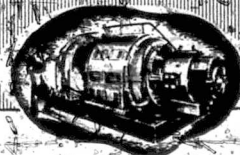


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 22, 1956
Vol. 32 No. 164L

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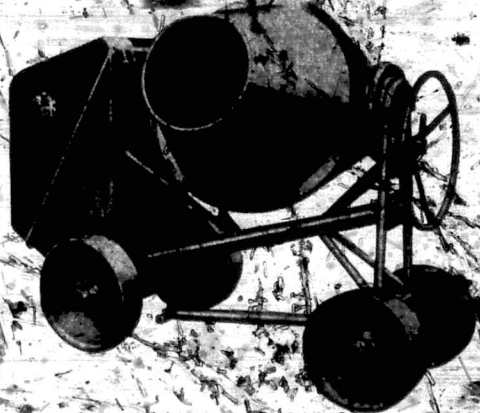
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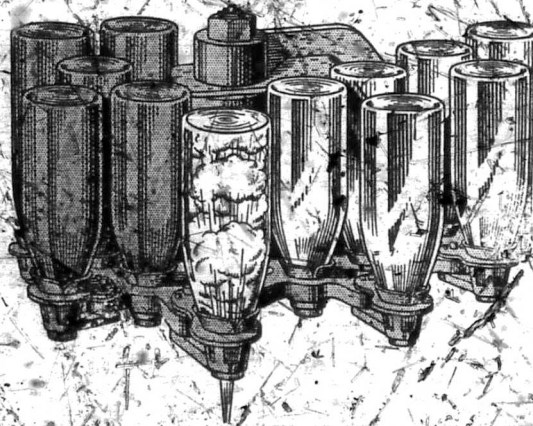
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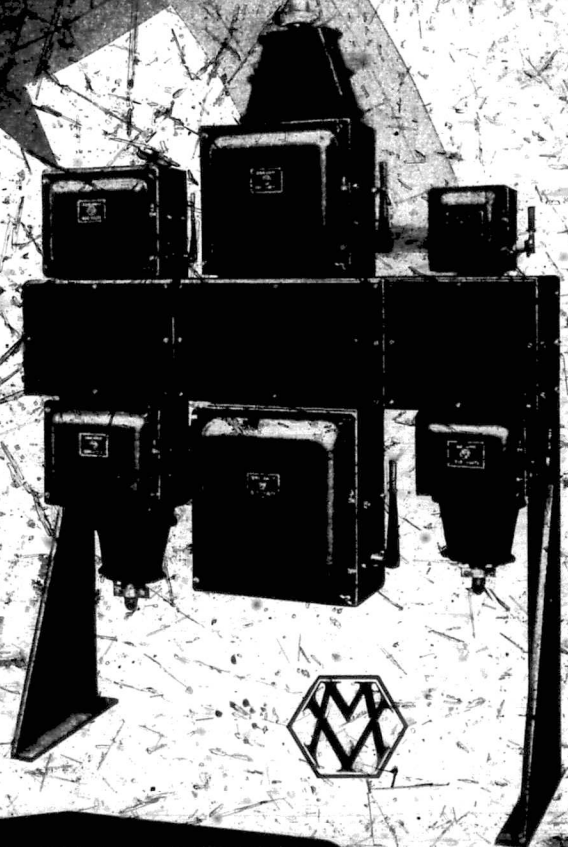
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Founder and Editor

F. G. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1956

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALL RACES OF TANGANYIKA are completely dependent on one another for their peace, happiness, and prosperity and for their upward progress towards nationhood. said the United Tanganyika Party in its manifesto. The same statement could be made with equal force in respect of Kenya and Uganda, and it would be excellent if, courageous, tenacious leadership could be provided in all three territories to translate that fundamental truth into action. None of East Africa's drawbacks is so damaging as lack of good leadership, and the many advantages of the three contiguous Dependencies will not suffice to save them from disharmony, disunity, and eventual disillusion unless they can quickly find imaginative, inspiring, and inspired leaders capable of fusing sectional and local loyalties in the service of States which, whether some of their political pundits like it or not, are essentially interdependent. Thanks to the Imperial factor which has raised them out of their age-old barbarism, they are interdependent in many vital matters, including defence, railway and air communication, medical, agricultural, and veterinary research, customs, and the development of power resources. All have to attract much more capital from Great Britain, and seek to increase their tourist traffic, all want much more of the British taxpayer's money. Yet these overriding arguments for closer co-operation and co-ordination are constantly disregarded, not because they are recognized to be powerful and tenacious, but because men in positions of authority, official and non-official, wish to be spared the inconvenience of having to fight for the establishment of a policy, and most of them admit it private to be right and meagrely

It has been clear for at least thirty years that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have no territory left to find a form of union which would be mutually beneficial. Many have been tried, as a 1100-word article in the *Observer* has pointed out, but have failed to get things slide along the old grooves, and sadly few people care that those grooves now threaten to become a grave for what might have been and still might be. It is foolish to suppose that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika can each advance isolated yet prosperous, self-sufficient, and satisfying self-government, but that is the programme presented for approval in each of these territories. Why? Because, for one thing, political expediency which makes no call upon courage has been allowed to usurp the place of statesmanship which would have demanded a resolution of the inevitable consequences that little groups of extremists have of themselves to undermine the policy which the main body of the people would be inclined to follow. Procrastination has had the customary result of aggravating initial difficulties, diminishing the inclination of anyone to attack them, and encouraging those who wanted no change to assure themselves and others that they could have their way if they raised their voice ever so low and then they have been right so far, very much to the detriment of East Africa as a whole. Consider how the status of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has increased as a direct result of their decision to federate. Had the three East African territories taken a similar step years ago, as they should have done, they would enjoy the same advantage, one expression of which would be increased credit-worthiness. Another would be a strengthened sense of purpose.

Thirty Years Have Been Wasted

It has been clear for at least thirty years that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have no territory left to find a form of union which would be mutually beneficial. Many have been tried, as a 1100-word article in the *Observer* has pointed out, but have failed to get things slide along the old grooves, and sadly few people care that those grooves now threaten to become a grave for what might have been and still might be. It is foolish to suppose that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika can each advance isolated yet prosperous, self-sufficient, and satisfying self-government, but that is the programme presented for approval in each of these territories. Why? Because, for one thing, political expediency which makes no call upon courage has been allowed to usurp the place of statesmanship which would have demanded a resolution of the inevitable consequences that little groups of extremists have of themselves to undermine the policy which the main body of the people would be inclined to follow. Procrastination has had the customary result of aggravating initial difficulties, diminishing the inclination of anyone to attack them, and encouraging those who wanted no change to assure themselves and others that they could have their way if they raised their voice ever so low and then they have been right so far, very much to the detriment of East Africa as a whole. Consider how the status of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has increased as a direct result of their decision to federate. Had the three East African territories taken a similar step years ago, as they should have done, they would enjoy the same advantage, one expression of which would be increased credit-worthiness. Another would be a strengthened sense of purpose.

We do not suggest, of course, that this is the time to federate Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. We do suggest most emphatically—however, that it is a grave disservice to all three countries to permit the conviction to develop that their future lies in isolation one from the other, and that idea is spreading, partly as a product of the imprudent statements of men who should show much more circumspection. Some Governors have been sad offenders in this respect. They might ponder Kapling's warning about "balking the end half won" for an instant need of praise. Elected popularity could disappear overnight, and the reflections of the next day would be made much bitter if they included private admission that the half-won end had been made far more difficult for statesmanship to attain by self-interest, personal convenience, obstinacy, or pusillanimity. Those feelings and others, have been the real obstacles, and they are still more potent than the objections which are listed by those who are intent on perpetuating the separation of the three States.

"We do not want to import the infatuation of Mau Mau," say men in Tanganyika, as if that thought were decisive, yet they know

that Mau Mau has not infested nine tenths of the Africans of Kenya. We do not want to be dominated by Kenya settlers," say spokesmen for the Uganda [African] National Congress (and some Europeans and Asians, who should know much better), yet Kenya itself is not dominated by settler representatives. "We do not want interference by Travelling Circuses of the United Nations," say some Kenyans, yet closer union with Tanganyika would not bestow upon the Trusteeship Council any right to send missions to Kenya. There is no validity in these and the other objections which are commonly made. Indeed, in the forty years during which the present writer has studied and discussed this subject he has never once heard an objection which could not be met by good will and good judgment. The tragedy is that ill-will has been so consistently in the ascendant, and that bad judgment has failed to check it. In the recent past Central Africa, Malaya, and the British Colonies have decided that their potentialities could be fully developed only by federation. Probably in none of these cases were the difficulties less than they would be in East Africa. The world to reduce that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika lack the common sense, resolution, and willingness to compromise which has been shown by these other parts of the Commonwealth, and would be the only construction to put upon the continuance of the present position.

Notes By The Editor

Finance & Economic Development

Mr. A. S. G. Hearn, managing director of the Central Development Finance Company, has given some interesting facts about that organization which was set up just three years ago after the Ministers of the Commonwealth had emphasized the need for increased investment to develop the natural and other resources of the Commonwealth. The nominal capital of the company is £1,000,000, the bulk of England having subscribed for 45% in B shares and 91% of the Industrial, Mining and Commercial Development houses for the balance of 55% in A shares. Perhaps no list of shareholders in any other company is so influential. C.D.F.C. therefore has the good will and direct access to a most experienced group of advisers. With less than 2s. in the pocket has been called up on the A shares, the Bank of England has subscribed 6s. and agreed to pay the whole of the balance on the A shares before any further call is made on the commercial shareholders.

Attitude to the Federation

RHODESIA is the only territory within the sphere of this newspaper in which the company has been invested. — By way of £250,000 in the Chirundu scheme some 90 miles from the site of the Kariba dam, is taking part in the discussions about finance for the Kariba hydro-electric scheme and the main ways of the steel of the C.D.F.C. examining a third proposal while recently in Rhodesia. Naturally Mr. Hearn was not at liberty to identify it at this stage, but from other sources I hear that his company has not approached interested parties on the financial proposals which are under discussion between private interests and the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission. So before this year is out the commitments of C.D.F.C. in Central Africa may be in excess of £1m.

Sum. Of Affairs

INTEREST-FREE LOANS totalling £5m. have been offered by the Rhodesian/Selection Trust group of

companies to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so that they may undertake capital works for the benefit of the African population which would otherwise have to be postponed, partly because all parts of the Colonies are short of development funds and partly because the projects in question are not normally Government-financed. Everyone knows that the high wages paid on the Copperbelt have acted as a powerful magnet to draw Africans from the rural areas and those districts being less deprived of many of the amenities have not made the agricultural progress which might otherwise have occurred. Spokesmen for the Government of Northern Rhodesia and of the companies have publicly admitted this unsatisfactory position and the need to correct it, and it seems safe to assume that the substantial sums now made available to them will be used by the Nyfulire companies to be devoted to the various purposes which will tend to correct the imbalance in the economy and to provide inducements to Africans to remain in the agricultural areas. One plan is to build townships with such amenities as churches, community centres, cinema houses, restaurants, and playing fields. Once more the Government can contribute which provides the funds for African advancement.

More Interference from Egypt

AN SUPREMACY COMMITTEE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS has been appointed by the Prime Minister of Egypt, Colonel Nasser, to work out a long-term policy for Egyptian relations with other countries in Africa. When announcing the establishment of the committee, Cairo Radio declared that it gave effect to Colonel Nasser's belief that "every African is a brother and a neighbour".

to excuse Egypt's gross interference in Sudanese affairs in 1954-55 and a recent meddling in those of the British Somaliland Protectorate. The Egyptian administration has lately urged a ban on all "imperialist" visits to the knowledge that they will have the effect of fanning other Muslim feelings. At least one Somali has been used by the Egyptian broadcasting authorities to stir up anti-British feeling among his compatriots, to whom he promised the support of 400 million fellow Muhammadans. Thus does Egypt reculte the appeasement of her Muslim Ministers.

Tanganyika for Resignations

In Tanganyika's Legislature
 Enthusiasm is second nature
 And much too often an oration
 Is greeted with an acclamation
 Indeed an ecstasy.
 Excitement rose to such a state
 That acclamations, one might say,
 Became the order of the day.
 Eight-and-thirty (some with laughter)
 Rang round the Legislative chamber
 And jubilant they sought the closure
 And M.L.C.s regain composure.
 Five times the eager House acclaimed
 One speaker who shall not be named,
 (Twice in italics). "Vote might
 Be superseded overnight
 With no-one passing into law
 By 30 acclamations for
 To 10 against" — which declaration
 Would be received with acclamation.

Copperbelt Companies Lend £am. for African Development.

Rhodesia Selection Trust's Aid for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE GOVERNMENTS of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have accepted an offer by the Rhodesia Selection Trust group of companies to lend them £1m. and £2m. respectively for African development. The money for these loans is being provided by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. and has, by Laulima Copper Mines, Ltd.

and in particular its spectacular expansion over the past few years, has inevitably upset the economic balance of the vast territory of 290,000 square miles. The flow of very high wages, very favourable working conditions, the provision of most attractive amenities for the copper mining companies' employees, and the great concentration of these attractions outside the copper mines but in their near neighbourhood, and thence down the line of rail to other urban centres, naturally resulted in a concentration of population in and near the main towns and in a corresponding acceleration of the flow of able-bodied men and women from the rural areas into these centres of attraction.

The money is receivable at once and is to be spent at the discretion of the Governments on the capital cost of African development. The loans are free of interest for the first 10 years.

The removal of a large proportion of the manpower of the country from the rural areas has made it impossible for the Government, without special assistance, to ensure that its planned development measures for the rural areas could proceed. The acute problem created is the abandonment of agriculture for a life centred in the towns, the consequent pressure for more accommodation and services, and amenities in those towns, a snowball effect, and the economic, social and political problems of the country are therefore likely to become more acute unless special measures of a radical nature are taken towards restoring the balance. What was needed first was

that on March 31, 1956, both Governments should declare whether they will repay the loans in cash or in kind, or set to issue 10% negotiable bonds repayable by the Governments in 10 years at any time up to 10 years from the date of issue. Interest would be payable on the loans, should the option to issue bonds be exercised. The Government concerned would establish sinking funds to meet their redemption obligations.

Sir Arthur Benson, Secretary of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has sent a message to the Government of Nyasaland.

Some money is being made available by the L.V.Prain, chairman of the Rhodesia Selection Trust group of companies, on the basis of a £1m. loan and by his company, the other £2m. loan.

that the Government should provide a special fund to meet the cost of the development of the rural areas, which the Government would have to contribute into the development fund. The Government would have to contribute into the development fund the cost of the development of the rural areas, which the Government would have to contribute into the development fund.

As the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have accepted the offer of the Rhodesia Selection Trust group of companies to lend them £1m. and £2m. respectively for African development.

Tribute

All members will wish to join with me in paying tribute to the directors of the Rhodesian Selection Trust who are not only for the general good of the country but also for the benefit of the various other companies which were established for the purpose of the copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia. Over the past 20 years the major factor in the development of Northern Rhodesia is a pace unequalled in any other country in the world; and these same operations have, in the opinion of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, made a greater contribution to the greatest measure of economic expansion in the Federation. It is the pace and the extent of our African population growth which has necessitated operations also had a modern industrial base, and the development of the country has been the result of the foresight and initiative of the Rhodesian Selection Trust. It is our appreciation that their interests from the commercial and industrial point of view are vitally concerned in the solution of these problems. It is our hope that you may special tribute.

The amount so generously made available to the Government will not be the first sum which is so specifically provided for the solution of these problems. A very much greater proportion of the funds at the disposal of this Government for development purposes is to be spent during the next few years on the development of the rural areas. It is the hope of the development authority secure the agreement of your Council. Over the next four year a sum more than double that now provided on such generous terms will be credited to the Government's own resources.

Profound Gratitude

The Nyasaland Government issued a statement which expressed its profound gratitude in accepting with profound gratitude this generous and unprecedented offer.

It has indicated that in present circumstances the additional funds thus made available to Nyasaland will be of immense importance in enabling further development and would not otherwise have been possible.

Mr. G. M. L. ... Letter

Mr. G. M. L. ... Governor of Northern Rhodesia ...

The Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies recognizes that the presence of the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia is the payment to the mining companies of relatively high wages to their African employees and the introduction for those employees of relatively advanced living conditions have created special problems for your Government in relation to the education and development of Africans throughout the territory.

"The group wishes to take advantage of the current prosperity of the industry of which it forms a part to make a special contribution towards the solution of these problems. The group is mindful that unless these problems are satisfactorily solved the continued stability of the territory and of the Federation of which the copper mining industry's future prosperity so vitally depends may be jeopardized. The board of this company has carefully considered the position and has decided to offer to your Government special financial facilities on the following terms:

- (1) The company will advance to your Government the sum of £1m. to be spent in the discretion of your Government on the capital cost of general African development in Northern Rhodesia.
- (2) This sum will be made available immediately and will be credited to the account of your Government with the Crown

Overseas Governments and Administrations must ... will bear no interest ... and in ... repayable on June ... the open ...

The ... and ... and ... most grateful appreciation of his magnanimous and far-seeing action by your Government. In making the ... and Government ... £1m. to be spent on the capital cost of African development in Nyasaland. Mr. G. M. L. said that this group recognizes that a significant proportion of the mining companies' African employees have their homes in Nyasaland and that the payment by the companies of relatively high wages to those employees and their introduction to relatively advanced living conditions had created special problems in relation to African development throughout Nyasaland.

Mr. G. M. L. ... and ... offered to advance £2,000,000 ... interest to June 30, 1960 and Mutitira Copper Mines, Ltd. made a similar offer.

The Governor, Sir Geoffrey Cory, accepted ... with profound gratitude.

Good Idea Ruined by Bad Technique
Lord Vansittart Looks Back

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week during a debate which he emphasized the unwisdom of constant repetition by Chamber Secretaries, Lord Vansittart suggested that Ministers "should not expose themselves to chooked Anglophobes like Nasser unless the ground had been particularly well prepared beforehand."

Then he said that the quagmire of an agreement with Italy over Ethiopia in 1936 was lost because the negotiations, instead of being conducted quietly by an ambassador, were undertaken by a minister. Lord Vansittart's statement was as follows:

"In the summer 21 years ago the Government had a great good idea for solving a crisis and avoiding war. The idea roughly was that Abyssinia should cede to Italy a piece of territory and that we in return should cede to Abyssinia a more important piece of territory. It was quite a brilliant idea."

"It was conceived that the proposition had quite a fair chance of success — on one condition: that it was handled, with all the discretion and tact which it was possible for our ambassador in Rome to exercise. The Government sent him an instruction to that effect."

"But when Ministers, although it is necessary to give reasons, and the reason might be right one with the reasons, there was an immediate outbreak of grumbling here at the idea of conceding a piece of British territory and the French were seized with a fit of the giggles because they thought that the concession might interfere with the previous railway. So what with the grumbling here and there and Mussolini blowing up at the other end, the mission was wrecked before it started and we lost our last chance of a concession that took out of Hitler's hands and prevented the Second World War. It is a very good idea, quite a good idea, but it was ruined by bad technique."

70% Non-African Poll in Nyasaland's First General Election

Sweeping Victory for Nyasaland African Congress Candidates

NOT ONE OF THE FORMER African members of the Legislative Council was returned in Nyasaland's first general election last week. Four of the five new members chosen by the three African provincial councils are prominent in the nationalist Nyasaland African Congress, and the other is an ex-member.

Four of the six non-African seats returned unopposed candidates: Mr. F. G. Collins, (Choto-Mlanje) and Mr. C. W. Dixon (Limbe-Blantyre). Mr. M. H. Blackwood was elected for Blantyre West in a four-cornered fight, and Mr. L. A. Little for Shire Highlands in a three-cornered contest. South Nyasa has returned Mr. H. Coombes and North Nyasa Mr. V. G. Milward. Both were straight fights.

The two Asians standing—Mr. V. A. Sarani at Blantyre West and Mr. N. M. Survarna at Shire Highlands—were both unsuccessful.

There are only 2,310 non-African voters in the Protectorate, but with two unopposed candidates, only 1,992 could have gone to the polls. Of these 1,000 voted, making a 70% poll.

The five African Members, two each for the Central and Southern Provinces and one for the Northern, were chosen by the three provincial councils, with a membership of about 76,000, as an electoral college.

The election was not fought on a party basis, but two of the new European members have said they would follow the policy of the Nyasaland Association, the largest European body in the Protectorate. The association exists to "foster and protect the Europeans, support the fair and reasonable aspirations of all races, and to further the economic development of the country."

"Highest Triumph"

The success of the African nationalists has been claimed by Congress as its "highest triumph." Mr. J. F. Sangha, the president, said that the results showed clearly that congress is the mouthpiece of the 2,600,000 Nyasaland Africans. He appealed to all who had anti-congress views to join in the struggle for self-determination. "We are determined to battle relentlessly towards self-government and the contracting of Nyasaland out of the Federation," he said.

The nominated European members of the last council who have been elected are Mr. M. H. Blackwood, Mr. F. G. Collins, and Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, Ex-M.L.C.s, who were defeated; Mr. F. Hunt (North Nyasa), Mrs. M. C. Widdas (South Nyasa), and Mr. E. C. Perkins (Blantyre West).

Below are given the results and biographical notes for successful candidates by constituencies.

BLANTYRE WEST—346 voters of whom 85% went to the poll.

Blackwood, M. H.	144
Howard, Philip	70
Perkins, E. C.	36
Sarani, V. A.	16

Blackwood, M. H., a solicitor who was born in Lancashire and was an M.L.C. in 1954; president of the Nyasaland Association and member of the Legislative Council; member of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and member of the Nyasaland Association for the Blind. Served with Royal Artillery and in the Malaya and Madagascar, India and Burma in the War. Admitted Solicitor, 1946.

SHIRE HIGHLANDS—36 voters of whom 85% went to the poll.

Little, L. A.	21
Survarna, N. M.	15
Dawa, H.	10

Little, L. A., Deputy Mayor of Blantyre and president of the newly formed Master Builders Association, 70. Survarna, he went to Nyasaland six years ago. Vice-president of Nyasaland Association, 1955-56. Member of Blantyre-Limbe Area and Country Planning Committee and of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (former president).

NORTH NYASA—277 registered voters of whom 85% poll.

Milward, V. G.	140
Hunt, L. F.	137

Milward, V. G., O.B.E., has been in Nyasaland for 10 years, living at Longwe since 1944, where he was in charge of Limbe Garage and Printing Co. Ltd., Chairman for 10 years of Longwe Council. Has served on many administrative, political, and agricultural committees.

SOUTH NYASA—402 voters, 85% poll.

Coombes, H.	170
Widdas, Mrs. M. C.	70

Coombes, H., born in Durban, arrived in Nyasaland in 1947 and was in Government service for 23 years; is now town manager of Zomba, former manager of Zomba Gyfkhana Club. Mrs. Widdas, an ex-M.L.C. and a tobacco grower, was the only woman to stand in the election.

CHOTO-MLANJE will be represented by the unopposed candidate—

Collins, F. G., a lawyer who settled in the Protectorate in 1949. A member of the last Legislative Council. A director of Nyasaland Oil Industries, Ltd. and of Africa Export Corporation, Ltd. President of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1954-55. Member of Southern Province Defence Board. Mr. Collins pledged himself to "protect and advance the interests of private enterprise and to foster good race relations."

LIMBE-BLANTYRE has returned unopposed—

Dixon, A. C. W., who has served on the Legislative Council since 1950 and on the Executive Council for a year. Arrived in the Protectorate in 1949. A director of the Nyasaland Tea Association and member of the Trade Board. Was chairman of Convention of Associations for some years and a member of the committee of the Nyasaland Association. His election manifesto said that he would "work for racial harmony, to support all reasonable demands by all races, and to support the policies designed to further industrial and agricultural development."

The successful candidates for the five African seats are as follows—

SOUTHERN PROVINCE (two seats)

Chimberere, H. B., for six years has been prominent in Congress activities in the Fozzington area. Promises in his manifesto to urge the Government to give greater recognition to the chiefs, to place more emphasis on the education of Africans, more academic and technical education, more opportunity in the economic and political fields for Africans. He will also support the Government in its stand against the territorialisation of European agriculture.

Kwanda, N. D., a teacher, former and president for three years of the Salisbury branch of Congress. Among the four defeated candidates were Chief Lusha, the only chief to stand in the election and who worked for the Government for 20 years, and Mr. S. L. Kumbungu, an ex-M.L.C.

CENTRAL PROVINCE (two seats)

Chizi, D. W., a teacher, understood to hold moderate views, although supportive of Congress. Chimyama, A. R., was president of Congress during the campaign against territorialisation. Now advises Congress Central Executive.

Mr. H. C. Mponde, an ex-M.L.C., and Mr. J. M. Banda (former Congress secretary-general) were among the defeated candidates.

NORTHERN PROVINCE (one seat)

Chingwe, W. K., educated at Makerere College, member of Congress. Will press for constitutional reform for the election of Nyasaland under the wing of the Colonial Office, and for the speedy acquisition of land from privately owned estates for the settlement of Africans.

Mr. E. A. Wiyambwe, an ex-M.L.C. of several years' standing and who could be said to represent moderate opinion, and Mr. W. T. Kaunda, vice-president of Congress, were among the defeated candidates.

Commerce Calls for a Great Act of Financial Faith

No Hope of Direct Return or Direct Earning of Interest at Any Time

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE and communications on the grand scale, which we accept as East Africa's main economic problem, involves long-term specific projects such as the Royal Commission recommend which should be financed only on the basis of external aid.

But East Africa cannot afford to purchase the large sums required and we therefore go further than the Commission and recommend that not only should such aid impose no new and immediate burden on the public finances of the territories, but that it must be given without any hope or expectation of any direct return or the direct earning of interest at any time.

Such a proposal would have seemed unthinkable before the last war but is at no unthinkable in 1955, when so much stress is laid by the Great Powers and certain world organizations on the need to build up the backward regions of the world in order to secure efficiency, security and happiness for all mankind?

Without such an act of faith toward East Africa those in a position to make it, the underlying object of the Royal Commission's many recommendations can never be even partially attained. An act of faith seeks no return, but there would, of course, be the indirect return of the export of agricultural produce to other parts of the world where either the land was barren or the population to be fed had outstripped the maximum local production of food.

We stress in all the emphasis at our command that our recommendation for external aid must not be taken to bind the inhabitants of East Africa to the urgent necessity for the creation of capital locally by their own effort and to the prime duty of everyone, irrespective of race, to produce more than he consumes. Only so can there be expansion within the present economic framework and any advance in social legislation.

Financial Safeguards

We agree with the Commission that East Africa requires capital far more than it can produce; East Africa; and to obtain capital, the private section of the economy not only must be developed but must also sustain a safeguard.

The Commission feels that the proceeds accumulated from a cess on cotton and coffee in Uganda during and after the war should not have been applied to any general project or project, as the money belongs to the then producers of cotton and coffee. We are inclined to disagree and to say that the cess was in the nature of a levy upon excess profits, that in return the Government guarantee acceptable prices for coffee and cotton, and in any case the distribution of higher prices for those commodities in war-time would not have had the desirable effect of sharpening competition for goods in short supply.

We would not condemn compulsory saving for future economic development in the few cases where it can be successfully applied, but its scope is very limited. Where possible, we should like to see production of, particularly the marketing of African produce commodities in the hands of approved co-operative societies.

These safeguards taken from the statement issued by Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on the Report of the East African Royal Commission. The Chamber appointed 12 sub-committees, whose comments were considered by the Management Committee, which issued the statement. It has since been approved in general principle.

Capital from internal and external sources is vitally necessary for many years to come, and it is our duty not to make the best use of the financial resources at hand.

At December 31, 1954, the banks in East Africa owed to their depositors some £9,139,000, of which probably one-half was employed outside East Africa. With the increase in the number of banking institutions in East Africa, and having regard to the diversity of origin, the establishment of a Central Bank should be considered on the lines of the South African Central Bank and the recently established central institution in the Rhodesias. Such an institution would, of course, be free of Government control and would no doubt take over the management of the East African Currency Board.

The system by which a colonial Government loans have attached to their issue one-way and watertight sinking funds requires overhaul.

Rapid Development

The rapid development of the country must not be postponed because of any desire to associate large numbers of Africans with that development at the higher levels. African skill and organizing ability can be developed only over an extended period. The report of the Royal Commission does not mention the parallel need to develop character and integrity. The development programme must therefore depend on the knowledge and skill of suitable immigrants.

It is stressed that African skills are essential to the full development of the country, and the report also emphasizes the necessity to improve the quality of our currency with an appropriate interest rate, to test the contribution which the application of a market development of the country's economy.

Each must be trained, but the most pressing need is to develop the practical working facilities for African artisans, to provide a sound and sound basis for the nation to develop and to ensure that all advances can be put to the use of the country.

The report also states that the contribution which is applied to the country's economy is not the inconvenience to some East African interests. The present Kenya policy of practice is being criticized as leading to a policy of expansion, but expansion can be delayed in the interests of a coming generation, whose future completion of the work of the country.

Immigration

Temporary and permanent immigration are not considered as separate issues. We believe that an extension of the temporary pass period without necessarily requiring for permanent residence is an economic necessity. We criticize the present system for certain categories of immigrant as possibly being a drain on the country's resources. The report recommends that these immigration conditions. This we support.

What does not emerge from these paragraphs is that a continued importation of skill without a greater inclination on the part of existing second generation immigrants (European and Asian) to work hard, to acquire those skills may tend to create a problem of its own in a large body of unemployable permanent residents.

It is suggested that for certain categories of immigrants, abolished that should correspondingly be a most strict selection test, to ensure that the applicant is of the type and able to make the most of the opportunities offered.

The narrow view of the immigration system at present adopted fairly generally by all communities must be radically altered if the territories are to go ahead. Should the major recommendations of the Dow Report be implemented, we can thereby envisage tremendous development of the territories—a policy to encourage immigration of the right type of all races could have an adverse effect on the existing 20m. people in East Africa.

To this end we recommend the gradual development of a system of immigration of carefully selected persons outside the bounds of the present immigration practice; that is, we

feel that people should be allowed to immigrate without the prerequisite of an established position and without the financial handicaps at present placed on immigrants of all classes. We recognize that failures are inevitable and that registration burdens might fall on the colony, but this is a risk which should be taken.

To make this proposal a success, a change in the attitude of mind of the average European is necessary, so that jobs can be found for men of a slightly increased payment for integrity, a sense of responsibility, and skill worth the end-pay dividends.

A more liberal policy of this nature would, however, require a greater sense of responsibility and urgency on the part of Government and local government authorities for the housing and provision of educational and recreational facilities for such new immigrants, particularly in urban areas. This

would involve a change in standards of housing, not only for houses but also for public services to the light of the prevailing stringency of finance.

Parallel with such a policy of free immigration must be the most intensive development of the European Highlands, where there are many farms which could be sub-divided into economic units, thereby increasing the productive capacity and providing additional employment for Africans as well as immigrant Europeans.

While we recognize the achievements of the Settlement Board, we believe that only a fraction of the necessary work has been done.

First Fifty Years of the Rhodes Trust

Educating the "Best Men for the World's Fight"

ANYONE WHO DOUBTS THE VALUE of the Rhodes scholarships should read "The First Fifty Years of the Rhodes Trust and the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University Press, 27s. 6d.), of which Sir Francis White is the General Secretary of the Trust, Sir Gifford Allen, who succeeded Sir Charles Warden of Rhodes House, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, the American secretary from 1918 to 1952, and John Elton are joint authors.

The late Dr. S. Ames, who was senior trustee at the time, wrote a preface shortly before his death saying:

"Comparatively few Rhodes scholars have achieved high distinction in active politics. But Rhodes' conception of public service was never confined to so narrow a field. The life of a country, especially of a young country, is shaped by its teachers and its lawyers, and as much as his part, politicians in these two domains Rhodes scholars have not only achieved outstanding success for themselves but have made a powerful contribution to the national life of their countries. In a more limited sense Oxford has profited abundantly from the teaching methods of both America and the Commonwealth Universities.

Oxford Influence

But more generally, it is the outstanding intellectual and moral problems which Rhodes scholars have in their very diverse individual ways derived from Oxford that has exercised its influence. It is not in the case of teachers, but in all the professions that Rhodes scholars have taken up. Such chain reactions are no less powerful because they are not susceptible to direct measurement.

If the survey brings out the feeling of the Rhodes scholars that the best is to be found in the United States, China, and Latin America, the evidence at least has been not so much that the best is to be found as to the grounds on which the best is to be found in the fields of social, political, and economic life. In the various fields of Rhodes scholars have shown a willingness to make recognition of their responsibilities. It is the hope of a great number of them to be met by transmitting both existing stock of knowledge and new but must make their contribution to the world as a whole.

Where Rhodes scholars have come to in the these changes have been accompanied by a steady widening of Oxford's horizons. What is the university of the particular country, and indeed of the world, has it some to feel itself the university not only of a particular but of the whole English-speaking world, and indeed of not only in the range of its studies but in the range of its outlook.

What Rhodes wanted, as he explained in his first letter, was to finance the education of "some of the best men for the world's fight."

that his day, and generation, for there was fear in Oxford at the prospect of an invasion of young barbarians and in the countries from which they were to come many men were anxious about the influence of an effete university upon the virile youth of the new world. How great difficulties have been triumphantly overcome is told in this most interesting volume.

The financial appendix deals with the records of 2576 scholars, 19 of whom lost their lives on active service in the 1914-18 war and 11 in the last war, 490 served in the 1939-45 war.

Honours

One scholar has received the Order of Merit, two have been knighted, and one has been raised to the peerage. The Rhodes scholars have held 100 honours, one held combined in the Rhodesian and British honours, one in the Rhodesian honours, one in the British honours, and Sir Robert Hodgkin, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has been Acting Governor of the colony. Sir Eric Thomas, a former Rhodesian scholar, was raised to the Bench in the Colony, and Sir Eric Thomas, one of the best American scholars, has been for many years the Director of the British South Africa.

Seven Rhodes scholars have held appointments in the Colonial Service, mainly in Africa. Sir Cecil Curran, a Rhodesian, became Chief Justice of the Sudan, and Mr. E. D. Hoare, another Rhodesian, is Chief Secretary to Aden.

Clubs and Careers

Nineteen Rhodes scholars have followed their regular profession, and 17 have followed medicine, 174 have followed law, of whom 113 have had some to find in the bench, and 61 have followed other similar responsibilities. Rhodes scholars have been the first club 618.

Success in and fondness for many sports was one of the qualifications required by the Rhodes of this scholars. Two years ago 645 of them had won blues or half-blues. Three have achieved the remarkable feat of quadruple blues, 12 have won triple blues, and no fewer than 90 double blues. Six have been presidents of the O.R.A.C., five have captained the university cricket, 10 have captained the team, and two have captained England as well as the university at Rugby football.

Then a record record creditable to the trustees, their staff, the selection committees in the countries concerned, and the scholars.

Book Reviews

Mr. Ommanney on Zanzibar Life on the Isle of cloves

A DELICIOUS BOOK ABOUT ZANZIBAR HAS BEEN written by Mr. E. D. Ommanney (London). Green is the colour of the title, 'Isle of Cloves'. His purpose is to describe life on the island as it is, and his achievement is a happy gift of phrase and unequal gift of observing people and places.

Could Zanzibar's dimension be better pictured than by saying that it is about the size of Herefordshire and very much the same shape? Could the foolishness of applying the English Shop Hours Act to entirely different conditions be more sharply stressed than by saying that Hindus and Moslems are ordered to close their shops on Sundays like good Christians?

The ocean rim between Durban and the Cape is Mr. Ommanney's 'family belt'. He describes the shows plying between the Persian Gulf and East Africa, the last sailing and 'making ready' on the world's seas, honours that any subject of the Sultan may take shelter in the basement of the Palace and receive his portion of cassava porridge, and he remarks that the ambition of every coloured man who has even a smattering of education appears to be to wear a tie and shoes, part his hair, and otherwise appear, preferably from a sitting position, to read a desk.

Laughter Everywhere

He is struck by the caricatures of people, especially the young, to be happy and gay while leading lives of apparent gloom and drudgery; they do not seem to want the artificial amusements of the West until propaganda and a smattering of what passes for education teach them that they do. Almost everywhere in Zanzibar he finds laughter—a part of the orchestration of the dusty, narrow streets.

Or take this friendly perspective of African servants:

"They usually love to work in a house where there are children. They even enjoy working where there are lots of parties, for Africans are convivial and gregarious and love people and noise. They love the spectacle of people enjoying themselves, and, since they are entirely without our particular sense of decorum, they see nothing odd in what they regard as a loss of personal dignity. One white man whom I once loved in Zanzibar, once went to a party where he was filled with those doubts which are apt to assail us, even excellent ones, when we feel we may perhaps have been a little much. He finally remembered dancing with a young African maiden with African women and discreet inquiries in order to test the waters. He was worried. To his astonishment the young man and African maids were all delighted. The young man was actually joining in their dances and enjoying himself."

On Europeans

The author is equally urbane in his references to Europeans in East Africa, as will be seen from such a passage as the following:

"Although East Africa was visited by civilized people many centuries before Christ, yet for Europeans it is still a young land. They are still pioneering in it, and it is still a land of opportunity, largely undeveloped, waiting to reward the adventurous, the hardy and the astute. For this reason one is constantly meeting people who display some of all of these characteristics.

Adventurers are thick upon the ground in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. All of them are hardy, some of them astute. All have wonderful ideas which are going to make their fortunes. The air is vibrant with exciting schemes for making quick money. It is always only just a question of the capital, or the know-how, or the equipment, or anything except the spirit, which is always there in abundance and willing enough. This lends to human contacts on the coast a certain excitement and expectancy which you do not find in older communities. The talk is all of someone's latest venture, so-and-so's latest failure, someone else's prospects.

Most of these schemes and ventures have behind them, if not a theoretical, some theory or other. Often the schemes are quite sound and based on careful thinking, for one can make things seem true if one wants them to be true, unless one knows

There was a tough Yorkshireman who came to the coast with an old steam trawler. The coast surely be rich in fish, he thought, to be gathered in on the wide sandy shelves along the coast. His ship was a strange-looking craft, for he built his perchouse on the after-deck, constructed for the sweaty tubs below and having been constructed for the sweaty heat of Mozambique. The Bombay Yorkshire fish placed blue curtains in the windows, made a mess of hanging up his fish and washing it as though he were back at home in England, and sat outside the perchouse knitting in the evening, while his husband explained about the catches he was going to bring in. But he never did, for the steady bottom, which looked so sturdy, marked a (horrid) sand on the Admiralty charts, were found to be sown with isolated coral heads, which were the bottoms out of the trawls. What catches he did bring were meagre, for heavy bottoms in the tropics sink. Those in northern waters do not support much fish. He had to land his haul out.

Fish-Ponds

Another enterprising Englishman had a scheme for building fish-ponds out of dead mangrove swamp. This is done a good deal in the Far East. In Malaya and Indonesia, where large areas of mangrove swamp are enclosed with banks, so that with sluice gates to let the water in or out, or hold it in the ponds. Large edible prawns can be grown in these ponds. African lake fish which can live in salt or fresh water, or grey mullet, in the Far East. The Gambia grows fish from out of culturing fish in this way. In the Gambia, and elsewhere, the enterprising, for the correct term, had been busy on fulfilling his banks with elaborate machinery, using gangs of natives with baskets on their heads.

Those who know Zanzibar will particularly appreciate this book, and many who do not know it will gain a visit that Zanzibar is an island, after reading Mr. Ommanney's written.

Ethiopian Languages

'The Semitic Languages of Ethiopia', by Dr. Edward Ullendorff (Taylor's Foreign Press, London, 35s.), is a scholarly piece of work which reaches the conclusion that the modern Semitic Ethiopian languages all belong to the same group and represent dialects of one ancient language, Ge'ez. The writer insists on a theory that they derive from different South Arabian tongues reported into Ethiopia. At the time of the Aksumite Empire, from the third to the eighth century, Ge'ez was the principal language of the conquerors. When the empire broke up into smaller units, the Ge'ez language, a watertight compartment, varying from one to another, evolved. Into Ethiopian languages, as the author has never previously been so systematic, has been vespertized as Dr. Ullendorff has now done. His work was re-used when he went to Eritrea and spent a year in the war, and during a five-year stay in Eritrea, he acquired an adequate working knowledge of Tigre and Amharic. He has also fully studied the literature in English, French, German, Italian, and Latin and writes on a technical subject with such clarity that the interest of the layman is sustained.

Eritrean Doctor

'A Cure For Serpents', by Duke Alberto di Pirajno (Deutsch, 16s.), is a very readable account of the author's work as a doctor and administrator in Eritrea and Libya. He was at one time on the personal staff of the Duke of Aosta, Governor-General of Italian East Africa, and was also for a period a regional commissioner in Eritrea. As most readers of this journal know, an African with severe stomach pains will say that he has "a snake in the belly"; it is from that figure of speech that the book takes its title.

Parliament

Trial of Mohammed Begorreh Government Seriously Concerned

AN OBSTACLE TIME in the House of Commons last week. Mr. James Johnson, Labour member for Rugby, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, whether he was aware that Mohammed Begorreh, the chief local authority of Bergeisa, was sentenced in the Addis Ababa Appeal Court on February 13 and that, contrary to the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, no foreign judge was present and what action he was taking to right this injustice.

Mr. DODDS-PARKER replied that the Government were seriously concerned at this new development. He continued:

As a result of an appeal by the prosecution, Mohammed Begorreh was brought before a criminal court which confirmed the original sentence of two years and added a fine of 250 dollars with another year's imprisonment in default. As the proceedings of the court were irregular in every way, our Ambassador in Addis Ababa promptly lodged a very strong protest with the Ethiopian authorities on February 24 and has since made further representations. The Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs is personally conducting a stringent inquiry into the matter.

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that the trial of Mohammed Begorreh was fixed for February 21 but Ethiopians came 11 days before and took him out of Harar and to Addis Ababa, where he had no defence lawyer despite the fact that a lawyer had been arranged by the Governor of Somaliland? Is not this mediaeval and barbarous? Will the Minister not carry on more power to his elbow in days protest against this behaviour?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "This is one of the points which is of course, being investigated at the moment."

Floods in Tanganyika

In a statement on the damage caused by floods in Tanganyika, the Colonial Secretary said: "During the height of the floods in the Rufiji Valley food was dropped by A.F. aircraft to isolated villages, and food supplies are now adequate. The investigation of individual losses is now proceeding, but they are not believed to be severe. Repairs are taking place, and the authorities are making need available where required."

"In the Rufiji Valley it will not be possible to determine the extent of loss until the annual floods in April and May recede; at present it is estimated that the rice harvest may be less than half the bumper crop of 1955. If any shortage of food develops relief measures will be taken."

Multi-Racial Hospitals and Schools

MR. J. JOHNSON asked what was the Kenya Government's policy on multi-racial hospitals and schools.

MRS. LENNOX-BOYD, with two exceptions, the hospitals financed entirely by the Kenya Government are open to people of all races. Because of the differing backgrounds and languages of the three major communities the educational system in Kenya has hitherto been developed in three separate channels which converge in multi-racial higher education. There is now, however, an inter-racial primary school in Nairobi which is supported by the Kenya Government.

Franchise and Education in Kenya

Replying to MR. A. N. WELLSWOOD BENT (Lab.), the Colonial Secretary, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD, said that the estimated number of Africans in the uniformed services in Kenya likely to qualify as electors under the Scouts proposals by virtue of five years' service was: army, 82,300; police, 4,800; prisons, 1,035; tribal police, 700. Answering another question, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the approximate number of Africans in Kenya who had completed intermediate school or its equivalent was 8,734 last year, compared with 6,826 in 1954 and 1,089 in 1945.

Harnessing the Nile

Replying to MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.), the Minister said that owing to the increasing demand for hydro-electric power in Kenya and Uganda a new dam, across the Upper Nile would not only be needed by the early 1960s, but consulting engineers were examining a possible site.

Financing the High Aswan Dam

Government Turning Cheek to Egypt

THE HOUSE OF LORDS LAST WEEK Lord Killearn, who as Sir Miles Lampson was Ambassador to Egypt and High Commissioner for the Sudan from 1936 to 1946, asked whether H.M. Government was completely satisfied that Sudanese agreement to the project was sufficiently definite to justify British participation in the financing of the Nile High Dam and, if so, whether it was equally satisfied that British participation amounting to many millions of pounds was justified.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Reading, replied:

"The Sudanese Government have agreed to the High Aswan Dam project in principle, provided certain conditions are satisfied. In those circumstances, H.M. Government felt justified in proceeding with talks with the Egyptian Government about financial participation in the scheme. This project has great and obvious importance in the development of the Egyptian economy, and in the improvement of the Egyptian people. H.M. Government and the United Kingdom Government, they accordingly offered to the Egyptian Government their support and financial assistance to that end."

LORD KILLEARN: "I would ask the Minister whether he has received a copy of a brochure issued by the Sudan Government prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation in October, 1955, from which it would appear that the Sudan agreement was by no means assured, and may I ask whether he does not agree that the policy of turning the other cheek can be overdone?"

LORD READING: "I have seen it somewhere. Lord Killearn will remember that I said on February 29 that acceptance, in my view, was in principle, and that there were certain conditions which still had to be fulfilled."

"The Minister added that Egypt could have friendly relations with the West, but not at any price."

Sir Vincent Lewson in Kenya

Federation of Labour Dispute

SIR VINCENT LEWSON, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress in this country, arrived in Kenya on Monday accompanied by Mr. W. Hood, secretary of the Colonial section of the T.U.C. Sir Vincent's visit is in connexion with the threat by the Kenya Government to prohibit the Kenya Federation of Labour. At the end of February the federation, which represents nearly all the trade unions in the Colony, was called upon to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled.

The time by which the federation must give an undertaking to refrain from dealing with political questions has been extended by Government to March 29. Official objection is taken to the federation professing in political matters to speak in the name of Africans throughout the country, which is contrary to the Government's policy of developing African political associations on a district basis only at the present time.

Sir Vincent met officials of the federation on Monday and called on the Deputy Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford. On Tuesday he had talks with Ministers.

The general secretary of the federation, Mr. Tom Mboya, is now undergoing a course of study at Ruskin College, Oxford.

Tax Evasion

Evasion of income tax by the submission of false accounts is very widespread, and if it could be reduced even to modest dimensions Kenya's ability to pay for the emergency would be greatly relieved. Mr. J. L. Riddoch, M.L.C., Kenya.

Residential Centres for Students

Lord Luton's Appeal for £40,000

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, and non-profit-making, has been registered under the title Students Residential Centres, Ltd., for the purpose of creating a residential and cultural centre in London for students of all nations, particularly those from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the West Indies, who are attending technical colleges and polytechnics in the London area. Law students from overseas would also be accommodated.

The Earl of Luton has accepted the presidency of the appeal committee, of which Mr. Robert O. Menfell is chairman. The other members are Sir Christopher Cox, Dame Isobel Cripps, Mr. G. H. Ennals, Mr. A. A. Ezenobi, the Bishop of Fulham, Mr. R. Bennett, Lord Hemmingford, Dr. F. R. Irvine, Mr. H. B. Jackson, Dr. B. G. Jeffery, Dr. M. Kabira, Mr. D. B. Kensit, the Bishop of Kingston, the Rev. W. Fenon, Morley, Mr. R. S. Ouvry, Professor B. Pattison, Professor M. L. Rosenheim, Miss M. Squires, Miss Mary Trevelyan, and Mr. Sydney Walton.

The sponsors are "deeply concerned with the personal hardship, disillusionment, and the political problems inherent in the presence of large numbers of students from those areas of the world for whom suitable living accommodation in this country, and especially in London, is totally inadequate." They write—

"While machinery exists to help university students, there is little help available for those students outside the universities who are in Britain for technical and legal training. Evidence forthcoming from the Colonial Office, the British Council, the Friends International Centre, the Federation of British Industries, the London Council of Social Service, and from the students' advisory officer of the Inns of Court, all points to the urgency of establishing a pioneer residential centre in London as quickly as possible.

Multi-Racial

Believing that the most satisfactory solution lies in the provision of a centre where young men and women, regardless of race or creed, the sponsors are anxious to include accommodation for British students, perhaps one day, who intend making their careers in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere overseas. This will enable such students to acquire firsthand knowledge of the outlook of their contemporaries who are native to the regions concerned.

"As far as is known, no institution of this kind exists, and because of this the sponsors realize that their appeal is of general pioneer venture, which through its success will encourage others to do likewise in other parts of Britain, where the need is equally urgent.

"Extensive preliminary inquiries have made it clear that accommodation in London is difficult to find, but a property has been offered which would be eminently suitable as a centre. It would provide accommodation for about 70 students within easy reach of the Battersea, Brixton, Chelsea, Regent Street, and Hammermith Polytechnics and close to the Imperial Institute.

"To acquire the property, establish a fund to meet contingencies, and make provision for a small number of bursaries to help students unable to pay the economic charges will require a capital sum of at least £40,000."

The appeal secretary, to whom donations should be sent, is Mr. David Hardman, of Bankfield, Hove, Brighton, Sussex.

Federal Bank Appointments

MR. P. GRAFFTEY-SMITH, the Governor-designate, has been gazetted Governor and Mr. B. C. J. Richards, Deputy Governor, of the recently formed Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The other directors are Messrs. K. O. Acutt, G. B. Beckey, T. P. M. Cochran, M. G. Fleming, G. G. S. J. Hadlow, J. MacLure, and W. H. McClelland.

Reception at Rhodesia House

Sir Roy Welensky Present

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie gave a reception last night at Rhodesia House. Among those present were—

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Anthony, Brigadier & Mrs. J. Appleby, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Armstrong, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady White, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Barad, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beard, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Bingham, Major & Mrs. C. V. Bowles, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. S. Browne, Mr. G. Bull, Mr. Lionel Burke, Mr. D. A. Cameron, Lieut. (Miss) J. Campbell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. B. Cannice Cooke, Mrs. C. A. E. Charraud, Mr. W. T. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Cox, Mr. T. J. Cullen.

Mr. & Mrs. R. Gordon Daslawood, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Davray, Mr. Frederick Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Fane Smith, Mr. & Mrs. B. Friedmann, Mr. & Mrs. Sydney Gampbell, Mrs. & Mrs. R. Good, Mr. & Mrs. Garnet H. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. C. Anthony Graham, Mr. James Guin, A.R.A., Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Grey, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Hake, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. D. Harrison, Wing-Com. & Mrs. H. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. J. Hill, Lt. Col. & Mrs. L. Holbein, the Earl and Countess of Home, Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Hunt, Major and Mrs. A. J. W. Horby, Mrs. D. & Miss Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Nutcombe Hunt, the High Commissioner for India, the Agent for Northern Ireland and Lady Ross, Mr. F. S. Johnson.

Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Langsley, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lewis, Mr. W. Little, Brigadier & Mrs. E. P. Long, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. McDonagh, Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. McFadden, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Mr. & Mrs. John Martin, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Morrison, Mr. N. E. Muston, O.C. Mr. & Mrs. P. Myers, Sir George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. C. Noble, Commander & Mrs. H. P. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. P. S. F. Noble, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. A. Norman, Lord and Lady Ognor, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Olivier, the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Col. R. A. G. Pringle, Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Quinn.

Sir Jeremy & Lady Reisman, Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Rose, Mrs. J. B. Ross, Admiral, the Hon. Sir Guy & the Hon. Lady Russell, Sir Alfred & Lady Sledge, Mr. & Mrs. U. Baliol Scott, Sir George & Lady Seel, Sir Selwyn & Lady Selwyn-Clarke, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa & Mrs. Foster Major & Mrs. H. B. Spearing, Sir Robert & Lady Stanley, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Starmans, Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. B. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Tritton, Mr. & Mrs. Eric Tucker, Sir Roy Welensky, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Whitmore, Sir Edward & Lady Wishaw, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Williams, and Col. & Mrs. J. E. Williams.

Sir Sydney Caine

SIR SYDNEY CAINE, since 1952 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, has been appointed Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science from the beginning of next year, when Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders will retire, having held the post since 1937. Sir Sydney Caine was a student at the school from 1919 to 1922. He entered the Colonial Office in 1926, was financial secretary in Hong Kong from 1937 to 1938, returned to the Colonial Office in 1940 as an Assistant Secretary, was made Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State in 1942, and became a deputy Under-Secretary of State in 1947. He was then transferred to the Treasury as Third Secretary, and in the next year went to Washington as head of the United Kingdom Treasury and Supply Delegation.

African Voters

REGISTERED AFRICAN VOTERS in Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1955 numbered 633, of whom 124 were teachers, 39 clergymen, and 75 married women. Other categories included traders, chefs, waiters, clerks, taxi-drivers, storemen, and several journalists.



ENGLISH HARBOUR: English Harbour, Antigua, lies in the South Eastern corner of that beautiful island. Sheltered from storms by high cliffs and a narrow entrance, which makes it almost invisible from the open sea, this admirable harbor gave safe anchorage to the ships of the British Navy for over 150 years.

It was originally conceived as a suitable centre for refitting warships of the West India Fleet which would otherwise have had to make the long trip to the North American Colonies. Construction was begun in 1726 and throughout the next century the harbour witnessed the arrival and departure of many famous English admirals. It is, however, with the name of Nelson that English Harbour will always be associated for it was here that he served from 1784 to 1787. Nelson arrived at English Harbour in command of H.M.S. "Boreas" in 1784 and quickly incurred local displeasure by seizing four American ships. News, thereby enforcing the Navigation Act which at the time forbade trading with the United States. For this action he was unsuccessfully sued in the colonial courts for damages amounting to £40,000.

Nelson again visited Antigua in 1805 when in pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve—a pursuit which was to end at Trafalgar. Tradition has it that he refitted his ships at English Harbour before continuing the chase. The harbour was finally abandoned by the Admiralty in 1889.

As the only British bank with branches in the Leeward Islands we are particularly well placed to assist those who may be considering a visit to Antigua, either for business or pleasure. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



PERSONALIA

SIR FELIX PAPE, a frequent visitor to the Sudan, left £109,330.

MR. C. M. COLE-BOWEN has arrived in London from Cholo, Nyasaland.

THE RT. REV. DR. R. S. HEYWOOD, a former Bishop of Mombasa, left £10,567.

THE EARL OF SWINTON left London last Thursday for a short visit to Canada.

A BRIGADIER and MRS. S. A. G. ARBUJNOT are shortly due in this country from Kenya.

MR. PETER J. D. MACFARLANE has been appointed a director of E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.

MRS. G. H. BOWEN DAVIES, Auditor-General of the Federation, will retire in December.

DAME ANNE BUXTON, widow of Sir Thomas Fowell V. Buxton, fourth baronet, left £4,015.

MR. R. E. GREEN, Director of Audit in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in this country.

MR. and MRS. F. S. JOELSON and Miss JOY JOELSON sailed on Tuesday in the ORONOS for Naples.

SIR GEORFFREY COLE, Governor of Nyasaland, will leave the Protectorate on March 27 prior to retirement.

MRS. G. M. PETER BUDYLA has joined the board of North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd.

MR. ERIC KNIGHT, managing director of Lombard Banking, Ltd., has just returned from a short visit to East Africa.

MR. T. C. PASCOE has been appointed chairman of the Federal Dairy Marketing Board, vice MR. S. W. SANDFORD, resigned.

CAPTAIN and MRS. WILL JUDY, two international dog judges, are due in Salisbury today to judge shows there and in Bulawayo.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has arrived in London from East and Central Africa. He will return to Salisbury early in April.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., is now visiting Central and South Africa for conversations with the airways corporations.

CANON FRANK WINEBEAR, Canon Emeritus of Likoma Cathedral and archdeacon of Kota Kota, has just completed 50 years residence in Nyasaland.

MISS ETHEL REYNELL, a connoisseur of stage and radio in this country, is visiting Kenya for two weeks with a concert party to entertain British forces.

CAPTAIN J. A. C. FLORENCE has been re-elected president, and MR. D. THRENETT elected vice-president of the Nyasaland Flying Club. The secretary is Mr. A. BRAY.

MISS MORN DOSS, of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, is shortly to visit Southern Rhodesia to study nutrition conditions among Africans.

MR. JOHN G. BEAVOR has retired from the board of Williams Deacon's Bank, following his appointment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH has been revisiting Southern Rhodesia for a time as guest of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and MISS LLEWELLIN. He last visited the Colony in 1954.

MISS G. LABEL BARTLETT, of Lusaka, has been awarded a Northern Rhodesian Government scholarship of £250 to study at the Assumption Convent, Sidmouth, Devon.

MR. C. M. AUSTIN, mayor of Fort Victoria, and president of its local chamber of commerce, has been elected vice-president of the Municipal Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. M. RICH has been gazetted honorary consul for Belgium in Lusaka, with jurisdiction in the Southern and Central Provinces of Northern Rhodesia and the Barotseland Protectorate.

THE REV. CEDRIC FRANK, who is on his way to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, served in the Zanzibar diocese of the U.M.C.A. until 1953, since when he has been on the home staff of the mission.

MR. H. NUTOOMBE HUME, deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, will address the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, April 12, on the work of the corporation. LORD MILVERTON will preside.

MR. R. DE S. STAPLEDON, Governor's Deputy in Tanganyika, opened in Dar-es-Salaam the inaugural meeting of the East Central African Committee for Geology of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, a well-known farmer in the Marandellas district of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected interim leader of the recently-formed Dominion Party. The deputy leader is MR. JOHN GAUNT, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. K. C. ACUTE has resigned the deputy chairmanship of the Rhodesian local board of the Standard Bank of South Africa in consequence of his appointment to the board of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. SIR ROBERT HUDSON has been appointed to the vacancy.

MR. EDWARD W. STAIRS, lately assistant editor of the *Tanganyika Standard*, has been appointed editor of the *Mombasa Times*, not MR. JOHN MITCHELL HEDGES, as erroneously reported in a recent issue. Mr. Mitchell-Hedges is in charge of the photographic division of the Public Relations Department in Tanganyika.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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MARRIAGE

SIMPSON - DUTHY. On March 15 in Nairobi, A. B. Simpson, of H.M. Oversea Service, to Barbara Lois, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Duthy, of Makuyu, Kenya.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED AFRICAN LABOUR CONTROLLER, 15 YEARS West Africa, Age 34, Single, Ex-Warrant Officer R.W.A.F.F. Employed mining company, eight years as welfare officer, labour controller. Seeks change to East Africa. Qualifications organizing ability, initiative, absolute integrity, prepared and used to protracted towing, bush conditions, sea passage, testimonials available. Box 619, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

PROFESSOR SIR KEITH HANCOCK, Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in London, has accepted an invitation to become Director of the School of Social Sciences and Professor of History at the Australian National University, Canberra. He undertook the constitutional mission which led to the Buganda Agreement last year.

MR. G. S. HUNTER, managing director of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., has been elected president of the London Siam Association. MESSRS. A. M. LANDAUER and J. F. BIRKMAN are the vice-presidents. MR. J. L. GARRARD is chairman of the executive committee, of which MR. G. C. HAWKINS is deputy chairman. MR. J. P. H. PLUMBER was elected treasurer.

Rhodesians who have recently arrived in England include: MR. J. D. BELL, MAJOR R. C. B. BUGH, MR. T. B. CRAIG, MR. E. DAY, MR. R. EATON, MR. C. A. FLINT, MR. U. A. GLEDHILL, MR. W. L. HUGHES, the REV. B. D. JINKIN, MR. G. KELWAY, MR. J. C. MITCHELL, MR. D. B. NORTON, MR. J. E. BARKER, MR. & MRS. G. R. REASON, DR. K. F. SALMOND, and MR. Y. C. WESTON.

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, Professor of Economics at Durham University, who has been appointed chairman of the committee of inquiry into the difficulties at the shipyard of Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., was a member of the East Africa Royal Commission on Land and Population. In 1950 he went to Northern Rhodesia as chairman of a board of inquiry into the proposed 40-hour week on the Copperbelt.

A party from Kenya consisting of CHIEFS M'MURAA, of Meru; HENRY WANYONYI, of Kimilili; JAMES ATHEMBO, of Central Nyanza; SIMEON MUSYOKI, of Machakos; SENIOR CHIEF ARAP TENGECHA, of Kericho; MR. LUXON SAKO, of Teita; MR. JOHN KOTUK, of Tambach; and SHEIKH AL'AMID BIN SAID, of Mombasa, will visit this country in May for a 14-weeks' tour arranged by the British Council.

MR. R. A. M. KNOX, who has been nominated by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa as one of its representatives on the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, was until recently a director of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., in East Africa. He has come to London to take up an appointment with an associated company.

MR. A. B. KILLICK, Professor of Agriculture and Director of Studies at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, since 1952, has been appointed Minister of Natural Resources in Uganda. He is no stranger to the Protectorate. He first went there as an agricultural officer in 1924. Later he served as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, Tanganyika, and Kenya. He returned to Uganda as Director in 1947.

LORD LLEWELIN and LORD MALVERN, Governor-General and Prime Minister respectively of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, recently visited Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, to attend the opening of a new Masonic temple. SIR ERIC STUBBS had flown from England to represent Grand Lodge. On their way back Lord Llewelin and Lord Malvern spent a night at Government House, Lusaka, with SIR ARTHUR and LADY BENSON.

Among recent visitors to London from Northern Rhodesia are SIR PATRICK BRANGAN, MR. & MRS. F. H. COUSINS, MR. & MRS. T. DAVIES, MR. S. A. DAVIS, MR. S. DENIS, MR. R. P. GREEN, MR. PATRICK GREEN, MR. A. E. HEWETT, MR. G. S. JONES, MR. P. F. K. LOGAN, MR. W. STEWART PARKER, MR. G. PHIBBS, MR. HAROLD PAUL, MR. P. G. ROGERS, MR. A. R. A. SAUNDERS, MR. & MRS. A. H. SUTHERN, MR. P. C. TIMME, MR. & MRS. K. W. TIPLADY, MR. D. G. WHITE, DR. HUBERT F. WILSON, and MR. J. D. YELF.

Obituary

Mr. Arthur Makins

MR. ARTHUR MAKINS, who died recently in Tanganyika Territory in his 86th year, went to the Zanzibar Diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1898 as a lay brother. The diocese had many stations in what was then German East Africa, and he served on a number of them. When war broke out in 1914 he was interred with other missionaries in various camps, including Kilimatinde, Kiboriani, and Tabora. After the war he married one of the nursing sisters, left the mission in accordance with its rule, and undertook building contracts, including an extension to the Cathedral at Masasi, St. Augustine's Church in Tanga, and the college chapel at Mipaki, near Dar es Salaam. Later he settled at Sopi, in the Usambara Mountains. Mrs. Makins died in 1943.

MR. RICHARD HENRY PALMER, of whose death in Barbados we learn belatedly, served in Northern Rhodesia for 28 years. Born in Workson, Nottinghamshire, he was educated locally and at Keeble College, Oxford. He went to North Western Rhodesia as a probationer in 1906, became an Assistant Native Commissioner two years later, a Native Commissioner in 1911, and Provincial Commissioner of Barotseland in 1927. He retired seven years later. Mrs. Palmer now lives in Victoria, British Columbia.

MR. SIDNEY REGINALD SIVIOUR, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., who has died in Marlow, was for many years chief engineer of the Berkshire Electricity Board, and since retirement from that post had been closely associated with the Uganda Electricity Board. He had paid several visits to Uganda in connection.

MR. S. H. OSMAN, managing director of the family firm of Haji Osman & Sons, and president of the Nyasaland Coloured Community Welfare Association for the past 11 years, has died suddenly in Balaka. He was a member of Ncheu District Council.

When a Kenya Police airframe crashed near Embu on Saturday, the pilot, CHIEF INSPECTOR R. E. J. IBBOTSON, son of Sir William and Lady Ibbotson, and the passenger, INSPECTOR MICHAEL JOHN LAMBERT, were killed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. LUBBOCK, who died last week in Westtham, Kent, at the age of 85, served in General Smuts's force in the invasion of German East Africa during the 1914-18 war.

MR. FREDERICK SAMSTER LITTLE, formerly of Calcutta, was died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73.

MR. ARTHUR RANDOLPH PIGOTT has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

New Katikiro of Bunyoro

MR. ZAECHEUS KWEBIHA has been elected Katikiro of Bunyoro; he polled 50 votes. The four other candidates received 11, five, three, and one vote respectively. Mr. Kwebiha, who is 45, was educated at King's College, Budo, and Makerere College, where he qualified as an assistant agricultural officer in 1936, heading the examination list. He joined the Agricultural Department of Uganda, and has served for 14 years in Bunyoro and four in Toro. He undertook a course of study at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has visited most of the Caribbean territories, and has made a study tour of the United Kingdom.

Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who left London Airport for New York last Friday evening as the guest of the United States Government under its plan to show leaders of other countries something of the life of America, has a strenuous programme to fulfil. He will make a special study of railway, airway and road transport operations and problems, and will discuss with the State Department various matters of mutual interest. He is to visit New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco, then go south to Texas and return to New York to Boston. The visit to the U.S.A., ending on November 21, will be followed by five days in Canada as the guest of the Government. Sir Roy is due back in London by air on April 29.

Uganda African Barrister

MR. GOBERY BUNSA, who is about to return to Uganda after spending six years in this country in order to qualify as a barrister, was interviewed in last Sunday's *Calling East Africa* programme on the B.B.C. by Mr. Colin MacLennan. He said that he was the son of an Anglican priest, that there are now about half a dozen African lawyers in Uganda, that he had had a most happy time in England, without any experience of 'discrimination' on account of his colour, that he would greatly like the wonderful libraries, museums, and art galleries of London, and that he hoped the future would see a blend of British democratic institutions with the chief system, the music, and the folklore of Africa.



Darling —

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

CHURCHMAN'S No. 1, THE 15-MINUTE CIGARETTE

Letters to the Editor

Why are Such Men Appointed The Test of Competence Disregarded

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — No journal which I read has so persistently emphasized the importance of quality as against quantity as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has done, and your determination to keep that matter under public notice is one of the many debts owed to the paper by East Africans. Unhappily, our Governments and our public leaders, official and non-official, have not been willing to base policy on the simple truth that the territories have a future only if they give first place to quality.

Mr. A. G. Butler, the Lord Privy Seal, and lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, was reported the other day as having said in London that Great Britain could exist only on a parity as opposed to quality. If that is true of the United Kingdom, it is clear that quality must be immensely more important in Africa, for vast areas of that Continent have still to be brought out of a primitivism which is close to barbarism.

In commenting on political developments, you have often written that character and competence ought to be the tests for office. That means that the quality of the individual should be decisive, not extraneous considerations. But who can look at Uganda today and claim that that just principle has guided decisions? Africans of little ability have been nominated to important posts in that country, though the act betrayed the idea of applying objective standards of judgment. And, was not that kind of thing has been done.

I support the policy of making it possible for anyone, irrespective of race, to go as far as his abilities permit, but I have no patience with the pretence that Africans are offered equality of opportunity when it is coupled with the practice of giving some of those posts to which everybody knows they have no justifiable claim, and to which they would certainly not be nominated unless necessity demanded.

Several men of long experience in Uganda recently travelled home with me, and everyone of them was critical at some of the appointments of Africans which have been made by the Protectorate Government. All considered the present political pace unjustified, and as officials with intimate knowledge, their views must command respect. Because some of them might be identified if I were to sign my name, I ask your leave to conceal it under a pseudonym.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

O. COOKER

Records of Cecil Rhodes Lord Elton's Appeal for Information

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — The Rhodes Trustees are anxious to complete their catalogue of all known paintings, drawings, statues, and busts of Cecil Rhodes. I should be most grateful for any information as to examples in the possession of private individuals, business houses, or public authorities.

Yours faithfully,

ELTON

36 Beaumont Street,
Oxford.

Africans Need European Leadership

To Existence the Real Challenge

MR. H. S. GERRING, an African journalist in Kenya, has written *Baraza* :

"If only the African pupil could be allowed to come second only to his European teacher, there would be less frustration in Kenya. Therein lies the hidden solution to our problems."

"The European came here to civilize and take care of the African. Since then the African has agreed instead of remaining a mere trustee, the European should become a partner and the managing director of that partnership."

"However, instead of giving the African the second place in the intricate arrangements of modern government, the European has relegated him to the third place."

"Some people think that the African is more adaptable than the Asian so far as British justice, integrity, and Christian ethics are concerned. Others think that the Asian, who talks about his 'other-berland', afar, is better than the Native, even if he does not possess any of those qualities, so long as he owns quite a sizeable part of the country economically."

"Between those two philosophies stands the United Country Party in an unenviable position. The sooner its positive policy is clearly defined, the better."

"No less than 90% of the African people admit that the European, and in part that the British European, is an indispensable factor. We still need his skill, initiative, and leadership, and we require his partnership all the more. Afro-European co-existence is the real challenge that confronts us. The case for it is so strong that neither white nor black extremism will be able to weaken it. It is the challenge that the British and the two European political parties in the island will not be able to evade much longer."

Mau Mau Casualties

DURING FEBRUARY 75 terrorists were killed in Kenya, 50 captured, and 76 surrendered. Three suspects were detained for questioning. Two African members of the security forces were killed (one residentially), and two Europeans and two Africans wounded accidentally. Two African civilians were murdered during the month, and the bodies of 52 loyalists, murdered by Mau Mau in 1954, were recovered. Two rifles and one revolver were taken. Stock thefts totalled 50 cattle and 134 sheep, of which 54 cattle (some from previous thefts) and 99 sheep were recovered, leaving a net stock loss of 81 against 114 in December. A hide-out for 20 terrorists was found behind the Italian Memorial Chapel at the foot of the Kilinyu Escarpment.

Later in the week another general, the Kenyan, a notorious criminal, was shot dead near Nairobi, and his two companions were captured.

Capricorn Concert

TO RAISE FUNDS for the Capricorn Africa Society, Mr. Julius Kaehen, the American pianist, will give a concert in the Royal Festival Hall, London, on the evening of Thursday, April 19, 1956. The pieces by Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy, Franck, Liszt, and Schubert. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Mrs. Robin Plunket, 7 St. Leonards Mansions, Smith Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. They range in price from 12s. 6d. to 42s.

Mr. Blundell Addresses Constituents

Insistence on European Control

THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL that Asian immigration into Kenya be reduced or eliminated was stressed by Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture, when he addressed his constituents last week. The only answer to the Colony's lack of skills, he contended, was immigration, but the rights of the young people of the country must be protected. That Kenya was a British Colony in which the British way of life must be followed should be accepted in any immigration policy, and this meant that immigrants must come from Britain or British territories.

He supported multi-racial Government, but insisted that it should have a European majority and control. He did not favour an extension of Asian influence in the executive. Dual nationality and dual loyalties — one to the Crown and Kenya, and one to an overseas republic — was impossible. Opposed to any form of partition, such as provincial autonomy proposed by his political opponents, he rejected a return to Colonial Office control.

Europeans and Asians he believed had a common problem in facing the future developments of the island "Africa for the Africans." Both Asian trader and European farmer had a stake in the country.

"The Africans are in Government must be limited to their capacity to take part. It would be emphasized, he said, that the responsibilities of development and of Government should show great hope of success."

Kenya and Communism

MR. E. W. MATIU, the senior African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, a Kikuyu, has given notice of his intention to introduce a motion reading:

"That, in the opinion of this Council, Government should take the necessary steps to proscribe Communism in Kenya."



Service for Visitors

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

- DAR ES SALAAM: Main Street (opposite the Harbour)
- KAMPALA: Shimoni Road, opposite Imperial Hotel
- MOBASA: Kilindini Road, opposite the Rock Garden
- NAIROBI: Hill Street (opposite the Post Office)

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

In LONDON, the Association has a Branch 11, 50, on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA, enquiries can be sent to our representatives at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 95-97, Smith Street, Durban.

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

S. Rhodesia's African Education Plan

Native Tax Raised After 50 Years

ALTHOUGH SOUTHERN RHODESIA is spending £34 m. — almost a third of its national income — on exclusively African schools, there has been no increase in the Native tax since 1904, when it was doubled to the present rate of £1.

This was stated in Salisbury last week by Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of the Colony, when he announced a five-year (£125 m.) plan for African education. To help meet the cost the Native tax will be raised to £2, which will provide an extra 500,000 a year. African education now costs £26 m. annually. By 1966 the cost will rise to £2.8 m.

Provision is made in the plan for a second teacher training college, a five-year course for all African children, three more high schools, and commercial and technical courses.

Tracing the development of African education, Mr. Todd said that 8,000 teachers now taught some 330,000 school children. That development had been borne by the Colony's Treasury, to which the African taxpayer's contribution — in terms of the actual value of money — had steadily decreased.

Progress had been based on benevolent paternalism, and great food had come of it, but both black and white must realize that if a child nurtured, he was not only able to do more for himself but it was a requisite part of his development that his responsibility should increase.

It would be physically impossible for 160,000 Europeans to meet the needs of two million Africans, who were making increasing demands in housing, medical services, transport, education, clothing and furniture.

The aspirations of the people had not been fulfilled by primary education; nor did it meet the need of the country, which was woefully short of opportunities for training Africans who wished to play a fuller part in the Federation's development.

Inducing Frustration

The educational system was in danger of becoming bogged down, with only five or six thousand pupils emerging from Standard VI each year. Many children started at the age of seven, and because of staff shortages, 90% spent six years reaching Standard I and then left. That situation must bring a sense of deep frustration to the African people, and a most inadequate return for the millions of pounds spent.

From the educational standpoint there was little real return from anything less than a five-year plan. The Government, in attempting to overcome the chief weakness — the untreated teacher — had already started a drive to train 4,000 men and women by the end of 1960. The plan was to change the balance of trained teachers from the first five classes from the present 36% to a more satisfactory 75%. Twenty-four mission training schools were co-operating in the scheme, which would change the position from one of depressing stagnation to one of new hope.

Secondary school output, Mr. Todd added, was utterly inadequate; but by establishing new schools and increasing the classes, it was hoped to have 1,000 pupils attending a two-year secondary course by December, 1960. The money to be invested in sound African education would bring handsome returns for all.

In a broadcast to Africans on the proposed tax increase, Mr. Todd, who has himself taken over the portfolio of African Education, said: "The extra pound will help the Government to press forward with its plans for all kinds of development for our African people. I know how much you are doing already for your own development, and it is time to go forward. It will have to be a continuing partnership — people, missions, and the Government, and as a Government we are determined to do our full share."

Franchise and Citizenship

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has had under active consideration for some time the question of Federal citizenship and qualifications for the Federal franchise. A statement issued by the Federal Cabinet Office, in view of the wide implications of these questions, has invited the territorial Governments to participate in discussions of the problems involved. These discussions will open shortly.

Federal Immigration in 1956

Salisbury and Bulawayo Chief Attractions

OF THE 26,013 IMMIGRANTS who went to the Federation last year nearly half settled in Salisbury and Bulawayo. Southern Rhodesia took 12,729 of the new arrivals, Northern Rhodesia 8,008, Nyasaland 876.

The figures for the major cities are: Salisbury, 5,936 (30% of the total); Bulawayo, 3,860 (19%); other Southern Rhodesian towns, 1,168; Lusaka, 1,424 (7%); Ndola, 935 (5%); other Northern Rhodesian towns, 2,984; Blantyre, 289 (1%); Limpopo, 205 (1%); other Nyasaland towns, 200.

European-British subjects numbering 17,130 were accepted into the Federation. Those from the U.K. totaled 25%, and 49% were South Africans. British subjects born in the Colony numbered 631 and 182 were born elsewhere.

British Commonwealth Asians, numbering 292, entered Northern Rhodesia, 23 were admitted to Southern Rhodesia, and 96 to Nyasaland. Three coloured persons settled in Southern Rhodesia.

The majority of the immigrants (11,427) entered the Federation by rail. Aircraft brought 5,385, and 3,261 travelled by road. Nearly 3,000 declared capital of £100 or more; the total amount declared being £2,827,000.

These figures are taken from a review of immigration issued by the Central African Statistical Office.

Africa for Holidays

THOUGH MANY PEOPLE from Southern Africa in order to escape the English winter, not enough yet realize that the best time to visit the Union, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland is between May and September. In order to encourage travel during this month the Union-Castle Line is offering special return fares which represent a saving of up to £118 first class and £51 cabin class. The line has also published some interesting leaflets entitled "See Colour Africa", "Your African Holiday", and "Africa and Back by Union-Castle". Ships of the line make the round Africa voyage 26 times a year. For six sailings between May and early July the prices are reduced by 20%, which can bring the cost as low as £202, splendid value for nine weeks.

More Information

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT of Northern Rhodesia has become the responsibility of the Member for Education and Social Services, Mr. Harry Franklin (until recently Member for African Interests), and Mr. Charles Lawrence has been appointed Acting Chief Information Officer. An immediate expansion of the department is planned, and two press officers are about to be appointed. Mr. Lawrence went to Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in the Administrative Service in 1948, became Assistant Director of Information to Mr. Franklin in the following year, and was Acting Director for some months in 1960-51. Since then he has been District Commissioner in Solwezi, Kasama, and Bulawayo successively.

Dominion Party Leadership

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.A., M.P., has been elected interim leader and Mr. John Gault, M.L.C., the interim leader of the recently formed Dominion Party. The party is to call a congress in the next few weeks to ratify its constitution and statement of policy. Northern and Southern Rhodesia have equal representation on the various committees which are working on the policy and constitutional drafts.

Official Newspaper for the Kikuyu Helping Them to Rebuild Their Lives

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955 of the Department of Information of Kenya says that the outstanding success of the year in the field of regular publications was the *Kikuyu* magazine *Agikuyu*, the editorial policy of which was to encourage the Kikuyu, Luo, and Meru Peoples to rebuild their lives. The response to the paper has been remarkable.

One subscriber wrote: "In the few issues of *Agikuyu* I could not see the usefulness of it. However, the surprising thing is that I have now come to realize that *Agikuyu* is of the greatest importance to me and to our people. I very much beseech our readers to try as much as they can to read it and those who cannot read, let their friends read for them. You will get great benefit, for when you read people are returning to good ways of peace and progress. We must also determine to do the same and learn things in order to our future."

Monthly papers for African women are now published by the department in Swahili, Kikuyu, Luo, and Kamba.

Listener research showed that news and news commentaries were the broadcasting features which Africans most appreciated. It is believed that all Africans are interested about was music and entertainment, great attractions as these are, and showed the popularity of feature and educational programmes, an increasing number of which are now broadcast, including a number in English.

First Issue of "Unitaric News" House Organ of Gailley & Roberts

Unitaric News has appeared as the house magazine of Gailley & Roberts, Ltd., and the United Africa Company group in East Africa. The first photograph is of Lord Heyworth, chairman of the United Africa organization, who recently visited East Africa in connection with his enterprises here, which include G. & R. U.A.C., Mowlem Construction, Ltd., and a half interest in East African Industries, Ltd., owners of a new factory at Nairobi for the production of margarine and soap.

Mr. Heyworth, chairman of the U.A.C. board, has contributed a special foreword, and Lord Heyworth, managing director of Gailley and Roberts, has written the first editorial. Interest in the successes of the early days of G. & R. are recalled by Mr. Maurice Galham, who has retired after 37 years with the company. He began the engineering department and built it up to its present importance. He has also been director of the Kenya Building Society for 30 years and its chairman for the last eight years, and a crack golfer, tennis player, and snooker player.

When he joined the staff it numbered about 60 Europeans and 60 Africans. Now there are 280 Europeans, 150 European females, 450 Asians, and some 1,200 Africans.

Uganda Prison Inquiry Organisation and Administration

MR. JUSTICE KEATINGE is to preside over a commission of inquiry into matters concerning F.M. Central Prison, Luzira, Uganda. The other members will be Mr. A. A. Baerliem, M.L.C., Mr. G. H. Cleaton, (formerly Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya), Mr. A. Hudson, supervisor of clerical training in the Uganda Civil Service, and Mr. M. M. Mugwanya, lately Omulamazi of Buganda.

The terms of reference are:—
To inquire into the efficiency of cash disclosure by an examination of the accounts of the Central Prison, Luzira, for a period between the months of May, 1954, and August, 1955.

To inquire into the manner in which payments of wages are made to the staff of the Central Prison during the foregoing period, to make ascertaining as to whether any such payments as a result of the system of making such payments, and as to whether the conduct of any Government servant was responsible for any such loss either through negligence or criminal conduct, and, if so, which servant or servants;

(c) To inquire into the general organization and administration of the Central Prison, including the methods of accounting for cash and stores;

(d) To inquire whether the provisions of the Prisons Regulations relating to the work, custody, supervision, safeguarding and lock up of prisoners have been complied with by the staff of the Central Prison, and to determine whether there has been any breach of the above regulations by any member of the prison staff, and, if so, by which member or members;

(e) To make such recommendations as may seem desirable to the commission as to the general organization and administration of the Central Prison, the manner in which the accounts of the prison should be kept, the manner in which the staff of the prison should be paid, and the manner in which the Prison Regulations relating to the work, custody, supervision, safeguarding and lock up of prisoners should be complied with.

The inquiry will be held in Kampala.

Better Late Than Never

COPIES OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, posted by our printers in Walthamstow on January 12, were quietly slipped through the letter box of Rhodesia House at tea time on Monday. The papers reports Mr. A. F. G. Anthony, the Press Attaché, agreed some of the material contained in it had already been battered after their 60-day journey from London to the Strand — nearly 60 days finished overnight. The Post Office has such a fine record for quick deliveries in the Metropolitan area that it would be uncharitable to make too much of this. The able attention of the Post Office staff, who managed to get the papers through the water and there languish, presumably undetected, for over nine weeks. Nor can one help feeling that the rescuers could not have scribbled a brief apology after passing the copies for belated delivery to Rhodesia House.

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Zanzibar Arab Boycott Ended

Result of Aga Khan's Intervention

THE ARAB ASSOCIATION OF ZANZIBAR has decided to end its boycott of the Legislative Council and to renew co-operation with the British Resident and the Government. The 200 members of the Legislature, who have abstained from attendance since the middle of 1954, will take their seats at an early meeting, at which the recommendations of Mr. W. F. Couitts (outlined in our last issue) will be debated.

One of the proposals of the Couitts report is for the introduction of election on a communal basis as an experiment.

The Legislature now consists of 100 members and eight non-officials (three Arabs, two Africans, two Asians, and one European). The proposed election on the communal roll would be for six non-official members. They would be six other non-official members nominated by the Resident on recommendations by the communities after meetings throughout both islands and with the help of political associations and the provincial administration.

The official roll of the Council would be enlarged to 45, but that number might include four representatives of minorities if they do not appear to be adequately represented among the 12 non-officials.

Abandonment of non-co-operation was attributed to personal intervention by the Aga Khan, his chief representative in East Africa, Sir Eboos Ebrahim, the Zanzibar, for discussions with the Muslims, especially the leaders of the Arab community, and the British Resident.

The Arab representatives agreed that talks discussions to accept the main constitutional changes proposed in 1954 by Sir John Rankine, then Resident, and decided that the Arab members would return to the Legislative Council. Sir Eboos and leading Arabs then visited Mr. H. S. Polter, the Resident, who agreed to withhold for two months a decree approved by the Legislature which embodied the plan.

Kenya Federation of Labour

Socialist M.P.s Protest to Government

THIRTY-SEVEN M.P.s sent the following letter to the Governor of Kenya last week to protest against the threat to proscribe the Kenya Federation of Labour.

A covering letter from Mr. Fenner Brockway, chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, said that the signatures were obtained within a few hours, and that he could easily have obtained 200 signatures from M.P.s, "because feeling on this issue is very strong." He expressed the hope that Sir Evelyn Baring might "avoid a decision which will arouse the strongest opposition of the Labour and trade union movements."

The letter was in the following terms:—

"The signatories of this letter desire to see a harmonious inter-racial society established in Kenya on a progressively democratic basis, in which trade union organization would function constructively.

"We are, consequently, very disturbed to learn that the Government of Kenya has indicated its intention to cancel the registration of the Kenya Federation of Labour under the Societies Ordinance on the ground that the federation pursues objects other than those declared by its application for registration, to wit, general political objects not related to the economic or social conditions of the workers, or to the rendering of assistance to the workers or otherwise to any of the declared constitutional objects of the federation.

"This charge is based on a public statement made by the general secretary of the federation, Mr. Tom Moya, in London and on a Press statement issued by the federation in Nairobi. These statements called for universal adult franchise for the African population, compulsory elementary education for African children, and the cessation of immigration.

"Whatever views may be held about these claims, their relevance to the trade union purposes of the federation cannot be disputed.

Legislature Determines Conditions

"The Legislative Council in Kenya determines labour conditions, including many minimum wage rates, to a substantial degree. We submit that a trade union organization is clearly within its rights in urging that the working people of Kenya should be given the opportunity to elect representatives to the Council.

"Education is the basis of working class advance, not least in the sphere of technical progress. Any trade union movement which ignored education would be neglecting its duty to its members. The conditions of immigration in Kenya cannot but affect the standard of life of the people. The trade union movement in this issue should be excluded from consideration by the Government.

"The action of the Kenya Government would have some justification if the Federation proposed to function as a political party. It has no such intention. All it has done is to express a trade union view on certain political issues which intimately affect the life of its members. That is a service to public affairs rendered by the trade union movement in every country where democratic practices are followed.

"The Kenya Federation of Labour is a responsible and authoritative body. It is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions, which represents all the important non-Communist trade unions in the world, and has close associations with the British Trade Union Congress.

"The proposal to suppress the Federation has evoked dismay among many who hope to see liberal democratic institutions develop in Kenya. We hope that the final step of cancelling the registration will not be taken."

The signatories, all M.P.s, were: Sir Awebere F. Allaun, John Baird, J. Wedgwood Benn, Fenner Brockway, Joyce Butler, Barbara Castle, Gerald Craddock, R. H. S. Crossman, Eric Cullen, Davies, Bob Edwards, E. Ferrington, Peter Freeman, Anthony Greenwood, L. S. Hale, Horace King, F. Lee, Jennie Lee, A. W. N. Lewis, Frederick Messer, Ian Mikardo, Walter Monks, A. E. Oram, T. Oswald, G. Pargiter, Leslie Humphrey, Kenneth Robinson, Charles Rowley, John Rankin, E. C. Redfield, L. Silverman, Harriet Slater, Barnett Stross, William Warbey, and Victor Yates.

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Racial Partnership in Federation

Lord Malvern Outlines Policy

ASKED TO DEFINE the Government's policy on racial partnership, Lord Malvern, the Prime Minister, said in the Federal Parliament last week that in the future Africans must either be prepared to become racial partners, or to accept that they will have a half share in the partnership, but never more than that.

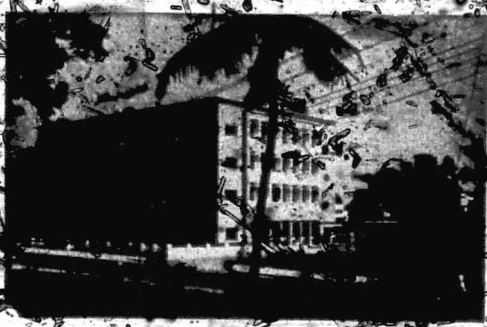
The country has to be more gradually and in to carry both sides of the population over, so that the two groups would divide equally and on racial lines. "When that stage is reached, policy and management will be the deciding factor, not the colour."

The Prime Minister recognized that merit was not the prerogative of any one race, but said that the Europeans' general predominance in Central Africa was on the basis of merit, not colour.

The Federal Government, Lord Malvern continued, was now trying to franchise laws which would give Africans an increasing share in the administration as they earned the right to it. At the same time it would ensure the security, advancement, and welfare of all the inhabitants of the country.

Liquor for Africans

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE has recommended major changes in the liquor laws in its report to the Legislative Council. It proposes that suitable Africans should be allowed to buy spirits under permit for a temporary period, and that they should be allowed to run small village "pubs". The report states that it will be impossible to keep the African in leading strings for ever, and that some day he must be given rights equal to those enjoyed by Europeans. At present Africans may buy only beer and wines at local public houses.



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Large Federal Trade Balance

Copper Exports Exceed £100m.

A FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE of more than £39 million, officially announced by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for last year, thanks chiefly to the higher price of copper. The favourable visible balance of trade with the rest of the world in 1955 was about £28m. In 1956 copper exports exceeded £109m, compared with £86m in the previous year, despite a reduction in the volume shipped of nearly 152,000 tons. In the past two years, therefore, the favourable trade balance has exceeded £67m.

Imports cost the Federation £38,775,500 and exports earned £47,791,000, compared with the 1955 figures of £125,200,400 and £63,383,700. Metals were valued at £121,934,000, compared with £97,765,800 in 1954.

Once again Britain was the Federation's biggest customer and biggest supplier. Imports from Britain last year were worth £59,305,000, and exports to the U.K. at £91,875,000. The United States was the next biggest customer, buying £22,295,000 worth of goods. Imports from the United States were worth just over £6,500,000. The Federation continued to have a considerable adverse visible balance with South Africa. The Union supplied more than £45,500,000 worth of imports and bought £18,638,000 worth of goods.

A record number of 1,118 new companies were registered, with capital of more than £16,000,000. Of the new registrations last year, 800 were in Southern Rhodesia, and involved more than £12,800,000. The biggest boom was in commercial undertakings. 567 new companies being launched with nearly £8,000,000. More than £2,000,000 was invested in new manufacturing concerns in Southern Rhodesia, and about £1,500,000 in mining. Nyasaland had 17 registrations last year, compared with one in 1949, and in Northern Rhodesia, 221 new companies were launched, compared with 48 in 1949. Federal banks cleared £66,000,000. Government and business transactions last year were £1,000,000 more than in 1955.

Agricultural Scheme for Rhodesia

Handpicked Farmers from Europe

DR. H. G. WEIZMAN, land settlement expert seconded from Israel to the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, has almost completed a scheme for settling in Southern Rhodesia 100 families of selected farming families from the Continent of Europe.

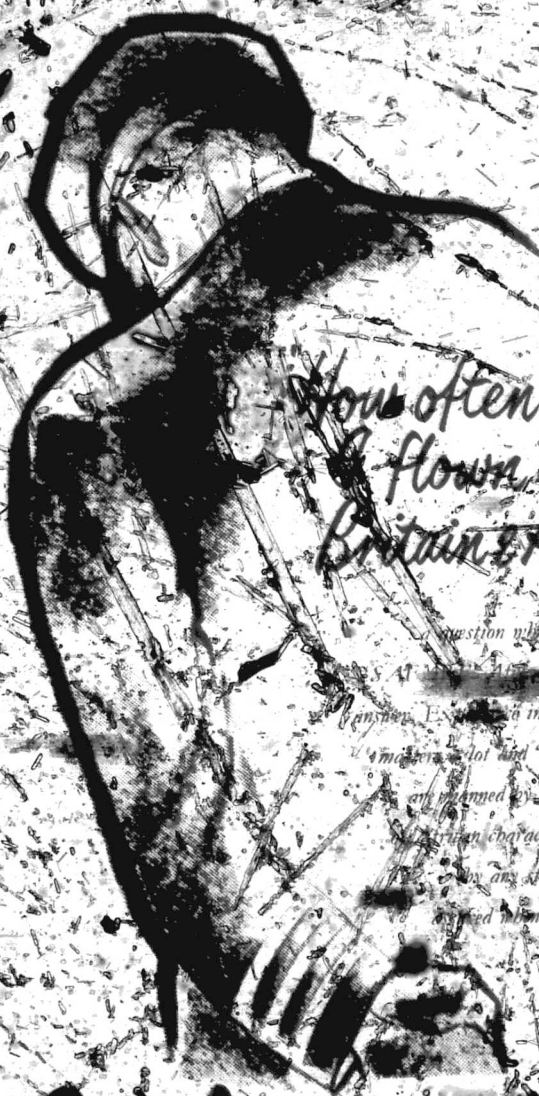
Invited by the Federal Government to make a survey of land settlement, he plans, as a first step, to create a co-ordinating and organizing body to acquire and divide the land, to build houses and farm, to set up co-operative and other community buildings, and carry out the administrative and supervisory task of settling the immigrants.

At a Press conference in Rhodesia Dr. Weizman said: "I don't know which is the greater need for such a scheme or its possibilities."

He said that the funds for land purchase would be provided by the Southern Rhodesian Government and the countries of the settlers, and money would almost certainly be available from international sources also. The farmers would gradually refund the cost of the farms, which would be diversified, providing all-year-round employment for the whole family. They would rely mainly on family labour.

The plan has accepted the first group of settlers will consist of 50 or 60 families, who will be located close enough to centres of consumption to facilitate marketing. At first they would be grouped by nationality to make for easy administration, but later settlements would probably be mixed. Eventually settlements of more than 1,000 families could be in areas progressively more remote.

Dr. Weizman, who is working in the closest co-operation with Southern Rhodesian officials, said that the Colony now imported more than £20m worth of agricultural produce a year. "Consumption is increasing, but the farmer immigrants will be able to make the country self-sufficient in most self-supporting essentials, and they will help to maintain the balance between the rural and urban populations."



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(single)	£128	(single)	£97

AND LOWER FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN RHODESIA

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

MR. LLEWELYN, Governor-General of the Federation, has accepted an invitation to dine with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club when he is in England in the early summer. That news was given at the annual meeting last week by Sir Gordon Munro, chairman of the committee, in presenting the report and accounts, which show membership at 267 on December 31.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, president of the club, presided.

The committee elected consists of Mr. J. C. Budd, Mr. Julian Gossley, Mr. E. D. Hawkins (hon. secretary), Mr. C. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. F. H. Keehyside, Sir John Kennedy, Mr. J. A. Loram, Sir Gordon Munro, Mr. Michael Payne, Mr. J. B. Ross, and Mr. John Wallace.

Blantyre-Limbe Council Election

Little enthusiasm was shown in last week's elections for the Blantyre-Limbe Town Council, which coincided with Nyasaland's general election. Blantyre ward recorded a 23.2% poll and Limbe ward a 14.2% poll. In Blantyre 591 votes were cast, 236 people out of 1,063 on the voters' roll voting. There was a record low poll in the Limbe ward; 95 out of the 639 on the voters' roll voting, with 247 votes cast. Of the seven candidates standing at Blantyre, Mr. J. W. Claperton, Capt. I. A. C. Florence and Mr. I. C. Imray topped the poll for the three vacancies. Messrs. C. S. Etheridge, R. Grant, and K. Wills were returned for Limbe.

Rhodesian Enterprise

AN TWENTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD Salisbury stonemason, Mr. Frank Barnard, will shortly set out on a four-year motor-cycle tour of the world. He plans to cross the Sahara, go from Algiers to Spain, Portugal, France, and Britain, ship to Canada, visit the United States and South America, and then sail for New Zealand and Australia. He intends to work in Canada for a time to pay for the second half of the trip. Two years ago he toured Western Europe and the Middle East by motor-cycle.

Mau Mau Leader Killed

MAU MAU LEADER "general" Kafu, who was killed by a police patrol last week, was associated with "general" Tanganyika, and took part in the ritual murder of Mr. Gray Esheky. A coat belonging to Mr. Esheky was discovered during the engagement. Only 15 important Mau Mau leaders are now believed to be still at large.

News Items in Brief

The Sudan and Russia have agreed to exchange ambassadors. The Missions to Seamen, which has hotels and clubs in all the main East and South Africa ports, is celebrating the centenary of its foundation.

A guide to hotels in the Belgian Congo has been published by the Tourist Bureau for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, 28 Catherine, Brussels.

Eight Africans were stabbed, of whom five have died, by an African woman who was drunk near Nyeri, Kenya, last week. She was taken to hospital under guard.

The Nuffield Foundation is to provide £200,000 within the next five years to extend the buildings of Nuffield College, Oxford, which is especially concerned with Colonial problems.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has announced an evangelical campaign in which 48,000 Bibles and Testaments in 25 African languages will be available for Church leaders throughout East Africa.

The Federal Parliament last week rejected an Opposition proposal to discontinue work on the Kribia hydro-electric scheme. Three Northern Rhodesian members abstained from voting and four supported the motion.

An Italian airline, Alitalia, will start services between Rome and Johannesburg early next month. Stops will be made at Athens, Khartoum, and Nairobi. This will be the 42nd major airline to use Nairobi on regular flights.

A centre for the detection and prevention of tuberculosis among Africans has been opened in Salisbury at a cost of £16,000. It is the first of its kind in the Federation, and the cost has been met by Salisbury Rotary Club and the Southern Rhodesia State Lotteries.

The report of the conference organized by the International Institute of Dieting Civilizations on "The Development of a Middle Class in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries" has been published in Brussels and is available in French/English from E. S. 209, 91 Vlyndburg, Garden, London, N.3, at 36s.

Awards of the Colonial Long Service Medal for 18 years' service of "exceptional ability and merit" have been made to 23 African inspectors, N.C.O.s, and constables in the Kenya Police. Twenty further awards of the Bar and Rose to Long Service Medals were made to men who had served for 25 years. Two N.C.O.s are to receive the second Bar and Silver Rose for 30 years' service.

Two dining cars of a new design are being built in the Bulawayo workshops of Rhodesia Railways. One is a luxury two-coach lounge-diner, consisting of a restaurant, cocktail-bar, lounge, and staff quarters. The second is a composite African-European dining car for use on mixed main-line trains. African diner will provide both first and counter services and a buffet car will cater for Europeans.

"Tanganyika Land of Transition" is the title of a publication by the United Nations Department of Public Information containing a summary of the report of the visiting mission of 1954, comments by Sir Charles Phillips and Mr. Nyere, President of the Tanganyika African National Union, a report of the debate in the Tanganyika Council, including the statement by Mr. A. J. Graham-Bell, representative of the administering authority, and the Council's recommendations and comments. Price 1s.

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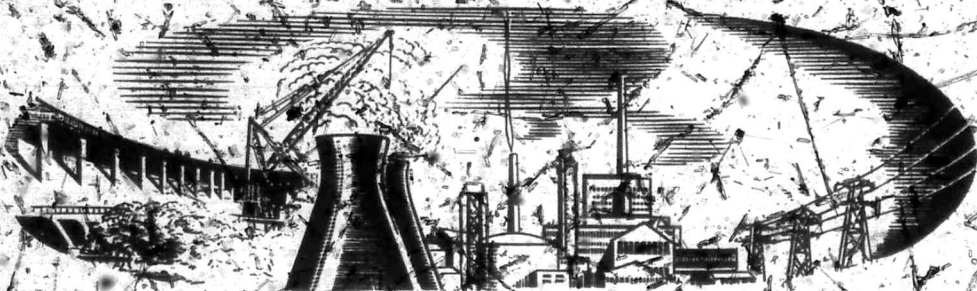
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Coffee Exports from Africa Over 21% of World Production

A TABLE OF EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM AFRICAN TERRITORIES in the period, 1935-55, has been compiled and published by Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd. Twenty years ago Africa's contribution to world production was no more than 6.8%. Ten years later it was 12.8%, by 1955 it had reached 20% and on the estimated figures for 1955 it has risen to 21.8%.

Easily the largest producer in the continent is French West Africa, with an output last year of about 12m. bags (of 60 kilos). Then comes Uganda with 3m. compared with 587,957 in the previous year; Angola, 925,000 (2,614 bags in 1954); Madagascar, 750,000 (705,109); Ethiopia, 650,000 (20,325); the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, 550,000 (567,674); Kenya, 300,000 (192,921 and 251,110 in the two previous years); and Tanganyika 285,000 (328,912 and 238,610). The total estimated exports from all Africa (including Madagascar) in 1955 slightly exceeded 7m. bags, out of a world total of 32.4m. bags.

Another table shows the destination of African exports in 1954, when Kenya shipped to the United Kingdom 56,719 bags, to Western Germany 53,900, the U.S.A. 13,755, Canada 12,276, Australia 10,786, Aden 12,347 and the Union of South Africa 6,763.

Uganda's best customer was Western Germany with 21,000 bags, followed by the United Kingdom with 15,250, the U.S.A. with 8,594, South Africa with 8,556, and Canada with 5,370 bags.

Western Germany was also the best customer of Tanganyika, which sold that country 54,858 bags. Then came the U.S.A. with 43,702, the United Kingdom with 36,161, Canada with 24,400, Italy with 15,109, Switzerland with 8,384, and Australia with 8,105 bags.

East African Posts and Telegraphs

TELEPHONES IN EAST AFRICA increased during 1955 by 5.9%, or 14.2%, to a total of 4,700, the first of outstanding applications at the end of the year was 760 greater than at the beginning. Trunk calls increased by more than half a million and local calls by nearly 64m., or 171% and 183% respectively.

The number of post offices in East Africa increased by 21 to 462, and 4,060 private boxes were installed during the year.

Letters, postcards and printed papers handled are estimated to have numbered almost 107m., representing a rise of 7.46%. About 34m. registered or insured items are processed in the total. Parcels handled at 4,623,000 showed an increase of 12%, and parcels from abroad were 13% higher.

Post office savings banks were at the end of last year with 1,000 depositors in Kenya, 97,869 in Uganda, and 86,209 in Tanganyika with credit balances totalling £10,514,000, £2,525,000, and £2,598,000 respectively.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS of the tobacco auctions in Salisbury, which opened on Tuesday of last week, 8,650 bales of fine-cured tobacco from Southern and North-Western Rhodesia weighing 1,296,234 lb. were sold for a total of £176,766, an average of 32.93d. per lb. On the opening day, prices were the lowest since the war, averaging 30.71d. per lb. (compared with 42.43d. for the opening day last year), and farmers refused to accept the prices bid for 20% of the bales offered. Some improvement was shown on the second day, but 27% of the leaf was withdrawn.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has set up a loan fund to help African business men. Africans will be able to borrow at interest rates of not less than 4%. The African who borrows money from the fund must be prepared to put at least as much money as he borrows into the business venture himself. The money will be lent over a period of five years.

East African Section of London Chamber Shipments to Mombasa Increasing

AT LAST WEEK'S MEETING of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. V. C. Sorrell, the chairman, pointed out that the United Kingdom register for shipments to Mombasa was decreasing, and that between the middle of November, when the register reached its peak of 469,400 tons, and February 13 there had been a drop of nearly 33,000 tons.

While welcoming this development, the Shippers Committee felt that shippers should be warned that the larger tonnages now being shipped would mean that registrations would be called forward more quickly. There were already signs from East Africa that an acceleration of shipments would lead to requests for future orders to be cancelled, because goods would arrive earlier than had been expected. The Mombasa Phasing Committee had indicated that the basic phased tonnage for May would be 60,000 tons, the figure also fixed for April.

Mr. B. E. Petitpierre was reappointed the Section's representative on the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants' Section.

The U.K. register for shipments to Mombasa on January 7 totalled 442,150 tons and to Dar es Salaam 4,250 tons.

Tonnages passing through Tanganyika ports in January were: *Dares Salaam*: imports, 3,779; exports, 33,226; bulk oil, 5,021; *Tanga*: imports, 13,831; exports, 21,468; *Lindi*: imports, 1,428; exports, 4,860; *Mtwara*: imports, 808; exports, 9,426.

Synthetic Maize

A SYNTHETIC MAIZE VARIETY has been produced for the first time by the Department of Agriculture in Kenya, at the Plant Breeding Station near Njoro. A synthetic is made by combining a number of high yielding early generation inbreds and allowing natural crossing and increase. It is therefore not to be confused with orthodox hybrid maize, a different product. It is, nevertheless, an improved maize, which should be an advance of varieties now being grown. A synthetic variety has certain advantages over hybrids, and is not an inferior substitute. It is self-reproducing, and seed can be grown from year to year, whereas with hybrid maize seed must be bought each year, or yields will decline. Synthetic maize is now being offered to farmers for trial and multiplication.

Riscom Sale

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT is expected to announce shortly the terms of an agreement for the take over of the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission's works at Que-Que by the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd. in association with the Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd. It is understood that the Government will retain a minority shareholding. It is considered probable that Philip Hill, Higginson & Co. will underwrite a public issue by the new company. Sir John Duncanson, a director of Lancashire Steel, recently visited Rhodesia for detailed discussions with Mr. G. Ellman Brown, the Minister responsible for Riscom.

Service Withdrawn

THE SHAW BAVILL LINE announce that because its service from Mauritius, East and South Africa to New Zealand and Australia has been found unprofitable it will be withdrawn within the next six months. The line operates four cargo vessels on the service, but does not cater for passengers.

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Encouraging Self-Help Among Africans Governor's Address to Uganda Chamber

PURCHASING POWER in UGANDA is rising steeply and continuously, said Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, when he opened the annual general meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. G. A. Kasim, the president, mentioned that the chamber would celebrate its 50th anniversary in May, and that arrangements had been made for the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce to be elected to membership, so that it could send representatives to that meeting. It was to be hoped that many African business men would eventually become individual members.

Referring to the report on "Advancement of Africans in Trade", the chairman said that the Government "is not indifferent to the necessity to remove from some African minds the habit of dependence on others; any man in business, irrespective of race, must think for himself, act for himself, and stand on his own feet."

Technical Training

Technical training of a considerable number of Africans and non-Africans was an essential prerequisite to the development of large-scale secondary industries, he added.

The problems and adjustments of the future could be approached without apprehension, said the Governor, who warmly welcomed the chairman's overture to African business men to participate in the affairs of the chamber.

Although Government had sometimes been accused of spoon-feeding, it aimed constantly at encouraging self-help and realizing the importance of reliance on individual action. However, there are few people in any walk of life who have not at one time or another had to rely on good will and advice from those more experienced than themselves.

Bright Prospects for Tobacco

DR. FORD STINSON, director of the Tobacco Research Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he addressed the annual meeting of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia last Friday that there was a bright future for tobacco. He complimented Rhodesian growers on the way in which they were seizing their opportunity, emphasizing that their present crop was at least 50% better than that of 1952, though the acreage planted was approximately the same. The great thing was to make the most rapid possible improvement in both quality and quantity. He believed that in the future tobacco from the Federation would compete strongly in export markets.

Attracting Investors

INVESTORS would not be attracted to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland unless there were a stable Government and good race relations. Lord Malvern, the Prime Minister, said in the Federal Parliament on Monday when speaking on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, which was, he insisted, the most economical way of meeting the future power requirements of the Federation. By embarking on that scheme the Government had taken the most important step to provide the necessary facilities.

Millstone

"THE AVERAGE CONTRACTOR with 300 to 400 Africans on the payroll would have to sink at least £45,000 in African housing. A dead-end investment of this kind is too great a millstone for employers. If the law is strictly enforced, it will drive many firms out of business." — Mr. F. Moss, president of the Northern Rhodesia Master Builders' Association, commenting on the increasing numbers of summonses served on employers for failing to provide adequate housing for their Native labour.

Of Commercial Concern

A major irrigation scheme, downstream from the Kariba Gorge, which would make the Federation self-sufficient in sugar, is in the blueprint stage. Mr. R. H. Roberts, Southern Rhodesia's Director of Irrigation, has said that it would involve 100 miles of concrete-lined canals. The Central African Statistical Office estimates the Federation's sugar consumption at 44,000 tons, of which only 2,000 would be produced from local crops. By 1970 about 70,000 tons would be needed.

Richard Costain (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd. have announced that some 800 Europeans and 3,000 Africans will be employed on building the £3½m. European and African townships at Kariba. In order to avoid a drain on skilled labour in the Federation, artisans are being recruited in the Union of South Africa and in Italy. The company's agent on the site will be Mr. C. F. Michell, lately contracts manager in Salisbury, who joined the company in London 10 years ago.

At last week's auctions in London 6,392 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2.29d. per lb., against 5,406 packages averaging 2s. 11.18d. in the previous week. Averages for the week were: Nyasaland, 3s. 3.45d.; Kenya, 3s. 3.72d.; Portuguese East Africa, 2s. 7.62d.; Tanganyika, 4s. 4.04d.; Uganda, 3s. 0.47d.; Belgian Congo, 3s. 5.70d.

The 8,200-ton vessel NYANZA, launched last week at Greenock, is the third of a new series of cargo vessels being built for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. She will have a bale cargo capacity of 525,000 cubic feet and 28,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space. Her service speed is to be 16½ knots.

The 21st annual report of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station at Lyamungu, near Moshi, Tanganyika, for the 1954-55 season has been published at 2s. 6d. by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

Sir Thomas Bowen, who has been in East Africa for the past nine years, has been appointed zone manager in the White Highlands of Kenya. He is a Harvester Company of East Africa, Ltd.

Smokers in the United Kingdom spent £880m. on tobacco last year, an all-time record. The total in 1954 was £855m., and in 1938 £177m. Monthly clearances of tobacco last year averaged 24,820,000 lb.

The new railway from the Federation to Lourenco Marques carried 217,039 tons, including 78,514 tons of copper and 29,473 of asbestos, in the first five months after its opening last August.

African growers of coffee in Buganda received nearly £13½m. for their crop last year, rather more than twice the 1954 total, and the cotton crop in the province reached £4½m.

Export of South African citrus fruits or plants into Northern Rhodesia has been prohibited until further notice because of the risk of introducing black spot disease.

India's share of Uganda's cotton output rose from 46% in 1953-54 to 73% last season. The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 27% to 12%.

Swiss manufacturers want to buy as much Rhodesian tobacco as possible, according to M. Albert Wild, Swiss Consul in Salisbury.

Cowdilles caught by commercial hunters on Lake Nyasa last year numbered about 2,500. The estimated value of their skins was £12,500.

Loading record was established at Dar es Salaam when a cargo of 5,400 tons of maize was put on board S.S. Dia in six days.

Fares and freights on the East Africa — India sea route are to be increased by about 10% from March 27.

Plans for a commercial exchange have been approved in principle by Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

Selected apprentices from Salisbury's electricity department are to be sent to Britain for training.

Dividends

British Central Africa Co., Ltd. have announced a final dividend of 10% (5% plus bonus of 2½%) making 17½% (the same) for the year to September 30 last. Group profit was £28,697 (£31,697) after tax of £74,305 (£94,586).

Hubert Davies and Co., Ltd. have declared a dividend of 7½% (the same) for the year to October 31 last. Net profit was £268,041 (£291,853).



KENYA GOVERNMENT 5% STOCK 1978/82

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS give notice that a register is being opened in Nairobi in respect of the above stock, and will be kept by the Accountant-General, Kenya, *Bona fide* residents in East Africa and Zanzibar, who wish to transfer their holdings to the Nairobi register should apply to the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55-61, Moorgate, London, E.C.2 or to the Accountant-General, P.O. Box 591, Nairobi, Kenya, for the necessary forms of request.

Stock will be transferable from the London register to the Nairobi register and vice versa. Stock certificates in respect of holdings in the Nairobi register will be issued in Nairobi.

Holdings will be transferable in the Nairobi register in multiples of 1d. by instrument in writing in any usual or common form, and no stamp duty will be payable on such transfers. Principal and interest on holdings in the Nairobi register will be paid in Nairobi in East African currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of making payment.

Office of the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations
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Company Report**The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.****Expanding Copper Interests in Southern Rhodesia
COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL'S STATEMENT**

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Johannesburg on March 13, 1956, Commander H. F. P. Grenfell, D.S.C., R.N. (Ret'd) presiding.

The following are extracts from the chairman's statement:

Our profits for the year before distribution not only equalled but exceeded those of last year by a margin of £152,105.

Silicosis Payment

Unfortunately, during the year we were called upon to pay £103,249 as owner's liability under the Silicosis Act. We had also to write off £82,967—expenses of the new capital issue (which was well received and has been a great success). However, these two large expenses came to be charged against this year's profit available for distribution whereas last year's total was increased by a total of £252,708. The net amount available for distribution this year, including unappropriated profit of £44,078 brought forward from the previous year, was therefore £1,496,134.

The payment of increased dividends for the year, in dividend numbers 10 and 11, absorbed £1,254,800; the sum of £200,000 was transferred to general reserve, and the balance of £42,131, carried forward to next year.

Umkondo

Our property at Umkondo was brought into production in May last year, and since then regular weekly shipments of concentrates have been arriving at Messina for final treatment in the smelter.

With Umkondo in operation and our interests in Southern Rhodesia expanding, we have formed a ground headquarters staff, composed of a number of senior officials under the general manager of the company, who will act as consultants and advisers and generally supervise the many affairs of the company at our various properties.

Mr. W. A. Speer has been appointed resident manager at Messina and we have also secured the services of our Southern representative, Mr. Frank Elliott, who was for many years Chief Government Mining Engineer of Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Copper Ventures

Our expansion interests in Rhodesia include of course Rhodesia Copper Ventures, Limited, which has now been re-named M.T.D. (Mangula), Limited. This indicates in part the name of the parent company, while Mangula, a Native word for copper, will be the name of the new township.

The capital issue to raise funds for the development of this property and to bring it into production was a great success. We have assumed responsibility for the management and working control of Mangula, and our plans and designs are being translated with ever increasing momentum into a new mine and a new township.

I wish to record our appreciation of the unflinching help and co-operation we have received from the Government of Southern Rhodesia. We hope that this new settlement will be a model of its kind in every way.

Since the close of the year the problem of obtaining a freehold site for the township has been satisfactorily solved, and the housing programme, both European and African, is now getting under way. The new main shaft is being sunk, the headgear is in course of erection, and, generally speaking, all the work is proceeding according to plan.

Members were advised of certain resolutions to be submitted at the annual general meeting of Rhodesia Copper Ventures, Limited, on February 22, 1956. These resolutions were all adopted, and the capital of the company has now been increased to £2,500,000 of which £1,200,000 will be issued to Mangula shareholders at once.

Molly Section

Concurrently with construction on the surface, the Molly section of the mine is being prepared for production, and further exploration is being carried out by diamond drilling on other parts of the property. The indications are that we may expect a considerable increase in tonnage of ore reserves in the Molly section.

Development at Bukwe

Another of our interests in Southern Rhodesia is the large and valuable deposit of high grade iron ore at Bukwe.

Here the results obtained from our development programme indicate proved and probable ore reserves of at least 82,000,000 tons, with a further 80,000,000 tons classed as possible. On the basis of these figures we exercised our option to buy the property at the end of March last year.

The ore appears to be of excellent physical and chemical quality, and, according to four consulting engineers, compares well with some of the best ore deposits in the world.

Exploration

Our geologists continue to be actively engaged in general exploration work in the field, and in the examination of properties submitted to us. At the present time we have a number of promising base metal prospects under investigation, but I am not yet in a position to give you any useful information about them.

We are also carrying out a drilling campaign to coal in a concession adjacent to Wankie, but here again sufficient data is not yet available to assess the possibilities of the area are not yet to hand.

The directors' report and balance-sheet and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1955, were adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. D. E. Cox and Mr. P. J. Risley, were re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors for the past year's audit was fixed.

Company Report

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Limited

Major Sir Cyril F. Entwistle's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on March 21st, 1956.

MAJOR SIR CYRIL F. ENTWISTLE, M.C., O.B.E., chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30 last, a statement in the following terms:

"I am pleased to be able to report an excellent year's progress.

"In my review last year I referred to the disposal of our holding in Boulder Perseverance, Limited, and advised you that we had been approached regarding our holding in Kalgoorlie Enterprise Mines Limited.

"At the annual general meeting I informed you that the negotiations for the sale of the Kalgoorlie Enterprise shares had been satisfactorily concluded at a figure which showed a substantial profit over the written-down book value, at which the shares were shown in the balance-sheet.

Exceptional Transactions

"The results of these two transactions are reflected in the accounts under review and contribute the major part of the £59,104 shown as the profit on realization of investments, and I must emphasize that these two transactions are exceptional and of a non-recurring character.

"You will note that our unquoted investments are now shown in the balance-sheet at the nominal figure of £100,000.

"The net profit amounts to £65,606, and including the balance brought forward, the profit available amounts to £71,482. The directors have transferred £9,936 to investment reserve, £15,000 to general reserve, and recommend the payment of 10 pence per share against the payment of 50 pence per share last year. The dividend will absorb £22,338 and leave a balance of £49,144 carried forward of £14,338.

Investments

"The market value of our investments at the date of the balance-sheet was £319,077, an appreciation of £66,577 over the book figure of £250,500.

"The active conditions which prevailed in the Stock Market most of the year were over-shadowed by the economic situation, and since the end of our financial period by the decision of the Government to have a supplementary Budget.

"So far as the current year is concerned, conditions have been, as you are aware, more difficult but up to date progress has been satisfactory.

"I think you will agree that the balance-sheet now shows a healthy position. The revenue reserves are mounting to a substantial figure, and at present there is a useful appreciation over book value in the aggregate market value of our investments."

The report and accounts were adopted.

MINING

Cam and Motor's Development Plan

A DEVELOPMENT PLAN costing nearly £1m. is under way at the Federation's biggest gold mine, the Cam and Motor mine, near Gatooma. Part of the work involves increasing available gold reserves by going 2,000 ft. below the present 5,500 ft. bottom level. This necessitates major improvements in the ventilation system, as the rock temperature at the present bottom level is about 110 degrees. Some £200,000 is to be spent on opening up the Backstone Mine, 1 1/2 miles away, which has been closed since 1922. Other money has already been spent on building modern houses in the Cam and Motor mines European townships, where 200 European workers and their families live, and building new houses for some of the 1,000 Native workers. Amenities such as a new club have also been provided.

Ndola-Copperbelt Power Scheme

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has approved a scheme linking Ndola to the Copperbelt electricity grid. The Rhodesian Congo Boulder Power Corporation will establish the link by extending their power lines from the S.T. Refinery to Ndola power station six miles away. Extra switch gear costing 200,000 will have to be installed at the power station, and Ndola Municipality will have to apply to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council for loan funds for this purpose. The link will take place between 18 months and two years, and will be completed by the beginning of 1958.

Fort Victoria Lithium

NEARLY ALL THE LITHIUM ORE produced in Southern Rhodesia last year was mined in the Fort Victoria district. Only 2,000 of the 81,000 tons (valued at £328,442) came from the East of the Colony. Fort Victoria now ranks as one of the world's most important lithium sources. Bikita Minerals, Ltd., which owns one of the largest known deposits of high grade lithium, has started a £1m. development programme to increase its production to 90,000 tons.

Rhodesia's January

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION IN Southern Rhodesia during January was valued at £1,881,385 — an increase of £22,628 over December, and more than £325,000 over January last year. Asbestos was valued at nearly £708,000, coal at £200,000, and chrome £205,000. Copper production reached £3,628, limestone £1,856, beryllium ore £2,354, andolite, £681, zirconium, £3,078. Gold production with more than £555,000 showed an increase of £34,042 over December last year.

Bancroft Dispute

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA EUROPEAN MINERWORKERS' UNION has announced a dispute between themselves and the Chamber of Mines. This follows a failure to reach agreement on the union's claim to represent the cementation workers employed by contractors at Bancroft Mine. The union's chairman, Mr. Jack Purvis, said recently that there was a danger of a strike spreading throughout the Copperbelt, unless the dispute was settled.

Record Copper

THE SETTLEMENT PRICE for cash copper reached a new high of £43 1/2 a ton on the London Metal Exchange on Monday. The market was comparatively quiet, the high level being the direct result of the decision to sell Chilean copper in the United States at London prices, which represents an increase of about 14%. America accounts for some 40% of world consumption.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN Northern Rhodesia last year is valued at £130,305,456, compared with £97,674,052 in 1954. Electrolytically refined copper at 177,098 tons exceeded blister copper, of which 165,674 tons were exported; for the first time. A price differential of nearly 432 per cent is indicated by official values of £61,659,741 for electrolytic and £52,210,342 for blister.

Personnel Coordinator

MR. H. LONSDALE has been appointed personnel superintendent at the Rhokang mine, Northern Rhodesia. The post has been created to co-ordinate the policies and procedures of the European and African personnel departments, which will remain separate entities. Mr. C. T. Curling succeeds Mr. Lonsdale as European personnel manager.

Mining Personalia

MR. R. WHITMOUGH, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has moved from Kenya to Ururwira Minerals, Ltd., Mpwanda, Tanganyika.

Oil from Coal Project in S. Rhodesia Investigation of Lubimbi Coalfield

THE DIRECTORS of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. and Bluebird Colliery Co., Ltd., have announced that, arising out of their joint and equal interest in Lubimbi Coal Area, Ltd., they have decided to initiate a preliminary investigation into the oil-from-coal potentialities of the Lubimbi coalfield.

Over the past six years Lubimbi Coal Area, Ltd. has spent some £245,000 on the acquisition of rights and on prospecting the Swaga, Sengwe, Vaini, Lubimbi, coalfields of Southern Rhodesia. The company now proposes, with the approval of the Southern Rhodesian Government, to spend a further £100,000 and possibly more on investigations into the whole question of setting up a large-scale petro-producing industry and allied chemical industries on the proved coalfield at Lubimbi.

The statement continues: "The directors have sought strict secrecy in title to the Lubimbi coalfield to justify the expenditure thereon to date to secure the preliminary investigation. Negotiations have been in progress with the Southern Rhodesian Government on this point, and reasonable assurances have been officially given enabling the Lubimbi Company to proceed with active investigations. The work involved is likely to take some years before it will be possible to decide whether or not the establishment of an oil-from-coal industry can be regarded as a practical and economic venture.

Matters for Study

The first question is that the company will study the following matters:

(1) The suitability of Lubimbi coal for production of petrol and other products.

(2) The location whether there are adequate resources of water in the Shingwedzi and Gwelo rivers for the considerable needs of a plant of this kind. The possibilities of water conservation on these rivers are being investigated.

(3) The best route for a railway from Kennedy station in Southern Rhodesia to Livingstone line at Lubimbi.

(4) The suitability of the gas produced in the coalfield for other potential products.

(5) The present and future demand for petrol and products in the Rhodesian area, methods of supply, and the strategies available for the supply of petrol and products upon which the company is dependent.

For estimates of the quantities of coal which could be produced, the possibilities of gas production, the location of the railway, and the quantities of other products which could be produced, the company will refer to the public reports of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia.

The first tests of the suitability of the coal for producing satisfactory results "Coke" has been obtained from a small sample of coal which was sent to the company in Parkburg in Main, Germany, and the preliminary tests have indicated that the coal was suitable for gasification. The first experiments are producing gas and diesel oil.

The Lubimbi Coal Area Company has sunk a shaft on the coalfield and development is now in progress with a view to obtaining a representative bulk sample of some of the coal which will be sent to the parent company for large-scale gasification and other tests in a semi-commercial plant. The results will determine the suitability for large-scale petrol production.

The Lurgi-Ruhrgas companies have been commissioned to prepare a comprehensive report on the coal and the type of plant required for the production of petrol and other products. Complete proposals containing all technical and financial details of a scheme suitable for Lubimbi and the needs of the Federation should be available in about two years.

The Lurgi-Ruhrgas combination in Germany played a big part in developing and applying the Fischer-Tropsch process during the war in the production of oil from brown coal and other fuels, and it has now developed the technique necessary for utilizing bituminous coal, such as that which occurs at Lubimbi, in their pilot plant at Oberhausen-Fulda, which will provide complete information as to the suitability of the Lubimbi coal.

The Lubimbi coalfield lies above a main railway station on the Bulawayo-Livingstone railway, and can be reached by means of 60 boreholes and one in which the existence of a coal-bearing area was proved. The coalfield of the field had containing about 100 million tons of coal. Outside the limits of the proved coalfield, the Lurgi-Ruhrgas Company does not have any other coalfields.

It is estimated that the coalfield contains about 100 million tons of coal.

Assuming that the coal-oil plant will be a small-scale plant of coal gas, the proved reserves at the Lubimbi coalfield would provide an oil-from-coal industry for 50 years. The total amount of coal which would be consumed in the production of oil would, however, depend on the size of the plant and many different factors could have an effect on the amount of coal which would be consumed. The size of the plant and the size of the products could be marketed either for export or for use in the Rhodesian area. The Lurgi-Ruhrgas Company is now studying the possibilities of producing oil from coal.

The present annual consumption of petrol in Southern Rhodesia is about 100 million gallons. The production of oil from coal would be a very important factor in the Rhodesian economy.

The capital cost of the project has been estimated at £10 million. The company is now studying the possibilities of producing oil from coal. The production of oil from coal would be a very important factor in the Rhodesian economy. The capital cost of the project has been estimated at £10 million. The company is now studying the possibilities of producing oil from coal.

New Copper Deposits

NEW COPPER deposits of some 200,000 tons have been discovered in the west of the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia. The American mining engineer who found the deposits in the Rhodesian mining district in 1921. Now in the Rhodesian mining district in the north of Northern Rhodesia, the deposits are estimated to be worth £10 million. The deposits are situated in an area of 1,000 square miles. The deposits are situated in an area of 1,000 square miles. The deposits are situated in an area of 1,000 square miles. The deposits are situated in an area of 1,000 square miles.

Official Prospecting Reports

THE GEOLOGICAL Survey of Southern Rhodesia has issued its annual report for 1955. The report contains a number of interesting facts about the geology of the country. The report contains a number of interesting facts about the geology of the country. The report contains a number of interesting facts about the geology of the country.

Prospecting in S. Rhodesia

SINCE 1954, when prospecting claims first started in Southern Rhodesia, an average of only 25 monthly registrations have increased to an average of 100 in recent months, and in February 1956 the total number of registrations was 161. A considerable rise in mineral production is expected.

Sanwera Colliery

D. A. HARRIS has written a pamphlet on "The Geology of the Sanwera Colliery, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory," which has been published by the Geological Survey Department of that Territory at 7s. 6d.

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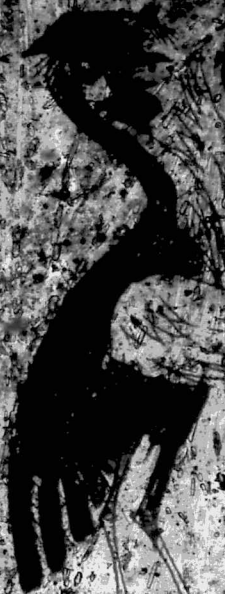
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