

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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East Africa

Newspaper

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Lord Salisbury's Faith in the Federation

This new State has been built up on primary products such as minerals, especially copper, and an agricultural output which has been estimated by tobacco Northern Rhodesia is almost a synonym for the word. About 90% of her revenue comes from that metal. It ranks her as the third largest producer in the world. Recently a needed economic development has been the growth of secondary industries, especially those connected with steel, iron, cables and road processing. Since 1950 mineral production has more than doubled in value, and that since 1946, the total industrial output in Southern Rhodesia—the Federation's industrial powerhouse, has trebled. A five-year plan for planning the Federal Government intends within the next four years to spend about £58m. on nourishing expansion, fostering communications, power, building, agriculture and social services. With the last power scheme at Kariba, Gorge has been completed, electrical power will be siphoned to the mines of the north and the industries of the south. This should destroy the belief that Rhodesia is a farming country and a country of farmers."

Mr. Lennox-Short said that he had been deeply impressed by the Copperbelt mining towns in Northern Rhodesia. When he left the aeroplane, he expected to have to travel on a rough track with tropical trees crowding on either side, and I found myself on a highway, which is to be further improved, and which ends in orderly rows of houses, tree-lined streets and all the material amenities of modern city life.

Mining Communities Are Welfare States

"Each of these mining communities is in itself a welfare state, such is the care shown for the well-being of the workers. Here it is possible to rent a bungalow, usually with two or more bedrooms and including basic furniture, for from £2 to £5 monthly. Here a single man can obtain all hospital, medical and surgical facilities for 8s. a month, and with a monthly subscription of 2s. 6d., an entire family is entitled to membership of a modern recreation club, which includes a cinema and a theatre. Education up to the university—and a new university has begun in the Federation—is free, and if you die, it is the mining company which will order the coffin and organize the funeral. The settler from Britain or the New Rhodesian, as he is called, is therefore moving from one welfare state to another when he goes to the Copperbelt.

"One of the most remarkable aspects of urban Rhodesia is that, as far as I could tell, there are no slums, little squalor. Obviously, not all the amenities of life can always be found in a young, progressive country where certain facilities lag behind progress made in other directions. Some pavements are still unpaved, street lighting can be sparse; local public transport is limited, but this temporary situation is at a low price that has to be paid for progress. In all the Federation there is the effervescence and excitement of development. The tall skyscrapers of Salisbury are symbolic.

"In the Federation men and women are looking at the future. They are builders and creators. Their ambitious demand work, ability, enterprise and a disregard of any slight discomfort made necessary by promising possibilities." But if the future was to carry its rewards, all races must cooperate.

"In its pursuit of racial partnership, the Federation, broadly speaking, is the reverse of South Africa. Just as in South Africa there are Europeans who are known as liberals and many more who believe in integration, so in the Federation there are those who maintain that apartheid is the traditional and only practicable policy in Southern Africa. In contrast, just as in South Africa, apartheid is the policy in the ascendant, so, in the Federation, the official attitude is that the basic principle to be observed is partnership rather than separation.

"There were as many racial policies as racial combinations in Africa, as continued. There were the different concepts of France, Portugal, Belgium, the United Kingdom, South Africa and Rhodesia. I think that I can say that in Rhodesia the horizon is cooperation in association. About this many voices are being raised—some impetuous, some complacent, some knowledgeable, some confused, some doubtful, some assured; but the official objectives appear to be that each race shall have the opportunities warranted by his abilities, and that no man shall be a part of the entire community rather than the representative of a particular group.

Mr. Lennox-Short added that it was worthwhile remembering that the Federal Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, pointed out not long ago that the Federation was one of the few countries of the world where any member of the Government could walk without a policeman at his heels to protect him.

The new Federation was bound to experience growing

pains. There were stresses and strains. Administration had to be shaped and adjusted, local demands and conflicts reconciled, and doubts and criticisms satiated. A man may penetrate the stratosphere and may have ambitions about the moon, but he is still a very local animal. He likes to have his own eye and he is suspicious about other eyes, even if his own and are neighbours. But the creation of a new State has been achieved and now a stout ship is in full sail.

Mr. Lennox-Short's talk was followed by "Two Generations," a film on the development of Rhodesia produced by the Central African Film Unit.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation in the United Kingdom, presided.

Reception for W. A. Lennox-Short Southern African Settlement Association

Mr. H. E. MUSTON, O.C., chairman, and the Great Britain Committee of the Southern Africa Settlement Association (822, Memorial Settlers' Association of Southern Africa) held a reception at Dartmouth House last week for Mr. Alan Lennox-Short, general manager of the Association, and Mrs. Lennox-Short.

Those present were:

Mr. D. G. W. Acworth, Mr. C. M. J. Alport, Mr. and Mrs. R. Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. J. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. H. Baldwin, Mr. D. J. Band, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Barber, Mr. G. F. Barr, Mr. A. H. E. Birks, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Blackhurst, Dame Emily Blair, Mr. & Mrs. W. V. Bond, Mr. G. R. Broadbent, Mr. Philip Broadbent, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Brownie, Mr. W. Chanin, Lieut. Col. & Mrs. L. W. Charley, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. A. Clarke, Col. & Mrs. E. G. H. Clarke, Sir Miles & Lady Clifford, Mr. C. Colbeck, Mr. & Mrs. G. Corbett, Mr. & Mrs. P. Crawshaw, Mr. & Mrs. R. Crowder, Mr. F. O. Darvall, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. G. Dold, Mr. G. Drummond, Mr. K. B. A. Evans.

Mr. C. W. Flint, Mr. G. de Freitas, Mr. & Mrs. D. Friedman, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gilbert, Mr. & Mrs. L. Gillian, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Gooday, Mr. E. Gooday, Lady Winifred Gore, Capt. J. Greep, Mr. & Mrs. H. Grosch, Mr. & Mrs. R. T. H. Gwilliam, Lord & Lady Haden-Guest, Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Haggard, Mr. W. G. Hall, Sir John and Lady Hall, Mr. W. E. Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. B. Harding, Mr. E. C. Hart, Mr. N. Hawke, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawkesley, Miss M. Hawridge, Miss B. Hayes, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, Miss H. Heather, Air Vice-Marshal M. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Miss L. Hills, Col. R. W. Hills, Sir Jim and Lady Holland, Lord Huntingfield, Miss J. Hutchison, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Jeffries, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Jordaan, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Miss A. D. Kelham, Sir Gilbert & Lady Lathwaite, Maj. & Mrs. A. V. Laughton, Miss E. Leat, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh & Lady Llewellyn, Mr. & Mrs. E. Macdonia, Mr. & Mrs. P. MacDonagh, Miss Macdonald of Great Street, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Macfarlane, Miss M. W. Call, Mr. & Mrs. F. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. May, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. R. Milne, Mr. & Mrs. E. Morgan, Miss J. M. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. C. Morton, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Murdoch, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Moulton, Mr. & Mrs. M. Newman, Mr. A. C. Noble, Miss C. E. Owen, Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Pakendorf, Mr. & Mrs. J. Pateman, Sir Edward Peacock, Mr. & Mrs. A. Pendred, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Poeman, Mrs. B. R. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. S. D. H. Pollen, Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Pott, Mr. B. Quinby, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. G. Rice, Mr. M. Richards, Mr. R. St. G. Riley, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. D. G. N. Rodgers, Mr. & Mrs. C. Romer-Lee, Mr. & Mrs. A. Rose, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Ross, Lord & Lady Saller, Capt. & Mrs. S. G. Saul, Mr. A. H. R. Sellar, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Skelton, Mr. & Mrs. H. Steyler, Lord & Lady Strafoli, Mr. & Mrs. F. Taylor, Mr. W. G. Taylor, Mr. P. F. D. Tennant, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. T. Toff, Miss E. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Tickner, Mr. O. Turner, Mr. E. J. Warren, Mr. M. L. Watt, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Wells, The Countess of Wemyss, Mr. & Mrs. J. Whybrow, Mr. C. E. V. Williams, Col. & Mrs. R. F. Wright, Mr. L. Wood.

"I am much impressed with the principles of respect and respect for human dignity which are characterized in the relations between all of the peoples of the Federation. I imagine they parallel the philosophy which is behind our own Bill of Rights in the United States." Mr. Mason Sears, President of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, commenting on his recent tour of the Federation.

African Mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia

Their Working and Living Conditions Described in Detail

OF THE 10,000 AFRICANS employed on the three mines of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies in the Coppertbelt—the Roan, Antelope, Mutulira, and Chibulima mines—rather fewer than half work underground.

The remainder are engaged on the surface plant—in the concentrator, smelter, refinery (at Mutulira) in the main sections of the engineering department, including the power houses, construction and maintenance organizations, mine railways and motor transport yards; in the mine administrative offices, and in the hospitals. There are very few sections of the mine's activities in which Africans are not employed in some capacity or another.

In almost every instance, the Africans form part of a gang of a European ganger or work under the supervision of a European who carries the responsibility for seeing that the work is carried out efficiently.

It is remarkable how many Africans have adapted themselves to certain simple machinery, for until their contact with European civilization they had never seen any form of mechanical device, not even such a primitive implement as the wheel. As a result, while the African has mastered the operation of some of the more elementary machines on work of a repetitive nature, he has not, by and large, become mechanically minded. In his treatment of his tools and in the general performance of his task, constant supervision is therefore necessary.

Classification of Labour

African labour on the mines is classified into groups. Work on the surface falls into seven groups; underground there are eight. There is also a "special group," consisting of a small number of Africans with exceptional qualifications, who are doing specially skilled work with only a nominal degree of European supervision.

This classification, worked out with great care under the aegis of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, is applied to all mining interests in the Coppertbelt. Groupings are determined according to the ability and responsibility required of the employee.

Generally speaking, Groups 6 and 7 on surface and Groups 6, 7, and 8 underground represent men possessing by African standards a considerable degree of skill and able to accept some measure of responsibility. They include boss boys, Africans who have acquired some skill in various trades, crane drivers, underground locomotive drivers, stores issuers and checkers, clerks, and the like.

In the lower groups are, by African standards, semi-skilled labourers (such as those who help the European artisans in their various tasks) and operate certain simple machines) and unskilled labourers (cleaners, fashers, etc.).

The general conditions under which the African is required to work on the mines are among the best prevailing in the mining industry anywhere in the world.

For the underground worker the mining conditions are equal to the best prevailing in Southern Africa from the point of view of safety, health, hours of work, and the physical effort required. They are far more pleasant than those under which thousands of Europeans labour in the coal mines of South Wales and in the North of England.

These extracts are taken from "The African Mineworker in the Coppertbelt of Northern Rhodesia," published by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies.

Because of the high standard of working conditions, the number of serious accidents is small. Protective clothing, issued free by the companies, helps to keep minor injury down to a minimum. In underground workers there are flame-retardant suits, goggles, gloves, warm woollen vests, oilskin coats, and many other articles. Certain surface workers are similarly equipped, and there are goggles for those who work in the fierce glow of the molten cones.

First-aid is one of the chief interests of hundreds of Africans. There is no lack of volunteers for training, and the annual inter-departmental competitions—among the highlights of the year.

High Wages

The wages are significantly higher than those prevailing in similar industries in other parts of the continent. Bearing in mind that his basic needs of housing, food, and medical attention are in most cases met by the companies free of charge, he is—by his own standards—extremely well off.

Without taking into account the "hidden" benefits of improved housing, food, and health services, the African mineworker is today nearly four times better off in terms of £ s. d. than he was 10 years ago.

This basic pay is supplemented by numerous bonus schemes and allowances. Every employee receives with his ticket a cash bonus varying in amount according to his grouping. A further cash bonus is paid each year at Christmas time. The rates for these two bonuses are determined annually for the ensuing 12 months by the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, according to the prosperity of the industry.

A cost-of-living index is attached to the ticket, based on index figures compiled by the Government statistician; efficiency awards are made for good service; allowances are given to the holders of blasting licences and first-aid certificates; underground workers can qualify for safety bonuses; and for certain tasks, both underground and on the surface special bonuses are paid on a shift basis. There are overtime rates, Sunday pay at double time, and five paid public holidays a year for everyone.

Long service is rewarded under a long service and retirement bonus scheme. To qualify a man must complete 120 tickets, or 90 tickets if he is obliged to retire owing to age or other cause. Special presentations in recognition of their service are made to those who complete 200 tickets.

Well-Balanced Rations

About 75 per cent of the African employees are fed and housed free by the companies. The standard of feeding is well above the minimum laid down by the Government regulations and consists of a well-balanced diet, including meat meals (the Africans' staple food), meat, vegetables, fruit, bread, sugar, fats, salt, tea, and beans. For a married man the ration is supplemented to provide certain foods for his wife and family.

Employees in Groups 6, 7, 8 and in the special group come under a wage system. They buy their own food, pay for their clothes, and are charged for water and electricity. To meet these needs they have an adequate allowance consolidated into one wage.

The incentive wage system, introduced in 1950, and extended two years ago, has proved valuable in helping to instil in employees of the higher wage groups a greater sense of self-reliance and an appreciation of the value of money.

Paid leave is added to employees at the rate of 14 days for each year actually worked for in the case of "staff" for every complete year of service. If they so wish employees can save up their leave for four years—until they have earned a total of 56 days.

At the time of taking paid leave a man carries over 14 days unpaid leave. This unpaid leave must not be more than three times the amount of paid leave due to him. The unpaid leave is limited to a maximum which does not permit an absence from work of more than six months.

Although greatly reduced from the early days the annual turnover in African labour employed at the Coppertbelt is still relatively high.

(Continued on page 754)

Blunt Sudanese Reply to Egypt

Division of Waters from the Nile

THE CASE FOR THE SUDAN on the waters question advanced but forwarded by Egypt with the Sudan's replies thereto have been published by the Sudanese Ministry of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power.

The document points out that the Sudan was not a party to the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929, and that the present Government considers the agreement unjust because it limited the development of irrigation in the Sudan while leaving Egypt free to develop her irrigation as fast as she pleased.

In regard to the high dam at Aswan it says:

"Although the general idea of the proposed Sudd el Aali, or high dam, at Aswan was first put forward by the Egyptian Government at the end of 1952, definite technical particulars were not supplied to the Sudan Government until September, 1954, despite repeated requests. By that time the project had received a great deal of official publicity, but Egypt had not thought it necessary to discuss any details with the Government of the country whose territory she proposed to flood.

The Sudanese Government took offence at repeated announcements by the Egyptian Government that they intended to build the high dam, for there had been no consultation with the Sudan, 50,000 of whose people would have to be evicted from their homes.

Terms for Agreement

Although unconvinced that the project was the best possible, the Sudan Government, anxious to be helpful, offered to agree to the work provided (a) that the Sudan's share of the natural flow of the Nile as measured at Aswan was determined before the work was started, (b) that the Sudan should have the right to build on the Nile or any of its tributaries such dams or other control works as the Sudanese Government considered necessary for the effective utilization of their share of the natural flow, and (c) that the Egyptian Government should bear the entire cost of providing the population of the town and district of Wadi Halfa with an adequate and secure livelihood in some other part of the Sudan before the water level at Halfa was raised above its present maximum.

If the agreement in Khartoum in 1954 that the total annual flow of the natural river at Aswan should be taken as 84 milliards of cubic metres, and that the present established right of Egypt was 48 milliards and of the Sudan 36 milliards, both measured at Aswan.

Thirty-five years ago the Cory award proposed division of the unappropriated balance of the water equally between Egypt and the Sudan. That would have given the Sudan 28 milliards.

Another basis for dividing the water would be the relative population of the two countries. Though exact figures are not available, it is considered unlikely that the Sudanese are less numerous than the Egyptians. If the population were roughly equal, the Sudan's share of the waters on the Nile would be 28 milliards. Although it would be some years before the Sudan could make full use of her share it is said to be essential that the proportions should be defined now.

All promising sites for dams and other control works must be considered in any sound development plan. Sudanese technicians do not regard the Sudd el Aali project in its present form as a complete solution to the problem, but consider that in a modified form it would constitute an integral part of the best solution.

The Great Lakes of Central Africa are described as the ideal storage reservoir for Nile Water, because the losses from evaporation are negligible. By contrast, the average annual loss from the surface of the proposed Sudd el Aali reservoir would be 100,000,000 cubic metres.

The Sudan also wishes to see compensation for the hydro-electric potential of the Nile between Khartoum and her frontiers with Egypt, and for future industrial development.

The second part of the proposition consists of the case for Egypt, as presented by Colonel Samir Helmy in May last

year after discussions between the two countries in Khartoum. No agreement was reached, and Egypt then resorted to the public abuse of their Sudanese guests. Admittedly Egypt had no better argument, but the Sudan Government wishes to place on record their resentment at the tactics adopted by the Government of Egypt.

The Sudan disputes figures given by Colonel Helmy for the natural flow. The normal minimum natural flow at Aswan is about 47 m. cubic metres per day, not 40 m. The period of 47 is the normal total annual supply, which is 17 milliards, not 30 milliards. Moreover, for the period 1876-1947 the normal total annual supply exceeded 90 milliards.

Sir Benjamin Baker's Report on Dam

Referring to Sir Benjamin Baker's investigation, which found that the only satisfactory site for a reservoir south of Khartoum existed at Aswan, the document says: "Whatever they have learnt, the conclusions reached a few years ago subsequent developments in the technique of dam building have completely changed the picture. The first question that arises is where dams could be built. The main question is between Khartoum and Aswan, some of them entirely satisfactory by modern standards. In 1950 the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works itself, after full investigation, proposed two alternative sites as the source of water."

The Sudan Government agrees that co-operation between the two countries is essential, but claims that the Nile, which has been unco-operative,

The Sudan reply points out that the Sudd el Aali and Lake Tana projects would deal directly with more than two-sevenths of the total flow of the Nile, not one seventh as stated by Colonel Helmy.

"It is quite wrong to say that the Sudd el Aali works could not produce any benefit. The Lake Albert dam would be a very much smaller work than the Sudd el Aali, and should be quicker to build; the first stage of the Fongile Canal could be dug in the same time. The immediate results would be both river regulation and some increase in the total flow."

The Egyptian contention that there is no site on the main Nile south of Halfa suitable for a large capacity reservoir is described by the Sudan Government as futile utterance. Both Sena and Merowe are held to be excellent sites for good storage capacity, and eminently suitable for generating power. This is not surprising, since the Nile is an entirely dry river.

The Sudan Government agrees that the Nile is entitled to be divided from the Nile dam, but the losses therein are not to be borne by the Sudan, but by the Egyptian Government. The Sudanese Government now stands that the benefits of the Nile should be shared to the benefit of the Sudan, and that the Egyptian Government should bear the losses of the Nile, which are not to be borne by the Sudan. The Sudan Government refuses to bear any part of the cost.

Complete Case for Nile Valley

The Sudan Government's shaker Sudd el Aali project as presented to the Egyptian Government for developing the Nile Valley as a whole is a complete case. The Government completely rejects the Egyptian contention that there is no alternative to the Sudd el Aali scheme in its present form.

It is simply false, the Sudan contends, that Egypt acquired an established right, hundreds of years ago, that she has acquired them gradually, as she has used the waters eight milliards since 1920. The Sudan firmly rejects the idea that Egypt should get 48 milliards and the Sudan only 11.

It is quite untrue that Egypt is not allowed to expand until discussions have led to an agreement; she is now busy increasing her irrigation area as fast as she can in order to establish new rights. It is for that reason that the Sudanese Delegation rejected the tentative share proposal, for if they had accepted it Egypt would have established a right to the unallocated balance by a policy of steady expansion. That is the policy which Egypt has pursued for many years, and the Sudan Government considers that it cannot be allowed to continue.

Mr. F. Young, Foreign Minister, told a Press conference at the week-end that until agreement had been reached between the country and Egypt on the division of the Nile waters the Sudan could not approve the high dam proposals. He hoped that negotiations would be resumed shortly.

Commonwealth A Haven for Poles

Loyalists of the British Empire

WOULD have been the present undisturbed world, the strongest influence for the world of the British Commonwealth. The writer, Mr. Sir Anthony Eden, who spoke in the House of Commons.

Commonwealth far powerful and commanded respect. It was an association of free peoples, Sir Anthony said. "There is no obligation on any member of the Commonwealth to be compelled to do the work that it is being ordered to do this that is to do it. That is the whole difference between a free conception and the Communist conception of the world."

Some foreign travellers have been making speeches lately. On these I'll make only this comment. It is a sad and a travesty to pretend that our purpose is to put our feet on other people's necks. The opposite is the truth. All over the world today the trend towards self-government continues in the countries of the British Commonwealth in Africa. The address of the Pope, which he has and demands its satellites in the East, Moscow.

Empire Being "Frittered Away"

It was at this point in Sir Anthony's speech that Miss M. C. Green, of Camberwell, organizing secretary of the League of Empire Loyalists, ran on to the platform and seized the microphone, shouting: "The British Empire has the greatest chance for peace the world has ever known. Why are you throwing it away? This sparked off similar interruptions in the gallery. You are scuttling the Empire, a young man called out before the stewards hustled him off. When Sir Anthony

finished his speech, the speaker more assistance in the House. The speaker explained that the House of Commons was in the way of the Empire. The speaker said that the House of Commons was in the way of the Empire. The speaker said that the House of Commons was in the way of the Empire.

Two Uganda Congress Leaders Jailed

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the Busoga branch of the Uganda National Congress have been sent to prison.

Lameka Baniika, the president, is to do a year's hard labour for theft and pay a fine of £10 or in default serve a further term of six months. The charge arose from the purchase of groundnuts from Congress members who were not paid. Lameka was ordered to pay £20 to members who had not received the money due to them.

Salim Lukungu, the vice-president, was sentenced by the same *ombudsman* court to six months' hard labour, again under similar laws for having threatened that an African would find himself in trouble if he paid his taxes while the present chief of Lukungu retained his post.

How facts are twisted in vernacular newspapers in Buganda is instanced by an editorial note in *Ganyanze* suggesting that Mr. Diplock has been raised to the Bench and knighted because he helped the Queen and not the Kabaka.

The report for 1954 of the Department of Hydrological Survey in Uganda has been published. The Government Printer No. 38, 3d.



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PERSONALIA

MR. ERIC BAUMANN has arrived in England from Kenya.

MR. C. P. NICHOLS has been elected a director of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd.

MR. J. MITCHELL has been appointed a member of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. LYSANDRO URIBE, B.Sc., has been gazetted secretary to the Commission of Inquiry on Cattle Marketing in Southern Rhodesia.

SAYED BESHIR MOHAMED SAIED, proprietor of the *Morning News* and *Al Ayam*, has been elected president of the Press Association of the Sudan.

MR. T. CUNDALL, a director of Messrs. Campbell, Booker, Carter & Co., Ltd., and MRS. CUNDALL sailed in the STIRLING CASTLE last Thursday.

SIR WILLIAM and LADY COURRIE left England by air on Tuesday for a business tour in the East. They expect to return at the end of March.

SIR MARK TURNER has been appointed to the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by MR. H. B. LAKE'S resignation.

SIR GEORGE SEAL, Senior Crown Agent, will leave London Airport on Saturday for a visit to West Africa from which he will return by sea in mid-February.

LORD and LADY RENNELL have left for Australia and will be away until mid-April. Urgent letters addressed to 23 Great Winchester Street, E.C.2, will be forwarded.

MISS D. LIVINGSTONE BRUCE, a great-granddaughter of Dr. Livingstone, has given £10,000 to build a church for Africans in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR BASIL FLETCHER, of the University of Bristol, who is visiting Professor of Education at Rhodesia University College, arrived in Salisbury last week.

Messrs. J. C. RAITH (chairman), W. A. SMIT, H. H. SOUTHALL, C. TRACEY and C. WRIGHT, have been appointed to the Pig Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia.

ADMIRAL JOHN COMMANDEER of the United States Middle East Force, was due in Barbora in the U.S.S. DORNBURY Bay yesterday. During his two-day visit parties of Souths were entertained on board.

MR. H. C. LINDSAY, Assistant Director of African Education in Southern Rhodesia, has presented to the library of Rhodesia University College more than 300 books on East and Central Africa from his own collection.

MR. MARICE WELLS, then as Socialist Minister of Education, was for a time responsible for the foundation of the Rhodesia University. He underwent a serious abdominal operation last week. He is making satisfactory progress.

The barony conferred upon MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has been gazetted by the name, style, and title of BARON OLYTON of Farway, in the county of Devon, and of Taunton in the county of Somerset.

MR. and MRS. LOUIS VANDERWIEL and MR. and MRS. DANIELS, three Belgians, who are on a world tour in a 10-ton schooner, *RAW*, arrived in Barbora Harbour, and which it spent three weeks game hunting in the Southland Protectorate.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, will address the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 15 p.m. on Thursday next at "Economic and Political Trends in Kenya." SIR CHARLES DUNDAS will preside.

MR. J. F. R. HILL, Member for Works and Development in the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and MRS. HILL, and MR. J. B. MARTIN, Director of Trade and Supplies in Kenya, and MRS. MARTIN arrived by the DENNOTTAR CASTLE on Sunday.

LADY PIKE, wife of the Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, has been elected president of the Somaliland branch of the Red Cross Society, of which DR. W. T. THOM is director, MR. H. S. SADIQ secretary, and MR. E. R. KISHNASWAMI treasurer.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has been appointed Deputy Leader of the House of Lords. He will act as Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House until LORD SALISBURY returns from his visit to Central Africa.

A knighthood has been conferred on MR. W. J. V. DIPLOCK, Q.C., on his appointment as a judge of the High Court. He has also been elected a Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple. In recent months he had been much concerned with Buganda affairs.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HENNING, general manager of Reuters and King's Chancery in Southern Rhodesia from the Union on February 25, and will go on to visit Tanganyika, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. They are expected home at the beginning of April.

MR. A. T. LENNON-BOWY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has presented the Margaret Wrong Medal for 1954, awarded for a published work by an African author in an African language, to MR. M. B. NSIIMBI, of Uganda, for his book in Luganda entitled "Waggamba, tulu."

DR. GEORGE MATHEW, who recently visited East Africa, is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute at 5.30 p.m. on February 2 on "Swahili Culture of the 17th and 18th Centuries in the Light of Recent Archaeological Discoveries." His talk will be illustrated by slides.

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE, secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, will leave London Airport today for the British Caribbean. He will spend 10 days in Trinidad, eight in British Guiana, five in Barbados, four each in Grenada and British Honduras, three in Antigua, two in St. Lucia and just under a fortnight in Jamaica. He is due back in London at the end of March.

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Obituary

Lord Sysonby of Wobensay

HERBERT COLONEL LORD SYSONBY OF WOBENSAY, D.S.O., who had been farming in the Kibwe district of Kenya for the past five years (and who had previously spent a couple of years in Southern Rhodesia), died in a Nairobi nursing home on Saturday in the age of 52.

The second son of the first baron, who had been assistant private secretary to Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V, he succeeded his father in 1935, his elder brother having died in infancy.

He was educated at Eton and joined the Territorial Army, being a lieutenant-colonel in the 5th Bn. the Queen's Royal Regiment at the time of the outbreak of war in 1939. He was shot in France, and won the D.S.O. for gallantry during the withdrawal to Dunkirk in 1940. During the rest of the war he served in Egypt, India, and Germany, and undertook a military mission to the U.S.A.

In 1936 he married Sallies, daughter of Dr. Leonard Stanford, of New York. A son of the marriage, the Hon. John Frederick Ponsonby, born in 1945, succeeds to the title. There is also a daughter.

MR. RON LOGGIE, formerly Secretary to the European Education Department in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Johannesburg. Born in 1898, he served with the Gordon Highlanders in the 1914-18 war, and was invalided out as the result of gassing. Between 1920 and 1926 he was engaged in farming and mining in Southern Rhodesia. He entered the Northern Rhodesia Government Service in the Provincial Administration in 1926. In 1932 he joined the Health Department as chief clerk, and was appointed Secretary in 1944. Retiring in 1948, he rejoined the Government service in the following year as Secretary to the European Education Department, a post he held until 1951. From 1952 until his death he was chief clerk of the Esakha Municipal Health Department. He was actively associated with the Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association for many years. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

MR. CARL R. DAVIS, M.Inst.M.M., one of the engineers concerned with the development of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Cape Town at the age of 82. Born in the United States, he went to Canada after graduating from Michigan School of Mines and to Johannesburg in 1905, whereafter he managed various mines before joining the headquarter staff of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., of which he became a director, and for which he was at one period agent in London. He sat on the board of other mining companies in various countries, was a gold medalist of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and a past president of that body.

MR. ROSSIE DUNSTER, a member of the 1943 Pioneer Column, has died in Durban. A Rhodesian, he was born in 1881 and went to South Africa as a youth, joining the Beaufort West Border Police. He served in the Matabele Wars and five years ago received the Freedom of Salisbury. With his death the membership of the Society of Members of the Matabeleland Pioneer Columns is reduced to 12, the average age is 77.

MR. J. VAN DE MERDE, who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 87, relinquished the position of chief executive of the African International Marine Communication Co. last summer. He was on a tour of its Moslem and Arab African establishments at the time of his death.

Tribute to Sir Samuel Turner

MR. W. W. F. SHEPHERD, chairman of Turner and Newall (Ltd.), who was for 40 years an associate and close friend of Sir Samuel Turner, whose death was reported in this paper recently, has written in *The Times*:

"Sir Samuel Turner was a most exceptional person in many ways. Having received a first class education on the continent of Europe, he was conversant with the French and German and had a host of friends in European countries. He was a man of outstanding intellectual stature but never in the least conceited of the fact that mentally he stood far above many of his contemporaries and whatever the subject he was always able to give an illuminating insight into the heart of any problem, unobtrusively but most methodically and his only impulse was towards superiority.

In business he had the characteristics of a great leadership, coupled with the humility of a man who always tried to listen to an opposite point of view. In this connection it came from what he knew was an uninformed view. He was sufficiently far ahead always to have planned his own business activities so that before the firms attained their goals he had moved into the background from the executive point of view, and enabled his deserved successor to function as chief executive before this was necessary or usually a big business.

The regard and esteem in which he was held by his many friends are exemplified by the fact that speaking to the writer recently, Mrs. Vansittart remarked that Sir Samuel Turner was not only a man of the broadest culture but one of the few who foresaw the German menace long before it became a state, and, like our revered ex-Prime Minister, courageously in pointing out the dangers, while being fully aware that his words would fall largely on deaf ears.

Altogether he was regarded by his friends and by many who knew him less well as an individual of quite exceptional mental stature and he will be missed by everyone for a long time.

THE REV. FATHER ALFRED DRU DRURY, C.R., died last week at Mirfield, Yorkshire, aged 84. After holding a number of curacies in various parishes, he joined the Community of the Resurrection in 1912. Four years later he was sent to help at St. Augustine's Mission at Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia. His outstanding work during the epidemic of Spanish flu in 1918 earned him the gratitude of both Europeans and Africans. He returned to Mirfield in 1924.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WAGHAN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who died in Merionethshire after a riding accident on Saturday at the age of 84, served in the Matabele campaign of 1896, in the Mashonaland rebellion of the following year, and then in the Sudan. He took part in the South-African War and the 1914-18 war, soon after which he retired from the Army.

MISS CATHERINE WAINWORTH MACKINTOSH, who accompanied her uncle, the Rev. Francis Colford, on his last journey to Barotseland in 1907, died at her home at Headfield in Sussex in her 82nd year. She wrote several books on Central Africa in the early pioneer days, the first, "Coillard of the Zambezi," published in 1907.

MR. LEONARD OPPENHEIMER, a member of the London committee of the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., who died in Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, on Thursday at the age of 86, was an elder brother of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation group of South and Central African companies of the Diamond Corporation.

LADY LUCAS, wife of Major Sir Joseph Lucas, Bt., M.P., died on Saturday. She had shared many public activities with her husband, with whom she had entertained a great deal, notably in the Stags League.

MR. T. ALBERT, who has died in Malaya at the age of 58, was appointed a resident magistrate in 1911, in 1912, and later became a crown prosecutor in the Colony with Mrs. Lucie Payne, wife of Mr. Martin Lowe, M.C., and in Malaya last February.

MR. THOMAS ROGER CAMPBELL has been killed in a climbing accident in Uganda.

Statements by Sudanese Parties

Negotiations on National Government

FOLLOWING THE DEADLOCK in the negotiations on January 8 between the Nationalist Party and the Coalition Parties in the Sudan, statements were issued by both sides.

The Parliamentary group of the N.O.P. wrote: *Mirghani*

Agreements were made between the President of the Party and the representatives of the Coalition Parties and... *Mirghani*

...the Prime Minister... the Coalition Parties insisted on... *Mirghani*

...the National Government formed in this way will consist of two Councils each having its own ministries... *Mirghani*

Support for the Prime Minister

The Parliamentary Group, after hearing the statement made by the Prime Minister... *Mirghani*

...of the National Government... interests... *Mirghani*

...the Coalition Parties... the Government... *Mirghani*

...the National Government... would... *Mirghani*

...the Prime Minister... the Coalition Parties... *Mirghani*

...the National Government... after the... *Mirghani*

...the Coalition Parties... the Government... *Mirghani*

...The Coalition Parties... the Government... *Mirghani*

...The Coalition Parties... the Government... *Mirghani*

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...the Government... the Ministers... *Mirghani*

Stimulating Interests in Federation

Mr. H. Austin's Report on His Visit

The Federalist's knowledge of the Federation was... *Mirghani*

I brought up the... *Mirghani*

Uganda Legislative Council Dr. Muwazi's Motion Defeated

AS BRIEFLY REPORTED last week the Uganda Legislative Council has rejected by 45 votes to nine a motion proposed by Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, which read:

"Be it resolved that this House do sympathetically consider the early establishment of machinery which will make possible for direct elections of all representative members of the Legislative Council to be held by 1957 and the subsequent election of a Speaker to this Council."

Dr. Muwazi said that Uganda had already started on its journey towards a democratic government, one that channels and institutions for the free expression and in the final analysis, the supremacy of the popular will should be provided.

When the European first arrived in the Protectorate, he found there a primitive, backward, and feudal society. The Bantu had developed a political organization based on the average in Africa. The machinery of the Central Government was patriarchal and class based, custom, superstition, and magic were the main factors in the social structure.

He wanted direct elections on a coalition basis. Kenya had already proposed a system of direct elections and was ahead of Uganda in this respect.

Dr. B. S. Kunuka, supporting the motion, pointed out that the people used to elect their own rulers.

Mr. E. Kapa, deputy chairman of the time, was the proposer of the motion and as speaker of the Uganda Legislative Council he put pressure on the African members of the Council. Mr. E. K. Kanyo, Kanyo, supporting the motion, said that one of the defects of the British Government was that it introduced democracy into a country before the people were ready for it. Dr. Muwazi, a member of the Uganda National Congress, invited the "to go to other districts to influence the people so that the whole of the country be filled with Congress members. Dr. Muwazi then concluded the motion by saying in chaotic manner:

Messrs. Kamukama and Musazi, both Uganda members, supported the motion, contending that adult suffrage was essential.

The Chief Secretary said that direct election was an ultimate aim, but the motion could not be accepted by Government at the present stage. Under the 1955 agreement there would be a new House of Representatives and Kabaka's Government, and this motion could be brought up at the issue. The subject would require careful and unhurried consideration.

He referred to the dispatch recently by the Colonial Secretary which provided that no new franchise in the constitution should be introduced before 1957. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, Minister for the Interior, said that direct election might not lead to over simplification of the problem. He wished Dr. Muwazi had explained his proposed method, sequence and timing more fully. Who, he asked, would be allowed to vote? He trusted non-Africans would not be excluded. The only two objectionable words were "by 1957". It would be less difficult to accept the motion if they were changed to "as soon as possible".

Mr. C. Cranley Bird, Minister for Finance and Works, also objected to the word "by 1957" and emphasized the need for personal responsibility in voting in the first direct elections.

Dr. D. L. Lubowa, few fear there should not be a gradual introduction of proper representation. He said that the local parties in the British Colonies were the best in the world and supported the motion. It was necessary that the will of the people should be taken into account.

Supporting the motion, Mr. J. J. Simpson, although not committing himself to any specific date for direct election, urged the Government to bear consideration of the fundamental matters of self-government.

Plans for the Sudan

Plans for the expansion of the Sudanese forces would include the purchase of arms from Britain and Czechoslovakia, said Mr. Zaim, Sudanese Foreign Minister, at a Press conference a few days ago. The Sudan, he declared, would maintain the friendliest relations with Britain, but she had no knowledge of reports that she intended to join the Commonwealth. Currency matters would be discussed by a delegation which was going to the U.K. The Sudan would keep aloof from the "cold war" and adhere to a neutral policy in international affairs.

Many Terrorists Escape through Corcoran

OPERATION BULBUSH, an attack against about 70 terrorists hiding in a swampy area near Naivasha, ended last week and after lasting three weeks. Some 30 gangsters were known to have escaped earlier in the week and a further 20 are now accounted for.

Lieutenant G. W. Lambourne has said that every one hoped that more terrorists would be accounted for, but the results had justified the considerable effort involved. About 30% of the terrorists in the swamp had been killed or captured, and the remainder had been driven to a major Mau Mau stronghold well placed to hide well stocked with food and virtually impregnable with the exception of the gangs, steps had been taken to prevent the area from being used as anything more than a temporary refuge in future.

Public opinion in Kenya has criticized the handling of the operation as costly and expensive. The major bombardment alone is said to have cost £20,000.

Denial of the formation of a new Kikuyu secret society, known as "Kikuyu Association of the People" with a similar to the Mau Mau, has been discounted by the Government. It is reported that the Mau Mau movement had performed reports of massive resistance was being organized by Mau Mau secret societies. Mau Mau adherents were given a chance to return to the means of their release. The Mau Mau secret organization known to Government is said to be a threat to the peace.

Mortgage of Kenya

THE HON. J. S. M. Minister for Finance in Kenya, in his motion last week that his negotiations with the Treasury in London for financial assistance for the Colony had been successful and that a simultaneous announcement would be made in London and Nairobi when the Government returned to Kenya on February 10 or 11.



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No. 3
The Quality Cigarette

Need for Survey of Kenya Assets

MR. G. C. TIDY, vice-president of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, said at the annual meeting:

There is no doubt that there is danger in believing that present conditions can continue. Traders would be well advised to concentrate on assessing their positions when placing their orders and when deliveries from overseas are prompt. Competition is more effective, and to what extent they can economize to bring down costs in their own and the national interest.

It is most unfortunate that the cost of African labour has risen so rapidly with no appreciable increase in output. Our Technical College is starting and now hope that for all employees the means of advancing their knowledge and training, and at the same time to make it abundantly plain that their future depends on ability to advance and accept responsibility.

Detailed Program

Our greatest need is to know what our assets are. Any speck of geological, mineral, and allied investigations will be wasted, we must have a complete survey as soon as the money can be found, and the detailed programme should be worked out and published. Chambers of commerce should press for a survey to be given the highest priority.

Whenever you engage an employee, overseas you bring in another potential world who may have a great influence on the business. Do you always consider whether he or she is able to accept the responsibility of an employer owes a duty to the country. Men and women who are not only suited to their jobs but also fitted to the country.

Since the last report our membership has increased by 23, now 1,000. We had 32 new members and one resignation.

In order to ensure that each individual aspect of the Report of the Royal Commission was dealt with by the members of the chamber best qualified to do so, we formed sub-committees. Their reports have been completed and combined into one document which has adopted by this chamber, will be forwarded to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and together with the reports from other chambers, to be laid at a special session of the Association to be held in Nairobi on March 26-27. Next year, at 50 members of the chamber would elect these sub-committees.

Kenya's Netting Assets

THE REVIEW OF COLONIAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT in the recent Treasury Bulletin of the Ministry of Industry shows that the netting assets of the Colonies now amount to £1,400m. This figure, the Bulletin says, provides a firm basis for continuing to increase capacity for continued steady expansion over the next few years. Investment in 1953 and 1954 is about £110m. a year, at least as much should be available.

Up to some years ago, in the last 10 years, the Colonies have taken about half of their long-term overseas investment. In 1934 this was £10 to £85m., of which £6m. was raised by Colonial Government loans on the London market and £79m. was investment by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Finance Corporation. The Corporation accounted for the remaining £65m. It was made, the bulletin states, that the Colonial market is now expanding again, the London share is still larger than pre-war, but has fallen.

Multi-Racial Club

MR. DESMUND O'NEILL, Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province, said at a meeting of the United Kenya Club in Nairobi that he would like to see £10,000 in order to make the club a real success. His idea of a comprehensive social club were realized, he emphasized, it would be a very difficult club to join. "The cardinal principle would be that the committee would elect a person on his own merits, irrespective of race."

NO SIGN
OF STRAIN
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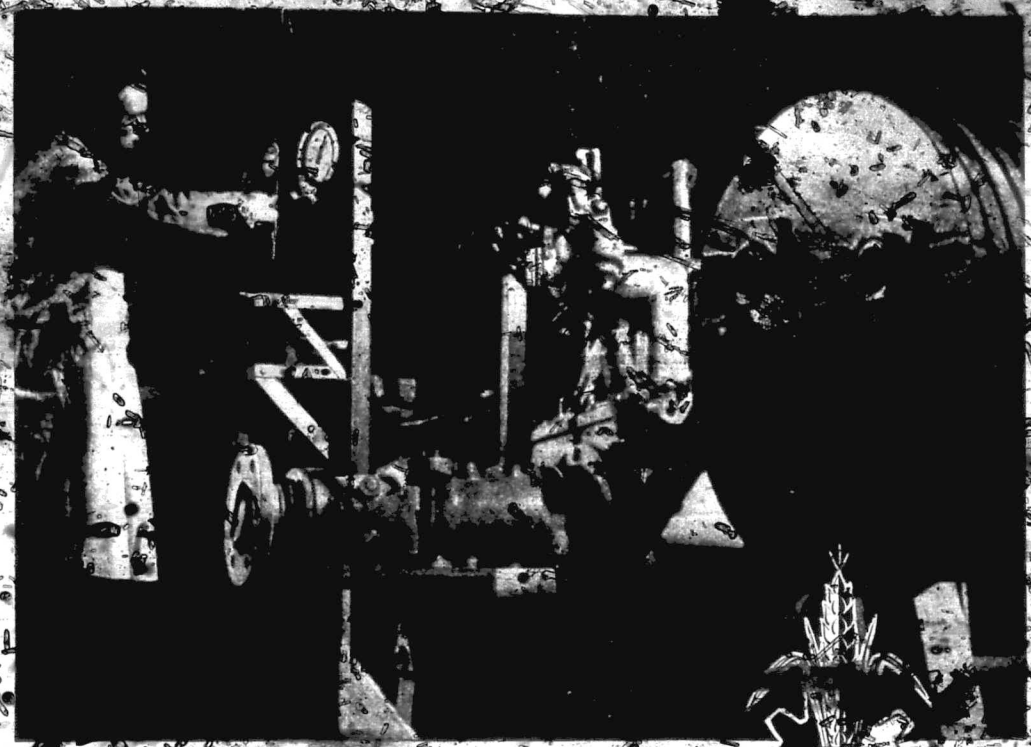
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Memorial in Nairobi

General Cunningham's Address

GENERAL SIR JOHN CUNNINGHAM, who commanded the East African forces in the attack on Somalia and Ethiopia in 1941, in Saturday afternoon the East Africa Memorial erected in the 2,402 men and women who were in the campaigns in the Somaliland Protectorate, Ethiopia, Kenya and Madagascar during the 1941-42 campaign, and the unknown brave men and women who followed his advice in general Cunningham's East African Campaigns in East Africa, occupied by East African forces in Kenya and Malawi. Those campaigns which were Kenyan conjunctions with those launched from the Sudan, resulted in the collapse of Mussolini's Italian Empire in East Africa. It bears too the names of 600 soldiers who were lost in the sinking of the troopship RHEMPSOPEAN in the Indian Ocean and whose only grave was the sea.

The many years of long and bitter fighting with the Italian forces in Ethiopia, Somalia, East Africa, Kenya, and Malawi, the successes of our arms in the war under Lord Lovell, Italian forces immediately afterwards in Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia. Yet many of us here can remember the time in 1940 when our numbers and equipment were so inferior against the vastly superior numbers of the Italian Forces opposing us, and when the little band of men had to stand between Moyate and Nairobi.

Steadfastness in Friendship

We remember the shortage of food and other deprivations which the men whom we are met here today to honour had to endure. We remember their experiences on land and sea, to many of them the expected and unknown and

uncertainty of the future. We remember the great distances covered by them with little rest and undisturbed sleep. We remember their undiminished courage and their cheerful acceptance of the hardships in all our campaigns. We remember their steadfastness in the face of the enemy and their willingness to prove themselves the best of men.

From all these memories there will remain always with us our intense admiration for their courage and for the spirit with which they achieved a task so severe to attain at last a final and complete success. No commander could have asked for better troops.

The 2,402 men and women who have names are ordered to be remembered in East, West, Central and South Africa, India, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

It is almost exactly 15 years ago that on February 11th 1947 the troops of East Africa Force departed under the leadership of these men and women on their long and arduous journey towards their goal. They marched on their own shoulder to shoulder with all the weight of the continent of Africa on their backs. They fought on their own terms and with their own cooperation. It was their increasing mutual respect, to save the continent from the hands of the dictators, which means on the continent of Africa. It was their mutual respect which saved the continent from the hands of the dictators.

Who again has Africa when she is left to the hands of us who are the assistants of the dictators? It is the same methods of the continent of Africa that end all the various peoples of the continent will solve their problems and prosper in their lands. Their lands will be honouring her today and those that we have whom we have to honour and feel that their sacrifice has not been in vain.

To the glory of God and in memory of brave men I have the honour to unveil this memorial.

The following extracts are repeated: in Swahili, English, and other languages. It is our intense admiration for their courage and their steadfastness in the face of the enemy. No commander could have asked for better troops. They fought on their own terms and with their own cooperation. It was their increasing mutual respect, to save the continent from the hands of the dictators, which means on the continent of Africa. It was their mutual respect which saved the continent from the hands of the dictators.

The story of God that is the story of brave men I have the honour to unveil the memorial. The ceremony included Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, Commander E. C. W. Gifford, representing the Admiralty, Lieut. General G. W. Anthony, representing the Army Council, Air Vice-Marshal L. P. Sinclair, representing the Air Council, and Sir Nevill Hamilton, President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Other guests and representatives were Sir Frederick Crawford, Deputy Governor, representing the Ministry of Education, and the Hon. Mr. J. W. Gwendolen, representing the Legislative Council.

A number of Zanzibar attend. Among representatives of the Churches were the Bishops of Uganda, Zanzibar, and the Archbishop of Nairobi. All communities in the East African territories were represented.

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SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM SLEWELLYE IN RHODESIA

Delegation from Somaliland

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's 'Almost Sympathetic'

THE FOLLOWING AGREED COMMUNIQUE HAS BEEN ISSUED by the Colonial Office:

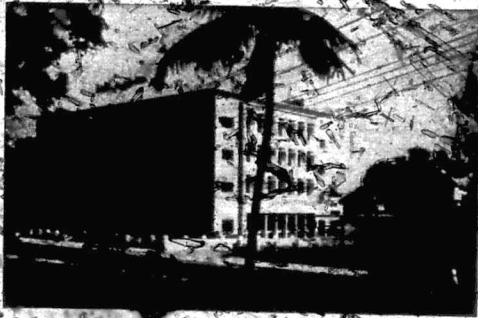
"Sultan Behi Mohamed and Mr. Michael Marjan, the delegation from the Somaliland Protectorate, saw the Secretary of State for the Colonies on January 11.

They represented to him the aspirations of the people of the Protectorate with regard to the achievement of future self-government within the Commonwealth, and of some form of political closer association between the Protectorate and the Trust Territory of Somalia. They made representations as to the provision of higher education and acceleration of the take-over by a range of posts of the higher branches of the Civil Service, and the promotion of agricultural schemes to make the Protectorate more self-supporting.

The Secretary of State received the representations of the delegation with the utmost sympathy, and with regard to H.M. Government's future policy said that the wishes of the native people themselves would be a factor of decisive importance, and that he hoped would be possible for H.M. Government to make a public announcement within a few months.

Education Advice to Visit Protectorate

In regard to their representations for an increase of higher education and other developments, he assured them that H.M. Government intended to give reasonable assistance and vigorous advice. In particular, the educational needs of the Protectorate were to be reviewed to see to what extent further improvements and expansions could be made, and the Secretary of State intended to send one of his senior education advisers to the Protectorate on an early visit.



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Uganda Strikers Attack and Loot

Attempt to Hijack Sugar Plantations

UGANDA'S LARGEST SUGAR ESTATE, that at Lugazi, 28 miles from Kampala, owned by the Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., was at a standstill for several days last week. A lightning strike of 3,000 African workers brought all operations to a halt, with the consequence that 40,000 tons of cane were left idle. The company's tea estate was also affected.

In the disturbances which accompanied the strike, the police were forced to open fire with buckshot and use tear smoke to disperse demonstrators. Eighteen Africans were arrested; five were found to have minor gunshot wounds. Some were in possession of property believed to have been stolen from houses and stores on the estate.

Stoppage Sureties

The trouble began when a night shift refused to start work unless they were given an immediate increase of 10s a month. Next morning the stoppage spread and offices, homes, and stores on outlying parts of the property were attacked, and in some cases looted. Asian overseers were assaulted.

After police reinforcements had arrived, some 250 men marched on the following day to the factory and repeated their demand for higher pay. Shortly afterwards attempts were made to set fire to sugar plantations and halt the company's trains. Crowds assembled in Lugazi main street and had to be dispersed by the police.

A spokesman of the Uganda Government Labour Department said that the strike had been called at a moment's notice, and without any previous approach about wages to the management.

The assistant manager of the company, Mr. Pathak, suggested that the reason for the strike was that many of the workers found that the 40s a month was an almost equivalent to the 40s a month they were receiving, recognizing the hardship which might be caused, had already made provision for an incentive scheme, which would have given regular workers a substantial bonus and enabled them to pay their taxes. He regretted that the strike had occurred before the scheme could be introduced.

Sharp Reaction to Mr. Chirwa's Speech

Does Not Represent Africans, Says M.P.

LENOX-BOYD SUGGESTED that he does not represent more than 10 per cent of the African population in Nyasaland.

Mr. P. J. Brereton's criticism of Mr. W. M. Chirwa's recent speech in London.

Mr. Chirwa, an African Federal M.P., demanded Nyasaland's withdrawal from the Federation and that it should be declared an African State.

Mr. P. J. Brereton, one of the Protectorate's European Federal M.P.s, said that Mr. Chirwa was not an elected member in the true sense. It would be interesting to see how many people he represented. He asked if it had occurred to Mr. Chirwa and his followers that, if the Europeans left Nyasaland, the island would not be occupied by other people and the African would not enjoy the same benefits as speech, which he now enjoys.

"I cannot see how it is possible for the fact that some day Mr. Chirwa will cease to be a member of the endeavours to include in the plans of those who are in the country who are not of the same opinions?"

Mr. H. Matunga, president of the Nyasaland Progressive Association, said: "If Mr. Chirwa was honest with himself, he would not have been the first person to seek nomination to the Federal Parliament, which is a multi-racial assembly. There is no room for both white and black to live together in the Federation. It is a simple and pointed out that Mr. Chirwa's demand that Nyasaland should become a black State like Uganda was wrong, as it was against the Federal Government of Uganda."

There is no one, as far as I know, who wants to take the case of Federation to the African people. Matunga said. Adding that as far as Nyasaland is concerned, Matunga said that since 1947 African representation on the right of the boards had been appointed in 1950 and now they were represented in the Legislative Council and now

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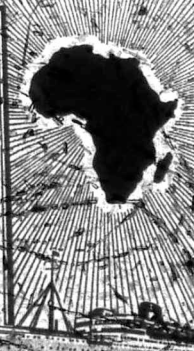
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From South Africa:
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N Rhodesian Mineworkers

(Report continued from page 753)

Generally speaking, the African who ventures into industry looks upon his service as a very profitable interlude in his life. Eventually he reverts to the rural areas, not that there is any feeling of frustration or disappointment, but because he is traditionally a land-owner and wishes to see his land looked after. Sometimes he will go to the mines for several spells, not generally exceeding a total of six or seven years, and then he will go back.

Despite this customary "band" engendered perhaps by the spirit of the old Bantu mine agreements, there is an increasing number who regard their stay at the mine as a much more permanent arrangement. To assist them in their repatriation when eventually they do return to their villages, the companies operate a pension scheme.

The scheme provides that the African, on being required to contribute nothing, provides for pensions for those who reach the age of 50 and have completed 10 years service. Higher pensions are paid to those who retire after more than 20 years service.

In addition, the companies may also grant special pensions to employees with 15 or more years qualifying service who are discharged for medical reasons.

The 20-year-old service man, therefore his old age taken care of by the companies, even if he has saved no money — and most of them have — and has no other means of subsistence, has no need to fear poverty when at last he returns to his native village. He can go back to his people as a man of substance and high prestige.

Rapidly Increasing Population

Just before the beginning of the second world war the population of the Mafuleni mine African township stood at about 12,000. Today its numbers are about 28,000 men, women, and children — an average increase of 1,600 a year over the past 16 years. At Roan Antelope the figure over the same period has increased from 15,000 to 40,500.

This steady growth of African population, depending entirely on the mines for its livelihood, has brought in its train many complex problems of accommodation, feeding, welfare and administration of a community which is made up of people of no fewer than 60 different tribes, each with its own dialect, traditions, and customs.

The Mafuleni and Roan Antelope townships have already been brought into line with the very best types of Native townships to be seen anywhere in Southern Africa. Houses of entirely new design have been introduced; burnt bricks and concrete have replaced the old Kimmobley bricks in all new construction work; larger houses are being built for bigger families; individual sanitation arrangements are being extended; electric light is being fitted as standard equipment; many more roads are being tarred.

In these years the whole pattern of the African living areas has undergone a big change as new houses have sprung up and more and more amenities have been introduced. The days of blackened walls and muddy floors are fast disappearing in the mine townships as the African adjusts himself to the urban social life.

On the Southern Rhodesia Government pays its attention more, there will be serious difficulties in recruiting professional and administrative grades, and the country will face the danger of losing many senior officers to other countries" — Mr. E. J. G. Unsworth, Acting Chief Secretary.

Urgent need to increase U.K. Exports

A LIAISON OFFICER in this paper on January 15 emphasized that the whole Empire was threatened by inflation that Ministers had lacked the courage to apply the drastic remedies needed to give the Mother Country's surplus investment in the Queen's realms overseas; that Mr. Butler as Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated the required funds for investment in the Commonwealth and Empire to be at least £300m. annually, and that, if not increasing her exports satisfactorily, Great Britain was pricing herself out of some overseas markets as a result of the high level of domestic costs.

The provisional figures for 1955 now issued by the Board of Trade show that, whereas exports totalled £7,906m., equivalent of a 7% advance in volume on the previous year, imports totalled no less than £3,889m., an increase of 12% in volume and 15% in value. The excess of imports, valued £1,176m. over exports and re-exports, was £864m., or no less than £265m. above the deficit in 1954.

Increasing Trade Deficit

The Financial Times has written editorially:

"The visible trade deficit in 1955 increased from a monthly average of £49.9m. to one of £72m. This should dispose of the idea that the Government can safely contemplate any relaxation of its policy of disinflation."

"The lesson for the December trade figures is that after more than two months of the intended credit squeeze and after more than nine months of a 4% bank rate there was still no substantial improvement in the degree of inflation in the economy. The latest employment figures support the same view."

"Certainly the Government's position of being able to rebuild the gold and dollar reserves, although their present low level is a cause both of serious economic and political weakness."

"The best policy must be to reduce the excessive level of demand at home, but equal stress must be put on the need to increase exports. An increase in exports is, in the most satisfactory way, to close the trade gap. A new urgency in winning the export markets is the best contribution which industry can make in bringing the economy back into balance."

Land Settlement in the Federation

THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT has accepted the invitation of the Federal Government, to send Dr. H. G. Weizmann, a land settlement expert, to investigate ways of increasing immigration to the Federation through land settlement. Mr. W. K. Leadbeter, Chief representative in Salisbury of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, has said that three pilot projects in mixed or tenant farming, with 100 families in each, might be established under his organization. Dr. Weizmann is the 50-year-old son of the first President of Israel.

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News Items in Brief

Of Commercial Concern

Nyasaland's first free elections for non-Africans will be held in the week beginning March 19.

Resolution asking the Government to remove the ban on Serete Mwanza's return to Bechuanaland has been passed by the National League of Young Liberals.

Lance Corporal S. Donant of the K.A.F. crashed the fuel and passenger clear from a training plane which crashed recently in rough bush country near Jinja airport.

Seventy measures have been taken against the activities of the Kikwazwa sect by the Government of the Kivu Province of the Belgian Congo. In Elisabethville, 17 members of the sect, proclaimed last year, have been arrested.

Nyasaland has one of the best European birth and death rates in the world. For the year June, 1954, to June, 1955, the birth rate was 37.4 per thousand and the death rate 21.7. Corresponding figures for the whole of the Federation are 28 and 16, and for Great Britain 15.5 and 11.4.

Faster passenger trains are now being run by East African Railways. The daily mail train from Mombasa, leaving at 5 p.m., reaches Nairobi at midday next morning, saving 24 hours on the previous schedule, and the journey from Nairobi to Kampala is now only 41 hours.

Sir Kenneth G. Compton, Chief Justice in Kenya speaking on the giving days at Kenyon College, said that Kenya has about the best of all the colonies. The European community had made Kenya almost anything, and it is up to them from that community that the future leadership would come.

Plans for assisted migration from Europe this year and long-term forecasts were discussed last week at Geneva at a three-day meeting of the Chiefs of Missions of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration. Among those attending the discussions was Mr. W. K. M. Kibet, head of I.C.E.M. in the Federation.

The last two of the five Vickers Viscount turbo-prop airliners ordered for Central African Airways will be delivered in Malawi but they will not operate on passenger routes until Salisbury's new airport opens in July. The first of the aircraft was named E.M. Malvern, in honour of the Federation's Prime Minister, James Malvern.

An African office messenger employed in the Public Works Department in Nairobi has won a new Volkswagen car with a 25 ticket in a competition organized by the Standard Trust to raise funds for the Kenya Olympic team. Cooper Motors Ltd. who gave the prize, have agreed, at the winner's request, to give him £574 in cash in place of the £200 the African said he would start a shop in the Machakos district.

Sudan Sec Saw

RENEWED EFFORTS to form a National Government are to be made following the vote of confidence in the Government of Sayed Ismail El Azhari passed in Khartoum last Thursday by three votes. This was a sequel to the defeat of the Government on the third reading of the Budget by 46 votes to 44. Two Southern M.P.s who had been imprisoned have now been released, one on a review of the case by the Chief Justice and the other under the amnesty granted in celebration of independence.

To publicize Nyasaland's industrial potentialities, a committee has been formed by the Blantyre and Lilongwe Town Councils and the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Mr. E. H. T. Munroon and Mr. A. A. Little, have been appointed representatives of the Councils, and Messrs. G. Collins, P. Howard, and B. W. Roberts will represent the Chamber.

Estimates of the Sudan's cotton crop for 1955-56 put the area sown at 5,000,000 boddans (399,702 feddans) in the previous year, and the yield at 1,700,000 (1,547,402) Kantars, the corresponding figures for American-type being 17,000,000 (1,547,402) boddans and 258,500 (230,275) Kantars.

Last week's auction in London, 2,162 packages of African cottons were sold at an average price of 3s. 5.00d. per lb. compared with 2,100 packages averaging 3s. 5.60d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 8d. for a commitment from Tanganyika.

Rhodesia Railway Trust, Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 12% for the year to September 30 last, against 10% for the previous year. Net profit of £1,180,718 compares with £1,000,000 after taxation of £128,655.

Allen West & Co., Ltd. of Brighton have formed a Rhodesian subsidiary company, styled, Allen West Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., with registered offices at 32 London Avenue, Salisbury, and with branches in Bulawayo and Harare.

Ndola ousted Bulawayo from second place in the Federation's building programme last year. Of its £3m. development plans, £2,033,343 was for residential, £418,970 for commercial, and £358,687 for industrial premises.

C.A.F. (French) Airlines have taken over the Paris-Liège route service from Air France. It is planned to extend the service to Salisbury when the new airport near that city is opened.

The Federation's consumption of petroleum products in 1955 was 2,000,000 gallons, or 58m. in 1954, an increase of 25%. Consumption has risen by 74% in the past five years.

Mr. E. J. Mills, technical sales director of a large British firm of maize mill manufacturers, will visit Nyasaland next month.

There were 7,830 registered vehicles in Nyasaland last year, compared with 4,754 in 1951.

The Sudan will exhibit at the Leipzig Fair in the spring.

New African Township

A START HAS BEEN MADE in the development of the Chingwe African Township. Situated in the Lejje Reserve near the Broken Hill-Lusaka Road, its eventual size will be about 11,000 acres. The first phase of the scheme comprises 750 plots in residential, trading and recreational areas in the part of the township nearest to the main road. Surveying of the first section of 100 residential stands, 36 trading stands and a market area have already been completed. It is expected that the majority of the town's essential mill work in Lusaka.

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THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE CO., LTD., a concern with subsidiaries covering East and Central Africa, has provided £37,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £554,000 (figures for the nearest £1,000) in the year ended, September 30, has compared with £368,000 in the previous year. General reserve receives £372,000, interest on the preference shares requires £14,000, and dividends totalling £281,24,000 leaving carry forward of £322,000, against £181,000 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £400,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £175,000 in ordinary shares, and £52,000 in new ordinary shares, all of which are held in reserve. The company has £2,500,000 in taxation equalisation reserve at £431,000, revenue reserves at £832,000, reserve for future taxation at £216,000, taxation equalisation reserve at £431,000, reserve for staff retirement benefits at £100,000, borrowed money at £317,6,000, and current liabilities at £889,000. Fixed assets appear at £6,588,000, subsidiaries at £576,000, and current assets at £2,668,000, including £175,000 in cash.

The company has a subsidiary, **Homefilm (Central Africa) (Private) Ltd.**, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and **Hollerith (South Africa) (Proprietary) Ltd.**, in Johannesburg, with a branch and service bureau in Nairobi.

The directors of the U.K. company are Sir Cecil M. Weir (chairman), Mr. H. V. Stammers (deputy chairman), Mr. C. Mead (managing director), Colonel F. A. Davies (managing director, engineering), Messrs E. Holland-Martin, A. Cranfield, C. G. Holland-Martin, A. H. Howarth, and William E. Ogden, and Sir John H. Woods, Sir Walter C. Puckey and Sir John Whitworth Jones.

Transport of Emigrants

MR. FRANK OWEN, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, stated recently that he was inquiring into the possibility of private finance corporations lending passage money to intending emigrants from Britain. During 1955 residence permits were issued to 23,810 people who intended to settle in the Federation, but because of shipping shortages only 16,909 had arrived by the end of October. Aircraft might therefore be chartered to reduce the backlog.

Uranium Prospecting

EXPERTS from the Salisbury Office of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority are shortly to visit Northern Rhodesia to encourage the search for and exploitation of radio-active ores. The team, who will be accompanied by the Federal Director-Designer of Geological Survey, consists of Mr. K. C. Branscombe, chief geologist, Mr. A. F. Tidy, geologist, and Mr. W. C. D. Mungben, electronics maintenance officer. Technical advice will be given to individual prospectors as well as to mining companies on the special methods and equipment used in prospecting for uranium. Prospectors will be encouraged to submit samples of radio-active discoveries to the team for free radiometric assay.

Copperbelt Dispute

THE DEMANDS of the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia for an extra 16 days of paid leave for its members each year is to be submitted to arbitration. At present they receive 36 days annual paid leave. Mr. Justice H. J. Hoffman of Southern Rhodesia is to sit as arbitrator.

Gold Fields Rhodesian

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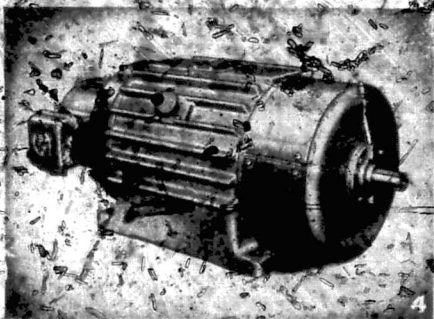
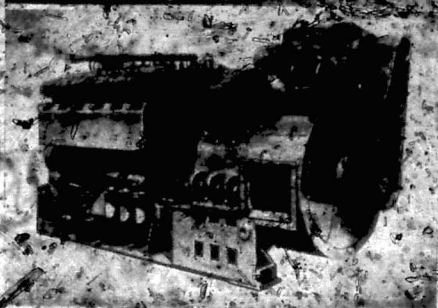
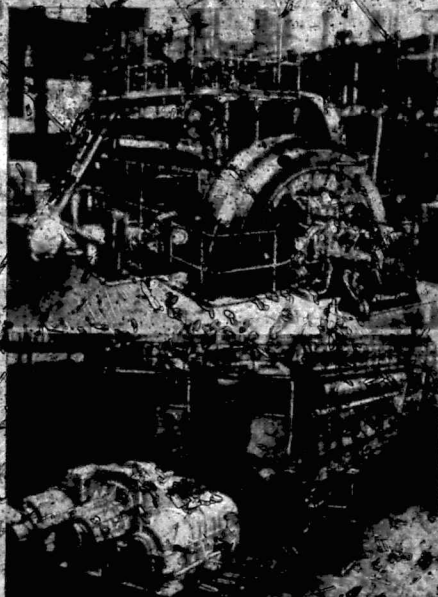
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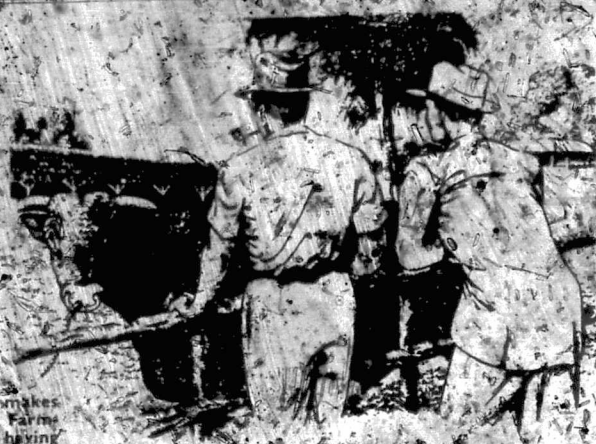
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD SALISBURY — within many Parliamentarians consider the ablest member of the present Government of which he would almost certainly be Prime Minister if he were not a peer. Lord Salisbury's has long been an admirable record of the achievements of Rhodesians, in whom his faith was so strong that he firmly supported the proposal for the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. Indeed, if he and Lord Chankara (then Mr. Oliver Lyttelton) had not on several occasions declared themselves emphatically in favour of the project when it was under heavy attack by the Socialist Party and a large section of the Press of the United Kingdom, the Government might have weakened, for it was an open secret that some Ministers would have been willing to drop the plan in order to put an end to the bitter daily criticisms by biased or ignorant sentimentalists and theorists. No two members of the Cabinet fought so consistently for the creation of the Federation as those mentioned, and the freedom of its capital city was therefore well earned by Lord Salisbury. He marked the occasion by another forthright tribute to Rhodesians and their tradition, and by the assertion of his confidence that their problems, including that of race relations, can and should be solved by the characteristically British method of empiricism. That statement was timely, for scarcely a day now passes without one or more newspapers publishing advice on African affairs from men who know little or nothing of the vast differences between British and African conditions or blandly disregard them in the pursuit of their political aims.

What especially angers such people is the refusal of Rhodesian leaders to accept their assumption that the political and trade

union practices which have been introduced in Great Britain in recent decades, are necessarily appropriate to African conditions. Since many of the innovations of this century have yet to justify themselves in the Mother Country, it is obviously dangerous to thrust them upon societies which are still so decidedly unsophisticated, illiterate, and tribal in outlook and attachment. Hence we ought to impose upon all the African territories the trade unionism which is even now so common in the cost Great Britain: the loss of nearly four million man-days last year, accepts the scandalous floating of the tax by Smithfield's "bumparees" and takes pride in restrictive practices which are so general and extensive as to threaten the national existence, while almost daily some of its officials openly promote dissension within the State. Such spurious democracy is certainly not the kind of example to pass on to Africans. But we shall adapt the European model to local needs, some of the African trade unionists declare. Can anyone tell us how and where that has been done in any part of East or Central Africa? So far as can be judged from the official reports, there has been uncritical acceptance everywhere of British practice which is still so manifestly faulty.

Nor is the United Kingdom's voting system so satisfactory that there is justification for fastening it upon immature African populations. Opinionated propagandists, however,

Qualitative Franchise

have for years advocated the enfranchisement of all adult Africans. Rhodesians are much too practical to jeopardize the future of their country in this reckless manner, and they will be grateful to the Government of Kenya for announcing its

intention of introducing a qualitative franchise for Africans by which they may earn up to three votes. In present circumstances that is a more rational policy than the present one-vote system (though the calculation of the Government of Kenya that two African adults in three will qualify for the electoral roll severely suggests that it has unduly diluted the recommendations made by Mr. Coultts—would it not be better to tighten the qualifying regulations, at any rate at first?) The important point, however, is that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has endorsed the new principles of demand-

ing simple qualifications before anyone can have his name put on the voters' roll, and of granting more than one vote to Africans who have special claims by reason of their education, character, or service to the community. If these and other sensible precautions had been introduced elsewhere in Africa some years ago, dangerous demagogues would have been more effectively checked. They were given a clear field because Governments did not heed the principles, now stressed by Lord Salisbury in the city named after his grandfather, of applying remedies appropriate to local conditions.

Notes By The Way

Mrs. Castle's Complaints

MRS. ELEANOR CASTLE, M.P., who recently paid a very brief visit to Kenya, has contributed to *Tribune*, the Left-Wing Socialist weekly, an article headed "Kenya's Future is with the African". She complains that "mild repression has been the white man's answer to the Mau Mau threat". What answer other than physical force was possible? A Socialist Secretary of State and a Socialist Governor would have been driven to use force to uphold law and order in the face of rebellion, and to suggest anything else is reckless. The pity is that more force was not used more quickly, so that would have saved Kenya some three years of tragedy and several thousand lives, not to mention many millions of pounds provided by United Kingdom taxpayers and incalculable damage to Kenya socially, politically, and economically.

Loyalty the Test

HAVING SPENT A FEW DAYS in the Colony, Mrs. Castle is, of course, now an authority, who assured her readers that "there will be trouble at the suggestion that members of the Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu tribes should only be able to vote if they are given the all-clear by the district commissioner, whom they will have to satisfy that they have given active support to the Crown during the emergency". This would rule out thousands of Kikuyu who have passed through detention camps, even though their claims may have been falsely accused. Their only point of appeal will be the very man under whose orders they have been detained. Not to require members of the rebellious tribes to prove their loyalty before they are allowed to vote at the forthcoming election would be the height of irresponsibility, but there is no suggestion of that elementary fact in the article.

Active Support to the Crown

If Mrs. CASTLE were a loyal Kamba, Nandi, or Luo, what would she think of the wholesale franchisement of Kikuyu (while the Mau Mau rebellion was still not quelled)? If proof of loyalty is, very reasonably, to be required, it must be established before some responsible official in the area in which the applicant resides, and who but the district commissioner could obtain all the necessary evidence, especially from reliable fellow-tribemen, assess its value, and make the decision. "Active support to the Crown" will not be difficult

to establish, for the Africans who have fought for the preservation of Kikuyuland from the bestiality of the terrorists are already known. Are they not the persons with the best right to express an opinion about the future leadership? Or would Mrs. Castle require their loyalty by submerging their votes, even at this first election, in a torrent of votes granted to Kikuyu, Meru and Embu who cannot show a satisfactory record since October, 1952?

Bright Ideas

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS in Uganda publish incitements to intimidation and violence, reckless accusations against individuals, rumours which no intelligent person could possibly believe, and all sorts of crazy conceptions. One of them has given prominence to a suggestion that, as a permanent memorial to the Kabaka "for his great work for this country", there should be established a Mutesa Memorial Bank, the capital for which should be provided by a contribution of one shilling from every Ugandan. So in the deeds of the tribe numbered one million (a generous over-estimate), and if all subscribed on the basis proposed the total capital would be some £50,000. Some bank! But that, of course, does not prevent propagation of the notion that the creation should promptly become the bank of the Buganda government. The same issue of the same paper contained the proposition that Uganda should amalgamate with the Sudan, "to escape from threats coming from South Africa and Kenya". The originator of that bright idea would be shocked if someone in Khartoum were to send him a candid note of the private opinions held by the sophisticated politicians of the Northern Sudan of Buganda and its present misleaders.

"Africk"

THE POET LAUREATE, Mr. John Masefield, has inflicted "Africk" on the public in a six-line poem, "The Sovereign Lady's Venture in a Great Cause", contributed to *The Times* on the day of the Queen's departure by air for Nigeria. What is wrong with "Afric"? Poets have for centuries used that happy abbreviation, whereas "Africk" offends the eye. It is to be hoped that Mr. Masefield's diversion will not be followed by other poets, perhaps anxious to mark their misanthropy and Africa would be better treated with "Afric".

Lord Salisbury's Firm Faith in the Federation

Its Problems Can Be Solved in the Traditional British Way

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY last week received the freedom of Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in memory of his grandfather, a former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, after whom the city was named.

The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Salisbury had flown from London for the occasion.

At a civic banquet in their honour on January 25 Lord Salisbury said, replying to the toast of "The British Commonwealth and Empire":

"After the loyal toast, this is the most important to which anyone of British nationality can be called upon to reply.

"It is infinitely important that when those of us who live so far apart meet we should exchange ideas and try to learn from each other's experience. That is the more important since our Commonwealth is something entirely new in the world, something infinitely more complex than the empires of the past. The Assyrian, Roman, and Napoleonic empires, even the empire of Hitler, were acquired by force, were kept together by force, and disintegrated into their constituent parts directly the strong hand of the master was relaxed.

Held Together by Godwill

"We do not rely on force to hold the Commonwealth together. We do not possess the force necessary for that purpose. We stay together because we want to do so because it is our joint and several decision that we should. We are, in fact, the first combination of nations and peoples in history held together purely by goodwill and community of outlook. This common approach to life and its problems, this attachment to the British way of life, this essential kinship of thought, though it can be shared by people of all races, religions, and colours, is the main link between us.

"The British Commonwealth and Empire is often referred to as a family of nations. It is a pretty good description. As in a family there are members of all ages, so in the Commonwealth the States and peoples who compose it are at every conceivable stage of development. Some are still, conventionally, in their infancy, some are passing through their adolescence, with all the troubles inseparable from adolescence, but all these are steadily growing up; so the sturdy are fully adult members of the Commonwealth. The Metropolitan Dominion of Her Majesty which is Great Britain, and the Overseas Dominions, in all ways equal to each other, each fully responsible for its home policy and its foreign policy.

Issues Facing the Federation

"Like the members of a family, no single member of the British Commonwealth and Empire has quite the same character as the others. All have their own characteristics and problems, which have to be tackled in their own way. You, who have climbed the ladder so rapidly, and are now so near the top, are doing just that. You are tackling your own problems in a definitely by your own method.

"You are embarking on your own experiment of setting up a multi-racial State, composed of peoples at different stages of development on the basis of partnership. That is indeed a bold experiment. It will need all the wisdom and understanding of which you are capable to achieve complete success.

"I readily can see emerging some of the issues which will have to be sorted out. There is, for instance, the problem of the relationship between the Federal and

the provincial Governments, and there is the exact meaning of the term 'partnership' in the sense of partnership between States at different stages of development. There are indeed threatening, intractable issues which will tax all our ingenuity to solve.

"The last thing we want to do is to bifurcate. In this kind of thing, I am sure that nothing is so inspiring to people as to see you get to do on matters about which you know far more than they. Perhaps I may say just this without impertinence speaking by virtue of today's ceremony as a new honorary citizen of the Federation: please don't ever let yourselves be discouraged by the complexity of these issues.

Not Slaves to Theory

"Of course they will be difficult of solution, but I firmly believe that they can be solved by using the traditional British methods of the meeting which the British have always used in circumstances such as these, and not allowing yourselves to be slaves to any theory, but by being your way forward in the light of practical experience. The basis of the whole basis of the British constitution, which has never been written down and is constantly changing to meet changing circumstances.

"That is the basis of our common law. That is what makes our whole British system of government not a rigid code, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, but a living and growing organism. In essence the British approach to any problem has always been empirical and experimental. Indeed, it may be allowed a mild pun, would suggest that the term 'British Empire' in its truest and widest sense, to use the old Geneva phrase which will be interpreted to mean not merely British rule but also British experiment.

"You in the Federation are now embarking on a new phase of the experiment, and that may be the most important of all. All those countries which have colonial responsibilities in our friends and all our enemies will be watching to see how you tackle it. You are the traditional leaders of Rhodesia. You have worked with them, and I know this to be true, for you both Europeans and Africans — and we do in United Kingdom who have equal responsibilities — to recall face facts with patience and courage and mould our products in accordance with those facts. There we shall triumph. It is that spirit that I wish you this evening from a full heart all success in your endeavours both now and in the years that lie ahead.

"Earlier in the day Lord Salisbury had received the freedom of the City from the Mayor, Sir Harry Pichard. In replying to the address he said:

"The greatest honour which the people of Rhodes could confer on anyone was to make him one of themselves, and henceforth his proud boast was 'Civis Britannicus sum'. I am now a citizen of Salisbury. That is something of which I am extremely proud.

Names I Have Always Loved

"May I, Mr. Mayor, thank you for the honour you and your fellow-citizens have done me by granting me the freedom of your city, for the far too kind words which you have spoken about me and my family in conferring it, and for its visible manifestation in the beautiful basket in which the freedom is enshrined. I shall treasure this to the end of my days and hand it on to those who come after me.

"The honour is one I value more than I can say. It is a rare one which has been conferred only of very few, and them of more deserving than myself. I value it equally because it continues the connexion which has existed between my family and Rhodesia ever since, in the sense we know it today, Rhodesia has been a county of all.

"It was in 1891, two years before I was born, that the town of Salisbury was founded. A few scattered houses in the middle of the countryside. At that time my grandfather, whom I only remember as an old, very large, and impressive man, Prime Minister of England, and by way of someone to whom the new town was named after his name, Salisbury, became a citizen of the town. It has become in that sense my home town; and as I live about 1,000 feet above sea level, I find here names that I have known and loved since I have known anything.

"As I drove from the airfield I passed through the field. It was some months ago that I had planned my own trip to Rhodesia only two days before I left. I had tried to look for a good place and reached Cranborne, and that was my own home until eight years ago when my father died. That is the name

of the village in Dorset, where I have spent the greater part of my life. These names very near and dear to me, constitute not only to my family but this new and growing country, but an a wider sense between that old civilization, which has survived for over many centuries in Britain and the new pulsating civilization which you are building here.

The Cranborne I know, which in Dorset is very different from your Cranborne. It is a little ancient village tucked away in a fold in the Downs with a grey church a thousand years old, and a grey manor house almost as old as the church. The field in which I was brought up was just one or two old streets and red brick houses straggling up the hill to my family home — the way my ancestors nearly 400 years ago. Even Salisbury itself — the other Salisbury — is an ancient market town of winding narrow streets and overlooked by the remains of your older city, old-Sarum, where the people of Salisbury lived in Roman days.

Building on Freedom

"All this may seem superficially very different from this Salisbury, but they have one essential thing in common — they were built by the same kind of people with the same origins, the same traditions, the same ideals. People who came out here at the end of the 19th century came from the same kind of homes. They may have been transplanted, but they brought their roots with them.

All the founders of this country, from Rhodes to Lord Malvern — the company which includes some of the greatest men of the modern world — were pioneers in a double sense. Not only were they the first to open the way into what had till then been regarded as Darkest Africa, but they knew too what they wanted to create and leave behind them — a society not necessarily based on a mere facade of independence, which, as the example of countries behind the iron curtain shows,

may mean nothing at all, but a society based on true ideas of freedom, freedom of thought, of speech, and of action — all we comprehend in the term free institutions.

"It was not an easy experiment to try — to set up a society of that kind in essentially primitive surroundings on the basis of partnership of races at different stages of development. It will require wisdom, tolerance, and a great deal of patience.

Setting a Pattern for Africa

"It took us 700 years in England to get to the point which you have now reached, and we had not some of the problems which you in the Federation are faced. But I believe that it can be done, and that you can do it. If you do, you may well here in Rhodesia evolve a partnership of races which may serve as a pattern to which the whole African continent south of the Sahara may ultimately conform. If you can do that, all mankind will be your debtor.

"In that sense you, to whom I speak today, though you have moved far from the days when Salisbury first came into existence many years ago, are still pioneers, building by your own efforts firm foundations of the future, and it is for that reason above all that I am so proud to have been today admitted to your company.

"On the following day Lord and Lady Salisbury visit the Chindamora African Reserve with Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia.

"They went to Northern Rhodesia on January 29 as the guests of Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor who had arranged for them to see the Copperbelt. Two days later they flew to Umtali to catch a train for Beira, whence they will sail today for Venice.

Procrastination Which lasted 46 Years in Uganda

Astonishing and Inexplicable Mistakes of the Government

PROCRASTINATION LASTING 46 YEARS may be unusual even in administrative quarters in Africa, but it has taken the Government of Uganda just that time to take necessary action in regard to Native land matters in the kingdom of Buganda.

A paper presented to the Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference by Mr. T. N. N. Busfield, Assistant Registrar of Titles in Uganda, and Mr. A. J. Rellon, Assistant Director of Survey, was commendably frank. It said *inter alia*:

"The Uganda Agreement of 1900 provided that 8,000 square miles should be distributed among 1,000 chiefs and nobles. The Buganda Government undertook the allocation. All manner of court officials and hangers-on received allocations. The names of children were added to the list, and even the intended names of expected children. When a final settlement was effected by 1905, there were some 3,700 landowners instead of the original 1,000. Although a few hundred persons obtained more than eight square miles, the majority received one or two square miles each. The famous word *mailo* came into use at this stage.

No Policy for 15 Years

"From 1905 until 1920, Government had no policy as to how mutations involving subdivision surveys were to be surveyed (although during the 1914-18 war *mailo* survey came to a standstill). From 1920 to 1942, private surveyors were available to landowners, but as such facilities regard to procedure to be approximately equal to the number of subdivisions required, one can say that from 1920 to 1942, Government had no policy as to how mutations involving subdivision were to be surveyed.

"In 1942, it was decided that Government surveyors should provide facilities. Supplementing the work of private surveyors, but the combined services have never been approximately equal to the subdivision surveyors' requirements. Indeed, survey requirements were always increasing at a faster rate than the number which sub-

division surveys were carried out, and these arrears had grown steadily through the years. At present, the arrears today are of the order of 300,000.

"A vital mistake was that the Registration of Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, was not translated into Luganda or brought home to the people. Most astounding and inexplicable was that the transfer prescribed by the Ordinance was not translated into Luganda and distributed far and wide, that it might be used by all landowners. Adequate registration facilities were provided. The Land Registry set up in 1908 should have been decentralized to provide centres in Buganda where the registrars would deal with *mailo* land powers vested under the ordinance to do this, but the registrar of titles failed to recommend it.

The Golden Moment

"If district offices were impracticable in 1908, it would have been possible to establish them when the present ordinance came into force in 1924. But district offices were not set up then in 1924, or even in 1936, when the survey of the original *mailo* estates allotted under the Uganda Agreement was completed. The golden moment of course, was 1908, when registered dealings with *mailo* land became compulsory, and when the Native Land Law backed up this ordinance and in its Luganda version afforded a brief but valuable explanation to the Baganda of the meaning of this new tenure. The 1924 ordinance also should have been translated into Luganda.

"The existence of a district registry near his home and the necessity for personal attendance by the owner at such district registry, if it had started in 1908, or even at a later date, would have led to a very different state of affairs today.

"Since it was intended when the Agreement was signed in 1900 that landowners should receive fully negotiable *mailo* title, it follows that the enactment of the Registration of Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, should have been accompanied by the provision in 1908

and for ever afterwards of survey facilities approximately adequate for subdivision requirements of *mailo* land.

If there was no desire to bear the cost of providing these facilities, the land settlement in Buganda should have been approached on different lines. The only possible defence is to argue that since this new form of tenure had been imposed, it was right to wait and see whether it would be found palatable to the Baganda and take root amongst them, and that no heavy expenditure of public money would be justified until that question could be answered.

Native Landowners Left without Guidance

But Government's decision on the Bataka land controversy in 1926 — when, in the words of Thomas and Spencer, the British Government declined "to interfere with the system of 'freehold' titles for the establishment of which it had been responsible" involved an admission that the new tenure had without doubt taken root. Possibly a clue to the continued absence of Government policy was uncertainty that full registration of title was suitable for Africans. Lord Hailey had remarked that he had no doubt that the system of accurate surveys and the Torrens system of registration were incompatible with Native methods of land tenure. As *mailo* tenure was really freehold and a new concept introduced by the British, its land law provided for the most part by the Registration of Titles Ordinance, there seems, to say the least, to have been some confusion of thought.

The owners of *mailo* land were not provided with the transfer form prescribed in 1908 and have been left to work out for themselves how to pass the ownership of land from one person to another. Of course they did not instruct lawyers and the formal conveyances. But some time quite early the European practice of a preliminary written contract for the sale of land came to be copied by them.

The copy, however, was so bad that, although the document purported to be a contract (the English word "agreement" and the Luganda word *endagano* meaning agreement were used), the document was actually an agreement reciting a sale that had already taken place, and in which there would be some reference to the estate, the names of the parties would be given, the purchase price would be acknowledged as having been paid, and there might or might not be a short description of the land.

Other documents in existence included one that was really an option to take up a certain area of land, sometimes bush, according to the amount of money the purchaser could pay by instalments over an indefinite period. Another was, in effect, a mortgage, in which the sole remedy of the lender was foreclosure.

For a time these transactions were summarized by an official of the Buganda Government in Kampala, and a document (also described as an agreement by being called a Lukiko *endagano*) was issued, countersigned by the Ministers of the Native Government.

Misled and Unprotected

It is said that the Buganda Government wanted to give the impression that landowners were free to buy and sell amongst themselves, but that the official sanction of their Native Government to every private transaction was prerequisite. Landowners were misled and unprotected in that there was no check at the registry by the Native Government that the vendor was, in fact, the owner of the land and free to sell it to the purchaser. There is no explanation as to why the registrar of titles of the Government did not object to the registration of Land Titles Ordinance, and later the present Ordinance, being so completely ignored.

In 1942 the department proposed a scheme which involved a vast increase of surveyors and staff in the Titles Office. The cost amounted to £11m. over eight years, followed by a further annual expenditure of £400,000. The scheme could not be approved and it was decided to seek outside advice.

The investigation which started work in October 1953, was immediately struck by the practically complete absence of Survey from Titles. Neither had any idea of the other's problems; both thought that the main problem was the slowness of survey.

It was also immediately apparent that an additional post of assistant director was essential to take immediate steps to

bridge the sorry gulf between Survey and Titles, co-ordinating them into an efficient machine.

The further recommendations of the investigator have so far been: (a) that the Office of Titles should be moved to Kampala, and that all *mailo* registration be decentralized by setting up six district offices throughout Buganda; (b) that the method of survey should be changed; (c) that recruitment of a staff of plane-tableers should start.

The need for adequate registration facilities by setting up district offices, which had subsisted ever since 1908, was thus recognized 45 years later.

These offices will be joint district survey and registry offices for *mailo* land only, that is situated within the boundaries of the district. The first five are now in course of construction. Each will hold the title files for its district. The surveyor in charge will, it is felt, be able to cope with his task with the assistance of African clerks already trained in the Office of Titles.

The slow and expensive 175,000 controlled resurvey has already been discarded. The average value of land in the rural areas of Buganda is about 70s. an acre. Such values cannot support one of the more expensive forms of survey. Plane-table methods must be retained, but so speeded up as to decrease the gap that existed between the previous cost of survey and the accruing survey fees. In the recent past survey fees have covered about one-fifth of the cost of survey. It is intended to double the present fees, which have remained unaltered since the survey of subdivisions in Buganda began.

Present Practice

Surveys are now undertaken by the separate traverse of each plot at such a scale as will suit the size of the plot with the aim of being able to guarantee that the area demarcated is exactly that stated. These surveys are then reduced and incorporated in the existing estate plan. It must always be kept in mind that a *mailo* owner pays particular attention to a decimal of an acre, and if he discovers that he has been given 12.6 acres when he claimed 12.35 acres, he is convinced that he has been robbed, having received only six decimals instead of 55.

Another innovation is that surveys are carried out in respect only of *mailo* land. Owners of title will thereby be able to be assured that their owners now undertake inquiries on the ground before survey, collect survey and registration fees, and cause instruments of transfer to be signed. Indeed, the surveyor will no longer consent to do a survey on production of an unregistrable document, the so-called "agreement".

This restriction will mean that only immediate work is done by surveyors and this will provide landowners with an incentive to put their affairs in order. It will also simplify the complicated title fees and leave them of a more manageable size.

These reforms will not in themselves solve the *mailo* problem. A basic reform is the joint district survey and registration office. Survey and registration facilities are to be made adequate by reorganization rather than increases in staff. The registrar of titles hopes that such offices will enable him to abolish as well all irregularities in registry procedure — such as the filing without examination of unregistrable documents received through the post, and the payment of registration fees in dribs and drabs. Presentation of documents will be by personal attendance only.

One prescribed form under the Titles Ordinance, the transfer, has, 46 years after the first prescribed form appeared in 1909, at last been translated into Luganda and distributed throughout Buganda. It is rapidly coming into use in place of its unregistrable predecessors.

Cumbersome Machinery

The machinery for establishing rights of succession is completely in the hands of the Buganda Government and is very cumbersome. Many successors dispose of all their interest, or themselves die, without their having registered their succession. It is the intention of the department to set its own house in order and suggest to the Buganda Government that the laws could be advantageously amended.

A step in the right direction suggested by the Namiamba Conference when it recommended that disputes concerning succession should be settled by councils of clan elders, and not at present by the Ddiso Court headed by the Katikiro.

Developments in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Sir Gilbert Rennie's Survey of Economic Achievements

THE CHIEF REASONS for seeking and securing the closer association of the three territories that comprise the Federation—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—were economic, and the most striking developments during the past 12 months have been economic.

One of the first steps must be given to the Federal Government's decision to dam the waters of the mighty Zambezi River at the Kaliba Gorge and so generate hydro-electric power in vast quantities at reasonable rates. In June the Federal Hydro-Electric Board let a contract for £1m. for clearing the site, exploratory work, construction of a coffer dam, a diversion tunnel, a diversion channel, camps and housing, numerous access roads in and around the site, and an air strip.

The top water level of the dam has been set nearly at 370 feet above the river bed—1570 feet sea level. The dam wall will thus be higher than Victoria Falls or St. Paul's Cathedral. The lake to be formed will be the largest man-made lake in the world, approximately 180 miles long, with an average width of 13 miles and a maximum width of 20 miles.

One of the most urgent works was the construction of the south access road, (connecting the dam site with the main Salisbury-Bulawayo road). It was a race against time, but the work was completed just before the rains broke. Working long hours of overtime in great heat, the task force completed more than 40 miles of all-weather road through rough country in less than five months.

200 Europeans and 2,000 Africans At Work

Some 200 Europeans and 2,000 Africans are working on the scheme at present. A concrete has been let for construction of a suspension footbridge to span the river. Meanwhile it can be crossed by a pontoon bridge and by a wire ropeway.

The present layout envisages a total installed capacity of 12 sets each of 100,000 kilowatt capacity in two underground power stations, one sited inside the north bank, the other inside the south. The first stage will consist of five of these sets in the power station in the south bank. Power should be available by 1959-60 and the over-stressed railways should then receive some relief from the task of carrying vast quantities of coal from Wenkie Colliery to hungry industrial furnaces throughout the Rhodesias.

In the sphere of communications, the most important event in 1955 was the opening of the south-east rail link connecting the Rhodesia Railways system at Bannockburn in the midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Loureco Marques. Already three goods trains a day are passing each way. Passenger services have not yet been initiated on the Rhodesian side of the border, since time must be allowed for the track to settle before fast-moving passenger trains pass over it. This new link does much to relieve the pressure on the railways between Salisbury and Beira and also on the port of Beira.

Rhodesia Railways have handled more and more traffic each successive year, 22% more coal was carried in 1955 than in 1954, and the goods carried in 1955 were more than 25% above those carried in 1950. There was a 27% increase in passenger traffic between

1950 and 1955. Revenue increased from £10,263,322 in 1950 to £21,758,662 in 1955, and working expenditure from £8,701,349 to £17,263,539.

Transport and Roads

In the latest year of accounts, up to March 31, 1955, nearly £8m. was spent on locomotives and rolling-stock, ancillary works, and construction of the new line. The rate of investment in the current year is likely to be higher. Sir Roy Welensky recently said that Rhodesia Railways have budgeted for an expenditure of £25m. for the next three years and that more money would be needed.

Locomotives have increased from 236 in 1950 to 377 in 1955, coaches from 372 to 576, and wagons from 3,501 to 9,584. Further orders have been placed for 23 locomotives and 2,130 wagons. Diesel electric locomotives are being substituted for steam traction on the section between Umfali and Salisbury. Nine of these locomotives are now in service and the other 14 are expected in the early part of this year.

The year was one of continuous progress for Nyasaland Railways and a steady increase in traffic was maintained. Introduction of a fast and comfortable long distance diesel railcar service has nearly halved the time taken by steam passenger trains for the journey from Beira to Limbe (350 miles) and from Limbe to Samia in the north (166 miles).

Air traffic is playing an increasingly important part in the life of the Federation. Many persons use the excellent services provided by Central African Airways as readily as people in the United Kingdom. The corporation is carrying traffic

at 10s. per annum, and has ordered five Viscount aircraft. An air freight service between the U.K. and Central Africa was started last year by Hunting-Clair Air Transport Ltd. The Government has embarked on a four-year £3m. programme entailing completion of the international airport at Salisbury, a replacement airport at Bulawayo, and reconstruction of Bulawayo airport in Nyasaland.

Efforts are provided in the 1955-56 Development Plan for road improvements. The main roads throughout all three territories are improving rapidly, and traffic in the main is now much more comfortable. One serious contribution to this happier state of affairs is the construction of high level bridges over the crossing of the trunk roads. Even more important is the tarmac carpet that takes the place of the old macadam strips or the dirt or gravel road.

Favourable Trade Balance

The new customs tariff, which came into force on July 1, 1955, affords the largest margin of preference to the U.K., and in most cases its Dependencies. Preferences are also granted to the self-governing members of the Commonwealth, and to a lesser degree to those countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment. The tariff has been further modified by trade agreements with the Union of South Africa and Australia. The tariff and trade agreements have received the close scrutiny of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and have been approved.

During the first nine months of 1955 the Federation had a favourable trade balance of trade with the outside world of over £33m. Exports were valued at £133.3m. (including food), an increase of £21.8m. for the corresponding figure for 1954, while the value of imports rose by £7m. to nearly £100.5m.

Briefly estimates for 1955 indicate a probable overall surplus on payments account of over £3m. With the Rhodesia and Nyasaland we shall probably run a deficit of £3.2m. The dollar and O.E.E.C. countries surpluses of £19m. and £1.5m. respectively are estimated. The chief reason for the increase in the value of exports was the great rise in the value of copper sales, from £92m. to an estimated value of over £110m., but higher prices for tobacco, lead, zinc, and chrome ore also helped to swell the total.

The sterling deficit is in line with the Union of South Africa, on which the Federation relies for much of its consumer goods, as the Federation's industries increase, this dependence will diminish. In 1954 our imports were

Being an abbreviated report of an address on Tuesday evening to the Royal Society of Arts, Lord Reith, President.

capital goods is a pointer to the wise use to which we put our resources. The U.K. provided the Federation with its biggest export market and was the largest source of its imports. Exports to the U.K. during the first nine months of the year totalled £69,645,000, while imports from there amounted to £17,4,000.

The 1955-56 overall production (gross domestic product) illustrates a remarkable expansion. In 1954 the total for the Federation was £175m., in 1955 it was almost £300m., more or £127m.; in 1954 the figure topped the £300m. mark, and the estimate for 1955 is £343m. At the end of 1955 the net external public debt, not counting the Federal Government but also of the territories, was £16m. This is £5m. in excess, but that is only 3% of our external assets.

Two very interesting financial developments have been the flotation of the Rhodesian Anglo American Corporation Development Company and the Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Company. The first has undertaken to invest £5m. in rolling stock and rent it to Rhodesia Railways at economic rates. The exploration company established by Rhodesian Selection Trust has a capital of £1m.

Attractive Investment Possibilities

The attractive investment possibilities, particularly in the industrial sphere, are being more widely recognized in the U.K. On the Continent of Europe and in the U.S.A. The increase in the number of registered factories in Southern Rhodesia gives some idea of the rate of growth. In 1952 on October 31 last year, and 382 ten years ago. New companies were registered in the Federation at the rate of nearly 740 per annum during the three years 1952 to 1954. The capital involved was over £10m. in 1952, over £17m. in 1953, and over £66m. in 1954, (when some of the copper mining companies transferred their domicile to the Federation).

Another indication of the tremendous development is the increase in the consumption of petroleum products, generally regarded as a reliable pointer to economic trends. In the first five years the increase has been 74% and the overall consumption last year of 75m. gallons was 20% higher than that of 1944.

The president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries stated recently that the value of the buildings likely to be erected in the Federation during 1956 could easily exceed £35m.

Building plans approved by Salisbury Municipality during the 12 months ended June 30 last year were valued at a record figure of £54m. The figure for Bulawayo for the same period exceeded £24m., and the figures for Ndola, Lusaka, and Kitwe were £23.6m., £1.9m., and £1.7m., respectively. The figures for 1955 are likely to be even more impressive.

Mineral resources is remarkable development. Copper production in Northern Rhodesia for the first nine months of 1955 was worth approximately £80m., up from £72m. and easily exceeded £100m. for the full year for the first time. Lead production was worth over £1m. 700,000 over £12m., and cobalt was worth nearly £1m. In Southern Rhodesia the chief items during the first nine months of 1955 were gold £4,968m., chrome £1,648m., asbestos £1,097m., and coal £2,545m. So the annual value of mineral production in the Federation is now exceeded £130m., roughly half South Africa's total.

Immigration Policy

A rapidly developing country needs immigrants and the cardinal principle of the Government's immigration policy is to obtain the maximum number of suitable new Rhodesians who can beneficially be absorbed in the Federal economy. There is no closed door to immigration, but there is selective immigration. Among steps taken to attract new Rhodesians was the setting up of a special immigration branch within the Ministry of Home Affairs and the appointment of an Immigration attaché at Rhodes House in London to stipulate the flow of migrants from the Continent. Important also was the Federation's accession to the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, which has its headquarters in Geneva. Moreover, in November at the Hague Lord Malvern signed a migration agreement between the Netherlands Government and the Federal Government, which should stimulate migration from Holland.

A loan scheme was introduced whereby immigrants from the U.K. can be given financial assistance towards the cost of their passages. The Federation's doors are now wide open to suitably qualified young persons between the ages of 18 and 25, and no guarantee of assured employment is required of such persons before they migrate. As a result of all these measures over 20,000 new Rhodesians were welcomed to the Federation during 1955.

A development of far-reaching significance was the agreement between the African Mine Workers Union in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation of Mines on the subject of African advancement in the copper mining industry. The agreement provides for 24 categories of jobs at present held

by Europeans to be thrown open to Africans, and, after an independent firm of industrial consultants has made a detailed survey of every European job, negotiations will begin during the opening-up to Africans of further categories of jobs at the end of the three-year period while the agreement covers. This agreement removes a source of grievance and a handicap which African workers have resented for some time. It is also removing a great potential source of friction between white and black mine workers on the Copperbelt, clears the way for better race relations in Northern Rhodesia and the Federation generally. The conclusion of the agreement reflects credit on all concerned.

It is true that the African Mine Workers' Federation has stated that its members will not join African mine workers in the rest of the 24 categories covered by the agreement, but the European and African Staff Associations have informed the Chamber of Mines that their members will be ready to help. It is also true that the African Mine Workers' Union and the African Staff Association have objected to the vocational qualifications and scales of pay included in the training schemes, but negotiations will open the door to a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

The concept of race relations accepted in the Federation is that the less civilized race will continue its advance and gradually rise to the level of the more advanced race, and that individual Africans shall be allowed to advance on a basis of merit in the economic and political spheres. Members of the more civilized race, during the process difficulties are bound to arise at times, strains and stresses to appear, but the formation of harmonious race relations is clearly recognized by the large number of people in the Federation, and they are earnestly striving for the policy of partnership a success.

Improving Race Relations

They realize that without racial harmony the future prosperity and progress of the Federation and of the three countries comprising it will be jeopardized, and more and more people are very earnestly and conscientiously making a personal effort to exercise that good will and courtesy which do so much to improve personal relations between man and man any where. I was particularly struck with the happy aspect when I visited the Federation last May. The Government are paying more and more attention to the welfare and progress of the African people in the rural areas.

I hope I have given you an impression that the Federation is dispensing labour and vitality in many directions, that the Federal Government is tackling its problems with energy, enthusiasm and efficiency, that the inevitable difficulties of a new constitutional entity of this kind are formidable but not alarming; and that the new State, under the wise leadership of its Prime Minister (whom we were all delighted to see made a return last year), is making good progress.

Richly endowed in its abundance of minerals, its natural resources, its attractive climate, its beauty of mountain, river, lake and forest, fortunate in its peoples and in its race relations, the Federation moves confidently forward into the bright future that shines ahead.

Kenya M.L.C.'s Visit to Central Africa

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, M.L.C. for the Mount Kenya constituency, has just paid a week's visit to Southern Rhodesia as the guest of Sir Roy Welensky. He had talks with Lord Malvern and all other Federal Ministers on a wide range of subjects, particularly those of common concern to the Central African and East African territories. He saw the Governor-General; flew with Sir Roy to the opening of the new airport at Blantyre, where he met non-official members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council and other public leaders; and attended as an observer a meeting in Que Que of the executive committee of the Federal Party. The visit was cordially welcomed, and on many occasions suggested to Group Captain Briggs that a more regular interchange of visits would be mutually advantageous.

"Fear can be driven out only by a stronger emotion, and tolerance is not enough. We need a passionate striving for friendship between races." Lord Heningford, chairman of the Africa Bureau.

How Sudan Government Was Defeated

Statement of Council of Ministers

FURTHER FACTS about the recent defeat of the Government of the Sudan in the House of Representatives are now available. A statement by the Council of Ministers says:—

"There has not been any precedents in parliamentary procedure in our democratic countries for an Appropriation Bill being rejected by Parliament at the third reading, after it had passed first and second readings and the committee stage.

"Moreover, leaders of the Opposition had not given prominence to the Leader of the House of their intention to request a count of votes, in accordance with sound parliamentary tradition and according to previous practice between the Government and the Opposition. Some representatives of the Government were absent, as it was understood, and always affirmed by the Opposition, that no voting would be taken on the budget. Two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries were answering questions in the Senate, and the Minister of Agriculture and other Government representatives were absent."

"After the Government had been defeated by 46 to 49 the Parliamentary Group of the Coalition Parties announced that the adverse vote was due to their knowledge that the Government had intended to dissolve Parliament as soon as the Budget had been passed.

"On the following day a vote of confidence moved by the Prime Minister was adopted by 49 votes to 46."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sayed Murrak Zarroug, told the House that the Sudan had applied for membership of the United Nations and of the Arab League.

The chairman of the Sovereignty Council, Sayed Abdel Fattah El Magarabi, said in a broadcast to the

nation:— "Muhammad, the Prophet, among the back of head of his victorious army from a battle, he said: 'We have finished with the small fight, now for the fight of self-discipline.'

"How true is this saying in our case? The big fight is yet to come—the fight against selfishness, the fight for sacrifice and tolerance, for concerted action, increased productivity, and the up-lifting of our standards."

"The freedom which we cherish has many demands to make and many duties to impose upon those of us, and unless we appreciate that these things are the vital ingredients of freedom, its meaning is meaningless and its sweetness is lost to our taste."

"We promise you work for the unity of the Sudan and to be the honest custodians of its independence and constitution, which we shall endeavour to defend at the price of our hearts and souls, until we hand them over intact and in their entirety, to their legitimate recipient."

National Government for the Sudan

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, agreed early this week to the formation of a National Government after three Ministers of his own party had announced that they would resign in protest against his failure to form a coalition. They were Sayed Hammad Tewfik, Minister for Finance and Economics, Sayed Ali Abdul Rahman, Minister for Education, and Dr. Amin El Sayed, Minister for Health. They were asked to withdraw their resignations on the promise that a all-party Government would be formed. Half of the portfolios are expected to be held by men now in opposition.

Nyasaland

BAND OF THE LAKE

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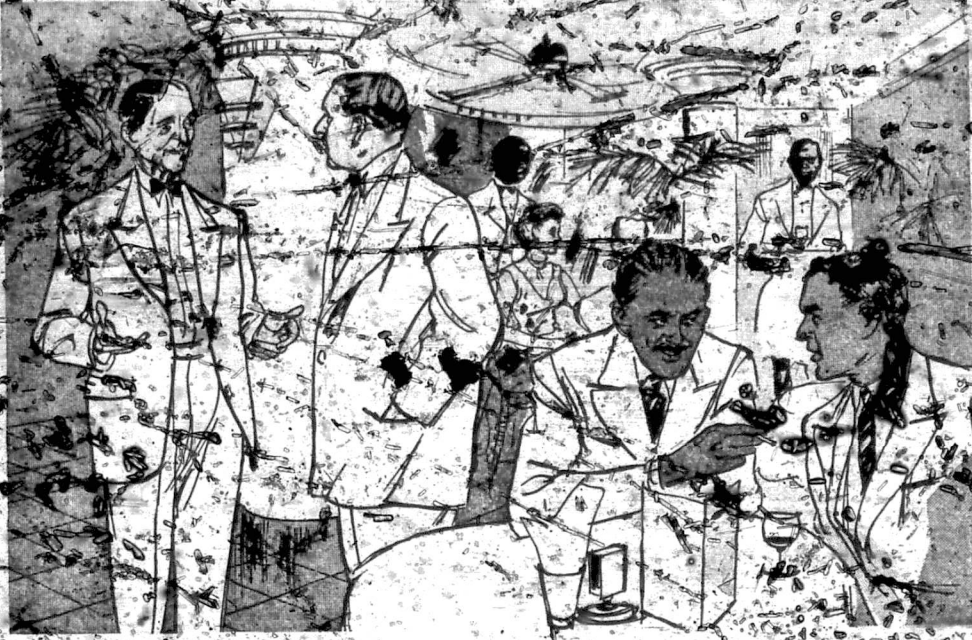
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Multiple Votes for Africans Arguments for and against the Principle

VOICES FOR AFRICANS in Kenya have been discussed in "Calling the Tune" programme of the B.B.C. by Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley and Mr. Colin Legum.

Mrs. Huxley described the Coult's Report as an imaginative attempt to try an electoral system which might prove better than the one and asked Mr. Legum if he thought it undemocratic that a man should have more than one vote.

MR. LEGUM: "Not at all. I'm not against the multi-votes principle. I'm against the multi-vote in the specific situation in which Coult's made his recommendations. Since there are only two votes for Africans, I don't see why one African is better qualified than another to decide who should be an African representative. The multi-vote, it seems to me, has an application only where you try to integrate people of different races and different cultural backgrounds into a common voters' roll. Then I can see a strong argument for a multi-vote system."

MRS. HUXLEY: "I disagree on two points. First, you say multiple vote is useful only where you're trying to integrate different races and people of different cultural backgrounds. Just because everybody's concerned with is an African doesn't mean that they don't belong to very different races in some cases and very different cultural backgrounds. You have everything from the university graduate practising as barrister to a very unsophisticated tribesman, who still may have his rights because he's a man of character and experience. Mr. Coult's was trying to integrate those two different things."

... establish multiple voting and qualifying for a vote — I think it a good point that a vote is not a natural right, but a privilege — you can extend the system very much more easily to a voters' roll which includes Asian, Europeans, and any other race in Kenya and that must be the ultimate future."

MR. LEGUM: "I don't dissent from that. The trouble is that Coult's was asked to deal just with African representation, not with the common voters' roll, and his introduction of the multi-vote for African representation with an idea that it might later be used on the common roll, conflates the two issues. It doesn't that he has drawn up his elaborate argument against the introduction of universal franchise."

"I'm not one who believes the universal franchise is necessarily a Bible, the law of the Medes and Persians. But what are we faced with? In terms of the Government proposals, 60% or 70% of all Africans are to have the vote. Is it worth while introducing all this elaborate machinery simply to disenfranchise 30% of the people?"

Watery Amendments

MRS. HUXLEY: "You've pointed there, but the Government amendment to Mr. Coult's original proposals. Reading them I thought his report far superior to the Government amendments. They had watered it down for very little reason except just to..."

MR. LEGUM: "When you talk about disenfranchisement of the people on a selective basis, could you mean Europeans and Asians as well of just to the African?"

MRS. HUXLEY: "When you have your common franchise qualifications should be equal for all races, and I think Coult has laid the basis for development of the future in a very good way."

MR. LEGUM: "While I agreed in general terms of approach, I really have tremendously strong feelings that the whole Coult's report is unsound. I think the present machinery in Kenya demands a complete overhaul. Machinery could be brought in which will help to restore racial unity, strengthening the system of communal representation for Africans is going to help disintegrate a racial system of government in Kenya rather than help it forward."

MRS. HUXLEY: "I can't follow why that should be. The Africans have asked for this thing. Why should it make them disintegrate or make them increase racial feeling to be given what I think is a reasonable thing to ask?"

MR. LEGUM: "The total result of communal representation direct elections for Africans will increase African nationalism. Coult's says he was impressed by the state of nationalism throughout all the districts of Kenya, not just in Kilifi. If you increase the temper of African nationalism you diminish the chances of getting agreement on a multi-racial system of electoral procedure at a later date."

Nationalism Will Increase

MRS. HUXLEY: "I agree that African nationalism is going to increase. But I don't think this particular thing will increase it more than it would otherwise because of natural development. Don't you think that African nationalism is increased by frustration and by coming up against a block?"

MR. LEGUM: "That's the point. The Coult's report does not remove the frustrations of Africans. It removes some of the frustrations but increases others. This was the opportunity for the Kenya Government to say: 'Now is the time to have a system of bringing together the races on a voters' roll and not to go on with entrenched communal representation.'"

"If you could have grasped this opportunity to present the people with leadership, with something that will get away from the old racial conflict, you could have gone forward with greater confidence, integrate the people of Kenya and ensuring that the minorities would have the opportunity of survival in the future. But you've got so little time left to Kenya if we are to bring a proper multi-racial system."

[This report is a drastic abbreviation of a long discussion, but it gives the essential arguments.]

Imperial Institute

NEW PREMISES for the Imperial Institute are to be provided by the Government, in order that the present building may be acquired by the Imperial College of Science and Technology for a great increase in its work.



The Cigarette of Good Taste

Lord Malvern on Partnership

Europeans Will Not Step Out of the Picture

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has written to Mr. African-Cadre M.P. The Federal Party does not accept its policy as the decisive power must in the comparatively near future pass into the hands of Africans.

"Trusteeship is capable of a number of interpretations. We have, for example, trusteeship meaning in relation to United Nations trust-territories. A trustee is someone who holds something in trust for someone else. The usual implication is that the trustee steps out of the picture when his services are no longer required. This is the usual connotation when applied to territories.

"We as Europeans have no intention of stepping out of the picture, which is why the word trusteeship is much preferable. If and when Africans are in a position to contribute more to the partnership, they can have a greater share in it. But they will never become more than equal partners with the Europeans."

Saying that he was not satisfied with such assurances and that he rejects the principle of equal partnership between Europeans and Africans, Mr. African-Cadre has resigned from the Federal Party, and has asked for a further statement by that party on the political future of Europeans and Africans in the Federation.

Tuberculosis, next to malaria, is the greatest killer of all the world's infectious diseases, and in Rhodesia it is the greatest killer of all. Sir A. J. P. Graham, Salisbury surgeon, speaking on behalf of the Rhodesia Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,

East African Battles

AMONG NEARLY 1,000 names of battles and related actions and engagements and separate actions and engagements of the last war included in the report of the Battles Nomenclature Committee, as approved by the Army Council, the following appear:

ABYSSINIA, 1940-41

- Battle 13, 1940, to Nov. 28, 1941
- Battle of Kerén: Battle of Amba Alagi
- Battle of Juba: Battle of Gondar.

BRITISH SOMALILAND, 1940

(August 4 to 17, 1940)

No battle named, but one separate action and two separate engagements. Phase: Enemy invasion of British Somaliland.

Parliamentary Q. and A.

THE FRANCHISE FOR AFRICANS is under close consideration by the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. A. Dennox Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons last week in answer to Mr. Cresswell Jones:

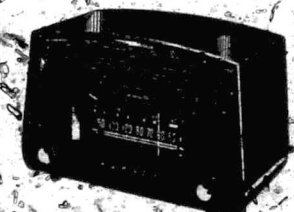
Mr. Fenner Brockway asked on what grounds Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes in Kenya were prohibited from joining political associations, and why the African National Congress was refused registration as a political association.

Mr. Dennox Boyd: "The Government of Kenya has announced that Kikuyu, Embu and Meru may be permitted to join district political associations when they have passed a majority test and been registered as voters under legislation to implement the Government's recent plans for the African franchise."

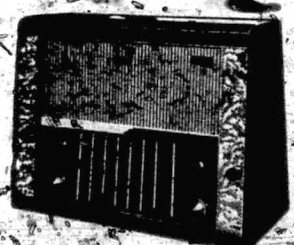
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PERSONALIA

DR. G. A. JEFFERY has arrived from Nyasaland. MR. P. H. M. SWAN, lately A.D.C. in Lilongwe, is on leave from Nyasaland.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia for a short visit.

MR. J. G. PHILLIMORE has been elected to the board of Liabig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.

Mrs. D. G. H. JARVIS, of the staff of the Crown Agents, is due in Nairobi early next week.

SIR RONALD MORRIS, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left for £869 (duty paid, £19,853).

MR. A. R. NEEDHAMS, chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., is visiting the Union and Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. YAMASHITA, RITCHIE left personal estates in England and Nyasaland for £58,912.

C. C. LANNING, an administrative officer in Uganda, left London Airport for Salisbury Monday.

MR. A. S. NICHOLSON, Financial Secretary to the Northern Rhodesia Government, has visited Nyasaland.

DR. W. G. JONES, HUGHES, of the Health Department in Zambia, will shortly arrive in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. G. THORNTON, R.A.F., Sir JOHN WILSON left England last week for a visit of about seven weeks to the United States.

SIR ANDREW GILLAN will address the Overseas League at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, on "The Changing Pattern of Empire."

MR. J. MORRISON READ has been appointed by the Federal Government as Regional Director of Census in Southern Rhodesia.

GROUP CAPTAIN L. N. BRIDGES has returned to Kenya from a visit to Southern Rhodesia where he stayed with SIR ROY YELNISKY.

MR. E. PARRY, Deputy Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, has just arrived in Northern Rhodesia for a visit to Lubwa a month.

MR. H. M. DOUGHERTY, general manager of the Permanent Building Society, has resigned his seat on the Lusaka Municipal Council.

SIR MOUNT KNOWLES, deputy chairman of the Vickers group of companies, is re-visiting the Federation, which he has visited for some 30 years.

The honours conferred upon Sir Frederick HOPPER has been raised by the name, style and title of BARON HOPPER of Mansfield in the county of Devon.

Rhodesians now visiting the country include MR. C. A. HACKING, Sir R. NICHOLSON, MR. C. A. NUTT, MR. J. W. STENSON and MR. C. B. TABBERN.

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY has had an attack of poliomyelitis from which he is making a satisfactory recovery. He is expected to leave hospital shortly.

SIR EDWARD CHAPMAN ANDREWS, now Ambassador in Beirut, is to be the first British Ambassador in Hararouk. He entered Ethiopia with the Emperor in 1941.

MR. R. M. SPEARE, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Commander Alan Noble, Chief Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. JOHN GRIMSHAW, Conservative M.P. for St Albans and MR. R. H. FLETCHER, Socialist M.P. for Northampton, were in Nairobi on Tuesday evenings of about 10 days.

MR. JUSTICE KENNETH DIERCKX was received by the Queen last week on his appointment as a Justice of the High Court and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

SIR EDWARD HARRIS PATON, lately a Deputy Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, has joined the board of Calicut Spinners' Association Ltd., a subsidiary of which is building a textile factory in Uganda.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to be the guest of the Saint Empire Societies at a reception at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, at 3.45 p.m. on February 13.

THE REV. A. S. J. DE JONES has been installed Archdeacon of Songea by the REV. JESSE H. STRADLING, Bishop of North-West Tanganyika. Ordained in 1934, the now archdeacon went to Nyasaland three years later.

Mrs. S. S. SINGH has been appointed chairman and representative of consumers, and MAJOR E. R. B. PALMER and MR. K. NORRALL representatives of the whole milk producers on the Federal Milk Marketing Board.

MR. M. M. HOFF, the African M.P. for Matabeland in the Federal Parliament, will represent the Southern Rhodesia district of the Methodist Church at a World Methodist Council to be held in the U.S.A. in August.

MR. P. H. M. STEVENSON, town planner at the Colonial Office, is visiting Northern Rhodesia. He has already toured East Africa and will visit Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa before returning to London.

SIR HAROLD and LADY HOWITT and MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE are on board bound for the Cape in the R.M.S. PATRICK, Sir J. and MRS. W. M. ROBSON are travelling in the ship on their way to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

DR. E. S. PAGET, Archbishop of Central Africa, launched a £1,000 appeal for the restoration of St. Paul's Church, Blantyre when he preached there on Tuesday. The church is not endowed, and depends entirely on voluntary offerings.

MR. E. B. WAKEFIELD, M.P., who has visited East Africa, and has been an Assistant Whip since 1954, has been appointed as Commissioner of the Treasury. He is a brother of SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD, who is also interested in East and Central African affairs.

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KENYA - Successful coffee, general farm, due to owner's death. Pending order. New stone house, 215 acres, water pipe to coffee plantation. F. "Tania", Midhurst, Sussex.

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ENGAGEMENT
THE ENGAGEMENT is announced between John Gordon Campbell, son of Mrs. G. M. Campbell, and Miss Marion K. N. (née) Macdonald, daughter of Mrs. J. Macdonald, of 10, St. James's Place, London, W.1. The ceremony will be held at St. Andrew's Church, 10, St. James's Place, London, W.1, on Saturday, February 11, at 11.30 a.m. The bride is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, of Embasa, Kenya.

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GORDON BARNES, Head of the African Section of the Colonial Office is visiting East Africa. He attended a meeting of the East Africa High Commission in Entebbe at the beginning of the week, and will then preside over the Tanganyika and Tsetse Conference.

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, who has been elected president of the East Africa Dinner Club for 1956. Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOW, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOW were the principal guests at the dinner, to be held on Friday.

THE RT. REV. G. D. HENDERSON, Bishop of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, is due in Kenya on February 9 and in Dar es Salaam nine days later. He will be in Uganda for three days towards the end of the month, and in Lesotho of Aden on February.

MR. G. M. GIBBERAUD, who reported on Africans wage claims in Southern Rhodesia some years ago, presided over the committee on the National Health Service. His report was presented in Parliament last week. It has been criticized for failing to make any general or essential recommendations in the case of the service.

A Northern Rhodesian geologist, Mrs. L. W. C. DECHOW, has been awarded the Norman Hickman Scholarship for 1956. It will enable him to continue his studies in geology at Yale University. The scholarship was founded by the American Metal Company, Ltd. which has great interests in Northern Rhodesian copper mining.

At Buckingham Palace last week the Queen received His Excellency, J. EMMANUEL ABRAHAM, who presented a letter of credence as Ethiopian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and ETIOPIOS BAHROS (Counsellor), to KIFLE TSEGAYE (Second Secretary), AYO CHEACHEW LADESSA (Third Secretary) and AYO BEKEH SAJUMA (Consul Attache) accompanied the Ambassador who were presented.

CANON ERIC WHARTE, The Honorary Chaplain to the appointed to the Kenya Prisons Department was to the Colony in 1930 as a member of the Male Churchmen's Missionary Society, and was engaged in mission work in Marsabit in the Northern Frontier Province until 1940, when he joined the Christian Department of East Africa Command, and served in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Ceylon. He returned to Marsabit in 1947.

MR. FREDERICK SOUTHWORTH, since last year an assistant judge in the High Court, has been appointed a public judge of the Protectorate. He was called to the Bar in 1934 and after serving in the Army, for a time as a Judge Advocate General in India, he joined the Colonial Legal Service as a Crown Counsel in Palestine in 1946. He was transferred to Tanganyika in the following year and in 1950 appointed Attorney-General in the Bahamas.

Northern Rhodesians are present in Great Britain including Mr. A. ANDERSON, Mr. H. G. ATTANSON, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. BELLIN, Mr. J. COUSTES, Mr. A. C. MCWYNER, Mr. H. A. GILSON, Mr. G. G. LANGER, BIRCHETT, Mr. G. A. DE KAMILLON, MAJOR G. W. MATTHEWS, MR. G. R. McMILLAN, MR. G. H. STACE, S. G. MCRAND, MR. J. MURRAY, MR. J. W. S. P. SMALE, MR. A. THORNTON, MR. C. J. UNGER and Mr. K. WEBBER.

Obituary

AN CHIMANDERE, a member of the East African Club of the Greek Orthodox Church in Rhodesia, died in Gwelo at the age of 53. He went to the Colony in 1936, and when war broke out served as Chaplain of the Fortes, being seconded for a time to the Royal Hellenic Air Force. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and several Greek honours and was later made a Major. In 1944, he became Greek Episcopal Delegate for Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR FRANCIS FITZGERALD, who has died in Uganda, served in France in the 1914-18 war and then in East Africa with the K. O. from which he retired in order to start prospecting and white hunting. He took part in the fighting in Somaliland in 1940, and continued to fight until the end of the last war, after which he joined the P.W.D. in Uganda. "Gerry" White was widely known and liked in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

COLONEL JAMES EDWARD STRATTON BRADFORD, O.B.E., Survey Adviser to the Federal Government, has died in Salisbury, aged 51. He went to the Colony in 1925, and for many years served in the Survey Department. During the last war he was mobilized and commanded the Southern Rhodesia Survey Unit in the East African campaign. Later commanded the Survey Group in East Africa and afterwards in South-East Asia.

Mrs. MELLOPS MORRIS, wife of Mr. E. G. (John) MORRIS, a former Director of Education in both Uganda and Kenya, died recently in Australia. Two days before the step in which she was travelling from Scotland reached Alexandria, where her suitcase was taken ill. She had to go straight into hospital, where she died.

MR. HENRY A. SHEPHERD, who for over 20 years was Survey Manager of Herbert Davis & Co., Ltd., has died at the age of 55. Born and educated in Johannesburg, where he graduated in mechanical engineering, he joined the company in Southern Rhodesia and seven years later became branch manager in the capital.

SIR FRANCIS HAMILTON, who died in Surrey on Sunday of the age of 70, was at one time editor of the Johannesburg Star and later of the African Review. For many years he had served on the boards of London companies connected with mining and finance in Africa.

LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN K. BLOTT, who was serving in Kenya with the R.A.F. was killed near Kabale, Uganda, last week in a motor accident.

MR. EDWARD R. DE FORTE, of the 1st Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was killed in a road accident in Kenya at the beginning of the week.

MR. RICHARD HUBBARD, WEICHER, died in Southern Rhodesia on Mandla at the age of 75.

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Dispute in the Printing Industry
This issue like the last, has had to be reduced in size in consequence of the dispute in the printing industry. Until normal working is resumed we must ask for the indulgence of our readers.

African Minister on Courts Report

Mr. Ohanga Endorses Multiple Vote

MRS. A. B. OHANGA, Minister for Communities Development in Kenya, in a broadcast from Nairobi on the Courts Report and the White Paper on African Voting, *inter alia*:

The Government's proposals mean that for the first time Africans will be enfranchised. This is a very important step forward in the history of constitutional development in Kenya. It is regrettable for the short time it has taken.

Those Africans elected by Africans to represent them in the Legislative Council will enjoy a greatly improved status as members of a democratically elected body. They will speak with full authority and greater confidence because sure of the full backing of the people to whom they are responsible. They will be free with equal confidence to represent other races.

The franchise will greatly improve and strengthen the whole basis of African politics. The electors will bear a direct responsibility for the people whom they select to represent them. They will also enjoy full political responsibility and must take a keen interest in the activities of their political representatives.

Politics and Democracy

"Africans will have the opportunity to show that they recognize the importance of politics in a democratic system. They will do this by applying to be put on the voters' roll and by exercising their right to vote at elections.

Naturally, Africans wish to feel that as many of their own tax-payers as are capable of exercising the vote have that right, but whether or not the vote should be in multiple form is unimportant to them. Constitutional development, however, in a multi-racial society like Kenya, may present many unusual problems, and I personally regard the acceptance of the principle of the multiple vote as an essential feature in our progress.

The Kenya Government's proposals in the Courts Report, Mr. Ohanga concluded, represent a speedy and progressive measure. I commend them warmly to the Africans of Kenya.

Letter to the Editor

Courts Proposals Lamentably Weakened

Legislation Should Not Be Rushed

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, — I am afraid that your leading article of January 12 paints too rosy a picture of the proposals for African franchise made in Sessional Paper No. 39.

Many of us think that they are a lamentable watering down of the excellent proposals made by Mr. Courts (published, it is interesting to note, at the same time as the White Paper) and that they make the franchise too wide. They do not, unfortunately, base the qualifications on "education, experience, public service and (my italics) character", for it demands only one of those qualifications for the basic vote — which means that very many persons will be enfranchised who have neither suitable character nor the experience to discharge their electoral responsibility.

Furthermore, the introduction of a low-qualification franchise on a communal roll for Africans will make the eventual introduction of a non-racial common roll, which some of us would like to see very difficult to achieve. Africans enfranchised under the White Paper proposals could hardly be expected to accept stiffer qualifications, both Europeans and Africans would be unwilling to register on a common roll on which, unless the qualifications were such as to conduce to "responsible government by a responsible electorate", would swamp them under a large majority of ignorant voters. One should add that low qualifications will have the effect of swamping the responsible and educated African voter also.

Legislation to enact the White Paper proposals is to be introduced without delay. Surely there should be a pause for reflection and debate before a measure of such far-reaching importance is put on the Statute Book.

Gilgila
Kenya

Yours faithfully,

R. BANE



Service for Visitors

The East African 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' Registration Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOMBASA

Khindhi B (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

Flourishing St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.V.
P.O. Box 2011, NAIROBI, KENYA

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be addressed to our representative for East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 297 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is available from East African Airways Corporation, 111 West House, Bank Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Smacked in Vestry

THE REV. RICHARD HENRY SMART, preacher of Nairobi Cathedral, has been fined £25 on a charge of causing bodily harm to Miss C. A. Finnett, aged 21, of Karen. Mr. J. P. Webber, who prosecuted, said that when the complainant called on Mr. Smart in the Vestry to discuss her forthcoming marriage he reminded her for being late in attendance at church and smacked her 15 times with his open hand. The magistrate, Mr. R. C. Leming, referred to expert evidence that the accused had been overworked and was subject to mental strain. Mr. Smart has been in Kenya for about 18 months.

Mau Mau C

DURING DECEMBER in Kenya 140 terrorists were killed, 160 captured, and 74 surrendered. Ninety-four suspects were detained. Casualties in the security forces consisted of two Europeans killed in an air crash, one wounded in an accident, one African killed, and seven wounded. Seven revolvers, 22 rifles, three shotguns, and two machine carbines were captured. Last week a motor vehicle containing two police inspectors and civilians was fired on in an ambush near Nairobi. One was hurt.

The United States has recognized the multicultural importance of the Federation and said that it should show what is going on here. — Dr. J. M. Weston, on taking up his appointment as agricultural officer in the United States Consulate in Salisbury.

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Future of Farming in Kenya

Prospects and Problems outlined

MR. BURNARD, Minister of Agriculture, said today when addressing the Kenya National Farmers' Union at a meeting in Eldoret.

"Agriculture is still the only real basic wealth of Kenya. At least 20% of our geographical net income comes from European agriculture, and if we add to this African production, which is still mainly for subsistence purposes, the total is more than 40%.

"It is the policy of Government to sustain and support the agricultural industry as much as we can within the economic framework of the country generally. In both African and European areas we want an increase in intensive production and an emphasis on expanding development. Agriculture in all areas is indivisible and complementary rather than compartmented and competitive.

"The Swynnerton Plan is not a 'most favoured nation' treatment for African areas to the detriment of any other facet of the farming industry, but an attempt to increase the wealth available to the country, upon which to base the services increasingly demanded, especially by the African people themselves.

"The plan provides for a considerable extension in the growing of cash-crops such as coffee, pyrethrum, pineapples, and possibly tea, and sugar if we can overcome the human and administrative problems of growing these crops by peasant farmers. As a result of the impetus given to Nyanza, in the next 10 years something like 5,000 tons of coffee may well be produced.

Remarkable Progress in African Areas

"Remarkable developments are taking place in the African areas in the desire by African farmers to consolidate their holdings and farm them on a planned basis provided by the Agricultural Department. As this land consolidation and planned farming proceeds, we can look forward to the time when soil erosion will be largely arrested. There will also come a greater intensity of production and a rise in the income of the African population, which will undoubtedly reflect itself in a demand upon the European agricultural areas for a wide range of products, such as those of the dairy, meat, and wheat industries.

"Above all, we know from the number of planned holdings in existence that the population pressure which has been such a bogey to us for the last quarter of a century will be largely relieved. So far from having an over-population problem, we are likely in the next 10 years to run into a shortage of man-power for the full development of the country.

"Against this background we must consider the development of agriculture in the European areas. It is our intention, through the Agriculture Ordinance, to maintain the agriculturist on an economic basis, with the security of guaranteed prices, the assistance of development loans, and the confidence which the guaranteed minimum returns can give to farmers without much capital and in the early stages of development.

"In general we wish to follow the lines of the Troup Report, with an emphasis on the necessity for intensification of production per acre, with the corollary in all probability of smaller holdings and a real attempt to move our farming still further onto the basis of mixed farming, with animal production well to the fore.

"The alternative to smaller farms must be greater production on larger estates through the employment of more skilled European supervision. In 1934 there were no fewer than 69 farms in the Usisi Gishu engaged in cereal monoculture, but there were another 38 in the Nakuru and Trans Nzoia districts.

"The labour position is increasingly difficult. The standard and responsibility of labour has dropped, and there is likely to be an increasing demand for the expansion of the country's economy. Wages will therefore tend to rise. This emphasizes the desirability of raising maize yields and providing alternative sources of income to the farmer. I hope that farmers producing at the lower end of maize yields will think about

the insurance provided by a mob of fattening steers on their grasslands.

"As to the dairy industry, we must anticipate a considerable expansion in production because for the farmer with a smaller acreage to animal production yields as intensively per acre as the dairy animal.

Livestock and Wheat

"It looks as if there might be an increasing market for beef production. We need to examine the markets for a quality beef produced by crossing beef breeds on to dairy animals, or the establishment of straight beef crossed through the use of Zebu cattle. We have decided to inaugurate a series of experiments throughout the Highlands in co-operation with farmers, designed to ascertain what are the most suitable crosses and methods of management for the production of reasonably heavy, early maturing beef carcasses, say in two and a half to three years.

"We think that in certain areas the combination of wheat and the sheep industry may be a satisfactory method of maintaining soil fertility and augmenting wheat farmers' incomes. We shall accelerate our research into sheep management and suitable crosses for the production of fine wool.

"It appears that we shall be with one or two exceptions, where the task will be more basic, the detritation of the lands in the Highlands and Central Provinces. A different picture presents itself in the pastoral areas. Here the variety of reasons there is the greatest menace to what we might call development.

"One of the first tasks must be the controlled flow of animals from these areas and the development of an orderly production which, by reducing the surplus stock, will enable us to restore the grass cover. Provided we can overcome the problems of disease and movement, especially as it affects foot-and-mouth, one of our most serious problems, there is a great opportunity for fattening in nature flocks from these areas in the Highlands and also possibly for an expansion of the sheep industry from the use of suitable Native ewes.

"Our policy must be centred round an intensification of production, elimination of monoculture, an increased income to farmers by bringing in additional sources of revenue, subdivision of the larger and more extensive farms, and an increased number of farms on the land.

Seeking New Settlers

"Recently Government made the Settlement Board into a body corporate and capitalized it by handing over assets bought since the war with loan funds amounting to nearly £2m. On the security of these assets the board is now able to finance increased settlement by obtaining additional funds from commercial sources. The Board has secured extra finance of up to £750,000 in this way, mainly as a result of the energy of Mr. Livescomb.

"The board has opened an office in London, under Mr. Colin Campbell to stimulate settlement in the country, and Government has agreed that a pool of immigrants for agricultural purposes shall be established in Nairobi from which farmers can draw the help and supervision they may require.

"Apart from settlement and greater production, one of the major tasks ahead of us is an adequate marketing organization for our produce. It appears to me as Minister that we shall need a permanent Marketing Division within the Ministry of Agriculture to deal with these problems and find our markets ahead of our production.

"Over most of the Highlands, both European and African, we have a soil fertile and climate suitable for agriculture to compete with other areas in the world. Above all, we have an asset in our grass which we have only just begun to develop through our pasture research stations, especially at Eldoret and Kitale.

"It is likely that our grass potential in most areas far exceeds anything comparable with it on the arable side, and with the growing technical efficiency of our industry, I think we can look forward to increased production and an increasing number of farms.

Tons of Money

EAST AFRICAN INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS have risen from £357,452 in 1948 (the first year in which the tax was applied to all the territories) to £18,998,422 in 1955. In Kenya assessments rose in the period from £121,998 to £8,266,543; in Tanganyika from £82,346 to £6,939,381; in Uganda from £73,640 to £1,294,605; and in Zanzibar from £9,468 to £238,243. Total collections for the year 1954-55 are estimated at £15,422,000.

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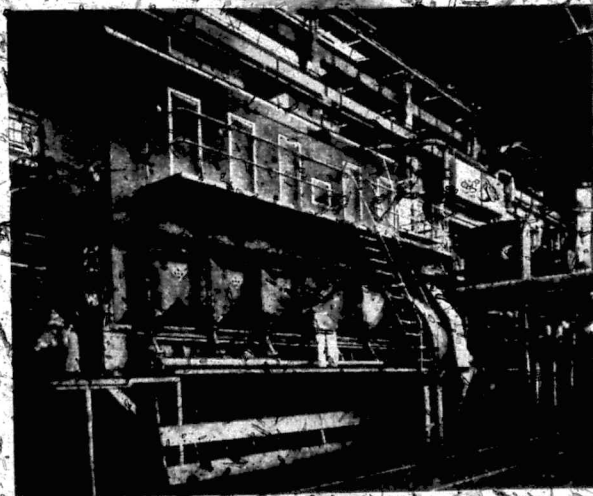
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Southern Rhodesia's Oldest School Celebrating Diamond Jubilee

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S OLDEST SCHOOL, St. George's College, Salisbury, will celebrate its diamond jubilee in April. It was founded in January, 1896, at Bulawayo by a Jesuit priest, Father Bartelemy, who started with two tin huts and five pupils. Having outgrown its Bulawayo buildings in 1927, and not having the adjoining land, the college was moved to its present site on Hartmann Hill, just outside Salisbury, where there are now more than 350 scholars.

It is the only school in the Federation which has been admitted to membership of the Headmasters' Conference in England.

There will be a jubilee ball on April 20, and on the following evening Lord Malyern will present prizes. On the Sunday there will be a garden party and Old Boys' College cricket match. Next day the Governor-General, Lord Llewellyn, will take the salute when the cadet corps troops the Colours. The celebrations will conclude with a dinner, organized by the Old Boys' Association, whose secretary is Mr. B. H. de-Beer, until June last year of the staff of Rhodesia House, London.

Judicial Precedence

THE SENIORITY OF THE JUDGES of the Federal Supreme Court has been gazetted as follows:—the Chief Justice of the Federation, the permanent judges of the Court—Sir Arthur Lewey and Mr. Justice H. J. Clayton; *ex-officio* judges of the Court—the Chief Justices of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Acting Territorial Chief Justices.

New Terminal at Southampton Improved Facilities for Union Castle

A NEW PASSENGER AND CARGO TERMINAL WAS opened at Southampton New Docks last week by Mr. G. J. Jooste, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Built by the British Transport Commission at a cost of more than £1m., it will be used chiefly for inward-bound Union-Castle liners. The CARNARVON CASTLE will dock there tomorrow.

Mr. Jooste said that the terminal would be regarded in Southern Africa as an indication of confidence that United Kingdom trading interests in Africa would not only be maintained but extended.

At a luncheon given on board the PRÉTORIA CASTLE, Sir George Christopher, chairman of the Union-Castle Company, paid a warm tribute to the enterprise of the British Transport Commission, and referred to the company's "inherent power of weathering its storms".

The ground floor of the terminal will be used for the clearance of passengers and baggage and for cargo in transit from ship to rail and road transport. The upper floor, which runs the entire length of the building, 932 feet, will be devoted to cargo handling and storage. There is a visitors' balcony on the quayward side.

The ground floor waiting hall has a mural by Mr. John Hutton based on "The Lusitania", a 16th century Portuguese poem on Vasco de Gama's voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India in 1497. A chart showing the route of that voyage and the course followed by Union-Castle liners today is to be placed in the hall. Facilities in the waiting hall include a buffet, bureau de change, rail booking office, immigration room, telephone and writing rooms, and a book-stall.

Peaceful Path to Self-Rule Mr. Chirwa on His U.K. Tour

"A MULTI-RACIAL GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT work in Nyasaland," said Mr. W. M. Chirwa, Federal M.P., on his return from a three-month study tour of England organized by Queen Elizabeth House and financed by the Oppenheimer Foundation.

Mr. Chirwa said that he had sent a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, which contained allegations of the deposition of Nyasaland chiefs, and which demanded the release of Africans who had been rusticated.

Discussing the Federation, he said it was "the most atrocious thing the British Government has ever done." Both he and the Nyasaland African Congress believed that Nyasaland should be a black State. "By peaceful means we shall pursue this policy until we achieve self-determination," he said.

Mr. Chirwa said that on what was his first visit to England he met the Rev. Michael Scott, Mr. Fenner Brockway and members of the Labour Party as well as other politicians and religious leaders. "Mr. Scott had already put the case against Federation to United Nations, but the British Government blocked it all the way," he said.

Mr. Chirwa's fares to and from Britain were paid by the Episcopal Church of New York.

Russian Threat to Africa

AFRICA'S GREATEST DANGER, said Defence Minister, when addressing the South African House of Assembly last week, was the threat of Russian infiltration through Egypt to Central Africa. Since Central Africa was one of the most important potential production areas in the world, that threat would be a matter of grave concern to Western Europe, as he was trying to bring home to the countries concerned. He hoped that they would all meet in conference this year to consider the defence of Africa. Great Britain had already undertaken to contribute forces to the defence of the continent, including the Middle East and Southern Africa.



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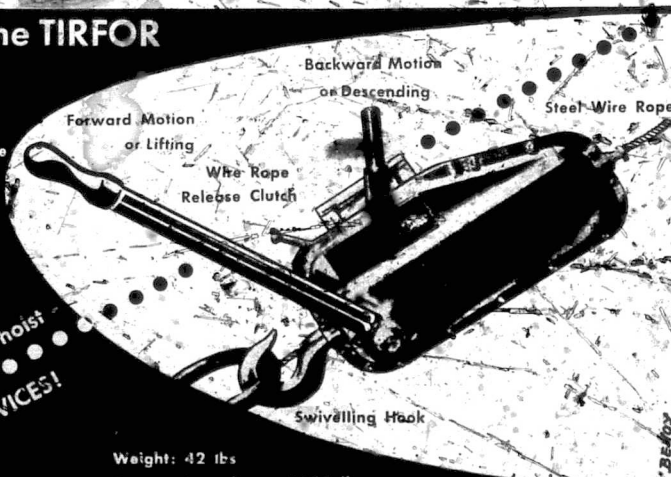
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HARVESTING THE SISAL CROP

SISAL—for durability and strength the world's cheapest fibre—makes one of the most important contributions to East African economy. It is the major industry in Tanganyika and, since the war, has contributed £100,000,000 to the territory's export economy. Sixty years ago 62 plants were brought from Florida to found the industry. Last year, production in Tanganyika and Kenya was 210,000 tons—two-thirds of the world total—and 200,000 tons were exported, earning £13,000,000, much of it in dollars.

East African Railways and Harbours played a big part in earning that money—providing the transport to carry the sisal to the coast, and the dock facilities for the ships which carried it overseas. And what the Administration does for the sisal industry it does for all those industries which, by their exports, are helping to build a greater East Africa.

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE
EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES

India Now Uganda's Best Customer 15,000 African Shops in Rural Areas

UGANDA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS have increased 10-fold since 1938, said Mr. Wilfred Padley, Minister of Finance, when he opened a trade show of Indian manufactured goods in Kampala. In 1938 imports were valued at £23m. and exports at under £5m., compared with £25m. and £41m. respectively in 1954. He hazarded the guess that the respective figures for last year would be about £32m. and £42m.

Imports from India in the first seven months of 1954 had amounted to nearly £900,000 and had risen by 42% in the same period of last year, while exports to India had gone up from £7m. to more than £10m. India was now Uganda's best customer.

Mr. Padley continued, *inter alia*:

"Our policy is to remove as rapidly as possible all trading restrictions, and apart from currency problems, there are now many restrictions left. This means for all of us that what merchants decide to buy is not dictated by a mass of regulations but depends ultimately on their own assessment of where they can obtain the goods which they are best able to sell. Buyers are going to be influenced not by what Governments say but by the quality and price of the goods which are offered to them.

World Prices

"We have entered into a period when world prices of primary products are tending to fall, and some of them have already fallen to quite a large extent. Our economy is largely dependent on world prices of coffee and cotton, and we are making a great effort to increase our productivity. We must do everything we can to increase the effects of price trends by increasing productivity, and here a greater variety and spread of incentive goods can play a great part.

"Trade will become more competitive. I do not regard this as a bad thing, but it means that we shall need a great deal more vision, energy, and hard work here. The rewards will go to those who have the right goods at the right place at the right time.

"More than 15,000 African shops now serve the rural areas of the Protectorate. Very few wholesalers ever visit them; they are usually left to seek their supplies where best they can. Many of them are buying retail, and there is little future in buying retail to sell retail. If sales are to be increased, as they must be, agents will be required who are prepared to go out on a regular system to rural shops and sell wholesale to shopkeepers."

Value of Hide Improvement Work

HIDES AND SKINS provided the fourth largest export from East Africa in 1954, realizing £3,735,366. The annual report of the East African Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau claims that the investment of £95,546 by the three territories in hide improvement work resulted in additional income of £926,828. The improvement in quality was reflected in the prices realized for East African hides and skins in 1953 compared with those of South Africa, where no improvement services exist. These were: East African dried hides, £12.7 per cwt., South African, £9.37; East African dried goatskins, £27.5 per cwt., South African £16.77. The improvement services are the responsibility of the territorial Veterinary Departments, the rôle of the bureau being advisory.

New Vaccine

MR. JOHN FENTON SHIRLAW, a research worker in the Kenya Veterinary Department, is believed to be the first scientist to discover an effective vaccine against enzootic sheep pneumonia. In field trials its use has reduced the death rate from between 50% and 30% to less than 1%. Though at present preparing the vaccine from lung tissues of an infected sheep, Mr. Shirlaw is experimenting on cultures produced in fertile eggs, a process which is less expensive and permits production on a large scale.

We carry the goods



In 1935, 84,700 tons of sisal were transported to the ports by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Railway and Ports Administration. The two systems had between them 2,314 of the covered wagons used to carry the baled sisal. In 1954 East African Railways carried 142,000 tons. They had in service 3,472 wagons, with a further 870 on order, and most of these have now been delivered.

At the ports new equipment installed as part of the E.A.R. & H. port mechanisation programme speeds the handling of the sisal. Fork-lift trucks and other mechanical equipment—on which £300,000 is being spent—carry the bales from rail to transit sheds, and from the sheds to the quayside where new cranes, costing more than £1,000,000, hoist the sisal onto the ships which carry it all over the world. The contribution of the sisal industry to East African economy is a very big one—and East African Railways and Harbours are by these means contributing to the prosperity of the sisal industry.

East African Railways & Harbours

THE LARGEST COLONIAL RAILWAY AND HARBOUR SYSTEM

Vernacular Press in Uganda

Information Department's Report for 1955

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955 of the Department of Information of Uganda was signed on January 1, 1956, and reached London last week, being the first to arrive from any Government department in any East or Central African territory. It is, as usual, packed with interesting information.

Mr. Horace White, the director, writes on the subject of the local vernacular press:

"With few exceptions, the vernacular papers are wretchedly produced, printed on out-of-date machinery in inadequate premises, having trained staff and not even having telephones," says much for the zeal of their editors as they come out at all. Under these conditions circulations must be minute: the aggregate print of the whole of the commercial Press is no more than 80,000 copies a week, this for a population of over five millions a population, moreover, in which literacy is growing rapidly.

"The speedy and efficient distribution of newspapers, which is taken for granted in the more advanced countries, is in Uganda but a dream: there are no newspaper distributors, and communications, although steadily improving, can be described only as sketchy. The few newspapers which do penetrate up-country are days old before they get to their readers. Vast areas remain uncovered by any but official news-sheets, produced centrally by the Department of Information, by community development officers in the field, or by African local governments."

Viewpapers, Not Newspapers

"Although lively and hard-hitting, the commercial newspapers are for the most part badly deficient in the gathering and presentation of news: it would be more accurate to describe them as viewpapers."

"There is little doubt that in the field of straight news the radio is tending to usurp the functions of the press. This was recognized by the vernacular editors themselves when in June they made this complaint:

"We are writing to bring to your notice the fact that the radio service is threatening newspaper reading. This threat is in two ways: (1) Some people now, who are presented with newspapers, say 'Oh, we heard the news on the radio.' Perhaps there is no notice you can do about this kind of attitude. (2) The worst feature of the threat is that government reading on the radio is a way of important items of news from the newspapers. This procedure encourages people not to read the newspapers themselves and wait for the Government to read them for them on the radio.

"We feel there is something you can do about this. For one thing, it is not fair for the Government to select for the people that is important in the news, as this may give a Government slant to the news published. And if people are going to be asked to hear only that, then our work as newspapermen will be ruined. We know in a place like the United Kingdom there is a programme of this kind on the B.B.C., but it must not be forgotten that this corporation is not controlled by the Government as the Kampala broadcasting service is. We would therefore request you to do something to remedy this."

"It is not the policy of the Information Department to place impediments in the way of the local newspapers, but rather to help them in every way possible to grow and expand. Accordingly, the broadcasting of excerpts from the vernacular

Press was dropped, although the transmission of a daily bulletin of local news is, of course, still carried on."

"In order to help in the improvement of standards, a week residential course in journalism and newspaper production was arranged at Makerere College. Mr. B. J. Mukasa then told the representatives of nine newspapers who attended that one of the worst faults of an immature Press was to mix news and facts with editorial views and comments, thus presenting the views of a newspaper as though they were news."

Children's Newspaper

The monthly newspaper for children has now a circulation of about 10,000.

"Letters to the editor number some 600 a month; which means that one reader in every 16 takes the trouble to write in; this is something of a record in the United Kingdom, it is understood, a national daily receives one letter for every 4,250 readers, a weekly picture magazine one for every 500 readers, and a women's periodical one for every 175 readers. *Newsletter's* one-in-16 proportion is all the more remarkable in that, first, many of the children who write in have never before written a letter in their lives, and certainly never bought a postage stamp, and, secondly, the language in which the paper is written—English—is foreign to them."

"The stimulating and thoughtful ideas the children contribute give great hope for the future of Uganda. They write about self-government, sex education, race barriers, the trade price, the choice of careers, and the dangers of careless cycling. Their faith in *Newsletter's* is unbounded and their appreciation touching. The paper is not something remote; it enters into the children's lives and activities, helps to organize excursions for school parties, and collects books for school libraries (notably, in 1955, outdated copies of works of reference).

The vernacular newspaper *Mawulite*, published by the department, has a circulation of 65,000, more than four times that of the largest-selling commercial newspaper in Uganda."

Unco-operative

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA is very disturbed about the attitude adopted by Busoga District Council in not endeavouring to find ways and means of increasing its revenue for the benefit of the Government of the district. This council is now the only one in the Protectorate—save Karamoja where circumstances are entirely different—which has refused to face its financial responsibilities and adopt measures to provide the increased revenue which it so badly needs. Government will maintain its present grants to Busoga, but expansion will have to wait till the District Council is ready to contribute its proper share to the cost."—The Minister for Local Government in Uganda, speaking in the Legislative Council.

Lone Voter

Mr. W. Chadwick, chairman of the Mount Kenya branch of the European Union, an organization of some 300 members, was the only person present at the annual general meeting, which had already been postponed once for lack of a quorum. Having conducted the formal business, elected some of the officers, passed three resolutions unanimously, and decided there was no other business, he passed a vote of thanks to the chair.

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Kenya Olympic Badge

Mr. C. A. TAYLOR has won the competition for the best design for a badge to be worn by the Kenya Olympic team at Melbourne. It consists of a gilt-edged shield surmounted by the word "Kenya" in gold letters. The Union Jack occupies the top left corner of the shield, three full gold suns on a blue sky on the left symbolize the land of sunshine, and the bottom depicts the land of the lion — a golden lion on green with Mount Kenya against a blue sky in the background. The judges were Messrs. R. S. Alexander, W. Boddy, D. Enkine, L. K. Ishari, C. M. Patel, P. J. Riley, E. Robson, and Mr. Singh. Second place was shared by Messrs. Dominic de Souza and G. Vamos. There were 22 entries.

Malaria Report

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS is reported in the annual report of the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases for the year ended June 30, 1955. The number of professional officers rose from three to eight and in addition more assistance of non-professional staff was available, as well as a World Health Organization team of four. One of the interesting investigations undertaken was an examination of the swamps in Uganda which do not breed vector *anopheles* to discover whether the reason may not be a lack of oxygen in the water. The Director is Dr. D. Rafter Wilson.

Summer Time

"Efficiency and health in Nyasaland would improve if the clocks were put forward an hour during the hot weather." — Mr. P. Howard, president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, which recently discussed the introduction of summer-time.

News Items in Brief

The Federal Assembly will resume on February 20, not on February 6 as previously arranged.

Films of Rhodesia are to be shown at 6.30 p.m. on February 22 at Ouse Seas House, Park Place, St. James's.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment will return to Bulawayo in April, its place in Malaya being taken by the Rhodesian African Rifles.

For a permanent showground and sports stadium in Mombasa, Tanganyika, eight acres of land have been allocated from the old airfield.

A 75-foot old canoe is still being used in Smith Sound, near Mwanza, according to the annual report of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service.

In the past 10 years the Government of Southern Rhodesia has spent nearly £3m. on providing homes for rather more than 134,000 Africans.

The new Federal 2½d. postage stamp will be on sale from February 15. It has been introduced as a result of the revised postal rates.

Swynnerton Plan Recruits

Of 161 officials required for the implementation of the Swynnerton plan for African agriculture in Kenya 132 have been recruited and 116 have taken up their duties.

There are now over 60 African postmasters in Northern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia has only nine, but they are doing so well that the Government is traiping six more.

The 80 lotteries so far held in Southern Rhodesia under official auspices have yielded almost £2m. for expenditure by the lottery trustees on social services, public works, and the relief of distress.

Rewards for ivory found in the bush in Nyasaland will henceforth be paid immediately. They have hitherto been paid after the ivory was sold. Payments vary from 2s. a lb. for tusks under 8 lb. to 4s. a lb. for those over 40 lb.

Nine Uganda students, including one woman, have passed the final degree examination in London, eight in arts and one in science. Miss Eunice Lubega is the first Makerere woman student to qualify for a B.A. degree.

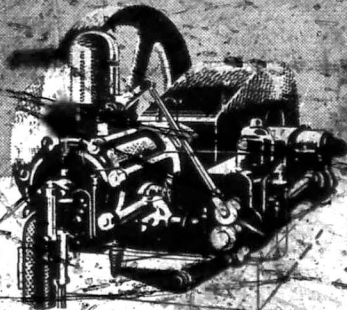
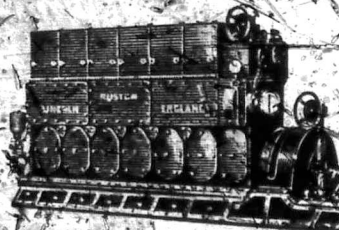
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Rhodesia Railways' New Records Serious Staff and Investment Problems

RHODESIA RAILWAYS created new records in the 12 months ended 31 September last. Revenue rose to £12,006,782, compared with £10,879,897 in the corresponding period in 1954; the tonnage handled increased by more than 800,000 tons to 4,752,956 tons, and the movement of general goods jumped from 1,862,568 to 2,909,619 tons.

Because of the serious wastage of labour, the railway had to recruit at least three men in order to replace one. The European staff engaged numbered 2,717, but wastage amounted to 517 leaving a net increase of 659, which brought the strength to 8.0% at March 1955.

The Federal Minister of Transport said recently that the taxpayers had to be persuaded in the railways and that in the next three years expenditure would be further increased to a plan.

Nyasaland's Trade Balance

THE TRADE balance of NYASALAND in the 12 months ended 31 September 1955 was £5,204,530, compared with £4,823,419 in the corresponding period of the last year. Exports of goods and services amounted to £2,117,463,987, compared with £1,897,000,000 in the corresponding period of the last year. Imports of goods and services amounted to £2,683,000,000, compared with £2,683,000,000 in the corresponding period of the last year.

Uganda Water Supplies

NEARLY 250 BOREHOLES were drilled in Uganda last year, a record for the Protectorate, which in the early 20 of last year's drillings were failed. The machines are now in operation in the districts. Of these 25 boreholes, 100 are in the districts which are being paid for by the Government. Fourteen dams and reservoirs were completed in the year.

Of Commercial Concern

THE DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE in the East African States has issued a circular to the chambers of commerce and industry in the East African States, asking them to advise the department of any commercial concerns which they may have.

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Kampala Municipality

REVENUE of KAMPALA Municipality last year was nearly £54,000, and expenditures rather more than £471,000, not counting £320,000 on capital accounts. Government grants accounted for 25.2% of the income, compared with 31.5% in 1951. Nearly £27,000 was spent on parks and open spaces; £23,000 on mosquito control; £27,900 on highways and drains; and £27,500 on sewerage. The council's assets have cost nearly £23m. Outstanding loans of £433,000 equal £41 per head of the population.

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The Rift to Exports

THE RIFT between the two sides where there is an increasing demand for a part of the world to accept a price with a very small margin. Overseas customers are naturally very hard on the seller's terms to cover increased wage costs and other expenses. The fundamental fact is that the cost of production has increased and the consequent demand for a part of the world and raw material is not the same. The effect is to stabilize costs and to stabilize prices abroad. If the demands for higher wages were accompanied by increased productivity, it might be possible to hold our overseas markets, but if the demands for increased wages without a substantial increase in productivity continue, the country's overseas trade will be very seriously affected. — Lord Robinson of Tav.

Uganda Trade

A FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF TRADE amounting to £2m was recorded in Uganda for the first nine months of this year. Exports exceeded £3m, an increase of over 50% compared with the same period in the previous year. The imports were just over £2m. India topped the list of exports, followed by the United Kingdom with £1m, and the United States with £5m. Western Germany with £3m, Italy with £2m, and South Africa with just over £1m. Japan's share was £270,000. Imports for the nine months increased by more than £6m, the U.K. being the largest supplier with £10m. India's total was £1,637,000, Belgium's £1,030,000, and Western Germany's just over £1,350,000. Nearly 30 countries exported goods to Uganda.

East African currency in circulation on June 30 last totalled £A60,412,434, an increase of £A7,078,566 for the year.

Short Weight or Measure

THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS under the Weights and Measures Ordinance in Kenya in 1951 was 20, against 62 in the previous year. The total imposed totalled 20,76 lb., compared with 20,645 lb. in the department's annual report. Mr. J. Bryant, the superintendent, writes: "The department continues to be considerably handicapped by the reluctance of the public in general to report details of unethical trading, and particularly the offence of selling short weight or measure. There have been instances where purchasers have complained to an inspector of being cheated by a shopkeeper, and then, when the inspector has indicated the department's willingness to co-operate and prosecute, the trader refusing to give his name, the alleged offender and finally declining to give evidence before a court."

Cattle Marketing Commission


SIR HENRY TURNER has been appointed chairman and Dr. A. E. Romyn and Professor O. P. Horwood members of a commission of inquiry into cattle marketing and the sale of beef in Southern Rhodesia. Sir Henry, chairman and managing director of Towers & Co., Ltd., one of the largest meat exporting firms in Great Britain, has advised on the development of meat production in a number of countries. Dr. Romyn is chairman of the Rhodesian Agricultural Marketing Council, and Professor Horwood has recently been appointed to the Chair of Economics in the new Rhodesia University College.

Holders of more than 90% of the issued capital of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and of almost 90% of the capital of Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., have accepted the offer to exchange into shares of the British Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., which has been converted into a public company and increased its authorized capital to £15m.

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Canning Pineapples in Kenya

WELL-DESIGNED and splendidly illustrated brochure has been published by Kenya Cannery, Ltd., of Thika Limited. The beginning of an industry, it tells the story of the development as a result of the initiative of Mr. Theodore West, chairman of a Lancashire company engaged in marketing tinned fruits and vegetables.

A relative of the late Lord Addison, who was for a short time at the Colonial Office, was a Socialist Government had expressed his interest in Kenya as a potential producer of good pineapples, and in 1949 he set out to investigate the possibilities. He arranged a partnership with the Harries family, which had then some 60 acres under pineapples for the fresh fruit market in Nairobi.

Now there are 5,000 acres under the crop, mainly in the area for which Kenya Cannery, Ltd., caters with its large modern factory employing more than 750 African women and 150 men. All are given a shower bath on arrival, have their hands and feet washed in disinfectant, and wear clean uniforms, sterilized rubber gloves and protective clothing, which are checked in at the end of the day.

An American who had been a leader of the packing industry in California and on a visit to Kenya that he thought the pineapples grown in the Thika area would, if properly tended and processed, be the equal of any in the world. Now an export trade to the United Kingdom is being developed.

Tea Sales

At last week's auctions in London 2,396 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2.43d. per lb., compared with 2,162 packages averaging 3s. 5.01d. in the previous week.

MINING

New Asbestos Industry

UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO. (E.A.) LTD. expects to be producing cement asbestos products at Ureoro, Uasinchaish, shortly. In the future, the adjoining the Uasinchaish Cement Industry's plant, the company will build a factory covering some 60,000 square feet. Ureoro Cement Industry, Ltd., Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holdings) Ltd., and United Kingdom group are equal shareholders in the £200,000 project, the promoters of which believe that asbestos roofing will take the place of copper sheeting, even in African houses.

N. Rhodesia, Coal Discovery

COAL BETTER than any previously found in Northern Rhodesia has been proved at Kandabwe in the Gweru valley, 35 miles south of Gwelo. Although not as good as the Wankie product, it was better than had been hoped, according to Mr. W. H. Reeves, Director of Geological Survey. The 22 boreholes so far sink reveal seams from 9ft. to 25ft. thick, although not all of usable quality. The Kandabwe field covers some eight square miles.

Zanzibar Oil Exploration

THE DARC SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. has announced the completion of a deep test well on Mafia Island. The well is 11,000 feet down and valuable geological information has been gained. The company is now withdrawing its staff and equipment from the well, in a point 70 miles north of Zanzibar town, where another deep test well is to be sunk as part of a plan which includes certain coastal areas of the Tanganyika mainland.

Southern Rhodesia, Boom

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINING PRODUCTION last year reached the record figure of £27m., leading by over more than £300,000 the previous highest total of £26.7m. in 1952. The revenue from mining in 1955 was £20,000,000, more than from tobacco growing.

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