

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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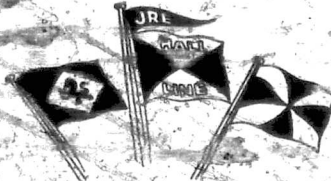
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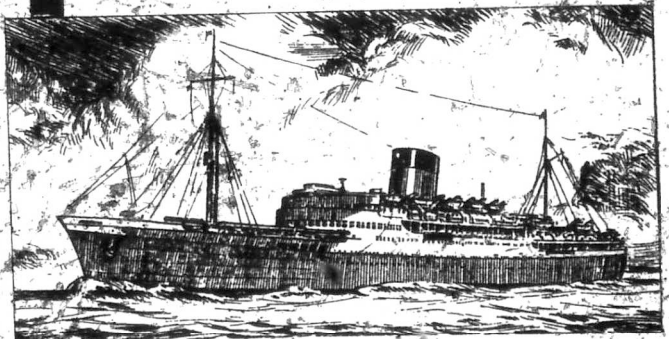


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1957

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE REPLY of the Government of Tanganyika Territory to the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of September 19 is amazingly complacent.

Excuse and Evasion In Tanganyika. Before sending the letter which appears on another page the Public Relations Department must have consulted the Lands Department, and almost certainly other official quarters, but the resultant statement is nevertheless an excellent example of how not to deal with genuine complaints from people who have been exasperated by the continuing failure of officialdom to provide normal conditions for their legitimate and laudable activities. They are offered a legalistic homily when they need reassurance. Having failed to give them the help which it set out to provide, the Government coolly enjoins them to help themselves. Their moralizings may have left the bureaucratic writers with a sense of satisfaction, even of petty triumph, but they are likely to arouse anger and contempt in the minds of agriculturists and other enterprisers in the Territory, who want decision and action, not excuse and evasion, from those upon whom rest the responsibilities of government.

Of course it is better to seek argument by discussion than to have recourse to the full weight of the law; of course it is regrettable that discussion has not produced agreement in the Matomondo dispute, and of course the main reason for that failure is that the question "has become bedevilled by party politics". Not one of those points, now emphasized by the Government, was overlooked in the leading article, which did, however, suggest that the bedevilmnt might not be by "local party politics" but probably in consequence of orders or suggestions from a distance. When

the Minister for Lands admitted in the Legislative Council that irresponsible Africans had suggested that land held on lease should be seized from the lawful occupier, he added that the Government did not believe that any responsible leader had said that sort of thing. What has that belief, or even that fact, if it were proved to be a fact, to do with the case? Are we to deduce that "responsible leaders" may with impunity use irresponsible men? Does the Tanganyika Government not recognize it to be necessary to convince the irresponsible, and through them the "responsible", that such tactics will not be allowed to succeed? Subversion by the "irresponsible" is still subversion.

While the legal right to land "must and will be safeguarded, it should be emphasized that the primary duty of safeguarding his legal rights rests on the occupier of the land".

Invitation To Trespass. Like so many other official pronouncements, those words are ambiguous. They might be read to mean that if Africans trespass upon his land and seize parts of it for huts and gardens, the occupier has no redress short of legal process. That, however, was not the interpretation which the Government's own officers have given to its policy, as is shown by Mr. Tapcott's petition to the Visiting Mission of the United Nations, the details of which are not disputed. When he acquired a long lease over land in the Matomondo Valley two years ago, Africans who were cultivating plots on a year-to-year basis were given notice to quit by a Government officer, but they disregarded the order. During the first year of his occupancy another twenty squatters arrived and planted crops on about fifty acres, and they likewise flouted the district commissioner's instructions to move. Numerous other appeals to the district

commissioner having been equally ineffectual, there was similar encroachment early this year by a further score of newcomers. That gave a new district commissioner the opportunity to demonstrate that he also would not take action; and so, not surprisingly, more than one hundred acres to which they had no kind of title were soon occupied by these African trespassers, who evidently calculated that a show of strength was the right sequence to official weakness.

When the European farmer started to clear some of his own land in the vicinity his African employees were told to inform Mr. Tapscott that he must leave within twenty-four hours because the

Appeasing Law-Breakers.

Tanganyika African National Union did not recognize his title to the land and had decided to take it over. That outrage, allegedly fostered by a political party, provoked the new district commissioner to action, but certainly not to very robust action, for after discussion with the leaseholder and the African culprits he approved a proposal that most of the intruders should remain on the land as nominal tenants. In plain English, in the name of the Government he agreed to appease the law-breakers—who by their own confession were deliberately breaking the law on the instructions of the Tanganyika African National Union. Indeed, the majority of the Africans present at the meeting with the district commissioner were dissuaded from accepting the astonishing proposal that they should remain as tenants on the land which they had usurped by a reminder from some of their number that they must await instructions from the Dodoma office of T.A.N.U. Though that proved that the intrusions had been organized for political purposes, the idea of compounding with transgression was seemingly not retracted.

These were the circumstances which prompted the petition to the Visiting Mission, and which later caused the local representative member of the Legislative Council

Did Dar es Salaam Influence the Issue?

to move that the squatters should be evicted. The Government's counter proposal was that a senior official should be sent to "endeavour to achieve a settlement with all those concerned"—two district commissioners and a provincial commissioner having failed to uphold the

elementary rights of a greatly harassed farmer. Provincial commissioners are administrative officers of high seniority, and they, and the district commissioners under their control, are perfectly capable of dealing with land problems if they are not inhibited by interference from above. Not for a moment do we believe that anyone in the Lands Department, or the Minister himself, is more capable than the average provincial commissioner of handling this kind of issue. The construction we place on the whole sorry story is that the local administrative officers received orders or broad hints from Dar es Salaam that they were not to take the firm steps which the circumstances obviously required, and that that attitude of complacency, indeed, of collusion, has been abandoned now the matter has become a *causé célèbre*. Will the Tanganyika Government categorically refute that interpretation? If it does, the district and provincial commissioners stand convicted of failing to discharge their duties; and the Government itself stands condemned for tolerating maladministration over a long period. Moreover, it cannot expect to hide behind its present statement that "the primary duty of safeguarding his legal rights rests on the occupier", for the district and provincial commissioners, far from adopting this merely legalistic attitude, did concern themselves with the trespass, and so testified that the Government was directly involved.

It is strange to read the claim that the Minister's very belated offer to send a senior official to Matomondo "shows quite clearly that the members of the Legislative Council

Grounds for an Independent Inquiry.

are satisfied that the Government is doing everything possible to settle the dispute". The obvious comment must be that the members would expect the Government, at long last being to action, to instruct its emissary to deal satisfactorily with Mr. Tapscott's entirely justifiable complaint, and that it was therefore reasonable for the motion to be withdrawn. Not having received a copy of the Hansard report, we do not know whether the non-official members of the Legislature contented themselves with the remarks about the present, as the letter from the Public Relations Department suggests. If so, they missed an excellent opportunity of speaking bluntly about the past. The charge against the Government was that for many months it failed to act adequately; and that charge cannot be removed by whatever happens now. Indeed, the immediate success which ought to be

achieved would merely prove that it could and should have been accomplished two years ago. Two years, though, a tragically long period to a landowner and a lawyer frustrated by the feebleness of functionaries, is, unhappily, by no means an outside limit for appropriate action by the Lands Department which has long had a very poor reputation in the Territory. We have in our files full details of cases in which quite simple

decisions have been postponed for far longer periods than two years; and in some of the cases the department has changed its mind on several occasions, to the serious detriment of non-African enterprises. There are good grounds, we are sure, for the non-official members of the Legislative Council to press for inquiry into the affairs of the department by a committee under a strong independent chairman from outside the Territory.

Notes By The Way

Commonwealth Last

YEARS TOO LATE, and now only on the initiative of the Prime Minister of Canada, supported by other Commonwealth leaders, Ministers in the United Kingdom have accepted the idea of a Commonwealth trade conference, which will probably be held in Canada next summer. United Kingdom politicians — of both parties — have been all too ready to rush across the Atlantic to reach agreement with the United States and correspondingly inattentive to the Commonwealth, and the present Conservative Government has talked much more about the development of a common market with Western Europe than of the extension of inter-Commonwealth trade. "Commonwealth last" has seemed to be the policy — with the inevitable consequence that the problems which next year's gathering will have to face will be far greater than they need have been if action had been taken a decade or more ago, as was manifestly necessary. Meantime the Commonwealth has discovered that it can no longer count on London for adequate supplies of capital for development, because thousands of millions of pounds have been frittered away by politicians — of both parties — in seeking to appease the United States and the trade unions.

Indignation Needs Expression

COMMONWEALTH OPINION has naturally been shocked to find that the traditional source of finance has run dry, but large sections nevertheless remain wonderfully loyal. If there had been half as much loyalty to the Commonwealth at Westminster, the economics of the Queen's realm would be much sounder today. Apathy and procrastination have aggravated many problems, but they are not insoluble, given a determination to put the Commonwealth first. That is the challenge to the United Kingdom and Members of Parliament ought not to be allowed to escape it. If the readers in the United Kingdom and overseas of all pro-Commonwealth publications would write to all M.P.s of their acquaintance to emphasize the desperate importance of giving priority to the Commonwealth in every possible way, political leaders who have lacked vision, initiative, and courage would be confronted with timely evidence of public indignation. Part of the country's trouble is that few people will nowadays express the indignation which so many feel. Periodic doses of indignation are needed by most politicians as a jolt to their complacency.

Parties and the Colonies

PARTY POLITICS in the United Kingdom are highly important to the British East and Central African territories, because, unhappily, colonial affairs are still exploited for party advantage. What Lord Hailsham, the new chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, has said on assuming that office is consequently to

be noted by those who are concerned with Dependencies of the Crown. His aim, he declared, was to be a listening post and a transmitting post; and, since it was impossible to listen in Westminster because reception was distorted there, he would travel about the country. If he can persuade Members of Parliament to accept his opinion about the distortion which is so frequently to be noted in Westminster he will have done something very useful from the colonial standpoint. Few M.P.s — especially the Socialists who are so prone to take up some colonial questions without adequate knowledge or investigation — realize the inaccuracy of some of the information given to them and the naïveté of some of their own statements. If only there were a general disposition to listen, to probe, and to transmit only what had been tested, the whole tone of colonial discussions in the House would be raised.

Principle v. Expediency

LORD HAILSHAM then declared that patriotism, principle, and personal loyalties were the test of any party. The conscience of many a Parliamentarian must have pricked him when he read those words, for it is just those essential qualities which are so often lacking. The most frequent criticism of most politicians is that they have no recognizable policy on important matters or that they do not stick to their declared policy when short-term considerations make it convenient to abandon principle for expediency. There have been outstanding cases of personal loyalty in the political life of many parts of the Commonwealth, but far more cases of the kind of disloyalty which would not be tolerated in commercial or social relations. No patriotism, the caterwauling in the House of Commons at the time of the attack on the Suez Canal last year demonstrated how even that attribute can be sacrificed to political passion. If Lord Hailsham can make patriotism, principle, and personal loyalty more evident in the Mother of Parliaments he will deserve the nations thanks.

Trust and Respect

NOR DID HE SPEAK as a party politician when he said that one of the most important functions of parties "is to focus the attention of the people on the right questions and enable them to judge those questions aright." If there were genuine endeavours in all legislative assemblies to judge by the facts, irrespective of party doctrine and party convenience, the people would be better able to reach right judgments. Too often nowadays one party, and sometimes both parties, will do everything possible to present a biased account of some problem, or because it will be inconvenient for both sides to face realities, there will be a mutual

disposition to evade the true problem — with the consequence that the public loses faith and the public interest goes by default. "You have to make people trust you and your opponents respect you," said Lord Hailsham. "It only that were the determination of Governments, how different the state of the world would be!"

Union is Strength

IT IS GOOD NEWS that the moderate Federal and United Rhodesia parties, led respectively by Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia, are to unite. The congress of the United Rhodesia Party has voted unanimously in favour of that step, and there can be no doubt that the congress of the Federal Party will follow suit when it meets in Ndola next month. But for differences of opinion about the franchise, this merger

would not have been so long delayed. It is to be welcomed on every count. Both parties are committed to the principle of inter-racial partnership both have to contend with the same opponents, both have an identical educative task with the electorate, and their leaders, both outstanding men, will gain from the constant contact of sitting together to deal with their common or separate problems. While the parties have been separate and distinct those who wanted dissension, not accord, have found it easy to suggest that the Prime Minister of the Federation and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia were at loggerheads with one another and would so remain. That cannot will no longer serve the promoters of schism; and that is great gain. Faith in the Federation depends primarily upon a general confidence within and without that there will be continued firmness in government and from that standpoint the creation of a strong centre party is important.

Reality Returns to Northern Rhodesia's El Dorado

Falling Prices End Spending Spree by the Copperbelt's "Middle-Class Millionaires"

REALISM HAS COME WITH A RUSH to the mining community of Northern Rhodesia, and in particular to the European mineworkers of the Copperbelt, who, thanks to a bonus based on the extremely high prices paid for copper, have for years received far larger incomes than they or anyone else ever expected.

For a long period the so-called copper bonus was above 100%, which meant that the European employees drew more than double their basic rate of pay. Now the bonus is down to about 26%.

The headlong fall in the price of copper has changed the whole position. If the price were to remain for a lengthy period at about the present level of £190 per ton, unpleasant financial stringency in the national finances would be inevitable. On the Copperbelt, however, the effects would be salutary, for the high price of the metal in recent years has bred economic unreality there.

Average Earnings of £2,295

Average earnings of the European mineworkers ended June 30, 1956, were no less than £2,295, due principally to the fact that copper reached the unprecedented figure of £437 per ton in March of that year, and favoured categories, like rock-breakers, were up in the £400 a month bracket. The average had been over £1,000 an annum since 1950, and since 1953 it had exceeded £1,700. In addition to those fantastic earnings, the mining companies have provided heavily subsidized housing, with rents of £5 a month and less for houses which would let normally in Northern Rhodesia at £30 or more, cheap water and light, and extremely well organized social and welfare services at nominal cost. In a high proportion of cases, therefore, it would be fair to add £400 or £500 to the above figures if the full value of the miners' jobs is to be assessed.

Congo Visitors

Because of these high wages, there developed between 1950 and 1956 a fabulous "Copperbelt" life. Miners drove to Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo for the week-end in order to savour the night-clubs and "gay Paree" atmosphere lacking in their own pleasant but dull towns. Longer breaks were taken in order to fly for holidays to Lake Nyasa or the South African coast, or to shoot game in the Luangwa Valley in the company of wealthy American tourists. Every three years there was the *tour d'Europe* for many.

Expensive cars became the rule rather than the

exception: few trade union journals can have carried advertisements for Rolls-Royce, as was the case recently with *Mossa*, the journal of the Mines Salaried Staff Association.

Demand for residential and small-holding plots developed, so that miners might get away from the tied bungalows of the company townships and have a place of their own in the neighbouring countryside. Villas built at extravagant cost began to appear, venues for week-end parties and costly attempts at agriculture.

Money to Burn

By and large the mine townships basked in an atmosphere of money to burn. Shops stocked grand pianos, high-priced radiograms, furs, jewellery, and fashions from France and Italy. All mining communities tend to be improvident, but there was nothing of the Klondike about the Copperbelt. Its basic standard of life was middle class, typified by the rows of bungalows with their neat gardens and lawns, a middle class living at a "millionaire" level. Consequently it became an El Dorado for all Southern Africa.

Immigrants poured in, intent on sampling the fabulous wages, many wanting to accumulate quickly enough money to indulge a secret ambition to farm in the Transvaal or retire to the Cape. When copper was at its peak last year there was literally a queue of people in each mine town waiting for vacancies. While waiting for their lucky break, some slept in cars. Others crowded the hotels, where a room was as difficult to obtain as a job on a mine.

Fantastic Prosperity

The ramifications of this fantastic prosperity were widespread. Mr. Goodman Glasser, president of the Association Chambers of Commerce and Industry, pointed out in January 1956 that it was impossible to establish new industries or to develop existing ones because they could not compete with the mining companies for labour. Europeans who took jobs in industry often did so simply to fill in time until they could get on to a mine. All salaries were forced up by those paid by the mines. The unprecedented incomes, aggravated by the system of unlimited credit, stimulated overspending — and not merely on the Copperbelt.

Every shop assistant in the country assumed that any purchase made by any European, even if a complete stranger, was on credit. Cash purchases were treated with disdain, and even discouraged. I recall that five

years ago, when certain commodities such as sugar were still in short supply, customers wishing to make purchases for cash were refused. Only those buying on credit were supplied!

Unlimited Credit

What effect this attitude had on the Copperbelt may be gauged from a simple instance. Each mine has a farm for the growing of agricultural produce, particularly vegetables, which are normally supplied to the mine hospital and to the African labour force. Since fresh vegetables were seldom equal to the demand in the towns, one farm manager decided to sell his surplus in the town market. In the first few days of the month purchases were brisk, but towards the end they tailed off considerably. Inquiries revealed that customers, having run short of cash through their extravagances had reverted to the stores, where they had unlimited credit, even though the vegetables from that source were usually supplied in tins.

At one time one mine club at least had to close the bar for certain periods of the day in order to make miners go home for food and rest.

The drastic fall in the copper bonus has brought this "honeymoon" to an end. Instead of queues for jobs many men have left and the European daily-paid miners have discovered with something of a shock that their basic wages are little different from those ruling in other industries in the Federation. Already there are talks of wage demands, for consolidation of part of the copper bonus into the basic wages. Despite

the pricking of the bubble, the European mineworker can hardly be termed badly off for his "basic" and cost-of-living allowances are in the region of £1,200 a year, and the copper bonus is even now by no means negligible. In addition he enjoys all the social and welfare benefits provided by most generous employers. There is no question of his being reduced to hardship; the drop is to a standard of remuneration more nearly in line with that expected in other employment. The Copperbelt is, in fact, facing reality once again.

Fortune Hunters

The miners who are leaving are, by and large, those who flocked in to make quick fortunes. Mr. Petersen, general secretary of the European Mineworkers' Union has pointed out, however, that the copper bonus and other amenities were what made the mining industry attractive. To some extent that is true. Because of poor soil and adverse climatic conditions, the area is never likely to be much developed agriculturally. But the towns are at least as attractive as most in the Federation, and most miners have always retired to some other part of the world when their working days ended.

What is happening is that the excesses of the past five years are being squeezed out. Those high earnings were largely self-defeating, since the majority of the recipients were scarcely any better off because of exuberant spending habits which developed. The salutary sense of economic realism now introduced should benefit not only the Copperbelt but the whole of Northern Rhodesia, and, indeed, the Federation.

African and European Land Tenure Problems in Tanganyika

Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Willis Cross Swords and a Government Official Intervenes

MR. JULIUS K. NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African Union, and Mr. Brian Willis, general director of the United Tanganyika Party, have exchanged letters in the *Tanganyika Standard* on the Matomondo land case (a petition regarding which was published in full in our issue of September 16).

Mr. Nyerere wrote (in part):—

"The land was properly alienated, with the necessary consent of the people, to the Veterinary Department for public purpose. Later the department decided to give up the land. It would have been fair to the farmer and the people if Government had asked the chiefs and their people whether they had no objection to the land being leased out to the farmer concerned. This was never done. Government simply gave away the land to the farmer without the chiefs and people knowing anything about it.

"This amounts to something new—a fraud to go to the people and ask them to consent to the alienation of land for a public purpose and then end by giving this land to private individuals for private use. That kind of behaviour would make the people very suspicious if later they were approached by Government to consent to alienation of land for a public purpose. This was also unfair to the European farmer. He obviously did not know the full story.

"But there was something else. Either before or after the Veterinary Department had given up the land at least 36 people had been allowed to settle on it (apparently this farmer had been told that there were only seven people there). When these people were asked to leave the land they naturally wanted to know why.

False Names

"In October last year a delegation of T.A.N.U. members went to see the district commissioner. They were shown a list of names of individuals who were alleged to have been compensated in cash for their removal from the land. But the delegates found that the names appeared to be fictitious, and the D.C. accompanied them to Matomondo to verify the fact at a *baraza*. The D.C. then said that he could not do anything at all this had been done by his predecessor.

"Not only the immigrant farmer needs security of tenure, so does the African peasant. Yet as the law stands very few African farmers have real security of tenure. If Government wants land for any purpose, they don't think of alienated land, but of tribal (called public) land.

"All over the country, thousands of African peasants are being tossed about from one place to another because the land they occupy under tribal law and custom has been declared a forest reserve, a game reserve, or has been alienated to an immigrant farmer, or for some other public purpose. He, poor African peasant, has no 99-year lease.

"The poor farmer is placed in an awkward position. But to blame this upon T.A.N.U. as you and Mr. Willis do, is to be a wee bit naive. Be patient; we are not the Government yet. And be careful, lest you be prosecuted for trying to mislead the people into believing that T.A.N.U. is the Government of the country."

Mr. Willis accused Mr. Nyerere of "masterly misconstruction based on careless inaccuracies", and continued (in part):—

"The farmer who has a right of occupancy to this land has acquired his right legally, whereas the squatters are acting illegally. Does Mr. Nyerere condone unconstitutional and illegal behaviour? From the tones of horror with which he habitually speaks at such a suggestion it is strange that he did not advise them that they were doing wrong.

Inflammatory Speeches

"To permit the squating, and counterfeits inflammatory speeches is to exacerbate racial feeling, which was formerly so happy in the valley.

"There is nothing to prevent the African from applying for rights of occupancy, and the U.T.P. has always urged they should do so for economic reasons and their own advancement. It is an important change in T.A.N.U. policy if Mr. Nyerere now advocates that Africans should apply for rights of occupancy over land.

"Mr. Nyerere says: when the farmer wanted part of the (ex)veterinary land it would have been fair both to the farmer and the people concerned if Government had asked the chiefs and their people whether they had no objection to the land being leased out to the farmer concerned. This was never done. On the contrary this is exactly what was done.

"After the Veterinary Department ceased their activities, the land lay idle for a year. When Mr. Tapscott applied for it a beacon inspection was carried out with Mr. Riddle (the former D.C.), Mr. R. F. Bais, Mr. Garth Scott of the Veterinary Department, Chief Mitemi Lengamitti, and Sub-Chief Japhet, headmen and others. At a *baraza* the only questions raised by the local Africans concerned cropping rights over some banana trees and a right of way for cattle.

After lying vacant for a year the land was advertised for three months in the *Gazette* and a selection board was held; but no applications were received by Africans.

"No Africans, or anyone else, should be 'tossed about from one place to another'. The remedy is to apply for registration of the land, and there has been no 'tossing about of Africans in the Matondo Valley. On the contrary, until the valley was opened up by the Bain family there were no Africans there. The only people who stand in danger of being tossed out are the Bain family.

"There should be a full public inquiry into this dispute, which has serious implications which affect the whole future of Tanganyika. There are many ugly features of the Matondo Valley case on which I have not touched.

"Here, as elsewhere in Tanganyika, it is alleged that Africans have been told they would be given this piece of property of that piece of property if they supported T.A.N.U. There is abundant evidence to prove that this has been, and is still, going on all over Tanganyika.

Inexplicable Failure

"But the real seriousness of the case lies in the inexplicable failure of the local administration to settle it promptly, instead of allowing it to fester and assume its present proportions. Inexplicable — unless one assumes that the administration feared trouble and therefore did nothing.

"This is the uncompromising view which settlers take of the Government, which has no one to blame but itself for such appalling lack of confidence in its ability and willingness to discharge its sovereign duty of upholding law and order."

A Government spokesman then commented on the case. The *Daily Sabaam* paper reported him as follows:—

"The spokesman said that it had been reported that Mr. Tapscott had been unable to obtain help from Government, but this ignored the fact that a D.C. could not forcibly evict people. This could be done only under a court order, and Mr. Tapscott did not appear to have instituted legal proceedings.

"Another point which the spokesman felt should be explained better was why Mr. Tapscott, while developing one part of his farm, ignored for a year another part to such an extent that 20 squatters took possession under his very nose.

"The spokesman pointed out that although the memorandum had been made public by Mr. Willis, it had not yet been referred to Government by the United Nations Visiting Mission. Until this was done he would not comment further on it.

"Commenting on the letter from Mr. Nyerere, the spokesman said that the two Native authorities in the area were in favour of the continued alienation of land after the Veterinary Department left in 1954. In fact, they had expressed the hope that the new tenant, Mr. Tapscott, would grow more African food crops to assist in times of shortage, if they had not agreed, surely they would not have waited three years before voicing an objection.

Wrong Impression

"A statement in Mr. Nyerere's letter that the 'poor African peasant has no 99-year lease' gave a totally wrong impression; any African could have such a lease, and Government was only too anxious that he should do so."

Mr. Willis promptly replied:—

"The Government are the administrators of the Territory, not U.N.O. It is bad enough if a farmer feels he has to wait for a U.N.O. Visiting Mission to air his grievance effectively, but it is worse if Government itself says it must wait until it hears from the mission before it can take action. An immediate report should be called for from the P.C. and D.C. concerned.

"The Government's attitude as it has expressed itself so far is very disturbing. Mr. Tapscott says that he was officially advised that all the D.C. could do was to fine the squatters 20s. Government fails to realize the significance of this case and that squatting is a deliberate political movement.

"If farmers are to traipse constantly to court to get eviction orders against squatters who can apparently immediately squat again, it will be impossible for anyone to farm in Tanganyika. This is well understood by those who are doing it, even if Government does not understand.

"It is improper for a Government official to comment on the rate of development of a farm advancing this as an excuse, by implication, for the squatting. Mr. Tapscott obtained the farm on the usual development conditions, which recognize that development must necessarily be gradual. It is a new departure in land policy if Government is to lay down the impossible condition that farms should be entirely developed overnight.

"If the Government wish to have the facts of this case as presented by Mr. Tapscott to U.N.O., the U.T.P. can supply them."

Commonwealth Trade Conference

Canadian Government's Proposals Accepted

THE COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS, whose conference at Montreal, Canada, ended on October 1, issued a statement which contains the following passages:

"A strong pound sterling is vital to the stability and economic progress not only of the sterling area and its individual members but also of the world trading community as a whole. The Ministers warmly supported the recent statements on sterling made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in London and Washington, and recognized that its strength depends upon the joint and individual policies of the members of the sterling area.

"Essentially this involves each member country living within its available resources. This does not and should not imply a static policy, for the resources of each country can be augmented by suitable policies directed towards strengthening its competitive position, increasing its savings, and promoting freer and expanding trade and payments and a larger flow of international capital.

European Economic Integration

"The Ministers reviewed the progress made towards the ratification of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community, and the effect of this treaty on the interests of the Commonwealth. They noted that the treaty would receive further consideration in international organizations.

"United Kingdom Ministers reported on the progress made following the U.K. initiative for the establishment of a free trade area in Europe. The Commonwealth Ministers recognized that the establishment of an outward-looking free trade area in Europe would broaden the advantages to be derived from economic integration in Europe, not only by the U.K. but by all other participants. This was regarded as important, as it could contribute to agreed Commonwealth policies of expanding world trade.

"It was also agreed that there is need for effective machinery for continuous consultation among Commonwealth countries on matters related to the European Economic Community and the proposed free trade area.

"United Kingdom Ministers reaffirmed the undertakings previously given by their Government about the safeguarding of Commonwealth interests in the U.K. market for foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco.

"The Ministers approved the proposal of the Canadian Government that a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference should be held at a convenient place and time in 1958, and agreed to recommend this proposal to their Governments.

Changing Pattern

"The changing pattern in trade production and development throughout the world presents all Commonwealth countries with new problems and new opportunities. They considered that the time is most opportune to assess these problems and opportunities jointly with particular reference to:—

(a) the significance for Commonwealth countries of changes taking place in world trade;

(b) measures to expand trade between Commonwealth countries;

(c) progress towards the common objective of freer trade and payments;

(d) the progress and direction of economic expansion in the less developed countries of the Commonwealth and the sources of capital and technical assistance that may aid in their further development;

(e) economic and trade relations between agriculture and other primary production;

(f) the prospects and implications, especially for Commonwealth countries, of the European Economic Community, and the proposed free trade area; and

(g) arrangements for continuing Commonwealth consultations on economic matters."

"The general opinion of Europeans and Africans engaged in the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau is that we shall not be sure until 10 years have elapsed that the psychological battle for the soul of the Kikuyu has been won." — Sir Stephen King-Hall in "Letters from Africa".

Lord Home's Visit to the Federation

Office of Race Relations Proposed

Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, told journalists in Salisbury last week that the United Kingdom Government intended to help make Federation work, for it was the right solution economically and politically. The conference to be held in 1960 would consider possible further steps in advancement of the Federation, but would not necessarily result in the grant of higher status.

Government considered that Federation would not work unless a majority of all races believed in it. Lord Home would not be drawn on the question of whether higher status for the Federation would be withheld until Africans agreed to it. His visit, he said, was made so that he might study for himself the progress being made in all spheres.

A Dominion Party delegation led by Mr. Winston Field has handed to the Minister a memorandum which states that the reference to Dominion status in the preamble of the Federal Constitution was never understood as requiring the assent of a numerical majority of all the inhabitants. It was impossible to ascertain the wishes of every individual, and in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland views must be ascertained mainly by Colonial Office officials in the district administration. The Federal Government and Colonial Office officials must actively co-operate in bringing the facts about the Federation home to the people. If returned to power the Dominion Party would set up a Federal Office of Race Relations in order to establish contact with moderate elements in the African population.

Every Advantage

At a civic luncheon in Salisbury Lord Home said that neither Europeans nor Africans could do without the other. People in the Federation had certain basic advantages which assured well for success. First, Africans and Europeans were both in the country as of right. Secondly, the three territories were rich in fertility and minerals, and much richer together than separate; the people of the Federation had all the assets if widely used in the common interest of the three partners. Thirdly, Africans and Europeans could have absolute faith in the purpose and goal of Britain's Imperial policy.

The eyes of the world were focused on the Federation because something was being attempted which had never been achieved before in the Empire's history—the formation of a free and democratic multi-racial society which would ensure, it was of deep significance to mankind that racialism and nationalism, two of the great divisions that weaken world co-operation, should be healed.

The Mayor, Mr. Bosthoff, said that the surest way of achieving a high degree of co-operation between the British and Federal Governments was by personal contact.

Lord Home will present a stone from the fabric of Westminster to the Speaker of the Federal Assembly at a ceremony in Salisbury next Monday.

On Monday Lord Home met in Lusaka Sir John Moffat, chairman of the African Affairs Board, who said afterwards that the object had been to seek a solution to the impasse caused by the Constitution Amendment Bill, so that H.M. Government might be relieved of the need to take sides either with the Federal Government or with the African Affairs Board, which had criticized the Bill as differentiating against Africans by somewhat reducing their influence in a Federal Parliament increased in numbers from 35 to 39 members.

Prince of Wales School

THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL, Nairobi, is appealing to old boys and parents of present and past scholars for £10,000, so that a new chapel may be completed, furnished, and opened free of debt. It will commemorate 61 old boys who died in the 1939-45 war and 15 who were killed during the Kikuyu rebellion. The school began its independent existence in 1931, and for the next dozen years the number of boys remained under 150; then there was rapid growth, the 500 mark being reached in January 1946. At the beginning of this year there were 630 boys in the school.

Ideals More Important Than Politics

Britain Needs New Sense of Direction

LORD HAILESHAM, Lord President of the Council, and chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, admitted in a party political broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. last Saturday that the morale of the nation requires restoration and that there is need for a new sense of direction and a new faith.

He said in part:—

"What we need is not so much policies, although these are important, as faith; a new sense of direction; a new faith in ourselves, in Britain and in what Britain means; a new pride in our traditions; a new loyalty and solidarity among our fellow citizens; a new confidence in our future; a new willingness to proclaim aloud the ultimate spiritual realities for which we stand—the kind of idealism which knows where it wants to go and what it wants to do; the kind of vision which does not confuse setbacks with disaster or adversity with failure."

"What this nation needs is a little more self-discipline, a little less arrogance and complacency from the great majority who have never had it so good, and a little less self-deception, and even self-pity among some of those who feel that they have never had it so bad."

Faith in the Past

"Nearly 1,500 years ago Columba and Augustine brought to our pagan forefathers a new conception of the meaning of living, and words like honour, integrity, good faith, courage, decency, dignity, patriotism, and, above all, love and compassion became part of the common coinage of our speech. They left these as a deposit of faith to be guarded, cherished, and handed in intact to our children. They left them as a living experience to be felt and disseminated as part of the common heritage of mankind."

"This developed in its political form as our own special system of liberty under the law, subject to all the moral restraints of conscience, and where conscience does not suffice to the sanctions of law. But law is not the tyranny of pagan systems of jurisprudence; it is the gentle enforcement of a minimum of moral duty, the elements of a social conscience in which liberty itself may thrive."

"We are no master race, no privileged class of overlords; but wherever we have been, not least in some countries which now deride and attack us, men who have been slaves and savages for centuries, have looked up for the first time and grasped for themselves this precious ideal of liberty under the law."

"Whenever men have been in contact with the British peoples there has emerged a glorious chain of independent nations cherishing the same tradition. We have not lost them when they have gained their independence, when in place of subordination they have become our friends. We shall lose them only when they or we are false to the ideals which we have learned. Even then estrangement will not be permanent, for wheretoever the English language is canvassed on the lips of men, men have learned to look to one or the other of the branches of the English-speaking race for freedom and deliverance."

Faith in the Future

"We as a Government have not abandoned our faith in freedom, our struggle for opportunity, or our ideal of a property-owning democracy. We have not lost our determination to resist anarchy and oppression, our confidence in the Commonwealth, our faith in the future of Britain, or our ideal of freedom under the law. Whatever you may think of Suez or Cyprus, we have not abandoned our devotion to the principles of international justice, nor have we gone back on our policy of enfranchisement."

"We are not unconscious of the humiliation which would befall us if anything were to happen to our currency. We are determined to defend all these ideals with sincerity, authority, and power, and without regard to mere electoral advantage. We may have had to slow up a little because we have overtaxed our strength. But that does not alter our resolution, our faith, our fixity of purpose, or the nature of our goal."

PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN TAYLOR left London last week for Vancouver. MRS. HARRY OPPENHEIMER is in England on a short visit.

MR. and MRS. RALPH GIBSON have arrived in London.

MR. C. LEWIS, of the Uganda Co. Ltd. has been in Entebbe early this week.

SIR FERDINAND CAVENTISH-BENCKIS will fly back to Nairobi tomorrow from London.

SIR MARK TURNER, a director of Rio Tinto Co. Ltd. flew to San Francisco last week.

MRS. JEAN CROSSKILL has returned to Kenya after leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR RICHARD WOOLLEY, of Nairobi, has returned to London on a brief business visit.

MR. WALTER COUTTS, Minister of Education in Kenya, is in the United Kingdom.

MR. S. V. COOKE, M.E.C., sailed in the UGANDA on Friday on his way back to Mombasa.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, left London Airport for Kenya on Friday.

THE AGA KHAN is to attend an enthronement ceremony in Dar es Salaam on October 19.

MR. S. H. LEAK, of Lewis's Investment Trust, Ltd., flew from London to Salisbury a few days ago.

SIR A. R. W. LOW, a director of Grindlays Bank, left London Airport on Monday for Salisbury.

MR. J. K. MICHIE, chairman of the National Bank of India, left London by air on Monday for the Federation.

MR. LAWRENCE VAMBE, an African editor from Southern Rhodesia, is spending a few weeks in London.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, Public Relations Officer in London for Kenya, flew to Nairobi on Monday for a short visit.

MR. C. E. DYMOND is now United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa. He has succeeded MR. DOW SMITH.

PRINCESS ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE is to attend a Victoria League concert in the Royal Festival Hall, London, on October 22.

MR. P. J. ROGERS, chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., left London yesterday for Italy on his way back to Nairobi.

MR. GORDON WATERFIELD gave a private talk last Thursday to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on "The Horn of Africa".

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, returned in the QUEEN MARY on Monday from a visit to North America.

SIR WALKER SHEPHERD, chairman of the Turner and Newall group of companies, left Southampton last week in the QUEEN ELIZABETH for New York.

MR. NEVILLE BERTRAM, Federal Secretary for Commerce and Industry, has arrived in England on his way to the G.A.T.T. conference in Geneva.

MR. and MRS. H. M. DOUGHTY will leave London Airport on Sunday for Beirut. After spending about a week in East Africa they will return to London.

MR. R. MANSFIELD BROTHERS will address the Royal Geographical Society on "Heinrich Bartal and the Western Sudan" at 5 p.m. on Monday, November 25.

DR. R. W. M. JOHNSON, a New Zealand geographer, is touring the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Colonial Economic Research Committee.

DR. JANET S. NIVEN is about to visit the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Bushy Park to study problems connected with the pathology of the disease.

MR. ROBIN HIGGIN, younger son of MR. and MRS. W. W. HIGGIN, and MISS SALLY KUHLE have been married in Limuru, Kenya. The best man was MR. M. E. S. HIGGIN.

MR. DOUGLAS BOTTING, leader of last year's Oxford University expedition to Socotra, addressed the Royal Anthropological Society in London last Thursday on the visit, illustrating his talk by a film.

MR. TOM DRIBERG, M.P., who has shown much interest in colonial questions in the House of Commons, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Labour Party at last week's annual conference.

MR. N. E. MUSTON, O.C., chairman of the committee in Great Britain of the Southern Africa Settlement Association, has arrived back in the ATHLONE CASTLE from his visits to the Union and the Federation.

MESSRS. R. M. BATEMAN, N. A. MORLING, G. S. SUTCLIFFE and J. A. E. CLOGG have joined the board of Turner & Newall, Ltd. They are chairman of one or more of the group's subsidiary companies in the United Kingdom.

MR. B. J. J. STUBBINGS, a senior district officer in Tanganyika, went to Matomondo on Monday on behalf of the Government to seek a settlement of the encroachments on Mr. Tapscott's farm, a subject dealt with in this week's leading article.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, lately general manager of Rhodesia Railways, sailed in the PRETORIA CASTLE last week to take up duty as Adviser on Economic Development to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

MISS PHYLLIS FISHER, a niece of the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, has taken up her duties as headmistress of Arundel School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. One of the Archbishop's sons, MR. CHARLES FISHER, is teaching at Peterhouse, Marandellas.

SIR FRANK ENGLDOW, lately Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, is spending three weeks in Nyasaland at the invitation of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Production. Throughout his tour he is being accompanied by MR. L. URIBE, secretary of the Federal Committee on Agricultural Production.

MR. J. P. MOFFETT, Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika, leads the United Kingdom delegation to the conference on rural welfare which is being held in Tananarive, Madagascar, from October 7 to 17 under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

LORD and LADY HOME are due in Nyasaland tomorrow for a visit of four days, during which they will be entertained to a civic luncheon by Blantyre-Limbe Town Council. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations will meet the members of the Legislative Council, the Nyasaland members of the Federal Parliament, and members of the Inter-racial Association, the Nyasaland Association, the Nyasaland Asian Convention, and other groups. He will visit the K.A.R. officers' mess in Zomba and Ndirande Welfare Club.

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SIR RALPH HONE will preside at a meeting of the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society on the evening of October 22, when Malaya's new status in the Commonwealth will be considered.

MR. F. G. MORGAN, Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, who has accompanied MR. BENJAMIN GOLDBERG on his visit to the United Kingdom and Scandinavia to discuss immigration matters, has left London for Geneva. Mr. Goldberg, the Minister responsible for immigration, has been visiting Scotland and Ireland.

PENCER SUMNER, M.P., Chairman of the Outward Bound Trust, is due in Nairobi on October 13 to launch the Outward Bound Movement in Kenya. On October 14, 1957, he will fly to Tanganyika as the guest of the Governor and Lady Twining, and he will leave for Uganda on October 23. He is due in London at the beginning of November.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE left London Airport on Friday for Johannesburg, in order to spend the week-end in Pretoria before flying to Salisbury on Tuesday. Lord Dalhousie paid a courtesy call on the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

MR. J. Z. SAMANHU will be re-elected to the Federal Parliament on October 24 as specially elected African member for Mashonaland, for whom nominations closed he was the only candidate. After voting with the Government on the Bill which increases the size of the Assembly, he resigned at the end of July, saying that he would contest the by-election.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P. for Cardiff South East, who has been visiting the Federation with a parliamentary delegation, was elected to the national executive committee of the Labour Party at last week's conference in Brighton. He has been an unsuccessful candidate on several previous occasions in the constituency party section. MRS BARBARA CASTLE, M.P. for Blackburn, who visited Kenya last year, took third place on this occasion. Last year she was head of the poll in that section.

Visitors from the Federation

RECENT VISITORS TO RHODESIA HOUSE and the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included:

Mr. K. Balcumb, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beaumont, Mr. D. A. Bell, Mr. J. C. B. Bell, Mr. A. T. E. Brodahl, Mr. M. Brachig, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Mr. K. Campbell, Cdr. C. A. R. Gharnati, Mr. W. C. Chaloum, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clift, Mr. S. J. M. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. S. Court, Mr. D. H. Crake, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cross, Mr. J. K. Daunda, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. C. Devine, Mr. M. Devine, Mr. A. G. Dickson, Mr. J. A. Diawidde, Mr. H. M. Doughty,

Dr. E. A. Evans, Mr. A. B. Fajrelough, Mr. D. S. Finch, Mr. J. A. Finnerson, Mr. R. S. Forrest, Mr. H. A. Fosbrooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gale, Mr. D. J. Goldberg, Mr. A. Goodman, Major and Mrs. H. M. Gray, Mr. A. W. R. Green, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Grill, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. H. Jearry, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. E. A. Kashita, Mr. D. M. Kay, Mr. A. G. Keppier, Mr. K. A. Knott, Mr. J. Lee, Mr. A. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Magor, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Malcolmson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mendelsohn, Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Mr. G. Moore,

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. P. Nelson, Major and Mrs. H. Ockenston, Mr. H. G. Orenstein, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Rabb, Mr. M. Rabins, Mr. K. D. Ransome, Mr. N. Ratanje, Mr. W. H. Reeve, Mr. R. S. Robinson, Mr. M. Ross, Mr. J. E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Seif, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherwen, Mr. A. M. Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stokell, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Tennant, Mr. P. S. Tregear, Mr. L. C. Vambe, Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Van Blommestein, Mr. E. P. Walkah, Mr. B. C. Wills, and Mr. Frederick Wolf.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Visit to East Africa

Hoping to Increase Inter-Racial Harmony

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was met at Entebbe Airport last Saturday by the Governors of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, the British Resident in Zanzibar, the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, and the Kabaka of Uganda. The Governors, the British Resident and the Administrator were in Entebbe for a meeting of the High Commission.

Before leaving London the Secretary of State had said that his visit was being made with the hope that it might help to increase harmony between the races by enabling more people to understand the attitude of H.M. Government. His other purpose was to make himself better informed on various matters.

He is accompanied by Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, head of the East African Department, and Mr. J. O. Moreton, private secretary.

In Uganda and Kenya Mr. Lennox-Boyd does not intend to do much travelling, for, owing to his recent operations, he has been strongly advised to reduce strain. While in Tanganyika he will visit the Lake, Northern, Southern Highlands, and Tanga provinces. He will attend a Government luncheon in Dar es Salaam and the annual dinner of the Sisal Growers' Association in Tanga, and be present at the ceremony in the capital marking the accession of the new Aga Khan.

Rhodesian Cabinet Changes

MR. H. J. QUINTON, M.P. for Mazoe, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, an appointment described by the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, as a "definite and determined step to bring the Department of African Agriculture into harmony with Federal agriculture in general". The Departments of Irrigation and Surveys are to come under Mr. Fletcher. Mr. Todd is relinquishing the portfolio of African Education, which is to be taken over by Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, Minister of Internal Affairs, while Local Government and Town Planning are to be incorporated into the Ministry of Housing. A further change is likely in the near future, for with 700,000 people in daily employment in Southern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister considers that the portfolio of Labour should not continue to be merely one of the jobs done by him.

Major W. J. Roper

MAJOR W. J. ROPER has finally retired 50 years to the day after entering Government service. He began in the London office of the Crown Agents, was transferred to the Colonial Office, and in 1912 went to the Falkland Islands. He served in France with the H.A.C. and the Machine Gun Corps throughout the 1914-18 war, and early in 1920 was appointed to the Secretariat in Nyasaland. Later he acted on several occasions as Assistant Chief Secretary. Retiring in 1939, he joined the Imperial Tobacco Company in Limbe, but afterwards re-entered Government service, and latterly has been labour officer in Blantyre. He will live near Cholo.

New Governor of Seychelles

MR. JOHN KINGSMILL ROBERT THORP, C.M.G., M.B.E., Administrator of St. Lucia, who was in the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya from 1935 until 1953, is to become Governor of Seychelles early next year, in succession to Sir William Addis who will shortly retire. Mr. Thorp was at Trinity College, Dublin.

From Kenya Into Trouble

Mr. J. J. Adie to Leave Barbados

MR. J. J. ADIE, who recently transferred from Kenya to Barbados as Chief Secretary, is to leave the Colony for England in consequence of criticisms in the House of Assembly after he had removed his daughter from a Government mixed school to a school for white girls only.

Sir Robert Arundell, Governor of Barbados, and formerly of Tanganyika Territory, arrived in London by air on Saturday to discuss this and other matters with the Colonial Office. At London Airport he stated that Mr. and Mrs. Adie would shortly sail from Barbados.

Mrs. Adie said last week that they would depart as soon as her husband's local leave had expired and that they would have home leave before Mr. Adie took up another position. She was not colour prejudiced, but her 15-year-old daughter had not been happy at the Government school, and the syllabus at her present school was more suitable for a girl approaching womanhood. She added that, as a qualified nurse who had lived in the Colonies for 19 years with her husband, she had worked with non-European doctors and nurses and attended many non-European patients. Neither her husband nor she saw reason for all the fuss about the school chosen for the child.

Sir Grandley Adams had said in Parliament a few days earlier that the case was for one which could be condoned. His wife is acting headmistress of Queen's College, the leading Government girls' secondary school, from which Susan Adie was withdrawn after one day.

Sir Robert Arundell was about to take long leave, and Mr. Adie was to have been Acting Governor. The leader of the Opposition said, however, that "in the interests of the great prestige in which the monarchy is held in Barbados, the Queen's representative should not be a person whom the majority of the inhabitants of the island despise. Such a person would inevitably tend to bring the monarchy into disrepute". The Assistant Chief Secretary is now Acting Chief Secretary and the Governor's deputy.

An inter-African conference in industrial, commercial, and agricultural education is to be held in Luanda, Portuguese West Africa, from November 4 to 11.



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Obituary

Dr. G. M. C. Powell

DR. GEORGE MAURICE CADEB POWELL, who died in Nairobi on September 30 at the age of 65 after an emergency operation, was for years one of Northern Rhodesia's best-known and best-loved doctors.

An Irishman, with a long line of doctor ancestors, he graduated in medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, and served as a medical officer with the Brigade of Guards during the first world war, being badly gassed in France.

Joining the Colonial Medical Service in 1919, he served for nearly 20 years in Northern Rhodesia, spending all his time in posts along the line of rail—in Livingstone, Mazabuka, Broken Hill, Lusaka, and Ndola.

He was a keen hunter, and in 1935, after attending a patient in Ndola who had been mauled by a wounded leopard, he went out after the beast himself, accompanied by a fellow doctor and a health inspector. When they found it the leopard charged Powell, whose shot failed to stop it. In order to save his throat, Powell thrust his left elbow into the animal's mouth. Then his companions drove off the beast, which was killed on the following day by Mr. Charles Smith (who is still in Ndola). Powell was mauled about the head and the elbow was so badly bitten that the arm had to be amputated. That was a great public loss for at that time Powell was one of only two surgeons in Government service in Northern Rhodesia.

He had to give up practical medicine and surgery, and take up the administrative side of medicine. In 1938 he was transferred on promotion to be a senior medical officer in Tanganyika. When the second world war broke out in 1939 Powell took over Mbeya hospital from the German doctor Eckhart (reputedly a former-designate for Tanganyika). During the crises of the early war years Powell attempted, as a one-armed surgeon, to cope with the accidents inevitable during the stream of South African convoys that went through Mbeya. Eventually Government relieved him of that impossible task and he was posted to Liadi. From there he retired to Kenya in 1947.

He bought Ndera Estate, a coffee farm at Makuyu, where he lived as a happy and successful coffee grower.

His wife, Madge, is the elder daughter of Mrs. L. Morton, who was the first English woman to arrive and live in Lusaka, and who died there only a few weeks ago. Dr. Powell's son is a district officer in Northern Rhodesia, and his daughter lives in Kampala, married to Mr. T. Brick, a director of an East African motor transport company.

Powell, one of the dwindling group of survivors of British South Africa Company rule in Northern Rhodesia, will be remembered by many of the early pioneers and settlers. He was devoted to his work, and until his accident had no other interest in life except medicine. His strength of character was revealed when even the loss of his arm did not hold him back. He became an energetic and uncompromising medical administrator, and after his retirement an enthusiastic, hard-working, and successful coffee farmer.

English Studies in Africa

ENGLISH STUDIES IN AFRICA is the title chosen by Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg, for a journal designed to serve the interests of English departments in all universities in Africa. The first issue is due in January. At present two numbers a year are planned, and the subscription rate will be 10s. Professor A. C. Partridge is to edit the publication, which will be primarily of a literary and educational character.

*Letter to the Editor***Government's Reply to Our Criticisms
Doing Everything Possible in Matomondo Dispute**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR, — It was most disappointing to see that Matters of Moment in your issue of September 19, in which this Government is criticised for its part in the Matomondo land dispute, appear to have been based entirely on Mr. Tansell's petition to the United Nations Visiting Mission. There are, of course, other factors in this matter which should be borne in mind and to which I feel sure you would wish to give adequate publicity.

When modern and traditional land rights confront each other in the transitional Africa of today misunderstandings on both sides often occur. Such misunderstandings are normally settled by arrangement between the parties concerned with the help of the Administration. In these transitional circumstances it is more beneficial in the long run to settle differences by discussion with, and agreement between, the people concerned rather than to have recourse to the full weight of the law. Such discussions necessarily require patience and time. It is to be regretted that so far discussion in the Matomondo dispute has failed to achieve agreement, the main reason for the failure is through its having become bedevilled by local party politics.

During the recent meeting of Legislative Council the representative member for the area moved that the Matomondo squatters be evicted. In replying the Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources said: "Government is aware that some remarks made by certain irresponsible people may have been interpreted as advocating that land held on lease should be seized from lawful occupiers. But Government does not believe that any responsible leader has suggested anything of this nature. Government policy has been and will continue to be that all legal rights, including the legal right to land, must and will be safeguarded. It should be emphasized that the primary duty of safeguarding his legal rights rests on the occupier of the land, and I would like to state categorically that he will have the full protection of the law in exercising these rights."

The Minister proposed that a senior Government officer should be sent to the Matomondo area to endeavour to achieve a settlement with all those concerned. This solution was accepted by the mover, whose withdrawal of the motion was received with acclamation, and action has already been initiated.

I submit that the proceedings in Legislative Council show quite clearly that the members, who have intimate knowledge of local affairs, are satisfied that Government is doing everything possible to settle the dispute and that they endorse the method by which Government hopes to achieve such settlement.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. WREN,

Dar es Salaam. for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS.
[Comment is made in Matters of Moment].

*Point from Letter***Self-Seekers**

A group which is going the rounds is that the new United Congress of Uganda (all-African, though not altogether united) should be called The All Self-Seeking People's Party. It would be difficult to believe that the Uganda African National Congress, from which this new organization has split, contains a smaller proportion of self-seekers.

**Land for Ex-Servicemen Promised
Facilitating Settlement in the Federation**

AT A MEETING HELD IN LONDON a few days ago several landowning companies in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland agreed in principle to help the scheme for settling British ex-Servicemen on the land.

The meeting, held under the chairmanship of Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, vice-president of the British South Africa Company, was attended by the Rt. Hon. John Hare, M.P., Secretary of State for War, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Federation, and representatives of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., and the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. Goldberg outlined the schemes for settling British ex-Servicemen in the Federation and detailed the plans for land settlement. Mr. Hare explained the way in which British forces will be run down during the next four years.

On behalf of the Chartered Company Sir Ellis Robins said that they would be prepared to make certain land available on easy terms; his company would also be ready to lend a substantial sum to assist the scheme. Representatives of the two other companies stated that they could probably put land into the scheme, and they promised to investigate the actual areas. The C.D.C. expressed the wish to help in whatever ways it could.

Mr. Goldberg thanked the companies for their generous support, saying that it would encourage other landowners to participate. Any land offered would be inspected in order to discover its farming potential, and any development would take place under close supervision.

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President of the Chartered Company

Sir Ellis Robins Succeeds Mr. C. Hely Hutchinson

MR. CHRISTOPHER HELE HUTCHINSON has resigned the office of president of the British South Africa Company and membership of the board owing to continuing ill-health, and Sir T. Ellis Robins, the vice-president, has become president.

Mr. Hely-Hutchinson had been a director of the Chartered Company and a member of its executive committee for 32 years, contributing greatly to the development and expansion of the company from an administrative body into the active financial mining concern of today. His retirement will be greatly regretted in City circles.

Sir Ellis Robins was general manager and resident director in Africa from 1928 until he came back to London a few months ago, having last year been elected to the new office of vice-president.

Born in Philadelphia, he was educated at schools in the United States, and after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania he was elected the first Rhodes scholar from that State to Christ Church, Oxford. After leaving that university he was a journalist in New York for a year, but then returned to England, became a naturalized British subject, married, and was commissioned in the City of London Yeomanry.

War Service

During the 1914-18 war he served with that regiment and on the staff in Egypt and Palestine, winning the D.S.O. and being twice mentioned in dispatches. He commanded the City of London Yeomanry Battery Royal Horse Artillery (T.A.) from 1923 to 1928.

At the beginning of that year he joined the Chartered Company, for which he went to Rhodesia to assume the duties which he continued to discharge for almost 33 years.

He commanded the 1st Bn. The Royal Rhodesia Regiment in the 1939-45 war and served on the General Staff in East Africa, India, and Rhodesia. He was demobilized in 1946 and knighted in that year for his war services, and in 1954 was created K.B.E. He is a Knight of the Order of St. John

of Jerusalem, a member of the chapter-general of that order, and a grand officer of L'Étoile d'Anjouan of France. Sir Ellis Robins is a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., Barclays Bank, D.C.O., Premier Portland Cement (Rhodesia) Ltd., Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., and other companies.

Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, who is 72 years of age, is a son of Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, P.C., G.C.M.G., who died in 1913. He served in the Royal Artillery in the 1914-19 war, winning the Military Cross. In 1932 he was Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.

Among the companies of which he has been a director are the Westminster Bank, the Westminster Foreign Bank, Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., Rhodesia Anglo American, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Copper Refineries, Ltd., Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., South West Africa Co., Ltd., and Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd.

Sir Roy Welensky in Nyasaland

Africans Starting to Understand Federation

THE WEEK'S VISIT TO NYASALAND of the Prime Minister of the Federation was so successful that the *Nyasaland Times* wrote in a leading article that "in seven days he has turned despondency into optimism and concern about the future to confidence, he has given Nyasaland the boost it needed, and at an appropriate time. His straight talking made nonsense of our worries and brought home to the people that Nyasaland is receiving an excellent share of the benefits of federation. His frankness, his willingness to answer even the most awkward questions, and his friendliness won him friends."

Sir Roy Welensky repeatedly asked that the meaning and advantages of the Federation should be explained to Africans, and at the end of the visit he said that he had had evidence that a number of Nyasaland Africans were beginning to understand that their country was deriving advantage from association with the Rhodesias and recognized that there could be no breaking away from the Federation.

Facing Facts

His most unexpected experience had been to meet three Africans in two days who independently asked that African education might be made a federal subject. Yet he had always been told that there would be bitter opposition in Nyasaland to the federalization of education. Perhaps realization of the very heavy expenditure which must be made on African education was beginning to influence thought on the subject.

In Gwelo Sir Roy told a gathering of Africans, including members of the district council, that, having been born in Rhodesia, he was as much an African as they were, and that there could be no alternative to the races working together. In Limbe he addressed a multi-racial public meeting, at which, however, few Africans were present. The Prime Minister spoke to an African gathering in Blantyre, met members of the Nyasaland Asian Convention, attended meetings of the Federal Party, and flew to Lilongwe, Mzimba, and Nkata Bay. He stayed with the Governor and Lady Armitage in Zomba.

Sir Malcolm Barrow, another member of the Federal Cabinet, who was in Nyasaland at the same time, also emphasized the need to persuade Africans of the advantages of federation. He announced that the Home Office Department, for which he has ministerial responsibility, was considering the production of a regular 16mm. film magazine for showing to African audiences.

African Warders Arrested

THIRTY-FIVE AFRICAN WARDERS who struck work at a Buganda Government prison near Jinja last Friday were arrested. They had struck in support of 74 African warders and five wardresses who had been remanded in custody on the previous day on charges of disobedience. The incidents arose from an order disallowing the use by warders of land reserved for a prison farm.



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DURBAN: The vast lagoon on which Durban is situated was well known to the seamen of the 16th century. They called it Rio de Natal, and they often anchored at the entrance in search of fresh water and food; occasionally, too, they landed insubordinate shipmates on its deserted shores to repent their ways at leisure. It was, however, not until 1824 that a group of men under the leadership of Lieutenant F. G. Farewell, R.N. sailed from the Cape and founded on the northern shore of the lagoon a settlement which they called Fort Natal. Eleven years later the name was changed to D'Urban in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, a veteran of the Peninsula Wars, who was then Governor of the Cape Colony. Throughout the years Durban continued to grow and has now become the finest town and the busiest port on the East coast of Africa. Ideally situated on the shores of the Indian Ocean, Durban is also a popular holiday resort, famed for its wide avenues shaded with gaily flowering trees and shrubs. It is a colourful city in which mingle people of many races, not the least picturesque being the Zulu ricksha boys in their gay costumes, feathered head-dresses and tinkling beads.

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



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



In Praise of Tanganyika

Art Exhibition at Imperial Institute

THE EXCELLENT PAINTINGS of Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar are to be seen until October 27 at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London. Most of the 141 works exhibited are for sale.

Sir Arthur Kirby said when he opened the exhibition last Friday:—

"Among my very many regrets for having to give up living in East Africa, for a time at any rate, was that I should not be able to enjoy the vigorous artistic and dramatic life now developing there. It is one of the most heartening and promising features of East Africa today.

"In every small town one can find a dramatic society, ballet schools abound, and there is a growing interest in all sorts of arts and crafts. One seldom hears about this healthiness. It is too modest and nice a thing to be headlined in the news. There is nothing political or sensational about it; but it is something real in the development of a fascinating part of the world.

"As in Britain something essentially good is going on despite strikes and inflation, so in East Africa the bud of artistic appreciation is opening in spite of all the political strife, by which many people are naturally inclined to judge East Africa.

Artistic Unity

"The pursuit of art unites a people, and in Tanganyika we have proof of this as demonstrated in the names of the artists whose pictures make up this exhibition. You will find the work of Mrs. Kingdon, who has done so much for Tanganyika in her recording of ethnological subjects, a fine example of which is the study of different ornaments worn by the Bakuswa, a tribe living near Lake Victoria.

"You will also find examples of the work of two members of the Chagga tribe. Both received their art education at the East African university college of Makerere in Uganda, and one, Mr. Ntiro, won a scholarship which took him to the Slade School for four years. He is now a teacher at Makerere. An Asian exhibitor, Mr. S. B. Patel, earned his art diploma

in Bombay and now teaches at the large Indian Secondary School in Dar es Salaam.

"This is the first such exhibition outside Tanganyika, and I hope that it will be seen by many people, not only for them to enjoy this standard and interest of the works, but also to realize what is happening in Tanganyika. The exhibition is a fine declaration of pride in one's country; it is courageous, and the Tanganyika Public Relations Department is to be congratulated on sponsoring it.

"I have travelled the length and breadth of Tanganyika. This country of 360,000 square miles is not, as —nyika part of its name implies, a desert. There are some arid stretches, but they have their own beauty. The distances across the flat, dried-up plains, covered with scrubby bush and sporadic baobab trees, sweeping away to the far hills—always there are hills—and the shimmering light of the hot midday will always have nostalgia for me.

Night Lights

"There is the clear, exhilarating light and atmosphere of Mbeya, or the still night beauty of Lake Tanganyika, dotted with the thousands of twinkling lights of the *deaga* fishermen, like something out of fairyland; a stillness which can be whipped into sudden and devastating storms. Tanganyika is a long, narrow lake closed in by mountains on either side for its whole length, but Lake Victoria is quite different—large and bland, surrounded by fertile, well-populated plains.

"So the artists may find all he wants in the way of contrasts of land and peoples—and most of all peoples. He can range from the Arab of Dar es Salaam, with his centuries of civilization and religion, to the primitives of the Serengeti Plains. I could talk of the sima plantations of the Tangga district, which have their peculiar orderliness, the magnificence of Kilimajaro, and the lovely rolling downland near Arusha, but you will wish to see what the various artists think of it, and so I declare this exhibition open."

The 141 exhibits are the work of 19 artists, European, African and Asian: Phyllis Deuchars, with 18 works, is closely followed by Sybella Stiles with 16, Jonathan Kingdom with 13, Kitty Burns and Phoebe Somers with 12 each, and Dorothy Kingdom with 11. Cice Taylor has seven, Joan Bone, Josephine Both, B. J. Muggleton and Penelope Tanner six each, and Sam Ntiro and S. B. Patel four each.

Some of the most attractive pictures, not for sale, including Dar es Salaam Harbour, two street scenes in Zanzibar, a baobab tree, and other subjects by Phyllis Deuchars.

Sybella Stiles (Mrs. O'Callaghan), who was present at the private view) has striking portraits of the late Chief Fundikira (75 guineas) and of an Arab (50 guineas).

Altogether there are five exhibits priced at that figure or more, and 24 at £20 or over, so the artists have set their sights high, almost certainly too high in quite a number of cases.

The only Asian exhibitor, S. B. Patel, has a strong water colour of a Masai woman and a clever study of intoxication.

One of the clearest of the water colours is by Patricia Prentice, of a baobab tree. The first sale was of Phoebe Somers's chalk and wash portrait of an Arab. Thirty-nine of the exhibits are not for sale.

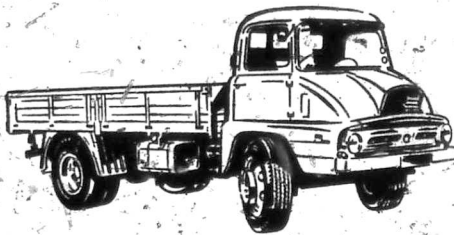
Serengeti Committee's Report

A NEW SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK is suggested by the committee of inquiry set up by the Tanganyika Government under the chairmanship

Their report, published on Tuesday, proposes a national park in the Western Serengeti Plains, extending from the southern boundary of the existing park (with an extension in the south-west) west to Speke Gulf of Lake Victoria, and a northern extension stretching to the Kenya Border. Ngorongoro Crater, a favourite tourist attraction, and Embagai Crater to the north should, it is suggested, be nature sanctuaries within a considerable surrounding area which would be a special "conservation unit". The corridor between the proposed park and the conservation unit would be a game controlled area. A full report will appear next week.

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Labour and the Colonies Policy Statements "Need Translating"

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS were debated at the final session of the Labour Party conference in Brighton last week.

Discussing the executive's two policy statements, Mr. Gordon Walker said that Labour could not condemn the colonial peoples to permanent British rule just because some of their territories were small. Labour could not contemplate unwilling subjects in the Commonwealth. The only logical conclusion was that every territory must achieve real independence, and that when the time was ripe they would recognize each small territory as a new Dominion.

Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., said that on his recent visit to Africa he saw the poverty and degradation in which millions were living; their poverty was unimaginable in any British terms. The policy documents would need a great deal of practical translating. Colonial development had been allowed to get out of phase. Old-fashioned Socialism should fight the old-fashioned enemies of disease, ignorance, and poverty in the colonies.

Mrs. Barbara Castle asked: "How dare we talk about doubling the standard of life in Great Britain in 25 years, until we have narrowed the terrible gap between our standards and those of the colonial peoples?" The next Labour Government, she said on behalf of the executive, would revive long term bulk purchases from the colonies.

She asked the conference—which did her bidding—to reject as "utterly unrealistic" a motion by Paddington South urging the next Labour Government to end British capitalist exploitation of colonial resources by nationalizing all commercial and industrial undertakings registered in Britain and having large colonial holdings, by transferring ownership of those enterprises to the colonies concerned, and by greatly increasing colonial economic aid.

Ludlow's call to send technicians to the colonies and a voluntary force of young workers to share their period of apprenticeship with colonial youth was also rejected.

Labour and Dominion Status African Opinion Must be Won Over

"DOMINION STATUS WILL COME when you can win the people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland," Mr. James Callaghan, Labour's "Shadow Colonial Secretary," told the Rhodesia National Affairs Association recently.

Speaking of the Labour Party's colonial policy, he said: "You cannot expect us to press the British Government to abrogate a pledge which it and you freely entered into because of dislike of Colonial Office administration in the northern territories. Before there can be any question of Dominion status you have got to have representative government in these two territories."

The Federation had not yet made an impression among 95% of the people in the north. "I cannot find any substantial body of African opinion which is prepared to accept Federation."

The Labour Party did not intend to introduce universal suffrage in Africa straight away. "But Africans do want to see substantial, bold, and rapid moves in that direction, and we agree." Before universal suffrage was introduced the majority should have at least a rudimentary knowledge of what was at stake.

Although greatly impressed with the thriving economic climate, he had been depressed by the complete lack of social contact between Europeans and Africans. One side simply doesn't know what the other is thinking of talking about.

At a Press conference, Mr. Callaghan said that Dominion Status should not be granted in 1960. "The Federation has not really got on its feet, politically with the majority of the people. What is needed is a period of constitutional stability, not constitutional change." Demands for Dominion status were antagonizing African opinion, "which might otherwise acquiesce in federation. You are not asking for the right to govern yourselves; you are asking for the right to govern millions of Africans who are protected by the Crown."

New Party

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, Independent Member for Lusaka in the Federal Assembly, and Colonel David Stirling, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, are among the founders of a new political party in Northern Rhodesia. Others are Dr. A. C. Fisher, chairman of the Northern Rhodesian section of the Capricorn Africa Society, Mr. N. Temple, chairman of the Lusaka branch, and Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services in the Northern Rhodesian Government, who, in giving the reasons for the formation of the new party, said that moderate Africans had no body to which to turn other than the National Congress.

New Council

AN ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL is to be established immediately to advise the Federal Government on particular aspects of economic policy. It will be under the chairmanship of the governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. A. P. Graftey-Smith, and its membership will include representatives of agriculture, commerce, the commercial banks, manufacturing industry, and mining, together with three senior civil servants concerned with economic affairs. The first subject to be referred to the Council will be immigration policy.

New Settlement

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is to open the Mkushi block for settlement, and has approved the use of funds for an assisted land settlement scheme to be administered by the Agricultural Lands Board. The area lies about 100 miles south-east of the Copperbelt and is on the Great North Road from Broken Hill to the Tanganyika border, and about 50 miles from the nearest railhead at Kapiri Mposhi.

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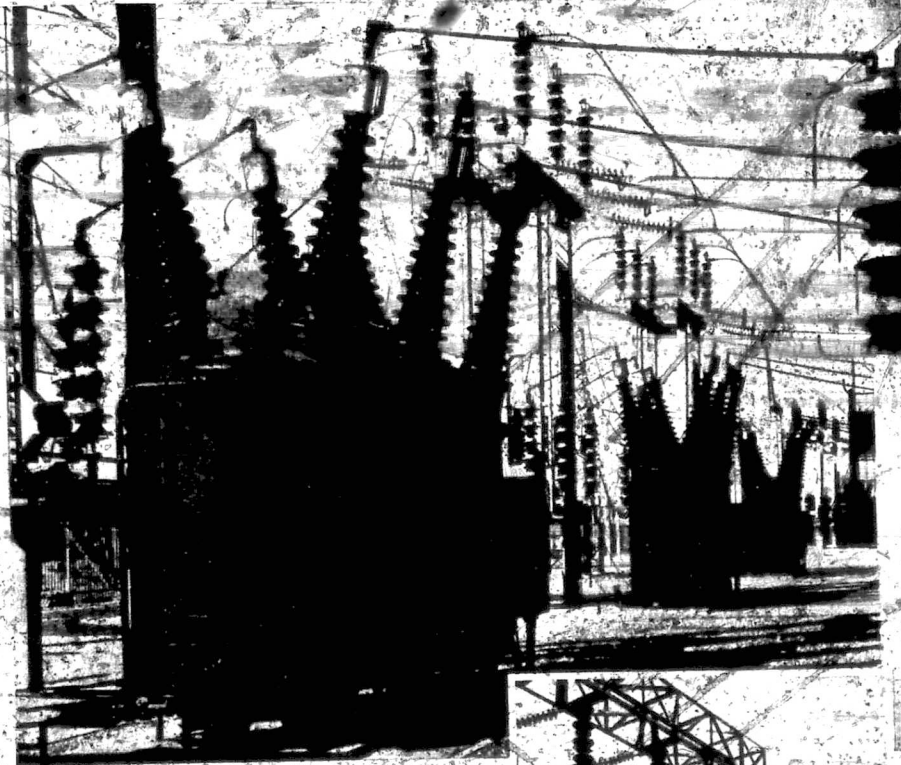
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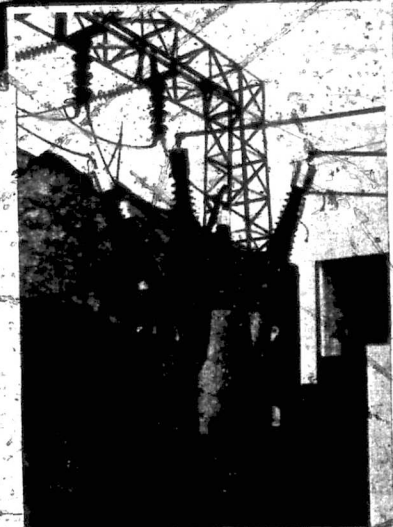
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Room for More Farmers in Kenya Nowhere Near Limit of Expansion

KENYA WHITE HIGHLANDS can absorb more European settlers if existing estates were subdivided and a policy of more intensive farming pursued. Mr. Michael Blundell, the Minister for Agriculture, said on his return from Britain. Kenya, he emphasized, was nowhere near the limit of her potential farming expansion.

Farming prospects in the Colony attracted many people in Britain, included officers bowled hatted in consequence of reduction in the armed forces. They had pensions and sufficient capital to be able to farm in a small way in the Colony, and should make first-class settlers.

Mr. Blundell said that he would discuss with the chairman of the European Agricultural Board how such prospective farmers could best be trained and accommodated during their first months in Kenya. Too often newcomers had had to dip deeply into their capital to meet expensive hotel and other living costs. If they could immediately be placed on farms for training they would husband their resources and quickly gain experience.

Home and Abroad

TO KEEP UGANDA STUDENTS ABROAD in touch with affairs at home, the Information Department has launched a free monthly newsletter, the lay-out of which provides an example of typographical good taste. The coverage, spread over eight pages, is wide and well-balanced. The first issue included a note on direct elections, a quotation on leadership, a report of the Governor's address on his installation as visitor of Makerere College, and a general news summary of items on agriculture, films, and sport.

M.C.C. to Tour East Africa

AN M.C.C. TEAM under the captaincy of Mr. F. R. Brown will visit Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory during the winter. The side, consisting of 12 amateurs, will leave London Airport for Nairobi on December 26, and play about 14 matches, mostly in Kenya, whose cricket enthusiasts made the proposal and have offered to defray all expenses. The team is due to return to London on January 21.

B.S.A.P. Recruitment Policy

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE recruitment policy now aims at a 50% intake from Britain and 50% from African territories, including the Federation itself, South Africa, and East Africa. Rhodesian recruits last year numbered 37, compared with 17 in 1955. Altogether 52 of the recruits were from some part of Africa.

News Items in Brief

Six journalists from the Netherlands arrived in Khartoum on October 1 for a visit of a few days. The Sudanese tenants on the Gezira with growing schemes in the Sudan have sent a delegation to Moscow.

The Sudan Council of Ministers have agreed to invite the Kabaka of Buganda to visit the Sudan.

The Aden Legislature is to present a silver inkstand to the Highland Legislative Council to mark its inauguration.

A special committee of the Lokito has begun discussions with the Governor of Uganda in regard to the future of Buganda.

The East African conference of officers in charge of technical education is to be held this year in Tanganyika on October 21 and 22.

Nyasaland's net gain of European immigrants last year was 880, emigrants numbering 1,014 while 134 left the country. Her net gain in 1955 was 713.

Tanganyika African National Union supporters have stoned the house of an African woman living in Tanga who is a member of the United Tanganyika Party.

A new ambulance has arrived in Salisbury as a part of a memorial to the Rhodesian motor-cyclist Ray Amm. It has been presented to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Men of the King's African Rifles are to cordon off large areas of land in the Gwaai and Nata reserves of Matabeleland owing to a serious expansion of foot and mouth disease.

The first stage of a new £250,000 school for Africans on the Capetown is almost complete. St. Francis College, built by the Franciscan Fathers, it will ultimately accommodate 500 boys.

A resolution approving the principle of allowing Africans to take part in the Southern Rhodesian State lotteries and betting on horse races was passed by the United Rhodesian Party congress.

Dr. Fawzi, Egyptian Foreign Minister, told the General Assembly of the United Nations last week that Egypt wanted to settle the question of compensation to shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

Blantyre-Limbe Town Council adjourned its last meeting for 10 minutes at a formal protest against the Nyasaland Government's action, despite repeated representations, in continuously ignoring the council in connexion with the visits of notable personages arriving in the township, culminating in the visit of the Prime Minister of the Federation.

Arson is considered to be the cause of two recent fires on plantations of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. On Bangwe Estate, near Limbe, some hundreds of eight-year-old pines were destroyed and thousands damaged, and about the same time half an acre of six-year-old coffee trees under trial on a tea estate near Cholo were destroyed by fire.

Politics now affect football in Uganda, where the Buganda Football Association has suspended all clubs which entered for the Kabaka's Cup, an event sponsored by the Uganda Football Association, which replied by suspending the B.F.A. The vice-president of that body, a cousin of the Kabaka, commented that the U.F.A. was dominated by Europeans and that quarrels were inevitable if Europeans did not co-operate with Africans.

Unit for Heavy Aircraft

LIVINGSTONE AIRPORT has been closed to all traffic exceeding 60,000 lb. since the Federal Ministry of Civil Aviation considers the runway no longer fit for heavy aircraft. Comets, Britannias and Super-Constellations are affected. All heavy traffic is now routed via Salisbury. Livingstone will be badly hit by this re-routing, and the Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. John Roberts, and the Commissioner for Local Government have therefore accepted an invitation from the municipal council to attend a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Civil Aviation today and tomorrow. Livingstone Airport, opened in 1950, chiefly for use by the Comet, cost about £14m.

Bilharzia Control

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is pioneering a method of bilharzia control which may prove valuable to the world, according to Dr. W. D. Alves, Director of Bilharzia Research. Under it farmers will treat rivers, dams, and streams with copper sulphate. The initial scheme is being put into operation by the East Hunsyani group of intensive conservation committees.

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Africa Selected for World Congress First Time Outside Europe and America

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, just held in Stuttgart, the International Union of Building Societies and Savings and Loan Associations resolved that its next congress should be held in Johannesburg in September, 1959, and that the arrangements should include visits to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Never before has a meeting been held outside Europe or the United States.

About 500 delegates, many accompanied by their wives, attended the recent conference, and about the same number, including a large contingent from North America, might attend the congress in Africa.

Mr. Gordon Collins, president of the Building Societies Association of South Africa, was elected deputy president of the international union, and Mr. H. M. Doughty, of Northern Rhodesia, a member of the council. Mr. J. T. Mayer, of Kenya, is also a member.

Southern Rhodesia was represented at the congress by Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, and Northern Rhodesia by Messrs. H. M. Doughty and Aked Chapman.

Union-Castle's West End Office

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, and Lady Rotherwick held a reception on Tuesday evening in the new West End passenger booking office of the Union-Castle Company, at Rotherwick House, 19-20 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. The premises have been designed to display the attractions of the vessels and the African territories which they serve. In part of the booking-hall is a representation of the sun-deck of a liner under a deep blue sky, and a decorative map covers the whole of one wall. There are no counters, but special desks for booking clerks and inquirers. African teak is used for the panelling on both floors, and fibrous plaster screens bear African designs.

Federation's Development

PROJECTS VITAL to the Federation's expansion will not be stopped or postponed because of the sterling situation. This assurance has been given by Sir Roy Welensky, who said: "This is a time for confidence and courage. Both are thoroughly justified. But this is not a time for extravagance and frills. As Acting Finance Minister, I have directed the Treasury that no project vital to the country's expansion shall be stopped or delayed. I have also directed that a second look shall be given to all other projects to see that no money is spent unnecessarily."

Kenya Power Company's Report

THE KENYA POWER CO., LTD., after paying £196,910 interest on debenture stock, £57,061 to the debenture stock sinking fund, and £18,000 to the reserve and equalization funds, had an income of £350,727 for the year ended December 31, 1956.

The issued capital consists of £100 in £1 shares and £74m in 5% debenture stock, 1975-83, of which £35,000 has been redeemed. Fixed assets stand at £6,020,063, current assets at £97,748, including £164,350 in cash, and current liabilities at £114,258.

The report covers the first complete 12 months' operations of the company, during which 151,405,745 units of electricity were supplied from the company's power stations at Wanji and Tana to the authorized distributors, the East African Power and Light Co., Ltd.

The directors are Sir Philip F. Mitchell (chairman) and Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, V. A. Maddison (alternates), H. Marling, E. I. Jones, A. J. Lion Smith, and I. S. Smith.

The fourth annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on October 30.

Alex Lawrie and Company's Report

ALEX LAWRIE AND CO. LTD., after providing £100,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £100,656 for the year ended June 30 last. £45,000 are transferred to the general reserves, interest on 6% preference shares takes £4,140, and the final dividend of 7% on the ordinary shares £13,995, leaving £50,847 to be carried forward, against £51,626 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares and £728,000 in ordinary shares, both of £ denomination. Capital reserves stand at £198,226, revenue reserves and undistributed profits at £1,547,043, current liabilities are £257,088, fixed assets at £20,000, holdings in subsidiary companies at £722,391, investments at £525,802, and current assets at £371,121, including £102,554 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A. N. Stuart (chairman), M. A. Grant, J. Alex. Gemmell, G. W. Gemmell, G. A. Rainey, and L. F. Manton. The secretary is Mr. V. L. Pascoe.

The 33rd annual general meeting will be held in London on October 23.

E. W. Tarry and Company's Report

E. W. TARRY AND CO. LTD., after providing £33,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £48,337. General reserves received £50,000, depreciation totalled £26,482, and a 12% ordinary dividend required £25,156. Carry-forward was £79,368, against £111,362 brought in. The issued share capital consists of £150,000, 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and 1,400,000 ordinary shares of 5s. Current liabilities stand at £271,227, reserves at £506,797, and current assets at £1,372,942, including £40,586 in cash. The directors are Sir Harold F. Flannery (chairman), and Messrs. Leonard T. S. Hawkins, Charles W. Pufford (resident in Africa), and Peter J. D. Macfarlane. The annual general meeting will be held in London on October 30.

Lewis and Peat, Ltd., after providing £30,675 for taxation, made a consolidated profit of £39,118 in the year ended December 31, 1956, compared with £37,325 in the previous year.

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Of Commercial Concern

Aberdeen Plantations, Ltd., a company interested in tea growing in Southern Rhodesia, report taxed profits from their rubber estate in Malaya of £7,766 for the past year, compared with £62,202 in 1955-56. The final dividend is reduced from 17½ to 13½, making a total of 20%, against 25%. The general reserve receives £20,000 and the carry-forward is £32,228 (£20,553).

Over 1½ acres of land along the Zambezi River below the Kariba Gorge are being investigated by the Southern Rhodesian Government from the standpoint of their potential for irrigated agriculture. The Northern Rhodesia Government is conducting a similar survey on the north bank.

A shipment of 500 tons of timber to Basrah and Baghdad was the largest single consignment ever exported from Kenya. Comprising cedar, cypress, camphor, and podo, it was one result of nearly a year spent on an overseas market survey by the export manager of Timsales, Mr. J. Burton.

From August 13 to September 9, the ninth four-weekly period of the year, East African Airways carried 9,219 passengers on their scheduled services, an 8% increase, but cargo fell by 12%, from 192 tons to 169 tons. Mail was up from 28 tons to 32½ tons.

During September 13,211,800 units of electricity were generated by the Uganda Electricity Board, compared with 7,835,750 units in the same period last year. Total output for the first nine months of 1957 at 107,812,472 units represented a 59.0% increase.

Brownes and Lloyd of South Africa, Ltd., earned a net profit of £1,009,354 in the year ended June 30 after providing for taxation. Fixed assets replacement and general reserves receive £645,000. The 20% ordinary dividend absorbs £301,060.

Nairobi is to have two new cinemas. One will be built by a subsidiary of the 20th Century Fox Organization of Southern Africa, costing £204,000, it will accommodate 1,450. The other, costing £180,000, will seat 1,500.

Next season's target for fire-cured tobacco production in Northern and Southern Rhodesia has been set at 165m. lb. Emphasis is again placed on quality rather than quantity. There will be no increase in acreage.

Work has now started on the £250,000 Berbera development scheme, which will provide the port with much-needed shallow-draught berthing facilities.

The Federation's loss on maize may be reduced this year because of an estimated shortfall in the European-grown crop of 200,000 bags, which means that the Grain Marketing Board may receive only 3.5m. bags, compared with 3,738,000 last year.

East African Railways and Harbours Board introduced faster train services between Nairobi and Mombasa, cutting the time by one and a half hours.

A motel is to be built on the Chilaka Road near Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland.

An Afrikander bull has realized 1,825 guineas at auction in Salisbury.

Record Federation Tobacco Sales

DURING THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, the 29th and final week of the Salisbury tobacco sales, 1,276,190 lb. of Southern and North-Western Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco were sold for £138,588, an average price of 26.66d. per lb. That brought the total for the season to the record figure of £23,671,459 from a crop of 144,281,377 lb. Though 27,367,991 less than the 1955-56 crop, the average price per lb., 39.38d., was higher than the 1956 average of 30.73d. Sales of fire-cured tobacco from North-Eastern Rhodesia for the season totalled £283,587 lb., which sold for £164,339, an average price of 30.73d. per lb. The total of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco was 94,730 lb., realizing £7,568, an average price of 19.17d. per lb.

Sisal Outputs for September

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., 350 tons of fibre, making 3,071 tons for six months, compared with 3,154 tons in the same period last year.

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.,—1,460 tons of line fibre and tow making a total for three months of 4,545 tons, compared with 4,826 tons in the same period last year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.,—185 tons of sisal and tow, making 575 tons for three months, compared with 750 tons in the same period last year.

Dwa Plantations Ltd.,—104 tons of sisal and tow, making 734 tons for the first nine months, compared with 1,152 tons for the same period last year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.,—190 tons of fibre and tow, making 675 tons for three months, compared with 625 tons last year.

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MINING

Customers Want One Price for Copper

R.S.T. Group "Public-Spirited Co-Operation"

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies has been asked by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation to revert from its fixed price policy to the London Metal Exchange basis of pricing in order to bring to an end the present two-price structure for Rhodesian copper in the United Kingdom market. A letter to the chairman of the group from the president of the federation said:

"In January, 1955, the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation approached both groups of Rhodesian copper producers and urged upon them the need for a lower and more stable price for copper. Your group responded by introducing a fixed price system in May, 1955, and we are grateful for your public-spirited co-operation in this matter, which we feel had a positive effect in retarding substitution of copper by other materials.

"We would welcome a wider Rhodesian price as a step towards both greater stability of price and an effective single world price for copper, but it is now clear that the discussions which have been going on for some time between the two groups of Rhodesian producers and United Kingdom importers have not led and will not lead, at least in the immediate future, to agreement on any common basis of pricing with the result that importers are faced with the possibility of a continuance of a two-price structure in the U.K. market for Rhodesian copper.

Competitive Level

"We are of the opinion that the price of copper is now at a competitive level, and, though daily price fluctuations still create a problem, we feel that we ought reluctantly to ask your group to consider reverting to the London Metal Exchange basis of pricing in order to bring an end to the two-price structure.

"As your group has consistently asserted that it is always ready to examine any method of marketing which has the support of your customers, we should like to feel that this question could be re-opened at any time.

"We hope that you may be able to see your way to accede to our request, which is submitted with regret that it has not been found possible to arrive by mutual consultation within the trade at some improved marketing method."

This request is now being considered, by the R.S.T. group.

During the past 18 months the price of copper has fallen frequently and sharply, with the dual consequence that R.S.T. has had to make many more changes in price than had been expected, and that its U.K. customers had usually to pay more than the L.M.E. price. The Anglo American Corporation group has sold on the Metal Exchange basis throughout.

The R.S.T. group announced in Salisbury on Tuesday that copper from its mines will henceforth be sold on the basis of the L.M.E. price, explaining that "now that world and L.M.E. prices are more in line there is no particular point in pursuing our policy."

Millions Spent on Prospecting

OVER £3.6M. HAS BEEN SPENT since 1947 by mining companies investigating exclusive prospecting areas in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Cyril Hatty, Minister of Mines, stated recently, adding that that sum did not include what has been spent on investigating claims and ore-bodies in other areas. Intensive exploration was proceeding in almost all areas of the Colony and the number of proved deposits of various minerals read an impressive list. The extensive deposits of asbestos, lithium, metallurgical chrome, and iron were among the world's top grades.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization in the quarter ended September 30 were valued at £21,424,588, of which £15,114,159 were rough stones. In the same quarter last year the figures were £18,796,718 and £12,390,315 respectively.

Tax Case Before Privy Council

Williamson Diamonds and Bulemba Mines

TAX LIABILITIES OF WILLIAMSON DIAMONDS LTD. came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week on appeal by the income tax authorities against a ruling of the East African Appeal Court in regard to an assessment for 1951.

Interpretation of section 21 of the Tanganyika Income Tax Ordinance of 1950 was at issue. That section empowers the commissioner to assess shareholders in a company as if part of its undistributed profits had in fact been distributed by way of dividend. Williamson Diamonds disputed an assessment of £9,740 deemed to have been distributed on a shareholding in Bulemba Mines, Ltd., though that company had declared no dividend for 1950 in question. Its income from the commissioner's standpoint, had been £38,160, and he ordered that 60% of that sum should for tax purposes be considered to have been distributed among Williamson Diamonds and the other shareholders.

The Court of Appeal in East Africa, having been told that one of the two properties of Bulemba Mines, Ltd. was worthless, had said in judgment: "A large sum spent on that worthless mine has been lost and is being written off. The other mine is working and producing profits. A large sum spent on developing it is rightly regarded as an asset, but no attempt has been made to show in the balance sheet or otherwise the value of the mine itself."

Mr. L. M. D. de Silva said that it was clear to their lordships that the Williamson company had failed to establish a loss of capital, the only loss which it had sought to establish.

The Judicial Committee allowed the appeal against the ruling of the Appeal Court.

Tanganyika Niobium

THE OUTPUT OF NIOBIUM, which is used in the manufacture of jet engines, is to be increased from the mine near Mbeya, in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, which Mr. Lennox-Boyd will visit on October 22. It is believed that that mine will soon be Africa's largest producer of niobium.

Oil Prospecting in Kenya

PROSPECTOR LTD., the Canadian mining group which is interested in the Kilembe mine in Uganda and in properties in Rhodesia, has been granted an exploration licence to prospect for oil in a 7,900 square mile area of Kenya near the borders of Ethiopia and Somaliland.

Copper Price Bases

COPPER PRICES have eased on the London Metal Exchange, the spot quotation being only just over £190 when this issue went to press, with three months at about £4 higher.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the British India liner UGANDA, which sailed from the Royal Albert Docks, London, last Friday, include:

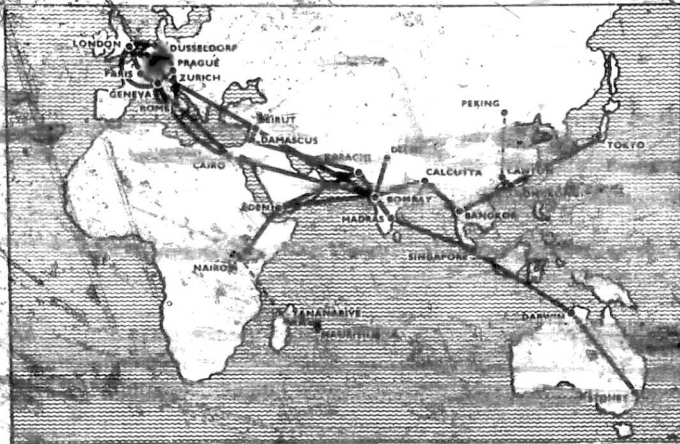
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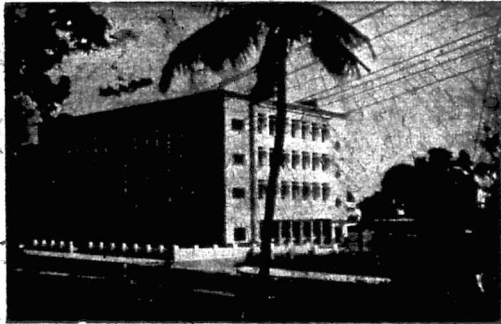
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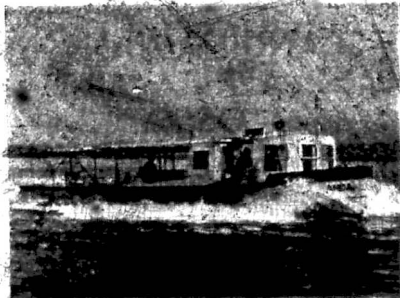
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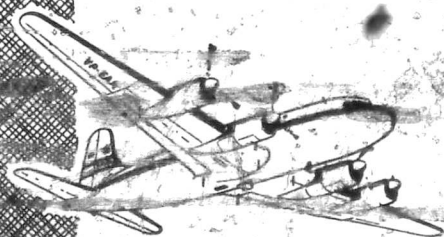
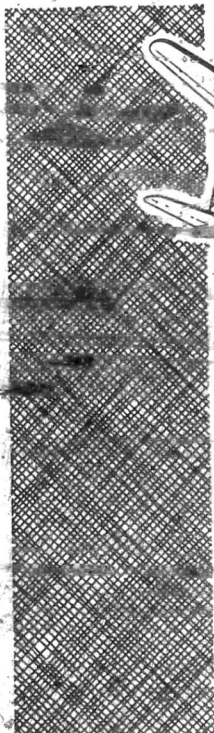
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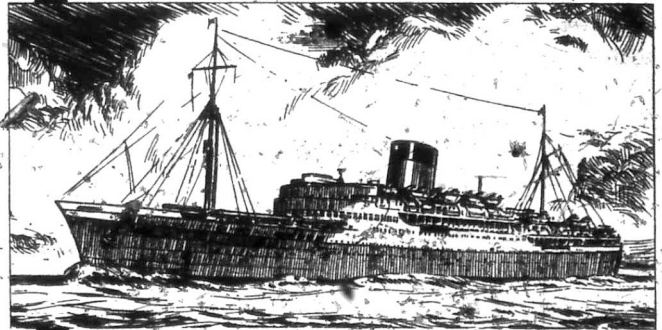
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1957

Vol. 34

No. 1723

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN INCREASE IN INTIMIDATION of individuals and in hooliganism is now admitted by the Government of Tanganyika, which also concedes that "considerably more incidents have taken place than has been reported to the police"; but Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the

Intimidation In Tanganyika

Tanganyika African National Union, declares that he has not known of any such case. As a report on another page makes clear, however, these threats and acts of violence are made by Africans who ostensibly act on behalf of Mr. Nyerere's nationalistic organization. In its name arson has just been committed on a European property in the immediate vicinity of Dar es Salaam; and in its name stone-throwing has occurred in Tanga, the second port of the country. Homes of African members of the multi-racial United Tanganyika Party have been burnt down in the township of Korogwe, where threats are so potent that fewer than one in seven of the Africans who had prepared to attend that party's convention in Tanga kept their promise, more than five hundred withdrawing at the last moment because they had been told that the homes of those who went would be set on fire and even that their children would be killed. It would be extremely foolish to attempt to minimize the gravity of such a situation, for it bears an ugly resemblance to what happened in Kenya before the Kikuyu rebellion started and to what has occurred in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Uganda in recent years at the behest of the national congresses of those three countries. Those lessons should not have to be learnt again in Tanganyika.

The Government's undertaking that it will use all the force at its disposal to ensure that the law-abiding people of Tanganyika can

go about their business "unmolested" will avail nothing unless it brings promptly to book those who are responsible for the intimidation which is now officially confirmed, including in particular those men who have taken a prominent part in encouraging breaches of the law. There can be little gain in arresting, trying, and sentencing the obedient minor henchmen of the planners and directors of this menacing mischief, for those who are jailed can easily be substituted by other agents. It is the organizers of this movement whom it is important to identify and imprison. In the early stages of conspiracies of this kind it is far less difficult to discover the culprits and collect evidence against them than it becomes later, and the Government of Tanganyika ought to give absolute priority to the task of smashing this plot now. Because the authorities have been so complacent, lawlessness has spread widely, rapidly, and dangerously, until many thousands of Africans have heard the fantastic claim that "T.A.N.U. is the Government now". That nonsensical but subversive assertion ought to be shown to be illusory.

Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, denies knowledge of even one case of intimidation by any member of his organization. That makes it the more urgent to collect

Mr. Nyerere's Responsibility

against some of the members and so provide them with the opportunity of hearing some of them given condign punishment by the courts. He has a dual responsibility in this matter — as head of the union in the name of which many of these crimes are committed, and as a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, one of whose duties is to support

the Government. He should take the earliest opportunity of denouncing in unambiguous language all forms of intimidation, and he might well be offered several opportunities to broadcast in that sense. Will he also criticize all branches and officials of T.A.N.U. naming them in the most explicit

terms not merely that they are not to engage in illegalities of this kind, but that they are to dissuade others from such acts and promptly report any offenders to the police? By showing a firm and unequivocal attitude he would at least make it more difficult for trouble-seekers to use the name of T.A.N.U.

Notes By The Way

No Politics

THE POLITICIANS WHO PRETEND that the British public is deeply disturbed about race relations in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would have been disappointed if they could have attended the Press conference held in London by Mr. B. D. Goldberg before he flew back to Salisbury from his visit to the United Kingdom, for although many publications were represented, some by men whom I have heard ask very direct questions about other African territories on earlier occasions, not a single political point was raised by anyone. Nobody suggested that African interests might be prejudiced by the entry of more Europeans — perhaps because Mr. Goldberg had emphasized that they would be carefully selected on the basis of character and competence, and that only one-half of one per cent. of Nyasaland is in European hands and that in Northern Rhodesia the total is only 8%. Equally surprisingly, nobody inquired if the heavy fall in the world price of copper would adversely affect the Federal Government's immigration policy, or even if the Federal Treasury would have difficulty in finding the funds required to fulfil the plans for the recruitment of many more European farmers.

Levelling Upwards

DOUBTLESS THAT WAS BECAUSE Mr. Goldberg gave the impression of being completely convinced of the economic soundness of the case, and of being a forceful enough personality not to lose the battle or battles which he may have to wage. He gave candid, detailed, and good-humoured replies to a large number of questions, and, I believe, left upon those who had no particular knowledge of the Federation the feeling that it offers splendid opportunities to the right men and women of British stock, that they will get a very fair deal, and that Rhodesia House in London is equipped to give up-to-date and reliable advice through men who know all the problems from personal experience. Last year the Federation accepted from this country one in five of the candidates for migration, and the policy is to be still more discriminating in the issue of entry permits. That insistence on quality, of levelling upwards, is better for any country than the levelling downwards which has so many advocates nowadays.

Mr. Goldberg

MR. GOLDBERG, who was born in Dublin in 1902, was nine years of age when the family of five boys and two girls went to Rhodesia. After being educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, he was awarded a Beit scholarship to Cape Town University, where he obtained his LL.B.; he was president of the University Law Society and a member of the Students' Representative Council. Returning to Umtali, he began legal practice, and is now the senior partner of the firm. He has been

chairman of Umtali Civic Association, a district councillor, is a past president of Umtali Rotary Club, chairman of the Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial Committee, a past president of the Eastern Districts Regional Development Association and of the Federation of Regional Development Associations of Southern Rhodesia, and he has been a member of the Federal Parliament since its creation four years ago. Last November Sir Roy Welensky made him Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, a new post, with special responsibility for immigration matters, and it is not unusual to hear Rhodesians speak of him as "our Minister for Immigration". He is associated with four of his brothers in farming, timber, and industrial undertakings, their main ranch being at Odzi.

High Rate of Migration

THE SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, having been asked to report on "Scotland's disproportionate weight of emigration", has conducted a study of the matter without convincing itself that the primary causes have been established. In the recent past migration has been comparatively steady at between 22,000 and 24,000 persons annually, rather fewer than half going overseas and rather more than half to England. It is estimated that in the last century 1,850,000 Scots have emigrated — a rate proportionate to population which is 16 times greater than that for England and Wales. Without the Scots there could scarcely have been a Commonwealth. Think of their contribution to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Natal, East and Central Africa, and many other countries owing allegiance to the Crown; and in more civilized days they were greatly valued by Russia and many States in South America and Asia.

Scots As Settlers

A SOUTHERN RHODESIAN who is not a Scot, and who has himself made a great success of farming, starting from scratch, has told me that if he had to generalize he would say that that Colony's best settlers have been Scots who began with little money but with a great zest for work and an inflexible determination to make good. In many other parts of the Commonwealth men from north of the Tweed are likewise held in high regard, and not merely as agriculturists. Hundreds of them have made themselves well known in East and Central Africa in banking, in business, as engineers and miners, in the professions, and certainly not least as missionaries and officials. In all those callings Scots have proved their character and competence. Before legislative councils obtained their present status Governors were wont to make outstanding speeches, not at dinners of the Society of St. George, but at those of their Caledonian Societies, which made themselves important in national affairs; even when their membership was small.

Government Admits Increased Intimidation in Tanganyika

United Tanganyika Party Sends Deputation to the Governor

AN INCREASE IN INTIMIDATION in the Territory has been admitted by the Government of Tanganyika in a statement issued in Dar es Salaam a few days ago after a deputation from the United Tanganyika Party had presented to the Governor Sir Edward Twining a memorandum giving particulars of a number of acts of violence and threats of violence against members of the party in areas widely separated as Tanga, Bukoba, and Kilosa.

Similar intimidation had also occurred in Pangani, Handeni, Korogwe (where the houses of two members of the U.T.P. were burnt down after crowds of Africans had demonstrated outside), and other localities. The windscreen of the car of the U.T.P. chairman, Sheikh Hussein Jama, was shattered by a stone thrown at it in Kilosa, and the house of the African woman chairman of the women's advisory committee of the U.T.P. in Tanga was stoned by a mob which included children who had been trained to shout that Africans who were members of the U.T.P. would be stoned and beaten because they were postponing freedom from British slavery.

Sheikh Mohammed Salim Mselom, who is prominent in U.T.P. activities in Tanga, and who was one of the delegation to the Governor, told Sir Edward Twining that most shopkeepers in Tanga were members of the Tanganyika African National Union and that many of them were now refusing to serve members of the U.T.P., telling them to go to European shops because they belonged to a European party [whereas in fact two-thirds of the U.T.P. membership is African].

U.T.P. Members Threatened

The African local secretary in Korogwe has reported that U.T.P. members are ostracized and insulted in that township and neighbouring markets. Six hundred African members in the area having said that they wished to attend the recent party convention in Tanga, he arranged transport for that number, but only 80 arrived at the rendezvous, the others having withdrawn at the last moment because of threats that those who went would have their homes burnt down and their children killed.

Two acts of arson against a European are also reported. Mr. John E. Cotton, of Sealands Farm, Kunduchi, Dar es Salaam, who started poultry farming early last year on a 14-acre leasehold plot, began by transporting water by lorry from a neighbouring waterhole. When he recently set about installing a pipeline, he was told by an English-speaking African that if he continued without the permission of the Tanganyika African National Union the installation and the farm would be wrecked. Told that Mr. Cotton had official authority to take water, the African answered that T.A.N.U. was the Government and that its permission was required. Before daybreak next morning grass on part of the farm had been fired. Before midday it had been fired again elsewhere on the farm.

For many months there have been cases of intimidation in different parts of Tanganyika Territory, but their number has increased greatly of late.

That is the background to the Government's statement, which was in the following terms:—

"Government is aware that there has been an increase in intimidation of individuals and in hooliganism, particularly in certain towns. It has now become

apparent that considerably more incidents have taken place than have been reported to the police.

"Whenever any person has been intimidated or has been the victim of any criminal offence, it is his duty to report the matter to the police and to be prepared to give evidence if there should be a prosecution. Unless the police receive information of offences it is obvious that they cannot take any action, but where they are given information as soon as possible after the occurrence of an offence they will take such steps as are possible for the maintenance of law and order and for prosecuting the offenders.

"Government is determined that law and order shall be maintained, and, whether the intimidation or acts of hooliganism are perpetrated in the name of a political party or not, Government will use all the force at its disposal to ensure that the law-abiding people of Tanganyika can go about their business unmolested."

Mr. Nyerere's Comment

Commenting on the announcement, the president of T.A.N.U., Mr. Julius Nyerere, said that any intimidation was wrong, that any members of T.A.N.U. who engaged in intimidation would be punished if they were caught by the Government, and that if he knew of specific cases of such wrong-doing he would take the strongest disciplinary action by getting rid of any members known to be taking part in intimidation. He added, however, that he had not heard of any such case.

The Dar es Salaam *Standard* commented in the course of a leading article:—

"Intimidation for political reasons, is on the increase. At long last Government intends to try to put a stop to it."

"When T.A.N.U. first came into being its leaders no doubt endeavoured to whip up enthusiasm for the movement by all the means at their disposal. Their more ardent political supporters carried the torch of nationalism a step further in the more outlying districts by preaching the gospel of non-co-operation with the Native authorities and the Government or with members of the immigrant races and their fellow Africans who held more reasoned views on the constitutional development of the country. On a lower scale followed intimidation and hooliganism and the oft-repeated slogan of 'T.A.N.U. is the Government'. So, from starting up as a normal political party with extreme nationalist ideas, T.A.N.U. has degenerated into an irresponsible and dangerous organization, because its members include some of the very worst elements in the country."

Government Blamed

"For this we do not blame its president, Mr. Nyerere, except for the fact that as a political leader he struck the match which lit a political fire that has gone far beyond his control. We do blame Government for not taking more widespread action by warning all sections of the African community that any more nonsense on the part of T.A.N.U. members would result in the closure of still more T.A.N.U. offices throughout the country until such time as matters improved."

"T.A.N.U. is the Government". A statement such as this did result in disciplinary action in some cases; but apparently those close to political life could quote dozens, if not hundreds, of similar instances. Unfortunately they are so difficult to prove, for those affected are afraid to tell the police or their nearest district officers for fear of still more serious reprisals."

"The Tapscott case was the first to draw attention to incidents which are taking place in various parts of the country. Today we quote an equally disturbing case near Kunduchi. We have also heard of a European farmer who wants to set out because his labour force has dropped to a mere handful of men, the others having left for political reasons, having been ordered to do so."

"We have also heard of opposition over alienation of land required for industrial expansion; also a refusal to co-operate over de-stocking—all of which have tended to paint a most disheartening picture in our minds. No wonder some T.A.N.U.

officials have gone over to the other political camp recently. "Law and order must be maintained. If we must have politics, let them follow democratic lines and not continue along their present path of hooliganism and intimidation in the name of a misguided form of nationalism."

As this issue closes, the press we learn that an African, Juma Mohamed, has been sentenced in Dar es Salaam

to five months' imprisonment for shouting in the street that he would kill Sheikh Hussein Juma with a bush-knife because as a leader of the U.T.P. he was delaying African freedom. The accused also used abusive and obscene language about Sheikh Hussein to three young girl relatives.

No Target Date for Self-Government

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Statement in Uganda

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in Kampala last Thursday that "a proper part in the Government of Uganda" must be preserved to the non-African communities; and that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to see that that was done.

Speaking at a Press conference, the Secretary of State said:

"The main purpose of my visit was to hold discussions about common problems with the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission. These discussions have concluded and have proved very worthwhile, and I hope that it will be possible for a Colonial Office Minister to come out at regular intervals in the future to preside over similar meetings.

"The economies of all four territories are closely interlinked, and it has been most useful to be able to review the economic problems which confront them. An example is the common need for external capital. We have discussed together its possible source and the best methods of attracting it, and of ensuring that it is used to good purpose. In the political and constitutional field each territory has its own particular problems. We have, however, found it very helpful to exchange information about the problems of each and ways in which they are being tackled.

Impressed with High Commission

"The meeting also afforded an opportunity for the Governors and the Administrator to give me a report on the operation of the very important services for which the High Commission is responsible. I am much impressed with the excellent work which the High Commission is doing in these fields, and am glad that steps are now being taken to ensure that this work is better known in East Africa.

"I have studied with interest the proceedings of the recent debate in Uganda on elections, and I have taken note of the views expressed by the honourable Members, which were generally in favour of the introduction of common roll elections in 1961 and some form of representation of non-African communities on the representative side of the Legislative Council under a common roll. I have also studied the debate which took place some two months ago, when the Legislative Council resolved to ask H.M. Government to make the necessary constitutional provision to extend direct elections for African representative members of the Legislative Council to all those areas that want them, except Karamoja.

"In the light of all this I have held discussions with your Governor, and we are agreed that it will be in the best interest of the political future of Uganda that direct elections for African representative members in the Legislative Council should be introduced next year in all areas that want them with the exception of Karamoja. In the case of Karamoja we agree that some form of representation should be arranged if possible in order

that this district may advance in step with other districts of the Protectorate.

"As for the future, H.M. Government is fully convinced that electoral machinery to be set up for the 1961 elections should be based on the introduction of common roll at that time.

"H.M. Government is also convinced that non-African communities have an enduring and valuable contribution to make to the life of this territory, a contribution which will benefit all inhabitants, and therefore consider that it will be necessary to preserve to such communities a proper part in the Government of the country. Indeed, H.M. Government regards it as its duty to see that this is done. The precise method of ensuring this need not be determined now; it will be the subject of study and discussion during the life of the next Legislative Council from 1958 to 1961.

Wise to Proceed Carefully

"With regard to the general trend of constitutional development in Uganda, the view of H.M. Government is that it is wise to proceed towards self-government within the Commonwealth by carefully considered steps, each step being consolidated and fully understood before the next is taken. When direct elections on a common roll are introduced in 1961 this will be a further positive and important step forward towards self-government.

"I understand that certain sections of the public have perhaps misunderstood the statement in my published dispatch of July 20, 1955, that there will be no major changes in constitution until 1961, after which there will be a review, and the similar statement regarding Buganda in Article I of the Buganda Agreement. These statements have, I understand, been interpreted by some as meaning that self-government will be achieved in 1961. This is a wrong interpretation.

"These statements mean precisely what they say—that there will be no major changes before 1961 and that the position will then be reviewed. Such changes as may be agreed in 1961 will be a step towards self-government; but 1961 has in no sense been accepted as a target date for self-government."

Because the Secretary of State had declined to discuss political issues with representatives of African political bodies the Press conference was boycotted by most of the vernacular newspapers. A letter of protest handed to Mr. Lennox-Boyd was stated to have been signed by the representatives of 20 newspapers.

For this discourtesy the African Press was later publicly reprimanded by the Kabaka of Buganda. Mr. Lennox-Boyd attended a garden party given by the Kabaka, by whom he was also entertained to dinner.

A few days later the Uganda African National Congress announced that its members in the Legislative Council would be instructed to resign if the Government pressed its "totalitarian policies", and the Uganda United Congress stated that it was considering plans for a boycott in protest against the decision that there

should be no major constitutional changes before 1961.

When Mr. Lennox-Boyd was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Uganda Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Dr. B. N. Kibuuka, who presided, described Uganda as the "keystone of Africa" and hoped that many solutions which would be applied elsewhere in Africa would have originated in Uganda, especially in regard to "harmonious living of all races."

The Secretary of State emphasized that Uganda and other African territories must convince the outside world that it was as safe to invest money in them as in Western Europe, for without capital from abroad and its wise use the best dreams of social progress in Africa would be frustrated.

Turning to constitutional matters, he said: "Far better than dramatic and sudden constitutional leaps is a steady progress which takes advantage at every stage of the lessons learnt by the steps taken before. A great step in Uganda will be taken next year with the direct election of African Representative Members of Legislative Council in all districts that want it except Karamoja."

European Free Trade Plan Endorsed Conservatives Discuss Commonwealth

THE COMMONWEALTH received prominence at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton last week only on the last day, when Mr. W. J. Peel (South East Leicester) introduced a motion welcoming the accession of Colonial territories to self-governing and independent status.

MR. HAROLD SORRE (Bradley), the sole opponent of the motion, dismissed as unrealistic Socialist doctrine the idea that all Colonial peoples were fit for independence, or even that the people of Colonial territories in general wanted it. He emphasized the danger of thrusting political democracy upon those who were incapable of using it wisely, and said that policies of premature self-determination could lead only to corruption and anarchy if they were applied blindly.

MR. C. J. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that over the past five years the Government had invested or given by grants of aid about £200m. annually for the economic development of Commonwealth and Colonial territories.

Must Not Judge Quickly

The United Kingdom must not be too quick to judge other Commonwealth countries, especially new members handling the dangerous substance of power without much experience. People here must be quick to forget disagreements and the hard things which might be said from time to time.

Earlier there had been a lively debate on a motion welcoming the inclusion of the United Kingdom in a European partial free trade area.

An amendment asking for the addition of the words "provided that an expansion of Commonwealth and Empire trade can be achieved by similar means and that adequate safeguards for British industry can be written into any agreement" was lost. It was supported by only 60 of the 4,000 delegates present.

The mover asked for a full-scale Commonwealth conference in order to make full use of our resources to our mutual advantage. "Let us look for proper measures to safeguard British industry, and when these are settled, we can talk to Europe with an Empire voice, and not just a voice of Britain alone."

MR. ANTHONY FELL, M.P., one of the eight members who resigned the Conservative Whip over the Suez "capitulation," said in opposing the motion: "I want to build up and expand the Commonwealth so that this country is permanently linked to a force which has more chance of exerting an influence that will finally bring peace." It was dangerous to go careering into Europe before having discussed every aspect fully with the Commonwealth.

"The need is for a strong central Government, and, with some experience in this matter over the last four years in the Colonial Office, it is difficult for me to see how a country of the size and with the population of Uganda, the constitution of whose territories do not readily lend themselves to such a structure, could support a federal State."

Pointing out that any solution would have to preserve the dignity and status of Uganda's rulers, he added: "But consideration of these matters is not premature. We have to go a considerable way along the road to self-government before we can see emerging the final form of self-government which Uganda will take."

When Mr. Lennox-Boyd reached Nairobi African women carrying placards made a demonstration. One, bearing the words "Kenya Highlands Our Birthright", rushed towards the Minister and almost collided with him.

Seeing that the African elected members of the Legislative Council had been placed behind bars at the airport, Mr. Lennox-Boyd went to greet them. They had been told that only appointed members of the Government and other officials could go on to the tarmac.

SIR DAVID ECCLES, President of the Board of Trade, said that Britain must look on the whole world as its market, and that the Commonwealth and Europe both offered exceptional opportunities for trade expansion, declared that the whole Commonwealth had examined and approved the entry of the United Kingdom into the free trade area, and that Britain had today fresh and firm prospects of even greater expansion of Commonwealth trade.

Britain would not enter the European plan on any terms, but only if British industry were securely safeguarded. The Government would continue to protect United Kingdom farmers and Commonwealth interests supplying this country with food. All existing Imperial preferences would be preserved.

Empire Voice

"We agreed with all the Commonwealth Ministers in Canada on a common approach to all these problems. We got an Empire voice and we mean to use it. The Commonwealth nations said, all 11 of them, that they need us to go into Europe."

All Commonwealth nations were short of capital for development and all saw the advantages of discussing together the total commitments for capital and resources for meeting the needs. That might well prove to be the theme of next year's Commonwealth Economic Conference. There had been many abortive attempts to create better machinery for the study of Commonwealth problems; at last there was a unanimous recommendation to take that task in hand.

MR. HEATHCOT AMORY, Minister of Agriculture, denied reports that the British attitude to agricultural products in the free trade area had changed. "If we have to choose between the European free trade area and the Commonwealth we should choose the Commonwealth", he said to loud cheers, adding: "I do not believe that any such choice is going to be involved."

LORD HATHAM said in the final speech: "There are three great forces for good in the modern world—North America, Europe, and the British Commonwealth. Without this island North America would be peopled by those who do not speak the English tongue and were not devoted to liberty under the law. Without this island Europe would be under the heel of a Fascist Big Brother. Without this island the British Commonwealth of Nations would never have come to exist."

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Prime Minister, said at a meeting after the conference had ended:

"There is a triple shield. First, there is the community of purpose and moral influence of our own Commonwealth of Nations. Second, there is the growing solidarity of western Europe. Third, there is our alliance with the United States. One of the great, though quiet, achievements of the past few months has been the recognition in Washington that we must try to act together. On the unity, purpose, and policy of the Commonwealth, Europe, and the United States lies the hope of the free world."

"The Communists, who charge us with colonialism, are themselves the cruelest imperialists. The Iron Curtain has gathered behind its sinister folds no less than 100 million people in Europe alone since the war. Britain, during the same period, has helped five times that number in Asia and Africa to achieve nationhood as full and free members of the Commonwealth. The Free Commonwealth is our answer to the claims and problems of growing nationalism. What is Communism's answer? Hungary."

Federation Wants British People and British Brains

Plans to Increase Immigration from the United Kingdom

BRITISH PEOPLE AND BRITISH BRAINS are the mainstay of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the most rapidly developing country in all Africa. Mr. B. D. GOLDBERG, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, told London journalists before he flew back to Salisbury on Sunday after a visit of the United Kingdom of about a week.

His main purposes were to investigate means of increasing the flow of migrants from the United Kingdom and Eire and to see what could be done about the absorption of sailors, soldiers and airmen who will become redundant through the run-down of the British armed forces during the next four years. Mr. Goldberg told the Press conference that very satisfactory progress had been made in regard to both aspects of his mission.

In the course of his statement he said:—

"I am confident that we can get the people—and what is more, the right people—from these islands. We are trying to be even more selective and at the same time increase the numbers. We already take about 12,000 a year from Britain and could take several thousand more, but it is a matter of careful selection. We have to streamline our operations here and in Rhodesia so that these immigrants can be readily absorbed.

"On the question of 'axed' Servicemen I have very good news. We have found the authorities here extremely co-operative and anxious to help in any way possible. The Minister of War and his department have made their plans available to me, and I am assured that we shall get some very fine men whose careers in the British forces have been suddenly curtailed.

Land and Finance Promised

"One method by which we hope to absorb these men is by a land settlement scheme. That requires land and finance. We have received excellent promises of both.

"At a meeting a fortnight ago in London representatives of some of Rhodesia's biggest land-owning companies agreed to make available on certain terms hundreds of thousands of acres of land for the purpose of a land settlement scheme. Furthermore, the British South Africa Company through their president, Sir Ellis Robins, has promised financial help in substantial amounts, and Sir Ellis has agreed to act as chairman of a London co-ordinating committee for the scheme. The Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments, who control land apportionment in their own territories, have indicated their willingness to co-operate to the full, and they will administer the scheme once it is put into operation.

"We shall have a very successful land settlement scheme for 'axed' Servicemen and Rhodesians already in the country, mixing them together to make fine new communities in new areas. In addition, we shall absorb many of these men into our civil and armed services and also into our commerce and industry.

"The tremendous surge of development which will follow in the wake of the power coming from the Kariba hydro-electric scheme after 1960 will demand both the industries to use it fully and the men to man the industries with their skill. I hope that the industries and the skill will as far as possible be British, but they must not wait until it is too late and their places are taken by those from other countries. Decisions must be made now and in the next year or so—not in 1961 or later. Africa is developing rapidly, and Rhodesia, which is the fastest developing country in Africa, needs the people and the brains that are British."

In reply to questions Mr. Goldberg said that he had had wonderful co-operation from the Secretary of State for War,

from City groups concerned with the Federation, from other private individuals, from the Press, and, of course, from Rhodesia House. At the Home Office, Mr. Hope had shown himself a real enthusiast.

In Northern Rhodesia about 250,000 acres in the Mkushi block, some 70 miles from Mica Hill, will be cut into farms of 2,000 to 3,000 acres, and each farm would be given a wide basic development, such as stumping and clearing part of the land and the building of a porch, so that the incoming settler could grow a crop in his first year. Two out of every three farms would be allocated to Rhodesians and the third to an 'axed' Serviceman after he had had two years' training in Southern or Northern Rhodesia with an experienced and approved farmer.

Conditions for Learner Farmers

The 'axed' Servicemen would have between £4,000 and £6,000 capital, which they would be encouraged not to touch during their period of learning. They would also have small pensions, which, supplemented by payments by the farmers during their two years of learning, would suffice to keep them and their families; they would also receive from the farmers simple housing, meat, vegetables, fruit, and milk.

Since about £10,000 was the capital necessary for the new farmer today, they would be provided with another £4,000 or more on long-term loans, on condition that the money was not wasted on elaborate houses until profits justified that step.

There would be constant supervision by the land settlement boards, which would encourage small acreages of tobacco, but with mixed farming as basic to the whole scheme. In other words, the principle would be that which had enabled Southern Rhodesia to develop the finest soldier settlement scheme in the Commonwealth after the last war, one under which more than 600 men had been established, almost all of them successfully.

In the first year there would be a maximum of 50 farms for 'axed' Servicemen. There were also hundreds of openings on the railways, in the postal services, and in other technical departments for people who had served in R.E.M.E., the Royal Signal Corps, and similar branches.

Emphasis would be very definitely upon character by the selection committees. It was quality, not mere quantity, that the Federation needed—men whose personal qualities had made or would make them leaders in their own right.

Last year the Federation had accepted 26,000 immigrants, 11,000 of them earners and 15,000 dependents. There was a quota of 88% British subjects and 12% aliens. It was now greatly hoped that the number from the United Kingdom could be raised from 12,000 to 16,000. There ought to be no difficulty in that respect, for Rhodesia House in London had received some 60,000 applications last year.

The immigration policy, however, was based on selectivity, for the local conditions were such that the Federation must insist on character and proven skill, since the unskilled work, and an increasing amount of the semi-skilled, was done by Africans. Among the aliens it was hoped to increase the numbers of Danes, Hollanders, and Scandinavians, and in that connexion Mr. Goldberg had visited Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway.

Asked whether passage money was provided, he said that £124,000 had been advanced on three-year loans in suitable cases last year, and that £44,000 had already been repaid.

Newspaper Reports Denied

TWO STATEMENTS attributed by the Press to Sayed Abdulla Bey Khalil, Prime Minister of the Sudan, have been denied in Khartoum by the Council of Ministers. Having learned of a report in *The Times* that the Prime Minister had accused Egypt of interfering in the internal affairs of the Sudan, the Council of Ministers asked for confirmation, and was told by the Prime Minister that the report was false. A Khartoum newspaper published a Reuter message saying that the Prime Minister had announced a Russian offer to buy 600,000 bales of Sudan cotton. The Ministry of Finance and Economics has now declared that news item to be "utterly untrue", adding that Sudan cotton can be bought only at auction, at which Russia could, of course, bid.



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New Plan to Save Game of the Serengeti

Nihill Committee's Criticisms of Tanganyika Government

A NEW PLAN for the great game area of the Serengeti is proposed by the committee of inquiry appointed by the Government of Tanganyika earlier this year. The report, published last week at 7s. 6d. by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, is a 38-page document, accompanied by three maps.

Sir Barclay Nihill, lately president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, was the chairman of the committee. The other members were Sir Landsborough Thomson, president of the Zoological Society of London, and second secretary of the Medical Research Council; Mr. F. J. Mustil, at one time Conservator of Forests in Burma, and now manager of the Colonial Development Corporation's waste estates in Tanganyika; and Chief Humbi Ziota, a director of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, who was unable to serve throughout; and whose place was then taken by Chief Kasanda Mhoja, from the Nzeza district.

They had the help of Lieut.-Colonel P. C. Molloy, director of the Tanganyika National Parks; Mr. N. H. Vicars-Harris, chairman of the board of trustees of the park; Mr. Clive Selzer, O.C., who represented the Wild Life Societies of both Kenya and Tanganyika; Mr. G. Harvey, warden of the Serengeti Park; Professor W. H. Pearsall, who reported on the problem not long ago; and several administrative and agricultural officers and Masai elders.

Sir Barclay Nihill and his colleagues are critical of the Tanganyika Government on a number of accounts. They write, for instance:—

Faults of White Paper Proposals

"The proposals in White Paper No. 1 of 1956 were based on the principle that certain areas should be set aside for wild life preservation entirely and that all human rights should be excluded therefrom. We consider that in delimiting these areas the Government failed to recognize the further principle that any conservation unit must be sufficiently large to include the full range of environmental conditions required by the animals throughout the year.

"Such a unit should be able to support the various species in viable numbers in order to obviate the ill-effects of in-breeding, spread the risk of sudden catastrophe, and mitigate the pressure of such poaching as it may be impossible to prevent. Many of the memoranda submitted to this committee drew attention to the fact that the areas proposed as national parks in the White Paper bore no relation to the actual requirements of the wild animals through the cycle of their migrations, and that the problem called for a more scientific approach.

"Where the annual rainfall is as uncertain as the Serengeti, the future of the migratory animals can be assured only by a conservation unit sufficiently large to include the full range of habitat throughout the year, and it would be most unwise to permit human interests to overlap in areas vital to the breeding cycle. We have heard how Masai not normally found in the area of the Moru kopjes move there in drought years, and that they wish to retain a hold on Moru for this purpose.

"Under the White Paper proposals the locality known as the Moru kopjes was described as 'a development area' intended for Masai occupation; where wild life interests, although secondary, would be protected by declaring it a 'controlled area'. The Solicitor-General made it clear that the term 'development area' was a misnomer, in that Government did not intend to encourage any increase of Masai stock or to develop further water supplies. Special importance appears to be attached to Moru by the Masai tribe generally, and its retention by them was regarded at the time of the White Paper as counterbalancing the evacuation of Ngorongoro.

"We have had abundant evidence, however, that Moru is a vital key point in the movement of the wild animals, as well as being a chief source of water for the western Serengeti. We consider, therefore, that Moru is a locality which requires the highest conservation status to prevent deterioration to a condition in which it would be worthless for any purpose; and that in view of its importance to the cycle of western migratory animals human rights should be excluded from the area completely.

"There is much to be said in favour of the principle of retaining national parks as small areas of scenic beauty such as the Ngorongoro Crater, easily accessible to tourists and containing a full range of local animal species. This principle would fail to apply, however, unless the areas designated formed a complete ecological unit for the migratory animals, or these were adequately protected from hunting outside such a park.

"The protection afforded to habitat in the central plains under the proposals of the White Paper was inadequate, and this would also apply to the eastern plains as part of the migratory cycle of those animals dependent on the crater. We have heard evidence from Professor Pearsall and others as to the possibility of a permanent population of wild animals which would remain permanently inside the crater, but we are not convinced that such a project is within the scope of present scientific knowledge. Plains animals move in and out of the crater at different times of the year, and are likely to continue to do so as long as access is open to them.

Government Failure

"One of the major weaknesses in the project of establishing a small national park in the crater is the failure of Government to obtain Masai agreement to the inclusion of the whole watershed of the Munge and Ojoro Nnyuki streams, which are vital to the ecology of the crater.

"The area proposed to be set aside for a national park in the western Serengeti, between the Mbalangeti and Grumeti rivers, contains, we believe, no human habitation whatever, and although it may have some potential value as an expansion area for the future if clearing of tsetse bush were contemplated, it does not appear to be coveted for human use at present. This is more than can be said for any other area in or around the park as at present constituted, except perhaps for that to the north, part of area O.

"The main condition attached to Masai acceptance of the White Paper proposals appears to have been the provision by Government of adequate alternative water supplies. Since its publication surveys have been undertaken aimed at providing alternative surface and sub-surface supplies. The current indications are that, owing to the porous nature of the soil, surface storage may be impracticable, and that where sub-surface supplies can be found the danger of high fluoride content is such that without heavy expenditure the Government cannot readily assure the Masai that its proposals can be implemented.

Masai Criticisms Endorsed

"This point was noted in the memorandum submitted by the Masai, and also by the district commissioner in evidence, when he commented that a supply adequate for 20,000 head of stock was needed in a dry year to replace that in the crater, and that under the final proposals put forward by the Water Development Department only 7,500 could be provided for; these figures took no account of small stock. It therefore appears that the White Paper proposals, even if desirable, could not well be implemented by Government unless and until more satisfactory water supplies were discovered and developed to the satisfaction of the Masai.

"In the light of the White Paper, it can now be stated with certainty that the national park envisaged in the White Paper for the preservation of wild life in the western Serengeti is inadequate in size to protect the main migrations of the animals.

(To be continued)

African District Officers

MR. EDWARD HALWENGE, a 36-year-old Jajuo from Kenya, has been appointed as the second African district officer. He was educated at the Maseeno School in the Nyanza Province, and joined the Tanganyika Government service as a clerk in 1940. Ten years later he was promoted an assistant district officer. He took a local government course in Britain in 1953, and was later appointed a second class magistrate. Last year he returned to this country for a course at Cambridge University, and three months ago he was appointed an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Economics in Dar es Salaam. The other African district officer is Mr. D. A. Omari.

Lord Home's Visit to Central Africa

More Responsibility Suggested by Mr. John Robert

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, suggested to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations when he visited Lusaka that two hats of Government responsibilities should be drawn up, one would include all the subjects on which His Majesty's Government had given certain pledges, e.g. those concerning African interests, and the other would include essentially local matters, e.g. social welfare and Crown land, which would be the sole responsibility of the Northern Rhodesian Government and excluded from the British parliamentary forum. On those subjects Northern Rhodesia would, in fact, be placed on a political par with Southern Rhodesia. The scheme would give the United Kingdom Government an opportunity to see the results of an exercise in granting further responsibility before the 1960 constitutional review.

Other subjects discussed were closer co-operation between the Federal and territorial Governments and a Federal franchise system which would encourage Africans to participate in the party political system both as voters and candidates.

African Objections

Lord Home then met the African Federal M.P.s. from Northern Rhodesia, Messrs. Yamba and Kakumbi, and the African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, Messrs. Chileshe and Sokota. They said afterwards that they had voiced opposition to higher status for the Federation until Africans were fully integrated with the political system of the Federation in general and of Northern Rhodesia in particular.

An African newspaper reported that although all interested political and commercial groups had been invited to apply beforehand if they wished to see the Secretary of State, the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress had made no arrangements to meet Lord Home because the president-general was on a tour of the Southern Province and the secretary-general was in the United Kingdom. The treasurer-general has said, however, that if the last-minute attempts to arrange an interview were unsuccessful the congress delegation would oppose Dominion status for the Federation because power given to a minority group would be used illiberally.

The same paper stated that the president-general of the Nyasaland African National Congress had said that it was unnecessary for that body to meet the Secretary of State because it counted on the Nyasaland Government and the Colonial Office as a channel for representations to the British Government.

Prefer Law of the Jungle

Lord Home did however meet European and African Federal M.P.s. from Nyasaland during his stay in Blantyre, emphasizing the economic advantages that Federation had brought to Nyasaland. The African M.P.s. expressed uncompromising opposition to Federation. Lord Home also met five African Members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council. Speaking at a conference afterwards, one of them, Mr. Kwenje, said that many Africans would rather go back to the law of the jungle than continue in the Federation after 1960.

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* wrote that Rhodesians were puzzled, if not frustrated, by recent statements of Rhodesian politicians and M.P.s. and Ministers from Britain. On the one hand there was a suggestion that Dominion status could not be contemplated until there was far stronger representation of African interests in the Government, and, on the other, the view that, rather than allow that, Southern Rhodesia should secede from the Federation and if need be join South Africa. The recent clamour for Dominion status had been a tactical error. Sir Roy Welensky had been wrong to try to rush matters when a major review of the constitution could not take place until 1960, and he now saw that it was useless to demand Dominion status against British Ministers who were politely non-committal and British Shadow Ministers who said 'not on your life'.

Each step must now be taken in correct sequence: first, the franchise laws, and then a demand for greater independence. The greatest Federal political effort should be

concentrated on perfecting the franchise proposals, justifying them in the Federal House and then in the House of Commons, where the help of every British M.P. possible should be enlisted. By that legislation the Federation's good intentions would be judged and the demand for higher status determined.

The *Central African Post*, Lusaka, condemned the Labour M.P. Mr. Callaghan, for wishing to give Africans too quickly and the Southern Rhodesian M.P. Mr. Wighams, for talking of the possible secession of Southern Rhodesia from the Federation, and congratulated Lord Home on his sane and sensible statement that the British Government intended to make Federation work and believed in it.

Prizes of Partnership

When he addressed Ndola Town Council, Lord Home paid warm tribute to the achievements of the Europeans in the Federation. Much of the economic progress and betterment in Northern Rhodesia had been achieved in racial partnership and so it must continue, but the Europeans' contribution could not be belittled. They had a stake in Africa and the future of Africa which could not be denied. No fair-minded African could dispute the necessity for the Europeans to remain.

If Europeans and Africans would respect the good in each other and concentrate on making the best of each others' characters and talents, the future of the country was assured. The penalties of separation would be dire and disastrous, but the prizes of partnership beyond price.

The tremendous expansion of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia meant increasing influence and authority for the Federation in world affairs, and its contribution to the economic strength of the Commonwealth was appreciated in London. What might not be fully realized in London were the advances in social and economic values, the extension of building and public services, and the increased momentum of general commercial activity.

If only the politicians, having discovered how essential the races are to each other, would leave you alone and allow you to work out your own destiny socially and economically, then the future of this part of Africa would be assured.

The Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union did not apply for an interview with the Secretary of State.



PERSONALIA

LORD TREFGARNE left by sea last week for Canada. LORD and LADY COLYTON have returned from the United States.

THE MAHARAJA and MATHEWEE of PORBANDAR are visiting East Africa.

COLONEL J. HARWOOD HARRISON, M.P., has returned from his visit to Kenya.

SIR KENNETH HAGUE left on Friday in the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN for Montreal.

MR. R. B. HAGART, a director of the Anglo African Corporation, is visiting the United States.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND, Minister of Social Services in Uganda, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARNOT, R.N., managing director of Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., is on leave in Canada.

MR. D. P. MARRIOT, a director of John Laing and Son, Ltd., is visiting Nyasaland on business this week.

MR. M. J. PAPPS is in charge of a new Mtwaro office opened by the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika.

MR. H. M. LE MARCHAND, Australian Trade Commissioner in the Federation, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. SAMUEL HARA, a Government clerk in Nyasaland, has completed a translation of the Old Testament into Chitumbuka.

MR. G. M. DICKSON has been appointed regional representative in Uganda of the East Africa Directorate of Civil Aviation.

SIR HILTON POYNONT's visit to East Africa, intended for this month, has been postponed until the early part of next year.

LORD ABERCONWAY, who has large interests in the Federation, has been appointed chairman of Sheeppridge Engineering Co., Ltd.

MR. F. S. SMITH has been elected a director of St. Martin's Le Grand Property Co., Ltd., which has interests in Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. GARLAKE, G.O.C. Central Africa Command, is due in Lusaka today for a nine-day tour of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN K. DICK, joint managing director of Mitchell Cotis and Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of British Xylonite Co., Ltd.

MR. DAVID POWELL has been appointed chairman of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd. He is chairman of Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd.

BRIGADIER E. M. TYLER and SIR JOHN HEWITT have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of Naivasha Settlers' Association, Kenya.

MISS MAXIMÉ CLERET is to give a film lecture in the Royal Festival Hall, London, on Monday, November 18, on "Ethiopia: Land of the Queen of Shebah".

MR. C. A. KRUG, an F.A.O. tropical crops specialist, is making an extensive tour of tropical Africa. He will visit Kenya and Uganda towards the end of this month.

MR. JAMES OBR, lately of the Kenya Police, and now private secretary to the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, is accompanying the QUEEN and THE DUKE on their visit to North America.

SIR HAROLD ROBERT COX, who recently joined the board of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., has been re-elected a vice-president of the British Inter-Continental Combustion Engine Research Association.

MR. D. N. M. BAYES, Assistant Minister for Social Services (Labour) in Tanganyika Territory, is spending a month touring the Southern Highlands, Central, Northern and Tanga provinces.

MR. W. F. SEARLE, chief statistician at the Colonial Office, is to attend a C.C.T.A. Statistical Conference at Lourenço Marques, towards the end of the month. He will visit Kenya on the return journey.

MR. GEORGE M. PHIRI, an African mathematics master at Livingstonia Teachers' Training College, Rumpi, Nyasaland, has been awarded a bursary by the British Council for a study visit to Scotland.

MR. E. N. BENDELL, of Gellatly Hankey and Co., Ltd., and MR. C. W. BURNETT, of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., have been elected members of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, London.

SIR KENNETH BLACKBURNIE has been appointed chairman of the commission which is to investigate the request of the British West Indies that Chaguaramas should be made available as the site for the federal capital.

MR. H. G. BAXTER and MR. PETER HODGENS have written for the current issue of the journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs a paper on "The Constitutional Status of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland".

MR. C. DE L. INNISS, Attorney-General in Trinidad, who has been appointed Chief Justice in British Honduras, went to Tanganyika Territory in 1947 as a legal draughtsman and was promoted Solicitor General two years later.

MR. GIKONYO, formerly an African representative member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been appointed a member of the Kenya Civil Service Commission. He succeeds MR. MACHIO, whose term of office had expired.

SIR JOHN WORLEDGE, chairman of the committee of the East India and Sports Club, presided when the club entertained to dinner Mr. P. B. H. MAY, captain of the England cricket team. Sir John has paid a number of visits to East Africa.

MR. W. V. BRELSFORD, Director of Information for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, spoke in last Friday's B.B.C. broadcast to Central Africa of his fight to London via the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and Ghana.

MISS J. J. MCGROWTHER, Northern Rhodesia's first woman barrister, has been admitted to the Bar of Southern Rhodesia, becoming that Colony's first woman advocate also. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn three years ago, she went to Lusaka last January.

MISS JESSE ALLEN (St. Edmund Hall) has been elected president of the East Africa Association, of which she was secretary in Trinity term. MR. HUGH COWIE (Brasenose) is the new secretary, and MR. MICHAEL SOMEN (Brasenose) treasurer.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE was sworn in as Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on Tuesday of last week by the Acting Chief Justice, SIR ARTHUR LEWY. LORD and LADY DALHOUSIE had arrived in Salisbury that day from the Union of South Africa.

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Detribalization and Racialism

African Nationalists Not Anti-White

RELECTIONS on the attitude of large numbers of Africans to present conditions have been broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. by Mr. William Clark, who recently spent a couple of months in West, Central, and East Africa. In the course of a short series of talks he has said:

"Naturally, in the towns Africans try to invent substitutes for their tribes: that is the origin of the myriads of clubs, clans, societies, and groups which are such a characteristic of African cities. Football clubs, dancing clubs, religious sects are amongst these substitutes, to which the most passionate loyalty becomes attached.

"But it is more significant that the vague discontent of these uprooted people is often canalized into political activity. The African trade unions, with their sickness benefit and so on, are the beginning of an adequate substitute for the paternalism of the tribe, and the extraordinary loyalty and discipline of the union members (even when they are sometimes very badly led) is perhaps a reflection of their traditional loyalty to the chief. Political parties are another tribe-substitute.

"What I find somewhat disturbing about these developments is that the vague sense of frustration which afflicts so many detribalized Africans tends to spill over into these political and trade union organizations. Seeking for something that will unite them, they tend to find it in opposition to some other group, and, in particular, some other race.

"In the towns the rough edges of the two races rub together, the slums and the residential areas, one black the other white, produce contact without an established relationship. This makes both races self-conscious, aware of how much divides them. It is in the hunger of these uprooted masses, their hunger for a sense of status, that I see the

origins of most of their race hatred and occasionally fubbles up among Africans.

"The need is to find some positive focus of loyalty to replace the tribe, to make the detribalized African feel that he is a member of some community in which he has status and that there is a purpose to his life beyond that of getting just enough to eat. This last point is not easy, for so many Africans prefer leisure (by which they tend to mean sleeping in the sun) to any other work. This may be regarded as a highly civilized point of view, but it is one that makes such Africans very bad workers in industry. I find only very frustrated members of an industrial community where they are constantly in conflict with authority, which is urging them to work far beyond what they regard as the essential minimum.

"I do not see great hopes in the attempts at business men to interest industrial workers in more and more consumer goods. When these African workers start to want not only a bicycle but also a gramophone and an electric torch more than they want leisure, they begin to fit into an industrial society better, and at the same time to overcome their frustrations as they gain the status of men of property.

"Nationalism is the inevitable result of those conditions which have broken up the tribal unit, leaving the Africans to find some substitute for their loyalties. I believe that the most important single task before the West today is to ensure that African nationalism does not become our enemy.

Mission in Africa

"Before very long British Africa, and perhaps all Africa, will be governed by Africans. Whether that will mean rule by black Africans only, or whether it will be shared with white Africans depends on the relations of the races locally; but I am sure that the day in which decisions about Africa are made in Whitehall or Paris is passing away. It is in this country's credit and benefit that it has taken the lead in bringing its Colonies forward to the point at which they can govern themselves; Ghana is the fulfilment of our mission, not our failure or our withdrawal.

"The origin of much African nationalism today is British schools; and it proves we have faithfully educated them in our own standards. Of course it produces problems: The demand for self-government always comes before the capacity for it, and that has made, and will make, for awkward decisions about timing. Given too early, self-government may prove only the prelude to anarchy. But the dangers of delaying too long in granting it are even greater, for then the pressure will build up against us and the parting, when it comes, will be violent and hostile.

"African nationalism is certainly not communist. It is not basically anti-British, but it is opposed to British political domination, and it is clear-sighted enough to see that until Africans have political power in their own land they will not be wholly free. That is why the argument about economic advantage always fails to convince. It is often true that Africans will lose economically where they gain politically, but their political desires are far stronger than their economic impulses.

"I have been speaking so far of African nationalism. Is Africa a nation, will the gradual recession of European power leave a united continent behind it? I don't think so, indeed, I hope not. To unite Africa now there would have to be a common enemy, that enemy in present circumstances could only be the white man, and I trust we shall never commit the folly of uniting Africans against us.

Danger of Disintegration

"As it is, the movements towards independence and self-government in each territory of Africa are intensely local. Indeed, the danger at first is that the units built up by the Colonial Powers will disintegrate once the white man's government has gone. It certainly remains a danger in Ghana that Ashanti will split away from the rest.

"Yet in dealing with the outside world the new African States as they emerge in the next two decades will inevitably draw together for common action. They will try to present to the world what Dr. Nkrumah calls the African personality. I find that many educated Africans are ceasing to wish to look, behave, and dress like Europeans and are beginning to take pride in their Native (or native) costume.

"Though Africans in their new-found nationalism are asserting their own distinctive personality, though they are demanding control of their own affairs in politics, they are not, and Africa need not be, anti-white, and certainly not anti-British.

"The Colonial Office is not in West Africa at any rate to be definitely too paternal, but one might ask whether the Commonwealth Relations Office isn't too fraternal. What is needed is a more avuncular body which will give discreet help where necessary without making any political demands in return."



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KEYLINE

Security for Immigrant Races T.A.N.U.'s Attitude to Europeans

MR. HUSSEIN JUMA, chairman of the United Tanganyika Party, has written from Dar es Salaam to *The Times* and emphasizes that the U.P.P. opposes Europeans and European enterprise in the Territory, but that Mr. Nyerere, speaking for the Tanganyika African National Union, wants an African State in which immigrants will merely be tolerated. The letter was in the following terms:

"The political and economic facts of Tanganyika are simple. By comparison with the African population the immigrant races are small in number. If one merely counts heads, they are of no account. Yet, as an African, I freely acknowledge that to count heads is nonsense. For the facts are that from 1% of the cultivated land held by a handful of immigrants they produced £18m. worth of exports compared with £17m. produced by the African population of over eight million.

Tanganyika's Needs

"It has become increasingly obvious to Africans not pursuing a narrow racial policy that economically the immigrants are vital, and if Tanganyika is to develop we need more such aid, not less. But the immigrants will not stay as second class citizens under a purely African Government. It is therefore in acknowledgement of the contributions which immigrants have made, are now making, and will continue to make, that we seek a non-racial society in which we are 'equal and Tanganyikans' rather than 'immigrants and Africans'.

"Mr. Nyerere says his party does not wish to get rid of the immigrants. But this needs to be explained and it is important that everyone outside Tanganyika should know what he has actually said. It is this:—

"We shall always welcome immigrants as missionaries and public servants of every type whose services are considered essential for the rapid development of our country. We shall also welcome immigrants who come to our country for the purpose of setting up specific industries or for doing business with us. Here there is the general difference that the settler is not so much the person as the industry or business itself, and the person is usually an employee who like the civil servant, has no intention of making Tanganyika his home. To these three classes of immigrants we have no objection. But we are opposed to the farmer class of immigrant, which is largely European, and the general class of immigrant, which is largely from Asia. These people are of doubtful value to the country."

Different Interpretation

"Thus, it is clear that what Mr. Nyerere means by immigrants is entirely different from our definition and that of the dictionary—i.e. one 'who removes to a country with the intention of settling in it'.

"It is obvious to us who are in the country that Mr. Nyerere seeks an African State in which, by good grace, immigrants who are now there may remain if they can; but since they are either farmers or of the 'general class of Asian immigrant' to which Mr. Nyerere has made it clear he objects, we would like to know how they can in fact remain. It does not take an economic degree to know that Tanganyika cannot develop without immigrant skill and investment. In return we offer them a chance to make their home with us. Any other course is disastrous for Tanganyika.

"The reference by Mr. Brian Willis in his letter to you of September 2 to a pro-African policy on the part of the Administration is a fact widely acknowledged by our party, and indeed by the Administration itself. A purely pro-African policy is not wrong if the intention is to see the emergence of an African State. It is wrong if instead we are supposed to be laying the foundations of a future non-racial State. That requires economic, social, and political integration, and it needs to be started now."

Mr. R. Graham Page, M.P., who has recently spent about a month in the Territory, wrote:—

"Sheikh Hussein Juma's letter is a timely warning of the political and economic pitfalls which lie ahead in Tanganyika if no safeguards can be devised for the security of minorities—minorities without whom the

Territory would be an undeveloped wilderness. I do not believe that any effective safeguards can be devised.

"Let us not cloud the issues by using such vague descriptions of the ultimately intended State as multi-racial or non-racial. Let us be frank and admit that if responsible government and later self-government were granted Tanganyika would be sheer nonsense. It would be an African State. The most that can be meant by saying that it will be non-racial is that it is hoped that there will be no discrimination against residents who are of non-African races.

"It is a shock to see how that hope can possibly be realized in face of the avowed policy of the African political party T.A.N.U., led by Mr. Nyerere, that 'immigrants will be treated merely on suffrance'.

Immigrants' Contribution

"Immigrants obviously mean to him all non-Africans including, for example, the 20,000 Indians who under the guidance of H.H. the late Sir Khan have made Tanganyika their home and have put their savings and capital into commercial and social development there (houses, schools, hospitals, etc.); including the British farmers who have turned immense tracts of the bush into some of the most productive farming land in the world; including other communities; such as the Bohoras and the Greeks, whose generous gifts of money and human effort in welfare services have contributed so much to the Territory; including those who, though born elsewhere, have spent their lives in developing such basic industries of Tanganyikan economy as steel, diamond mining, cotton, tea, coffee, etc.; including, indeed, the British administrators, many of whom have, and would wish to have, no other home than Tanganyika.

"It is always considered to be gross impertinence on the part of one who visits a country for a short period to offer advice upon it, but it really does not need more than the four weeks of last month, which I spent in an extensive tour of Tanganyika, for anyone to reach the following conclusions:—

"(1) That anything approaching responsible government for Tanganyika would mean government by T.A.N.U.;

"(2) That T.A.N.U. has all the faults of the most immature



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of political parties and would be driven into intense pro-Africanism by the very pressures which it has created in order to gain a political recognition;

"(3) That there would thus be racial discrimination resulting in the collapse of commerce, both retail and wholesale, the flight of investment capital, and the breakdown of social services;

"(4) That the Africans cannot find now or I believe in a generation—among their eight and a half million inhabitants one single fraction of the number of qualified persons necessary to take over government and development, trade, and the professions; and

"(5) That it would be a cowardly breach of the trust under which we administer the Territory for us to abandon the Africans themselves, to say nothing of non-Africans, to the mercies of the wilder African politicians who would quickly hijack the present T.A.N.U. leadership.

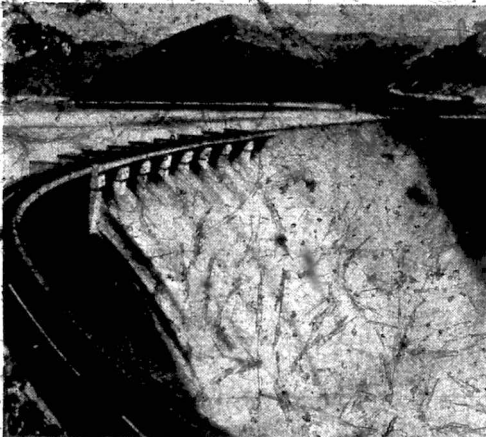
"At present it seems to be beyond the wit of man to devise safeguards for the security of minorities when giving responsible government to a politically immature electorate. We therefore say firmly that no such government will be granted until that electorate has reached the stage of political maturity in which such safeguards are superfluous.

"The sincerity of our efforts to bring the Tanganyikan African to that stage of political maturity cannot be doubted. As Shiekh Hussein Junga indicates, those efforts have gone as far as being dubbed a pro-African policy. The provision of primary school places far in excess of the number which the Africans are willing to utilize, the provision of teacher training colleges and trade colleges, the institution of elections at both local government and central government level, the introduction of African Assistant Ministers—all these, and other developments prove that we are not dragging our feet in our trusteeship.

"We must not be persuaded by United Nations visiting missions or anyone else into thinking that this first little hillock is the top of the mountain or that we can gallop up the rest of the mountain in five minutes."

"A higher proportion of European women are probably employed per head of the European population in Africa than in Europe."—Mr. C. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labour in Northern Rhodesia.

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An artist's impression of the Kariba Dam.

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Pensions for Africans in the Congo

T.U.C. Interest in the Colonies

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS has increased the staff of its Colonial section, and during the next 15 months will spend about £12,000 in visiting trade unions in Africa, Asia, and the West Indies, says the secretary in a letter of the Overseas Employers' Federation. It also states:

"**State Pension Schemes.**—The first statutory retirement pension scheme for indigenous workers in Africa south of the Sahara came into force in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi on January 1, 1957. The employer and worker will each pay half the contributions; the Treasury will make a 20-year grant to employers and an annual grant of 45m. francs for the next three years to start the scheme. If he has had 15 years' employment, a married worker on reaching the age of 65 will receive a pension equivalent to 75% of his average wage during his working life.

Oldest Union in Kenya

Kenya.—The Tailors, Tentmakers and Garment Workers' Union, oldest union in Kenya, has asked for (a) pensions payable after five years' service, (b) provident fund benefits or gratuities after two years, (c) abolition of piece and task work, and (d) ante-natal leave with pay for women workers.

Mr. Tom Mboya, Kenya Federation of Labour general secretary—who visited the U.S.A. after his study course in the U.K.—has said that an inter-territorial association of East African-wide trade unions was not outside the bounds of possibility.

The recently-formed Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers in Nairobi (shortly to appoint a full-time secretary) is also in practice an association of employers with inter-territorial interests.

Northern Rhodesia.—Forty-five boss-boys have completed a theoretical and practical course in pipe laying and fitting underground and will take up advanced jobs (on monthly pay) previously done by Europeans at the three Nkana shafts; after the training course they were taught English by a method recently introduced by Mr. G. Hardcastle of the African Education Department.

"Some African mineworkers are now paid more than £50 a month; and the wages of the highest-paid Africans are rapidly approaching those of the lowest-paid European miners.

"Evidence given before the Commission of Inquiry shows that in September the African Mineworkers' Union had liabilities of £1,600 and cash and investments of £1,300. In 20 months' expenditure was about £30,000."

Illuminating Commonwealth

THE QUEEN said in her Speech from the Throne when she addressed the Parliament of Canada on Monday: "No nation can live unto itself. Through the overcast of international affairs the bright constellation of the Commonwealth illumines our times. The continuing admission of nations newly guided to self-government both broadens and strengthens our diverse Commonwealth as more of us come to share the great inheritance of those institutions and ideals which make our association a quiet but pervasive force for good in an unquiet world. This was manifest when the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth met in London last June to talk of great affairs; and again, only a few days ago, when on Canada's invitation, the Finance Ministers met at Mont Tremblant and in a comradely spirit opened the Commonwealth trade and economic conference to take place next year."

"The impression left on many who met Mr. Mboya during his recent visit to London is that an ambitious young man is asking to know when he is likely to become Prime Minister of a Kenya from which European influence will have been largely eliminated."—*Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs.* (The monthly survey issued by the Conservative Research Department.)

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Safeguards for Minorities in Uganda

Need for World Capital and World Confidence

SELF-GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT SOLVE the economic problems of Uganda, Mr. F. C. Orono, Minister of Land and Agriculture, said in the debate in the Legislative Council on a motion to approve the principle of a common electoral roll "with adequate and effective representation by minorities"; it had not solved the economic problems of those countries which had already achieved independence.

Uganda's economic future was bright, he continued, but capital from overseas was needed in large quantities, and would still be needed after the attainment of self-government. Uganda had to win the confidence of the whole world, for otherwise the required investment would not be forthcoming, and the country might end in political and economic ruin.

Speaking in support of the motion, Mr. Mungonya described the position of Africans in Uganda as "firmly secured". But if there was a good case to be made out for the privileges of the majority, there was equally a good case for the safeguarding of the minorities. While the Government must lose no time in training Africans to take their place in running their own affairs, the country would need the assistance of the non-African communities for some years.

Without their help Uganda could not stand as a strong nation; and unless a strong nation was created there was a danger that after self-government Uganda might fall into the hands of the Communists or fall an easy prey to a dictatorship. "There are already examples of this", he continued. "There are incidents which have followed the granting of independence to certain countries. These should serve as a warning to Uganda".

Mr. F. C. ORONO, Representative Member for Bukedi, opposed the motion. Though he did not necessarily want to

see the Legislature composed entirely of Africans, he held that any non-Africans should not be elected on a racial basis, but anyone to be arranged later.

MR. DAVID LUCA, Representative Member for the West Nile, considered that if non-African representation was to be adequate and effective, it must follow that African representation would be inadequate and ineffective. He wanted two Legislative Councils, one for Africans and the other for non-Africans.

SIR AMAN MAINI, Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, pointed out that if the political parties in Uganda had demonstrated their faith in democratic principles the question of safeguards for the minorities might not have arisen. There being little evidence of inter-tribal justice at present, how could one look for inter-racial justice?

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, leader of the Representative Members, moved an amendment that "this Council approves and recognizes the principle of the common roll, supports the representation of all interests on the non-African side of the Legislative Council, and welcomes the expressed intention of Government to discuss and investigate the method of procuring that representation".

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. A. BERNSTEIN in opposing the amendment said that it departed from the whole principle of the original motion; it made no reference to adequate or effective representation for the non-African communities.

The Government also opposed the amendment, which was lost.

DR. B. N. KUNDENKA, a Representative Member from Buganda, doubted the value of creating safeguards for minorities, for after Uganda had been granted self-government its Parliament could "decide otherwise". The permanent solution for minorities was integration.

Need for Assurance

MR. J. H. GAUNT emphasized that the economic development of Uganda might suffer a severe set-back unless there were some real assurance that the immigrant races were wanted by the offer of representation or by some other means. Denial of such representation would make self-government more difficult to justify as being in the best interests of the country as a whole.

MR. C. H. HARTWELL, the Chief Secretary, said that he was disappointed with the debate, having hoped for a wider measure of African support for the whole of the motion. It was universally agreed that there should be a common roll for the election of African representative members to the Legislative Council in 1961, and there had been very wide support for non-African representation on the representative side.

Referring to the view of some African members that the debate on the motion had been premature and inopportune, he recalled that a number of representative members had been pressing for almost a year for discussion of Sir Andrew Cohen's statement. He reiterated the Government's intention not to allow the number of seats reserved for non-African representative members to be such that they could dominate the Council.

With regard to the opinion expressed by some African members that no special arrangements should be made to ensure non-African representation, Mr. Hartwell said that he thought it very unlikely in the present political climate in Uganda that any non-Africans would be elected on a common roll, unless some special arrangements were made.

The motion was carried by 20 votes to 20. There were no abstentions, but six members were absent.

Zanzibar Legislative Council

Names of Fifteen Appointed Members

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has made 15 nominations to the Legislative Council, nine as official members and six as appointed representative members.

The appointed representative members are Sheikh Ali, Muhsin Barwani, Sheikh Muhammad bin Hisham Barwani, Sheikh Rashid bin Ali el Khafifi, Sheikh Mohamed Nasser Lemki, Mr. V. S. Patel, and Mr. I. G. Raval.

The official members are Dr. D. A. Baird, Director of Medical Services; Mr. A. Bishop, Comptroller of Customs; Mr. A. K. Briant, Director of Agriculture; Mr. S. F. Hann, Director of Education; Mr. I. M. Jackson, Director of Public Works; Mr. R. S. Madon, Postmaster; Mr. E. J. Stiven, Administrator-General; Sheikh Omar Abdullah, Education Officer; and Sheikh Othman Shariff, Assistant Agricultural Officer.

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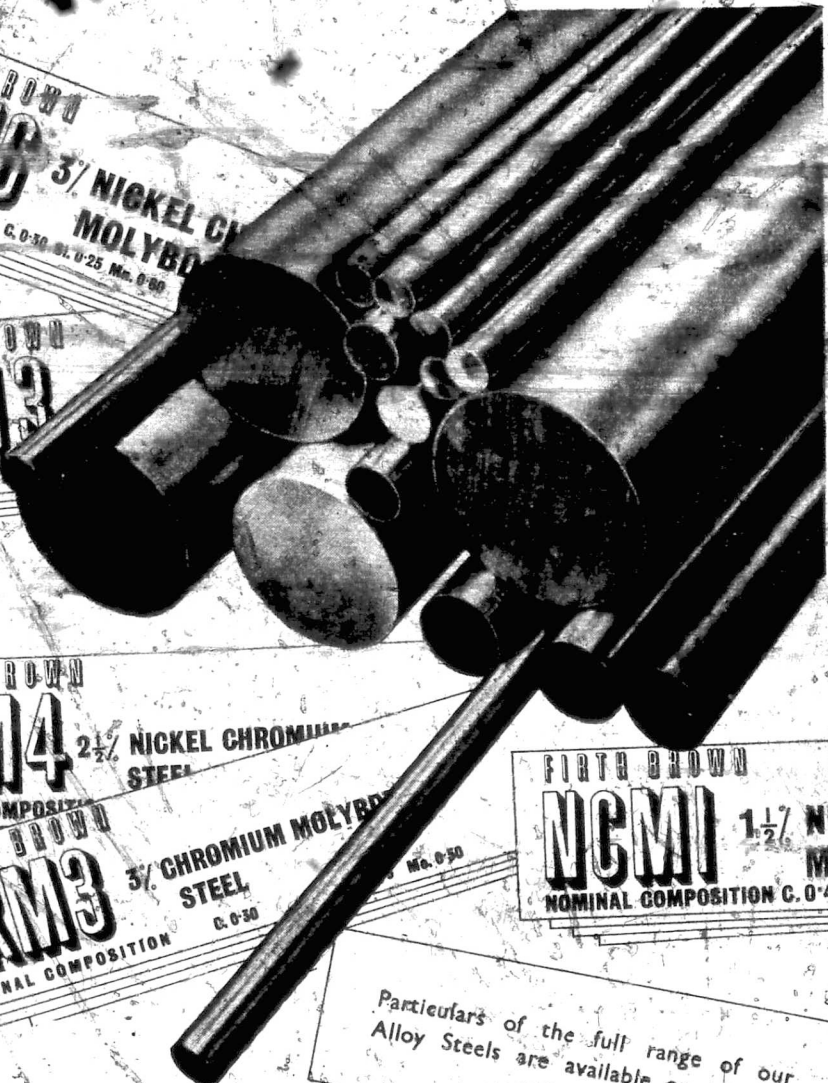
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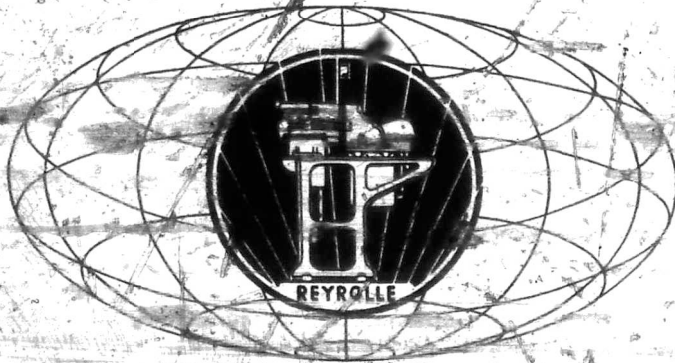
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Miss Pearson-Gregory Should Work

Judge's Comments on Case from Kenya

AN APPLICATION under the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act by Miss Lavender Pruden Mabel Pearson-Gregory, aged 42, now living in Kenya, asking for additional provision to be made for her out of the net estate of her late father, was dismissed with costs in the Probate Division of the High Court last week.

The plaintiff, one of four children, was said to have an annual income of £800 from a trust fund settled on her, and under her father's will she was entitled to chattels worth about £400. At the date of death in 1955 the testator's estate had a gross value of £170,000, but it was reduced by death duties to £43,000.

Mr. Justice Roxburgh described the application as most extraordinary. While he did not suggest that the applicant had been unfaithful, there was no indication of any special service to her parents.

Staggering Advance

Twenty years ago the testator had put £38,000 at her disposal, and almost identical sums were given to her two sisters. The able-bodied, fully competent applicant, who had no physical or mental disability, had already had £11,000 advanced to her out of capital, which was fairly staggering in the case of a lady who at the time had an income of more than £800 annually. Moreover, the trustees provided her with a house in Kenya, and the trust funds had now been reduced to £22,000.

Plaintiff had provided no information about her living expenses. If she wanted more than the large sums given to her, an income of £800 and a free house, she should do a bit of work. She had wholly failed to show that her father had in any way fallen below the standards of reasonableness which he had learnt in life.

The application was opposed by the applicant's stepmother and a brother and his son. The stepmother said that "Lavender was always a very difficult girl, whose extravagance worried her father."

Counsel for the applicant said that she had never really worked. A Nairobi business dealing in glass which she had run had failed because of Mau Mau. In 1943 she had obtained a £500-a-year post in the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Rhodesian Generosity

MR. DENIS COMPTON, the England cricketer, who was entertained to dinner recently by the National Sporting Club on his retirement after 24 years as a professional player for Middlesex, referred to his reputation for having run out either himself or his partner on many occasions as a result of imprudently calling for quick runs. In Rhodesia last year, he said, Mr. Peter Richardson had 99 runs on the board when, through Mr. Compton's fault, he was run out. The remorse of the culprit disappeared, however, when, looking once more at the score board, he saw that the generous, hospitable Rhodesians had thought again, and credited his friend with a century.

From the Other Side of Africa Ghana Government and Its Opponents

ALL WE ARE DOING will have repercussions all over Africa, Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, said at a rally of his supporters in Accra recently. He continued:—

"We must establish the principle of parliamentary democracy, and within one year we shall show our opponents that we must rule. If we fail to act and our independence goes to the dogs, the British people who are criticizing us today will sit somewhere and laugh at the African. To say that the Government of Ghana is introducing dictatorship is nonsense. After all, every five years we shall go to the polls for the country to decide the next Government.

"As for me, I am competent and calm. I have big eyes and ears, and I shall continue to be the only man in this country as Prime Minister because I see that as the only way by which I can put you on the path of true parliamentary democracy.

A little earlier Mr. Krobo-Edusei, whom Dr. Nkrumah recently appointed Minister of the Interior, had said:

"The day an attempt is made on the life of any Minister or loyal official, the Government will take the most unprecedented action yet to be found in history. We have machinery to round up all suspected people in opposition, both in and out of Parliament, and they may never see the sun again. We shall clear this country most ruthlessly and make it safe for human beings to live in. Let those who sit in conspiratorial dens to plan evil against men take heed of this warning, because if they provoke us, that will be the real start of dictatorship in this country."

Education in Nyasaland

DURING SIR ROY WELENSKY'S recent visit to Nyasaland the federalization of African education was raised on three separate occasions. In Blantyre an African schoolteacher pointed out that no facilities exist in Government schools in the Protectorate for tuition up to University of London entrance examination, the level necessary for entry to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Prime Minister replied that division of educational responsibility was established in the Federal constitution, in which it had been inserted because it was felt that Africans would strongly oppose education being a federal subject. If Africans thought the division wrong, they must express that view when the Federal constitution was revised in 1960. After the Prime Minister's visit Mr. H. B. Chipembere, a member of the Legislative Council, called on the Nyasaland African Teachers' Association to declare its views on the federalization of African education, to which he is opposed. African education up to School Certificate level is a territorial responsibility, and all other education a responsibility of the Federal Government.

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A STRONG COMMUNITY SPIRIT coupled with the strongest insistence on high standards was the key to the future of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said when he opened Queen's Hall in Umtata, given to the town by Major and Mrs. Courtauld.

Sir Roy said that the interests of one section of the community should not be disregarded in favour of another. "Nor does it mean that our rate of progress as a country should be retarded because that progress does not suit the book of a few politicians here and abroad."

The Federation had clearly demonstrated that it was conceived in the interests of all its peoples, for the benefit of all who live here, and who have to face the problems of our country directly, are perfectly aware that it would be foolish to delude ourselves on that score. But the benefits of federation are facts, facts which amply prove the good faith of those who support the Federation.

"It is high time that these facts were given their full weight by some leaders and would be leaders of sections of our population. It is high time that some of them, black and white, realized that the responsibilities of leadership today are heavy and that leadership must be directed to all sections of the community, not just one. The effusions of those would-be leaders, whether African or European, who tend to disregard this fact, perhaps in ignorance of what responsibility really means, will get us, and, incidentally, them, nowhere, and cannot in the long term be of service to the country."

Australians in Rhodesia

THE AUSTRALIAN TEST CRICKETERS are to play a Northern Rhodesian XI in Kitwe next week-end, a four-day match against Rhodesia in Salisbury from October 25 to 29, and a three-day match against Rhodesia in Bulawayo from November 1.

Lukiko Resolution "Disgraceful"

Kigezi Opposes Federal Uganda Idea

THE STANDING COMMITTEE of Kigezi District Council, having considered a resolution passed in July by the Great Lukiko of Buganda that after self-government had been attained Uganda should become a federal State under the Kabaka, has recorded the opinion that it is disgraceful to see that the Great Lukiko should have passed such a fantastic resolution, which has undoubtedly caused ill-feelings among the rest of the people of the Protectorate. The Kigezi resolution continued:

"It was also felt that this proposal, which has shocked many people at once, is likely to retard our speed towards self-government. The committee strongly condemns the Lukiko's resolution and resolved that when self-government is achieved a Prime Minister, whoever he may be, shall be democratically elected by all the people of Uganda."

The committee wished to place on record that the sovereignty of the Kabaka, the Omugabe, and the Abakama should remain within the limits of their kingdoms, with which Kigezi has no concern. The committee believes that whoever shall be the Prime Minister shall automatically be recognized by the whole Protectorate, of which Kigezi is a part."

More Dutch Emigrants

MR. T. GNÖSSEN, director of the Christian Emigration Service and vice-president of the National Immigration Board of Holland, has returned to the Netherlands after a three weeks' visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He favours an increase in the rate of Dutch emigration to the Federation by 50% or 100% and an increase in the proportion of emigrants who take up farming. At present only 10% of the annual intake of 500 from Holland are farm workers. The remainder are artisans.



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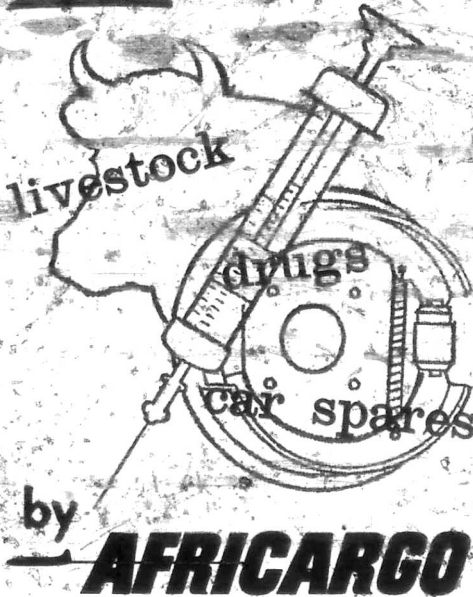
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News Items in Brief

A conference on bilharzia has been held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Professor Beadle of Makerere College. During the week ended September 28 four cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Kenya, two European and two African.

A new £74,000 bridge over the railway line near Embakasi was opened last week by Kenya's Minister for Works, Mr. I. E. Naitoh.

Choma Area Council of Northern Rhodesia has given £100 from Native Treasury funds to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Six terrorists surrendered and four were captured in Kenya last month. "General Tumbo" gave himself up to a police patrol nine miles south of Nanyuki.

September 8, 1958, has been fixed as the opening date for elections in the Northern, Tanganyika Western and Southern Highlands provinces of Tanganyika.

Lusaka Municipal Council has agreed to erect two experimental "pubs" for Africans in the council's African townships. The African National Congress had earlier demanded 14.

Nyasaland's Department of Education is to provide post-School Certificate courses to help Africans to qualify for entrance to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Loans to Lusaka Theatre Club, Broken Hill Musical and Dramatic Society, and Kitwe Playing Fields Association have been made by the board of the Northern Rhodesia Cultural and Sporting Fund.

Samples of wafer from the Kafue River, in which thousands of fish of all species except barbel are dying, have been flown to the Joint Fisheries Research Organization Laboratory at Samiya for analysis.

Ten Africans, seven of them children, were burnt to death and 60 others were injured last week when fire swept through grass shelters in which about 2,000 people were attending a prayer meeting near Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

The Finance Minister of the Federation, Mr. Donald Macintyre, said in Salisbury last week on his return from North America that he expected a loan for the Federation to be floated in New York next spring, probably for between 20m. and 30m. dollars.

Proposals that the Nakuru and Naivasha County Councils be merged into one body to be known as the Rift Valley County Council received no support at the annual meeting of the Naivasha Settlers' Association. By a unanimous vote members agreed to ask Naivasha County Council to reject the idea and retain its independence.

East African Railways and Harbours offer a reward of £50 for information leading to the recovery of a dredger lost in a storm on Lake Victoria. Hundreds of four-language leaflets advertising the reward have been distributed among lake-side communities. A two-day aircraft search failed to find the missing craft. A cargo of oil drums should keep it sufficiently buoyant to enable it to drift just below the surface.

Psychiatry for Mau Mau

The Rt. Rev. L. J. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, who arrived in London by air from Nairobi last week for a visit of 10 days, expressed the opinion that the "hard core" of Mau Mau detainees could be restored to proper citizenship only by expert psychiatric treatment. Now they refused to co-operate in any way. The Bishop added that a surprising number of Mau Mau detainees who had been released through the rehabilitation centres in Kenya had not defected after their release. He discussed missionary strategy with the Archbishop of Canterbury and had talks with missionary bodies, chiefly on the realignment of the programme of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society in his diocese. Interviewed in the B.B.C.'s new programme "Christian Outlook", the Bishop said the Church had to demonstrate itself as the true family of God, in which human differences of colour, race, and language were interpreted neither as the basis of privilege nor of impediment; and to act as mediator and peacemaker between conflicting political elements where opportunity occurred. The Church was anxious to assist the activities of the African Land Development Board by serving the new communities in Kikuyu land. For that purpose new members of the missionary staff would shortly arrive in Kenya.

Opening of Rotherwick House Union-Castle West End Office

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE and spacious new West End headquarters of the Union-Castle Line on Bond Street must be one of the most striking shipping offices in this country. Henceforth the Union-Castle Line will not have a West End headquarters.

Lord Rotherwick, chairman of the company, and Lady Rotherwick held a reception on the evening of the opening day.

Among those present were:

Sir Donald & Lady Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. L. R. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. S. Barr, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Bond, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Bloxam, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Bond, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. S. Cayer, the Hon. Robin and Mrs. Cayer, the Hon. Anthony and Mrs. Cayer, Sir Nicholas and Lady Cayer, Lord Clitheroe, Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, Earl De La Warr, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Drayton, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M. Hill, Sir Leslie & Lady Ford, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hogg, Lt.-Col. Hunting, Mr. P. L. Hunting, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Sir John Macpherson, Mr. V. G. Matthews, the Earl of Middleton, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Mundy, Sir Ernest Murrant, Mr. N. Mustoe, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. A. H. Robson, Sir Ellis & Lady Robins, Sir George & Lady Seel, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Mr. & Mrs. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Miss V. C. Young.

Favourable Trade Balance

IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1957 Nyasaland had a surplus trade balance of £305,966 with countries outside the Federation. Exports totalled £4,633,803 and imports and re-exports £4,327,837. The most valuable export was tea, valued at £3,208,819, followed by tobacco £1,015,768, maize £368,813. The largest group of imports, valued at £1,509,777, consisted of metals, metal manufactures, machinery, and vehicles, followed by textiles and clothing at £1,225,623.

Soviet Interest in the Sudan Trade Relations Under Discussion

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT is again pressing the Sudan to discuss trade relations between the two countries. The Russian Ambassador in Khartoum was recently recalled to Moscow for consultations, and a Sudanese Minister, Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, has accepted an invitation to the Russian capital this week.

Russia has offered to buy cotton and other crops, and has suggested that she should supply machinery, technical aid, and a long-term loan.

During his recent visit to the United Kingdom the Prime Minister said repeatedly that the Sudan wanted to maintain close trade relations with the West, but that if the United Kingdom and France in particular did not buy the Sudanese cotton crop his country would have to consider other possibilities of disposing of it. The Sudan, he emphasized, disliked the barter system, and had suggested to Russia that she should bid at the cotton auctions in Khartoum.

African Lakes Corporation, Ltd.

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £4,644 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £34,152 in the year ended January 31, compared with £17,715 in the previous year. A dividend of 6½% (loss tax requires) £12,362, leaving a carry-forward of £42,289, compared with £25,249 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £318,250 in A and £12,500 in B shares. Reserve reserves and undistributed profits stand at £621,648, current liabilities at £256,716, fixed assets at £292,140, and current assets at £755,525, including £16,271 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. G. Stephen (chairman), S. A. Male (managing director), E. H. Wallis, W. A. Shand, and D. H. Ross. The secretary is Mr. W. Z. Thomas.

The 64th annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on October 25.

Federal Trade

A STEEP RISE IN THE COST of the Federation's imports from South Africa and a considerable drop in the value of the Federation's exports to the Union have caused the Federation's adverse trade balance with the Union to soar. In the first six months of this year it rose from less than £16m. to over £21.5m.; but the total favourable trade balance of the Federation during the period was £4,341,000, compared with £1,697,000 last year. Imports increased in value from about £77.5m. to £83.4m., while exports dropped from about £95m. to just under £87.5m. These figures are taken from the monthly Digest of Statistics for September.

East African Shippers' Association


MR. G. L. DEACON, of Kittel and Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association, London, of which Mr. G. J. Goodwin, of Ellis, Chapman, Ltd., is the new deputy chairman. The other members of the committee are Messrs. L. V. Banfield (Brint Trading Co., Ltd.), T. W. Curtis (British Markitex Co., Ltd.), G. F. Gibbons (E. Whiteaway and Co., Ltd.), and E. Trembath (Stamm and Partners, Ltd.).

East African Estates Report

EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, LTD., after providing £2,082 for taxation, made a consolidated loss of £1951 for the year ended March 31, compared with a profit of £19,157 in the previous year. Profits in suspense, being the surplus on property agreed to be sold at later dates, totalled £13,879. The issued capital is £260,000 in ordinary £1 shares. Fixed assets total £109,930 and current assets £74,544, including £12,200 in cash. The directors are Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, and Messrs. William Evans, M. C. B. Sayer, and G. P. Gordon Stevens. The 51st annual general meeting will be held in London on October 31.

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Sisal Production Passing Its Peak Rally in Prices Suggested

SISAL PRODUCTION MAY PASS ITS PEAK this year, according to the quarterly review *Hard Fibres*, which estimates that world output will at most show an increase of 10 per cent over the 1956 total. It inclines to the view that 1957 may prove to be the peak year for "an industry frustrated by persistently unprofitable prices", and that there may be a price rally in the spring or early summer.

Against that expectation, however, has to be set the possibility that heavily-subsidized sisal from Brazil, now sold at more than £10 a ton below the price for top-grade British and Portuguese East African sisal, may be offered at still lower levels. On the other hand, the use of sisal is spreading into new fields; considerable quantities are being bought by the Communist bloc, and China is buying something like 5,000 tons a year for the making of hats.

In the recent past world consumption has expanded at a rate of between 3% and 4% annually, whereas world production of hard fibres is estimated to increase by not more than 2% this year. So, in the opinion of the review, "a relatively small upturn in demand could rally tough off quite a useful rally in sisal prices, which appear to have passed their trough".

Kenya Farmers' Association

Trading Profit Up from £193,145 to £230,724

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD., announced in Nakuru last Friday that in the year to July 31 there was a net trading profit of £230,724, compared with £193,145 in the previous year. A dividend of 10% on the ordinary capital and a bonus of 2½% on all normal purchases by members are to be paid.

The ordinary dividend will require £90,989, the preference dividend £37,500, and the bonus on purchases just over £100,000.

To the net trading profit must be added dividends from the shareholding in Unga, Ltd., of £54,366; and of £1,095 from the Tanganyika Farmers' Association, Ltd., £4,742 from profit on sale of buildings and equipment, £1,837 from bad debts recovered; £945 from entrance fees of members, and there is a transfer from the dividend equalization reserve of £25,038.

The bad debts reserve stand at £400,000; £35,000 has been set aside in connection with the long-term policy of reorganization necessitated by continued expansion of the trading activities; the reserve for equalization of dividends and bonus on purchases amounts to £100,000; and the general reserve is now £495,549.

New Tung Oil Mill Opened

A £45,000 TUNG OIL MILL has been opened in the Northern Province of Nyasaland by the Colonial Development Corporation. The Vinya tung project, started by the Nyasaland Government in 1947 to provide employment for Africans in the area, was taken over by the C.D.C. two years later. At present the project employs five Europeans and 600 Africans. The C.D.C. has also established a pilot coffee plantation of 250 acres in the area.

Of Commercial Concern

Schweppes, Ltd., a group with subsidiaries in East Africa and the Federation, has undertaken to provide £1,000, or about three-quarters of the cost, towards the production of a play at the Royal Court Theatre, London. Commenting on the decision, the managing director, Sir Frederic Thompson, said that patronage of the creative arts should be a part of modern public relations, and that, since private patronage was now almost extinct, commercial concerns should do more than present their own products to the public.

Cooley Building Society, Southern Rhodesia, earned a profit of £113,108 in the year ended June 30, compared with £64,281 in the previous year. Assets increased by £2,037,483 to £5,080,356, mortgage advances totalled £3,235,785, and deposits £2,420,731, an increase of £280,569. During the year Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., purchased the shares of the company except those held by South British Assurance, and made a substantial investment in the society's preference shares.

At last week's London auctions 4,832 packages of African tea were sold at an average price of 2s. 7.3d. per lb., compared with 4,498 packages averaging 2s. 7.64d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year were 308,580 packages averaging 3s. 2.57d., compared with 288,425 packages averaging 3s. 0.34d. in the previous year. The highest price paid last week was 3s. 8.4d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Sales of soluble coffees have alone maintained the high prices for African robustas, Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of the Coffee Industry Board of Uganda, told the commission of inquiry into Uganda coffee last week. He said that he did not believe that the Protectorate should sell its coffee directly overseas, but should continue to confine sales to local licensed dealers.

In the final official Sudan report for the season 1956-57 a yield of 2,688,731 Kantars of Sakel type cotton is expected from an estimated area of 574,713 feddans planted, compared with 1,809,777 kantars from 398,969 feddans in the previous year. A yield of 2,864,443 (2,050,282) kantars of American type cotton is estimated from 735,979 (2,050,282) feddans.

An outstandingly high average yield of 4,574 lb. of tobacco to the acre has been achieved at the Nyasaland Government's demonstration farm at Lisasalani in the Kangu district, by closely following methods advocated by the Tobacco Research Board of Southern Rhodesia. The yield was obtained from 7.56 acres, representing a return of £280 per acre.

Deliveries of pyrethrum to the Tanganyika Farmers' Association in Arusha during June amounted to 23,344 lb. of flowers, making a total for the first six months of the year of 429,251 lb. for the Northern Province, compared with 47,726 lb. and 491,795 lb. respectively for the same period of last year.

The Government of Uganda may send a good will mission to India to seek an understanding about the sale of Uganda cotton. Last season India bought only 70,000 bales, compared with normal purchases of 150,000 and 180,000 bales.

Over 53,000 head of cattle in Southern Rhodesia have been inoculated against foot and mouth disease following outbreaks, satisfactorily contained, in the Nuanetsi and Gwail districts.

At the first cotton seed auctions held in Mwanza, Tanganyika, last month 6,000 tons of grade A were offered for sale. Prices ranged from 385s. to 328s. per ton and averaged 350s.

Makuzu Fibrelands, Ltd., a Kenya sisal growing company, have announced a one-for-three scrip issue.

Office blocks of five and six storeys are now being built in the business area of Khartoum.

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MINING

Copper Now Sold on London Price Rhodesian Selection Trust's Statement

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies agreed last week, as was reported in our last issue, to the terms of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation that they should revert to the London Metal Exchange basis of pricing in order to bring to an end the two-price structure for Rhodesian copper in the United Kingdom market.

A spokesman for the group said in Salisbury that when in May, 1955, they introduced a fixed price policy it was in response to strong representations from the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation, a fact which was freely acknowledged in the letter from the Federation.

"These representations made by the federation in 1955 had the strongest support of our own customers in the U.K. We agreed to the request for two main reasons.

"First, we were in full agreement with the Federation's view that the high price then ruling and the daily fluctuations on the London Metal Exchange were having, in spite of the federation's letter of January, 1955, a most unwelcome effect on the attitude of copper consumers, which is making them feel that substitution by some other stable commodity is inevitable.

Promote Market Stability

"Secondly, we felt that we would like to do all we could to help promote less instability in the market. We therefore decided to relate our quotations to a daily price average rather than to the daily changing L.M.E. price.

"In adopting this course we were merely following the marketing methods of the big majority of world producers. We were also acknowledging the contention of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation that the policy of pricing Rhodesian copper on the London Metal Exchange basis placed British exporters of electrical and similar machinery at a grave disadvantage compared with their overseas competitors.

"The position today is vastly different from what it was two years ago. Now that world and L.M.E. prices are more in line there is no particular point in pursuing our policy, though on balance we still favour a system based on other than daily price changes.

"Moreover, the threat of competition to copper by substitute materials, which was a very real danger indeed when the price of copper was rising to unexpectedly high levels two years ago, has now receded. Present price levels no longer constitute a threat to the future development of copper as an industrial material, and the long-term outlook for the metal is therefore much better than it was in 1955 and 1956.

"Asked why the group's decision to revert to the L.M.E. basis had not been taken earlier, in view of the fact that world and L.M.E. prices had been more in line for some time, the spokesman replied:

Initiative with Consumer

"It has never been our wish or intention to perpetuate a two-price structure. We made it clear when we introduced our fixed price policy that we would at any time be prepared to examine any marketing system which our customers and other importers of copper into the U.K. might desire. The initiative for ending the dual system has thus rested with the consumers, who, however, have been reluctant to return to the L.M.E. basis as long as there existed a chance of introducing a common Rhodesian price.

"We fully supported this desire, and last May, following talks in Africa between the R.S.T. and Anglo American groups, a joint proposal for a common price policy was submitted by the two producers to the U.K. copper importers. This joint proposal embodied plans for the creation of a Rhodesian price which would not fluctuate as frequently as the L.M.E. price, although it would be related to it over a period.

"Unfortunately, discussions which have been going on in London between the two groups of producers on the one hand and the U.K. importers on the other now appear to have little chance of success, and the consumers were therefore faced with the prospect of a continuance of the two-price structure for an indefinite period. It was only then that the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation made their request to us. For the reasons already given we have readily agreed.

"The spokesman emphasized that the failure of the London talks was not due to any disagreement between the two Rhodesian producers, but solely to failure to agree conditions with the importers.

Further Falls in Metal Prices

Copper at Lowest for Seven Years

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE the quotation for cash copper on Monday fell a further £1 a ton to £182, the lowest price for seven years. For three months the quotation was £186.

Zinc at £65 5s. for cash and three months was at the lowest figure for four years.

Lead, which had fallen to its lowest price since 1954 when the Board of Trade announced late last week that it would release the rest of its stockpile of about 20,000 tons, is quoted at £34 10s. for current metal and about £1 higher for three months.

Tin is priced at £730 for cash and £728 10s. for three months.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Report

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £2,945,000 for taxation, earned a net profit, subject to audit, of £4,216,526 in the year ended June 30, compared with £8,358,513, in the previous year.

Replacements and obsolescence require £14m., £47,790 has been transferred to loan stock redemption reserve, and £1,150,000 to the general reserve. A final dividend of 1s. per unit required just over £2m. leaving a carry-forward of £71,933 against £26,542 brought in.

Production of blister copper at 84,294 tons was slightly below the previous year's figure of 88,714 tons, as were the sales of copper from the mine, 84,687 against 85,833 tons.

The annual general meeting will be held on December 12, and, subject to the approval of members, the final dividend will be payable on or after December 14.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Results

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LTD., which has a 63.98% interest in Manulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and a 64.29% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., earned a profit of £2,991,124 for the year ended June 30. Net income from the company's investment in Manulira was £3,093,208. The final dividend recommended, 1s. 4d. per share, (subject to the deduction of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland income tax and Territorial surcharge at 7s. 6d. in the £), will require £1,884,955, leaving a carry-forward of £18,520 against £39,406 brought in. The annual general meeting is to be held on December 13, 1957.

Chibuluma Report

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., earned a net profit of £1,396,265 in the year ended June 30. No provision for taxation is required because accumulated allowances for capital redemption exceed the trading profits. General reserve receives £395,000 and replacements £400,000. Production of blister copper totalled 14,494 tons. No dividend is recommended, available profits being transferred to reserve, mainly to provide for repayments of the loan from the General Service Administration of the United States. The annual meeting will be held in Salisbury on December 13.

Higher Stocks of Copper

WORLD STOCKS of blister and refined copper are now probably about 1m. long tons, statistics from the main producing and consuming countries suggesting that the estimates which have been generally accepted have been too conservative. At the end of 1955 world stocks were about 587,000 tons. They had risen to 780,000 tons by December, 1956, and by the end of August of this year they were calculated at about 920,000 tons, including 27,000 tons held in the U.K. Government stockpile.

Copper Tax

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S copper mines contributed more than a third of the Federation's taxes last year. Between them they paid £30.5m. out of a total tax revenue of £81.4m., according to Mr. David Symington, director of the Chamber of Mines. He told the Honeyman Commission that a table compiled by the Chamber showed that the industry's contributions to Northern Rhodesia's exports rose from 49.7% in 1950 to 62.6% last year. Copper's share of the £181.5m. total exports last year was £115.8m.

MINING

Tanganyika Concessions' Report

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £145,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit last year of £4,309,796, compared with £3,982,612 in the previous year. Dividends on preference shares absorbs £147,570, interim dividend on ordinary stock £1,189,424, and the final ordinary dividend (6s. 6d. per 10s. unit), making 9s. 6d. for the year (9s.), £2,490,418. Carry-forward totals £2,677,917 against £2,290,533 brought in. The Capital Issues Committee has consented to the issue of one new 10s. ordinary share for each unit held on January 31 next. The appointment of Captain Charles Waterhouse as chairman, in succession to Sir Ulrik Alexander, has been confirmed.

Fourteen Years Survey

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO MR. B. G. WORST began to survey the geology of the country between Belingwe and West Nicholson. Now, after many interruptions, including the war, his findings have been published as Southern Rhodesia Geological Survey Bulletin No. 43. Mr. J. C. Ferguson, Director of the Geological Survey, says in a preface that the Belingwa district was once a gold mining area, but that asbestos is now the chief mineral.

Selection Trust Appointment

Mr. Jack Thompson, lately general manager of the Roan Antelope mine in Northern Rhodesia, who recently arrived in London to join the United Kingdom Advisory Committee of the Mufulla and Chibuluma companies, has been appointed a director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. He is to become head of the Rhodesian department of the Selection Trust group.

London and Rhodesian Mining

AFTER ALL CHARGES, including taxation, London and Rhodesian Land Co., Ltd., made an estimated group profit of £49,133 for the year ended June 30, compared with £61,100 in 1955. A 10% dividend is recommended. The annual meeting will be held in London on November 28.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Report

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., reports that in the calendar year 1956 there was a loss of £5,930, compared with £9,686 in the previous year, but that recent work has shown that the company owns asbestos deposits of some importance. The directors express confidence that the first step has now been taken towards profit earning. Production from the Murie mine totalled 582 tons, which sold for £34,339, compared with 317 tons last £29,453 in the previous year. Royalties in respect of production on other properties amounted to £4,314. The issued capital is £196,314 in shares of 1s. Fixed assets appear at £155,127, and £2,034, debtors at £966, creditors at £21,008, and new issue expenses at £2,657. The directors are Mr. P. R. Harman Jones (chairman and managing director), Mr. Arthur Hornby, and Mr. A. P. Harman.

Progress Reports for September

Cam & Motor.—24,000 tons of ore milled, yielding 2,274 fine oz. gold for a working profit of £3,552, compared with £36,489 in the previous month.

Coronation Syndicate.—7,143 tons of ore milled, yielding 2,008 oz. gold, for a working profit of £9,352, compared with £10,011 in August.

Mazoe Consolidated.—2,741 tons of ore milled, yielding 902 oz. gold for a working profit of £3,552 (August £3,535).

Falcon Mines.—Dalny mine 16,800 tons of ore milled for 2,489 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,224; Sunace mine, 1,546 tons, 360 oz., and working profit of £509; Bayhorse mine, 1,360 tons, 207 oz., and working profit of £46.

Southern Rhodesian Chrome

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, already one of the world's major producers of chrome, plans to increase its exports of ore to 1m tons within the next two years. Last year Southern Rhodesia exported approximately 450,000 tons. The increase will be possible because of the improved position in railway transport.

Rio Tinto Rights Issue

IN THE ABSENCE of unforeseen circumstances, Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., expect to maintain the ordinary dividend at 45% on the capital as increased by the proposed one-for-six rights issue. Messrs. M. Rothschild and Sons are underwriting the 50s. share issue. Net proceeds, about £5m., will be used chiefly for the group's uranium mines in Canada.

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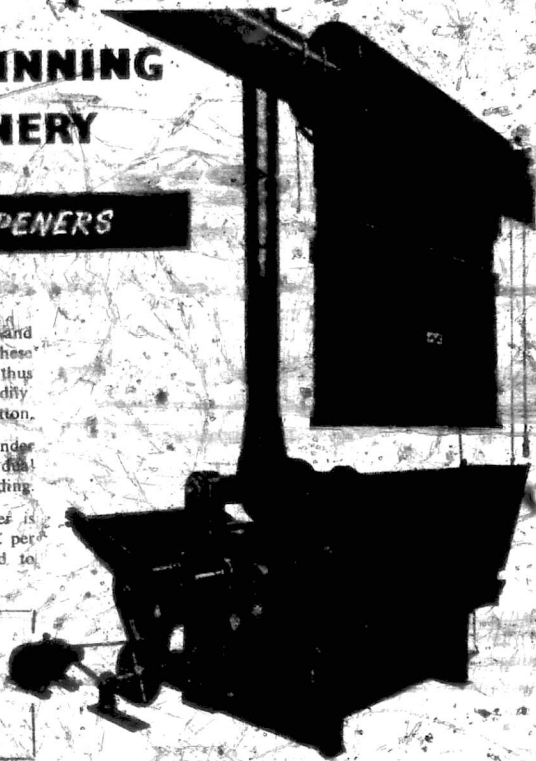
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