and the other four would be local people to look after the Government and their Government.

"These are my proposals. I have had to do the best I can, you know that they have the approval of the Council and I trust that you will find them reasonable. I can improve them. I propose that this discussion should be published here as a special supplement to the Standard and the Council and debated there. I would like to have your views on this call for new legislation to be introduced by the Council. This can be introduced into the Legislative Council shortly after the debate on the general proposals and can take effect as soon as they are enacted or at the earliest convenient date thereafter."

Secretary of State Views

THE SECRETARY OF STATE replied by the following terms on September 22:

"I write with pleasure that you are now in a position to put forward proposals about constitutional development in Zambia based on the preparatory work of Mr. John Rastkin, who devoted so much earnest consideration to the subject during his time as British Resident."

"The proposals which you have made were, I should say, discussed with all the non-official members of the Legislative Council by Sir John on the 14th and 15th of 1954, and he secured their agreement to them. It is therefore a matter for regret that their attention has been delayed by the subsequent objections of the Arab Association."

"The demands which have been put forward by the Arab Association, however representative they are of Arab opinion in the Protectorate generally—a matter on which I am in some doubt—have not received general support from the other communities. I can consider that they are not in the present stage of development or in the interests of the people of the Protectorate."

"In particular, while I look forward in due course to the introduction of elections, I should have to be satisfied before approving the introduction of a common roll that a reasonably wide understanding existed among the people of the demands which it would make and an ability to meet those demands. I am sure you are right in saying that it is a matter which requires further time and study, and that the appointment of Mr. Couss to investigate and advise on the method or methods of choosing the non-official members of the Legislative Council will assist in this."

Association with Government

"Equally premature would be the introduction of full ministerial responsibility at the present time, though I am anxious to increase the association of the local people with their Government. The proposals in your despatch are designed to increase that association."

"I join with you in the earnest hope that those who are at present withholding co-operation will now resume it. I am anxious that they should play their full part in furthering the well-being and political advancement of the Protectorate, but they should not do so while they dissociate themselves from its Government."

"I agree that it would be more in keeping with the position of the Sultan as constitutional ruler of the Protectorate for him to be advised, as is Her Majesty the Queen by a Privy Council, but I am sure that he is fully engaged on all important issues, while maintaining his position as the machine of Government and the arena of political dispute."

that the Privy Council should consist of the Sultan, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and not three other persons to be nominated by the Sultan. I should advise His Highness on any matter on which he requires counsel, including the exercise of the prerogative of pardon."

Proposals for Public Representation

The broad composition of the Executive Council, the Privy Council and the Legislative Council should be similar, including the same representative members, who would be elected by the people. These members should be the first to be elected, and they should be elected by the Arab Association and the Legislative Council. I think that the assistance of the people of Zambia will be most valuable for the formation of Government bodies."

"I would advise the Legislative Council to accept the proposal to increase the membership of the Council to 12 members, and to include in it a number of representative members from the Arab Association, the African and other communities. Representation to non-officials, such as you have taken into account, is increased throughout the African people can now be called on to play a part in the affairs of the Protectorate and you have at the same time provided for a more local representation on the island of Pemba. At the same time, I should like to see the first duty of those members will be to the Protectorate, and I am in full agreement with these objectives."

"Your proposal to have the three non-official members of the Executive Council sit on the Government side of the Legislative Council is in line with which I am in full agreement. It should, as you say, serve to associate the people of Zambia more closely with their Government and to give them the opportunity of the sympathy which should exist between the two sides of the Council."

"The constitutional changes referred to in this exchange of views will be debated in the Zambian Legislative Council next month."



THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Research Institute of African Geology £100,000 Gift from Leeds University

ANGLICAN CORPORATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN V.P. has a grant of £100,000 from the University of Leeds for the foundation of a Research Institute of African Geology, under the direction of Professor W. Q. Kennedy.

In making that announcement, the authorities of the university said:

"The research institute will be an integral part of the Department of Geology, of which Professor Kennedy is the head, and will have as its primary object fundamental research into the origin of mineral deposits generally, the study of the African geological structure in particular, and the training of post-graduate research students in the active field work on the problems of African Geology.

The personnel of the institute will include research fellows and post-graduate research students who will work on the complex problems of rock constitution; tectonics and mineral distribution in various parts of Africa. These problems are vitally important to the interpretation of the continental structure and to the determination of the factors controlling the distribution of minerals of economic value.

New Approach

The accumulation of facts relating to these problems is a first necessity, and members of the institute will investigate the geology of selected phenomena during field seasons in Africa, which will alternate with periods of laboratory work in Leeds. The Department of Geology is already well equipped to undertake such work, and an additional building now being completed for the use of the department will help to raise the institute.

Such a grant heralds a new approach both to Colonial development and to university activity, whereby the enthusiastic and talented young men may be brought to bear on the problems of those territories where Britain has a great responsibility.

Professor Kennedy has been concerned for some years with geological problems in various parts of Africa. During 1957 and 1952 he led expeditions to Mount Ruwenzori (16,794 ft.), on the border of Uganda and the Belgian Congo. These expeditions, which included members of the Colonial Geological Service, the British Museum (Natural History), and the University of Leeds, resulted in a new interpretation of the structure of that area.

Haste Brings No Blessing

SIR GILBERT LONDON, M.P., said when speaking to Colonial students in Exeter last week: "The policy of H.M. Government is to leave the Colonies to ultimate self-government; but, as the East African proverb has it, 'Haste brings no blessing. We cannot hand over responsibility until we are sure there are enough men and women of proved capacity who can be trusted implicitly to serve their fellows. Otherwise conditions might develop similar to those in the Southern States. No progress is made every day, and you have a splendid opportunity of hastening it. Meanwhile we must concentrate on education and development, for no wealth no welfare. When independence is attained we must hope that you will choose to remain within the British Commonwealth. For even the mighty U.S. cannot stand alone in the world today."

Asian Education

MR. A. M. SADARJEDAN, chairman of the Asian Government Schools Committee, in a speech in an address to the Desai Memorial Hall, Darbhanga, said that Asian education in Government grant-aided, and aided schools in India had increased from 6,657 in 1935 to 85,302 in 1953, and expenditure had risen from £33,552 to £1,979,000. The average annual increase in the number of Asian children of school-age was about 2,000. There were 1,000 Government schools in the Colony, of which three were primary, 23 secondary, and 111 primary grant-aided, 10 Government schools, and 93 grant-

Fulbright Scholars in Africa Changed Ideas on Colonialism

SIR RAYMOND PRIESTLEY, writing in the fifth annual report of the Fulbright programme in the United Kingdom and British Colonial territories, discloses that it has been decided to increase the expenditure on the Colonies from between 10% and 15% to more than 25% of the annual budget.

Sir Raymond, who is chairman of the Colonial sub-committee in the United Kingdom of the United States Educational Commission, writes that in 1948, when the Fulbright scheme began, provision was made for the British Colonies to participate. Funds were allocated for awards to American scholars to travel to Colonial universities and research stations, and for an approximately equal number of travel grants to assist Colonial students to visit the United States.

At first information concerning opportunities in the British Colonies was not easily available to American candidates and competition for travel grants was therefore relatively small, but in the last three years the position has radically changed. There are now waiting lists of well-qualified candidates.

"A recurring theme of American Fulbright scholars visiting the Colonies," says Sir Raymond, "is how direct acquaintance compelled the abandonment of previously held concepts of colonialism."

Less Dogmatic

One post-graduate student wondered if colonialism was not "the instrument of civilization for all"; another wrote that even among educated Americans misconceptions about Africa were manifold; a third stated that "my ideas on British Colonial life, as well as Colonial policy, have undergone a good many changes, and I am certainly going home with a less dogmatic viewpoint than I had before." The writer was a student who had been sent to East Africa.

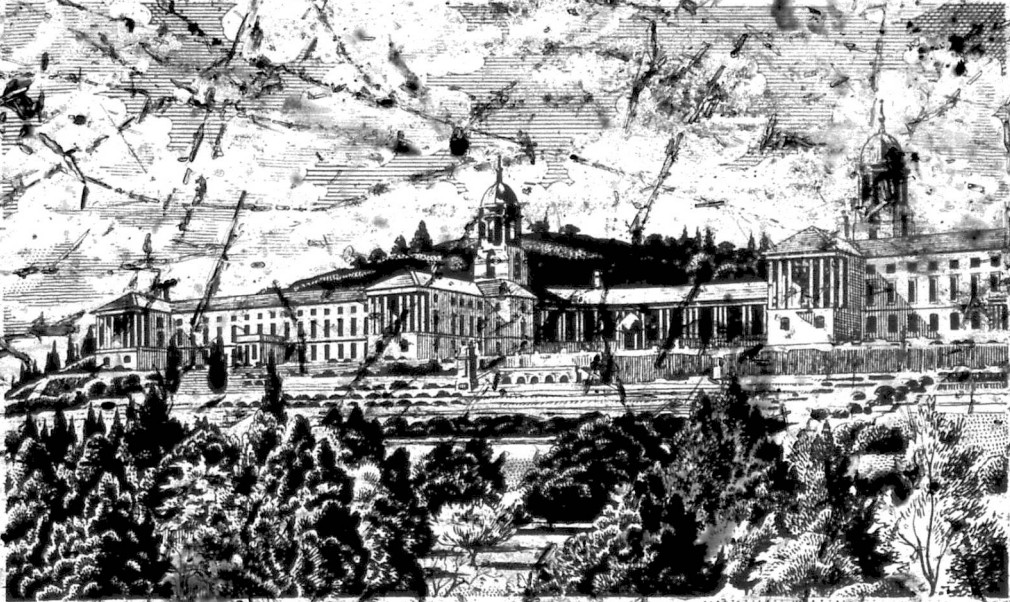
Another research worker reported from East Africa: "I believe my experiences here will help me to clear up many misunderstandings in the minds of my fellow Americans, people who have been misinformed or uninformed about British Colonial policy."

Since 1949 the Fulbright Commission has promoted what has been described as "one of the largest fittings of migratory scholars that has ever taken place." Nearly 5,000 grants have been made, in almost equal proportions to American and British students, lecturers, and advanced research workers. The fields of study and research covered the dramatic alphabet from Social Education and Biological Administration to Speech Therapy and Zoology.

Even if there is no prospect of the Colonial programme ever falling even into a conventional routine, it will always be a surprise, but it will also have continuing rewards as the most exciting of the United Kingdom Commission's activities," Sir Raymond concludes.

East African at Oxford

PROFESSOR S. HERBERT FRANKEL, who was one of the members of the East Africa Royal Commission, spoke on its report last week at a meeting of Oxford University Eastern Africa Association, which is to be addressed by Sir Eldred Hitchcock, M.L.C., on October 31 on "Tanganyika's Position in East Africa". The Rev. C. E. Stuart, Bishop of Uganda from 1927 to 1953, will speak on that country next month. Sam Ntiro has promised to talk on "The Future of African Art." Miss Margaret Marshall is the president of the association. Messrs. K. E. Robinson are honorary vice-presidents. Mr. Herbert is president, Mr. Marion Gaskin secretary, and Mr. Peter Napier Bax treasurer. The five other members of the committee are Messrs. John Ellis, John Richardson, Ian Rodger, Mwanja, and T. Tawney.



PRETORIA. Since 1910, Pretoria has been the administrative capital of the Union of South Africa. The Union Buildings, which comprise the actual seat of Government, stand high on the northern hills overlooking the city and are without doubt the finest examples of modern architecture in the whole of the African continent. A recent addition to the features of the town is the Voortrekker Memorial. This commemorates those courageous pioneers who were the first to set out from the Cape and open up the hinterland, thus making possible the creation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Pretoria was founded exactly a century ago and named after Andries Pretorius, the Boer leader, who destroyed the army of the Zulu IsiZulu at the battle of Blood River in 1838. Today it is an attractive town with pleasant gardens and streets lined with jacaranda trees; in addition it is becoming an increasingly important industrial centre, and produces steel, chemicals and many other products.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Pretoria and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Union-Castle Stockholders' Committee

Lord Grantchester to Serve as Chairman

LORD GRANTCHESTER has agreed to serve as chairman of a committee appointed by a number of substantial ordinary shareholders in the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., to watch their interests in the proposed scheme for a merger with Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. The other members of the committee are Colonel Robert Adeane, Mr. A. Billmeir, Mr. Michael H. Crichton, and Mr. W. H. Salomon. They have appointed Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn & Co., 21 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, to be secretaries to the committee.

A statement issued at the end of last week to ordinary stockholders says:—

"The committee has considered carefully the scheme put forward by the boards of the two companies in the light of the information which is at present available. It is the committee's opinion that the proposals are unfair to the ordinary stockholders of the Union-Castle Company and should be strongly opposed."

Additional Information

The committee is using its best endeavours to obtain additional information concerning the proposals, and it is hoped that such additional information should be available shortly as soon as practicable thereafter the committee will communicate with you further.

At the present time the committee is representing a number of stockholders with substantial holdings; it is, however, felt that there may be other stockholders who, with the purpose of exercising their strength collectively, desire that the committee should represent them also in opposing the proposed scheme. The committee accordingly invites any ordinary stockholder of the Union-Castle Company who wishes to be so represented to communicate with the secretaries of the committee.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA by the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday *via* the Mediterranean, include:—

Port Sudan. — Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Bendell, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Campbell, Mr. R. J. Morigridge, and Mr. & Mrs. P. Roberts. *Mombasa*. — Mr. B. J. B. Ashworth, Mr. & Mrs. H. Baker, Dr. & Mrs. A. A. Bapty, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. F. S. Barlow, Mr. E. S. Bendar, Mr. & Mrs. J. Brodie, the Rev. D. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Bunting, the Rev. D. Cahill, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr. W. B. Canning, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Chamberlain, the Rev. E. Conolly, Mr. H. P. Crane, Mr. & Mrs. K. V. David, the Rev. J. Delaney, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Dembo, Mr. & Mrs. K. P. Dewar, Lt.-Col. J. F. K. Dobbs, the Rev. J. Dobby, Mr. J. T. Dunnet, Mr. & Mrs. N. Dyson-Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. G. Evans, Mr. P. R. B. Everett.

Major & Mrs. D. J. O. Fitzgerald, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. E. Flewett, Mr. J. E. Franks, Mr. & Mrs. P. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. E. Gallanders, the Rev. J. Galpin, Mr. J. H. Gasior, Mr. R. T. Gittins, Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Goodchild, Mr. & Mrs. W. Gorham, Mrs. P. M. Gow, the Rev. J. Gresham, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Griffiths, Mr. R. P. Lombridge, Mr. R. P. Gullick, Capt. L. T. Gurns, Mr. C. A. Harvey, Mr. D. M. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Herbert, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hicks, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. B. Hindle, Dr. & Mrs. E. Morowitz, Mr. C. H. Jordan, the Rev. E. Kane, the Rev. P. Kelly, Mr. E. N. Kersterton, Mr. W. G. Kilgore, Mr. P. J. Koppel, the Rev. P. J. Leddy, Mr. H. P. Ledger, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Lee, Mr. G. M. Lewis, Mr. R. E. Loadman, Mr. N. Loh.

Mr. A. P. F. Macaulay, Rev. P. F. McCarthage, Mr. G. H. McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Main, Mr. & Mrs. H. Mainprize, Mr. & Mrs. C. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. C. Mascarenhas, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Matthews, Mr. P. M. Merittens, Mr. & Mrs. B. D. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Moseley, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Morris, Mr. E. Muir-Simpson, Rev. C. O'Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Palmer, Major & Mrs. C. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Pelling, Mr. A. J. Pelling, Mr. & Mrs. E. & Mrs. R. F. Pepler, Captain F. Pigeon, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ryan, Rev. E. Ryan.

Mr. & Mrs. H. A. W. Shea, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Slater, Mr. & Mrs. C. Colston Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Spence, Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Swan, Mr. K. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Thomas, Rev. C. Timmins, Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Tymms, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Wainwright, Mr. & Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. N. M. Walsh, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Warner, Mr. J. V. C. Waterstone, Mr. & Mrs. K. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Webb, Rev. J. Whelan, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Willis, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Willby, and Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Wright.

Tanga. — Mr. P. G. Anning and the Rev. J. E. McPolin. *Zanzibar*. — Mr. & Mrs. Barwani and Mr. G. D. Hassam. *Dar es Salaam*. — Mr. M. C. E. P. Biron, Mr. J. F. F. Callag, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Carlisle-Kitz, Mr. & Mrs. G. Damm, Mr. G. T. Dow-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. E. Eager, Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Ekvist, Mr. & Mrs. D. Ellis, Rev. & Mrs. G. Hanson, Mr. E. Gorton, Mr. & Mrs. B. A. S. Gren, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. G. Lake, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Lillie, Mr. A. D. McLean, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Mills, Mr. & Mrs. G. Mortimer, and Mr. E. H. Webster.

Beira. — Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Austin, Mr. R. F. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. E. O. Bartels, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Clark, Mr. F. A. Collins, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Cullen, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Davies, Mr. G. E. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. A. Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. S. Garland, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Haykins, Mr. & Mrs. A. Pickup, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Schots, Mr. D. Shaw, Mr. E. S. Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, Mr. & Mrs. D. Wolfe, and Mr. E. L. Woods.

Service for Visitors



The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise transportation companies, and the governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains visitors' information bureaux in Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite
the Harbours)

MOBASA
Kibindini Rd. (Entrance
to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimoni Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite
bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.A.
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association's new Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 79-81 Smith Street, Durban.

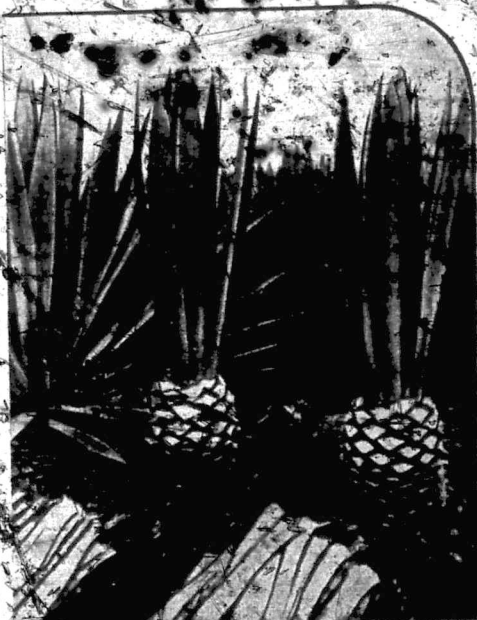
In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Street, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Jury System in Kenya

THAT THE FUTURE OF THE JURY SYSTEM was one of the greatest judicial problems facing Kenya was stated by Sir Barclay Nihill, President of the High Court of Eastern Africa, before his retirement a few days ago. He pointed out that the Indian, Asian and African communities had assessors of their own race in court, the judge was not bound by their opinions. Sir Barclay was confident that multi-racial juries could work successfully, but that in East Africa they would require high qualifying standards. They might exercise a beneficial influence.

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No Grounds for European Fears

AFRICAN ADVANCEMENT IN INDUSTRY would not mean a fall in the European's standard of living, said Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he addressed the Federation of Rhodesian Industries at a meeting in Gwelo.

The Kariba hydro-electric scheme would bring many more industries into being, and Africans must be trained to do many more jobs than they were now doing. The policy of the Federation was to allow the African to advance as far as he was humanly able, and there was no doubt that the Federation was in desperate need of many more trained workers than could be brought from overseas.

There would always be the closest consultation between Government and industry, so that the necessary changes could be effected as easily as possible and in order to remove fear from the hearts of all, particularly Europeans. There was no need for such fear.

Colonel W. J. Stirling's El Greco

COLONEL WILLIAM J. STIRLING, of Kier, Dumfriesshire, who has large East and Central African interests, is stated by the committee which advises the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the export of works of art to have refused an offer of £27,500 free of death duty from the National Gallery for a sketch of El Greco called "The Dream of Philip II" and to have applied for a temporary export licence so that the picture might be sent to Switzerland for inspection by a collector who might then make a firm bid for it. His application was refused "as a matter of general principle," the committee considering that it was a picture that should be retained in the country. The sketch of the National Gallery has described the work as "an exceptional historical importance" and that it has now been acquired for the nation.

African Methodist Church

A SECOND METHODIST CHURCH has been opened in Harare to serve the increasing number of African Methodists in that Salisbury suburb. Sister Dorothy Peare, who has worked in the location for 18 years, performed the opening ceremony. The new church is called The Founders' Memorial Church in commemoration of the 10 African evangelists who first came to the country from Basutoland and the Transvaal, two of whom were martyred in the Mashona rebellion. Greetings from the Methodist Church in Great Britain were conveyed by Mr. J. F. Hendley, now on a tour of inspection for the Methodist Missionary Society.

Dr. Schweitzer

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER, upon whom the Queen bestowed the honorary award of the Order of Merit last week, is honoured at Cambridge University on Saturday by a special congregation of the Senate in order to invest him with the honorary degree of LL.D. The Orator, Professor W. K. C. Guthrie, said that he was in doubt whether to put first Dr. Schweitzer's distinction as a medical man, as a philosophical theologian, or as a musician. He hailed Dr. Schweitzer as a faithful soldier of Christ and a pattern of Christian charity who had done great work in Africa.

"Nature's Dominion"

MR. MERVYN COWIE, Director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, will present a full-length film in colour with commentary, at the Royal Festival Hall on Saturday next at 2.30 p.m. Entitled "Nature's Dominion," it is a story of African wild life. The performance is sponsored by the Fauna Preservation Society.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Seven scholarships at American universities have been awarded to Kenya students.

The post of director of electricity in Port Sudan is now occupied by a Hollander.

Temporary district officers in Kenya are no longer to have *ex officio* magisterial powers.

The London office of the Voice of Kenya is now at 8, Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

The Bureau of the Socialist International meeting in London, has decided to set up a study group on Colonial problems.

In 33 years 254 schools have been built in the Machakos district of Kenya. Double teaching sessions are run in all schools in the district.

A memoir on the climate of East Africa, by Mr. H. W. Sansom, has been published by the East African Meteorological Department at 7s. 6d.

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne is to unveil on Sunday in the African War Memorial Hall, Lusaka, a plaque bearing the names of those Northern Rhodesian askari who fell in the last war.

Tropical Health

The industrial advisory committee of the Ross Institute in London has published 10 bulletins on subjects connected with the preservation of health in warm climates. Copies will be sent on request.

In view of the increased cost of building since it was decided to establish the Royal Technical College of East Africa, H.M. Government has approved a further capital grant of £107,000 from C.D. & W. funds.

Eight members of the Kenya Medical Services—doctors, laboratory assistants, and health inspectors—will receive fellowships totalling £6,500 from the World Health Organization to enable them to study overseas.

There are 2,203 on the provisional non-African voters roll for Nyasaland's first elections next year. More than 100 applications were rejected on the ground of the applicants' inability to fulfil the voting requirements.

Subscriptions of £1,500 from the Aga Khan and £1,000 from the Nairobi City Council have been received towards the £20,000 fund which it is hoped to raise in order to send a Kenya team to next year's Olympic Games in Australia.

New C.A.A. Route

Passengers on some of the Central African Airways services to London will from November 1, spend a night in Entebbe instead of in Nairobi. This new route will be operated once a fortnight for five months, by which time weekly services are expected to be substituted.

With more than 7,000 people waiting for telephones in the Federation, the Government is seeking to recruit 1,100 workers, including 100 skilled technicians. The British Post Office has agreed to release 50 workers, including 11 technicians, for the Federal Service, and 26 have been engaged in Holland.

After Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of Defence, had unfurled the United Nations flag in Trafalgar Square on Sunday it was hauled down and trampled on the pavement by members of the League of Empire Loyalists, who demanded from a loud speaker van that we should "Stand by the Empire."

More than three-quarters of the applicants for driving tests in Uganda, of which some 2,000 are carried out every month, are Africans. On the average one in every two fails, ignorance of the highway code being the chief cause. About six vehicles a day are taken off the roads in Kampala alone for being in a dangerous mechanical condition.

Publicity Stamps

TWO MILLION COMMEMORATIVE PUBLICITY STAMPS designed by Mr. G. Melland, a Nairobi architect, will be on sale to the public from November 2 to provide funds for a team of Kenya athletes to compete in the Olympic Games at Melbourne next year. Organized by the National Association of Round Tables in East Africa, the scheme is expected to raise £4,000 in Kenya. Uganda, which will also send a team to Australia, intends to raise £2,000 in the same way, and Tanganyika aims at a similar figure for the training of athletes for future Olympic Games.

Mau Mau Disguise Causes Tragedy

MR. DONALD BELLINGHAM, a 19-year-old intelligence officer, and three of the four Africans in his patrol were killed last Friday when a party of police mistook them for terrorists, as which they were disguised. Mr. Bellingham was trying to locate a Mau Mau gang which had raided a Kinangop farm. He was the son of Captain W. Bellingham, of Lumwa.

"Prophet's" Appeal Dismissed

APPEALS by the self-styled prophet, Matiya Kibuka Kiganira, and two other Africans against sentence of death pronounced by the High Court of Uganda, for the murder of an African constable after an incident on Mutunwe Hill, near Kampala, in January have been dismissed by the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa.


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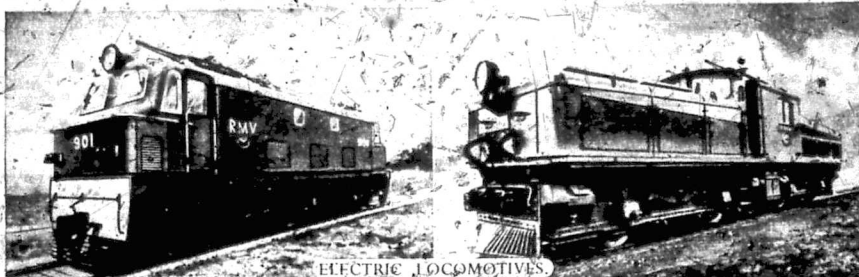
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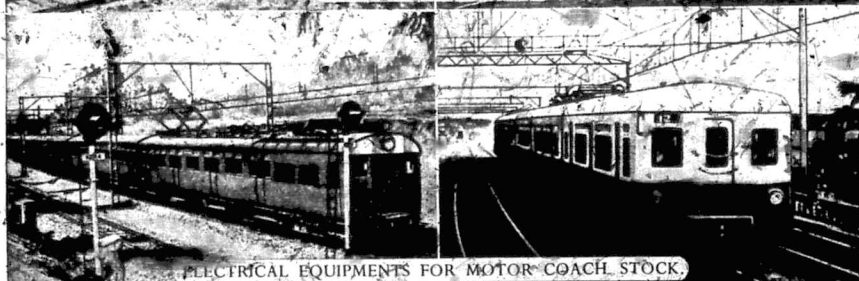
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Of Commercial Concern General Explorations Report

An Italian company with headquarters in Milan is planning to send a motor convoy through East, Central, South, West, and South Africa next year for the purpose of developing and the exports to those markets. The intention is to use 25 or more diesel motor vehicles for display purposes and to transport representatives of the exhibiting firms in coaches. Among the goods which it is proposed to exhibit are building materials, agricultural equipment, fabrics and clothing, precision instruments and machinery of various types, foodstuffs, perfumes, and paints.

Mr. B. N. Adams, general manager of Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., has announced that the first sugar cane from the new Zambezi Valley estate will be reaped and crushed this month. When full-scale operations begin six months or so hence output is expected to be at the rate of about 7,000 tons annually, or one-seventh of the present consumption of the Rhodesias.

Kenya Registrations

Six public and 237 private local companies were registered in Kenya with a total nominal capital of £9,824,000 last year, during which 60 companies were removed from the register and 27 foreign companies added. The respective figures for Tanganyika were one, 71, £1,174,000, 25, and 42; and for Uganda, three, 165, £3,553,000, 19, and 50.

African cotton and coffee growers in Buganda earned more than £12 m. from their crops in the first half of this year, £24 m. more than for the whole of last year. For their 100,000 bales of cotton the growers were paid more than £13 m.; for 37,283 tons of coffee (nearly three times the figure for the same period of the previous year) they received £9,920,000.

In the 1954-55 season, which ended on June 30 last, the Zanzibar-Pemba clove crop totalled 8,545 tons, or 5.47 lakhs of frasilas. For the present season the estimate is between five and six lakhs. From October 1 the export duty on cloves was reduced from 66s. to 64s. per 100 lb.

At last week's auction in London 4,818 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 24½d. per lb., compared with 4,755 packages averaging 3s. 1.37d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 3½d. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Rhodesian Synthetics

Southern Rhodesia's Cotton Industries Board is experimenting at its Gatoona mills with a synthetic fibre, viscose rayon, in an attempt to produce a yarn suitable for the knitting side of the Federation's growing textile industry.

A £500,000 hotel of 10 storeys is to be built by the Meikle organization in Salisbury, Work, which will start in about five months, is expected to be completed early in 1958.

Five delegates from East Germany have arrived in the Sudan to discuss the exchange agreement recently concluded between the two countries, which is understood not to be working satisfactorily.

A working party to examine all aspects of the cotton industry, from growing to spinning, is to be set up by the Federal Government.

£400,000 has been earmarked by Nairobi City Council for Asian housing during the next four years.

The K.F.A. have been appointed main distributors for Fisons Pest Control (East Africa), Ltd.

GENERAL EXPLORATIONS, LTD. after providing £25 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,131 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £4,305 in the previous year. Settlement of a claim for damages arising from the company's working of a concession amounted to £110,600 and £1,460 were written off preliminary expenses, leaving a debit-balance of £15,883 to be carried to the balance-sheet against a debit of £4,925 brought in.

The issued capital is £50,000 and current liabilities stand at £4,373. Quoted investments appear at £21,086 (market value £24,556), unquoted investments at £7,104, and current assets at £10,320, including £4,218 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman and managing director), H. G. Hall, G. F. Hubbard and J. A. Weatherley. The joint secretaries are Messrs. G. F. Huband and P. W. A. Ison.

A letter has been circulated to shareholders by the directors regarding an offer by the El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd. to acquire the issued shares of the company on a basis of one 2s. share in the El Oro company for every five shares in General Explorations, Ltd. The directors recommend acceptance.

The fifth annual general meeting will be held in London in November.

Geita's Development

RAPID DEVELOPMENT is reported from the Geita district of Tanganyika, where cotton production has risen from 5,296 bales in 1947 to 34,000 bales last year. African taxpayers, who in 1946 numbered 26,777, now total 48,095. Native primary schools have increased from two in 1948 to 31 primary and two middle schools this year; mission schools have expanded in the same period from four to 31. As an indication of prosperity, the population has increased by 4,000 in 1953-54.



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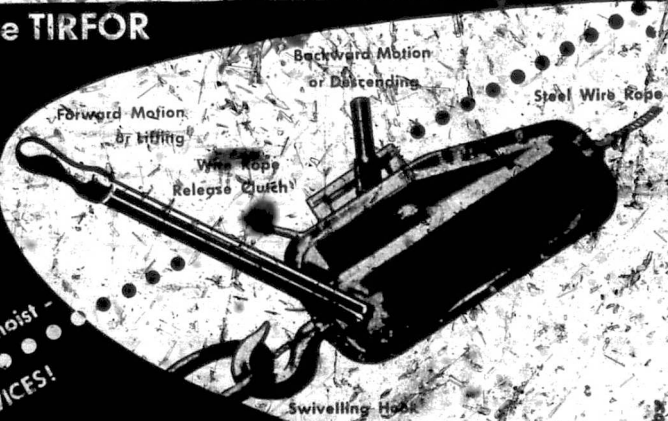


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Man-Power Relaxation in Kenya

AN OVERVIEW OF THE MAN-POWER SITUATION in Kenya has enabled the authorities to make the following alleviations in the call-up system: (a) men who have completed a period of full-time national service in the U.K. or a Commonwealth country will not have to report for duty in Kenya during the present emergency; (b) cancellation of call-up notices will free men from the need to obtain a permit to leave Kenya, and will enable them to change their employment as with a national service referred to under (a) will include men who were directed to perform their service in special occupations; and (d) the following, providing they are practising their professions, will not be called up, even if they have not done national service: doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, geologists, barristers, solicitors, surveyors, qualified accountants, members of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, and persons holding the degrees of B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., or A.R.F.B.A. and holding posts for which such qualifications are necessary.

Fishery Investigation

MR. R. L. RYAN, a representative of South African interests, has signed a contract with the Kenya Government for the formation of a small pilot company to explore the deep-sea fishing grounds off the Kenya coast, with a view to establishing an industry in the Colony with quick-freezing facilities. The Department of Forest Development, Game, and Fisheries is to lend its motor fishing vessel *MENYA* for six months. Exploratory work will begin shortly, and should the expectations be justified, the concern will be prepared to invest about £200,000 in fishing boats, processing plant, and a Colony-wide collecting and distributing organization to market fish under hygienic conditions.

Stability in Commodity Prices

I.E.O. on Plantation Industries

THE NEED TO STABILIZE PRICES of plantation products was emphasized by speakers at the third session of the International Labour Organization's Committee on World Production, which opened in Geneva on October 17.

Mr. Horacio Ferré, of Argentina, chairman of the committee, said that in the recent past plantation products had suffered the most violent price fluctuations in their history, and this had prevented international commodity agreements because the price mechanism alone was too painful a method to regulate the supply of plantation products.

"We need agreements," he continued, "which are neither so mild as to be ineffective nor so rigid as to break down, and what is most important, we need agreements which will safeguard those who produce the plantation crops."

The assistant director-general of the I.L.O., Mr. Luis Alvarado, declared that the whole economic and social development in some parts of the world depended on the stability of commodity prices.

"In countries where plantation production constitutes a high proportion of exports, instability of commodity prices leads to general social instability," he said, "and in particular to unemployment, loss of earnings, privation, and misery for a large proportion of the population."

"Such countries, producing plantation commodities, are affected by such catastrophes they are found to reduce their import of consumers and producers goods from industrialized countries. It is a circle of instability, affecting both industrially developed and so-called under-developed countries, through the latter are sure to be worse off in such a case."

Marketing Rhodesian Tobacco

ONE-EIGHTH OF THE WORLD TOBACCO imports now comes from the Federation, which has also captured 10% of the Commonwealth tobacco export trade. These figures were quoted by Mr. E. R. Campbell last week in his presidential address to the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. He said:

"With a growing percentage of Rhodesian tobacco in the manufacturers' blends, consumption continues to rise. No manufacturer could justly say that the use of our product had been harmful to his sales. Had our tobacco reduced the income of the national exchequer by even a fraction, dollars and pence surpluses would have been made available by the Chancellor, however difficult that may have been. The fact that it was not considered necessary to take such a step to safeguard revenue is positive proof that our leaf is accepted by the public taste as the equal of growths from dollar sources."

Mr. Campbell added that the minimum target set for the coming season was 140m. lb. and that he was confident that within a few years the average yield per acre would rise to 900 lb.

Dividends

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Final 8½% (64%), making 129½% (10%) for the year to June 30 last. Group profit was £3,700 (£647,197), after tax of £965,244 (£980,172).

The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.—Interim 10% (5%). It has already been indicated that the total distribution for 1955 will be 25% (20%). The company reports that results for this year will show better than in 1954.

Mini-Mini (Malaysia) Tea Co., Ltd.—Interim, making 40% on increased capital. Net profit for 1955 (£68,552). Estimated tax £36,800 (£72,000).

Unilever, Ltd., and Unilever, N.V., Ltd.—Interim 6% (the same on increased capital), and one-for-four scrip issues.

Reckitt & Co., Ltd.—Final 50%, less tax, for the year to June 30 last.

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Uganda Veterinarians Report

THE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INDUSTRIES could be markedly expanded, particularly in Uganda, it is stated in the annual report for 1954 of the Uganda Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry. Experiments have indicated that Australian cows may ultimately prove the best dual purpose breed for the territory. Egg-laying trials did not cover a full year, and, says the report, "it is again regrettable to record that the figures would have been higher were it not for the irresistible urge of the subordinate staff to remove eggs unrecorded from the breeding walls." The Protectorate livestock population is estimated to include 2,855,000 cattle and 3,982,000 sheep and goats.

Woman Master Farmer

MRS. BERLIE MAKOWA, a widow, was the first African woman in the Federation to qualify as a second class master farmer. With the aid of a 16-year-old son, she cultivates about 19 acres. Acting on the advice of agricultural officers, her land is under a six-course rotation, the principal crops being maize, groundnuts and beans.

East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., have declared a dividend of 12½% (15% including 20% (25% for the year to June 30) as a special dividend) amounting to £20,623 (£2,384) per share after amortization and depreciation, and £1,206 (£1,690) additional remuneration to directors, in 1954 from which £26,419 is deducted for taxation and which £2,505 is added for provisions for contingencies. Dividends require £1,620 leaving £29,183 to be carried forward against £8,216 brought in. The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 7.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries

Over £600,000 Spent in Ten Years

MORE THAN £600,000 has been spent by Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd. on the development and modernization of its factories in the past 10 years. Mrs. J. H. Simons, chairman of the board, said at the annual meeting in Eldoret.

Referring to the imminent opening of a margarine factory at Nairobi, the chairman said that sales had dropped by about 5,000 lb. since the new margarine has been imported in quantity since 1945, but that the management of the new factory pointed out that whenever margarine had been put on the market in underdeveloped countries it had led to increased sales of butter in the long run.

The new K.C.C. board consists of Messrs. R. D. Barry (Chairman), J. H. Simons (Nairobi), E. N. L. Fernandes (Nanyuki), G. G. Gordon (Eldoret), J. B. Laddin (Gatui), H. S. Slade (Nakvaser), A. W. Syme (Kisumu), H. D. White (Thomson's Falls), R. O'B. Wilson (Nairobi), and D. H. M. Dempster and K. J. Land as county-wide directors.

Dar es Salaam's Cement Prospect

DEPOSITS OF RAW MATERIAL which appear suitable for cement and sufficient in quantity to justify a large firing plant have been discovered near Dar es Salaam. The Government Department of Geological Survey has been at Wazo Hill, 13 miles from the town. Tenderers for the establishment of a plant have been invited by the Government.

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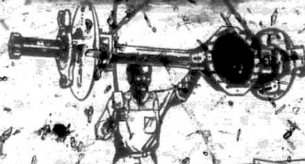
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MINING

Northern Rhodesia's New Mine

One Being Hoisted at Chibuluma

Congratulations were announced last Thursday at the hoisting of copper cobalt ore from its mine at Kaldilushi, Northern Rhodesia, had begun. Mr. A. L. Pean, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust Ltd., gave away the first skip in an informal ceremony at the shaft head that day.

The newest mine of the R.S.T. group, Chibuluma is nine miles west of Kitwe. When in production the mine is expected to produce some 200,000 tons of copper and 500,000 tons of cobalt annually.

One hoist during the first few months will be stockpiled until the completion of a concentrator on the site. Extensive research into the methods of separating the copper and cobalt minerals from the ore has been made in the laboratories of Rhodesian Selection Trust Services Ltd., consulting engineers to the company. The results of this research have determined the design and equipment of the concentrator which will be ready for operation early next year. When the concentrator is in operation the copper concentrate will be smelted elsewhere in the Copperbelt, while the cobalt concentrate will be treated in a plant which is being built near Ndola by Chibuluma Mines.

Estimated ore reserves of the Chibuluma mine are 3.3m tons of an average grade of 3.25% copper and 0.25% cobalt. The mine is being developed at an estimated cost of £6m. Employees at Chibuluma number 160 Europeans and 4,250 Africans. The mine is under the management of Mr. A. W.

The whole search for ore at Chibuluma—drifting, pitting, etc.—was made along geological horizons which contain orebodies elsewhere. There was no outcrop nor any trace of copper on the surface or in the pitting. To this extent its discovery can be regarded as a triumph of systematic prospecting.

Rioters Sentenced

SENTENCES OF NINE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT were passed Monday on three Africans said to have been the ringleaders of the riots at the Mchanga copper mine compound earlier this month. Ten other Africans also appeared on charges connected with the riots (in which two Europeans were injured by stoning). One man was acquitted. The others were sentenced to two years' hard labour each for riotous assembly.

Wankie Colliery

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD. has declared a dividend of 6s per share, making 104s per share since August 1951 last, against 9d in the previous year. The dividend for 1954 is £24,202 after providing for depreciation of 30,000 (interest of £192,500) and £64,063 for depreciation of £160,632. After taking credit for the £100,000 provision for the previous year, the company's undivided profit on equalization is £105,000. The company has a general reserve of £105,000.

Mining Personalia

DR. E. PERSONS, MInstM, of Kenya, is to be president in this country. Mr. A. C. QUINN, MInstM, has been appointed to the post of general manager for the United States. Mr. J. C. RUSSELL, MInstM, has returned to the United States after three years as superintendent of research for Rhoads & Services, Ltd., in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Report

Chibuluma—1,600 tons of ore were treated in the September quarter for 17 1/2 oz. gold and a working profit of £722 compared with £334 in the July quarter.

Mining Dividend

UNION CORPORATION, LTD. — Interim for 10/9/55 to 1955



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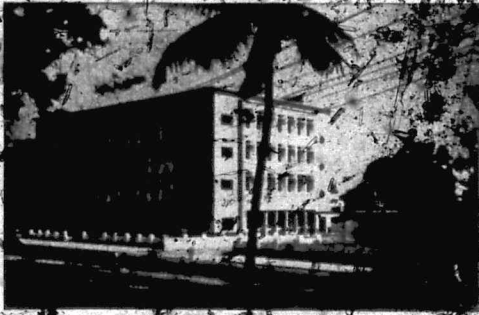
	1952	1953	1954
Underlings operated			
Number of Consumers	1,304	1,111	1,111
Annual consumption	11 million units	21 1/2 million units	21 1/2 million units
Capital	£70,000	£80,000	£80,000
Underlings operated			
Number of Consumers	1,111	1,111	1,111
Annual consumption	21 1/2 million units	21 1/2 million units	21 1/2 million units
Capital	£80,000	£80,000	£80,000

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