

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 5th, 1957  
Vol. 34 No. 1730

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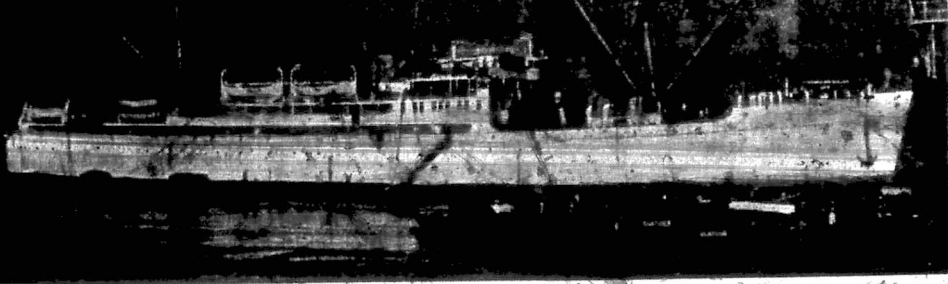
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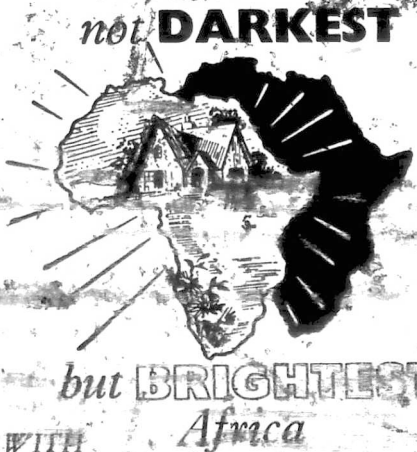
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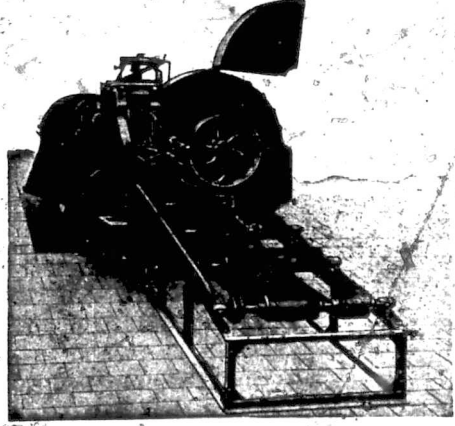
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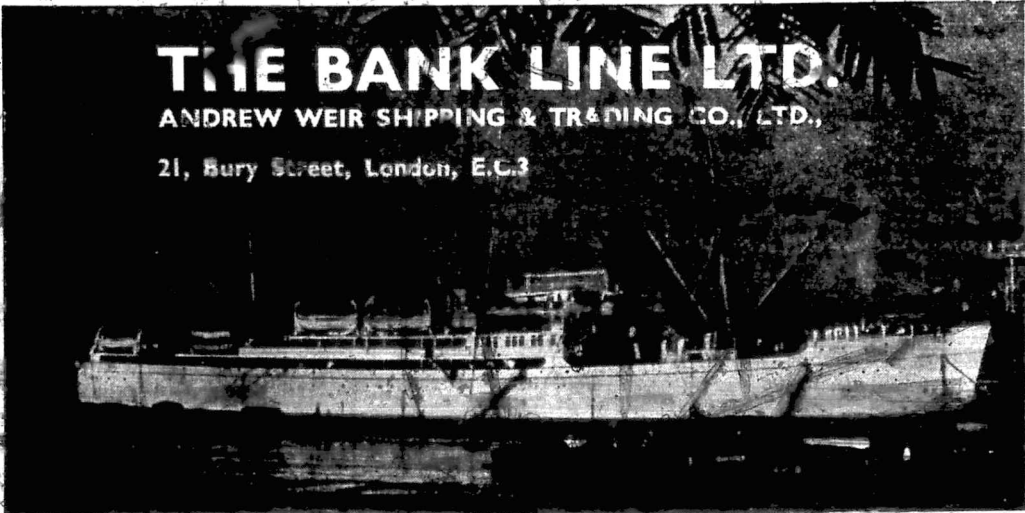
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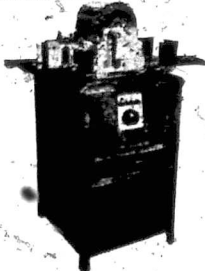
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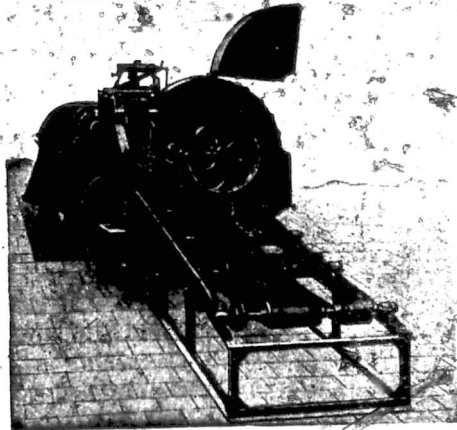
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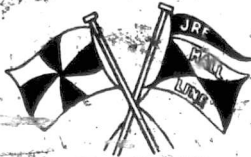
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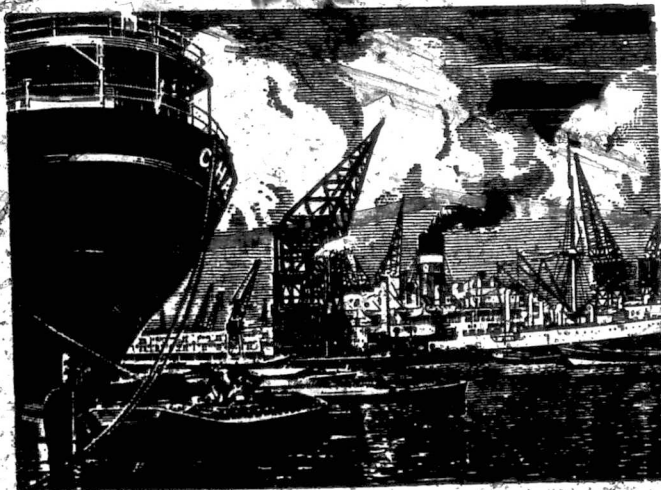
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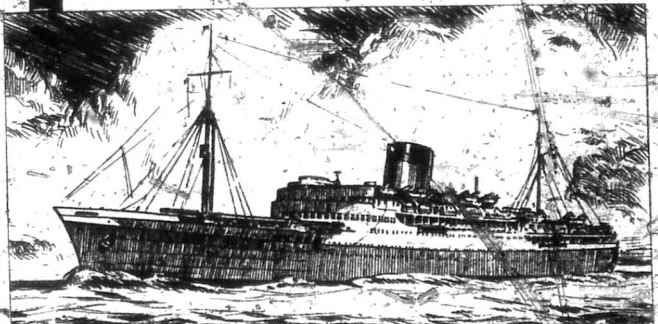


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1957

No. 34

1957

7s. 6d. (including postage)

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

A SECOND READING of the Hansard report of the Commons debate last week on the Labour motion that The Queen should not be asked to assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill. Further Thoughts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland strengthens the opinion that the discussion served no useful purpose. Seventeen Members occupied six and a half hours of the time of Parliament, largely in repetition, speculation, and aspersion, when the arguments and counter-arguments could easily have been put within an hour. The aim of the Opposition, however, was to exploit its opportunity not to discharge succinctly and objectively the duty of requiring the Government to explain why it supported the Federal Government. That was the real point at issue, but the three leading Socialist spokesmen (Mr. Callaghan, the "Shadow Colonial Secretary", and the two last Socialist Secretaries of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths and Mr. Creech Jones) suggested that the Government had acted reprehensively in not being guided by the opinion of the African Affairs Board. It should have been obvious that that was the strategy which the Opposition would adopt, but, surprisingly, the first move by Mr. Callaghan was not promptly and heavily attacked; the fact that it was barely noticed must have encouraged the assaults which followed. Several Conservatives made thrusts at the enemy, but they were routed only by the last speech, that of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, whose couple of hundred words on the point were more effective than the many thousands uttered by other Tories on various aspects of the matter.

had so liberalized its franchise proposals for Africans since the African Affairs Board reported that there was now no validity in its finding that the combined electoral rolls which would elect additional African members in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be overwhelmingly European. He was not alone in seizing upon that very material fact, but too many of those who mentioned it sacrificed effectiveness by overmuch arithmetical detail. The decision to raise the number of Africans in the Federal Assembly from six to twelve passed almost unnoticed, and nobody made the important point that that would immediately increase parliamentary and social contacts between the elected representatives of both races and hasten the election of Africans to the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, the only Assembly in Central or East Africa still without African members. Socialists emphasized that Africans were still unreconciled to the idea of federation: why were they not told that their party was largely to blame because it had stubbornly refused to say that there could be no question of secession from the Federation? Of course the African National Congresses will resist while their leaders think that agitation, if continued until Labour attains office in the United Kingdom, may provide them with place, power, and perquisites. Had the Conservatives concentrated on a few main points, such as these, the debate would have been of real service to the Federation and their Socialist assailants would have been disconcerted.

The nub of the debate, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke suggested, was that the Federal Government

Some of them were uncomfortable. Aibu asserted that no Socialist M.P. has ever suggested that he wants to see universal adult



suffrage tomorrow", and Mr. James Johnson declared that "the Labour Party at the moment stand for a very qualified franchise, but for ultimate universal franchise. How relieved they must have felt at the failure of any Conservative to expose those hollow claims! Scores of members of the Parliamentary Labour Party actively support the Movement for Colonial Freedom, which certainly does not stand for a qualitative franchise for Africans. Let Mr. Albu and Mr. Johnson tell their tale to Mr. Brockway and his and their associates who encourage Africans to believe that they stand for the principle of one man one vote. Why did no Tory contrast Mr. Albu-Johnson manoeuvre with the declaration of principle unanimously adopted five months ago in this country by the Commonwealth Conference of Labour Parties? That conference recorded: 'Conference demands that the African peoples of the Federation of Central Africa be given the right of self-determination, and that all three territories be granted a democratic constitution based upon adult franchise of one man one vote. The solution lies in the establishment of a common roll to be implemented as soon as possible, and which should be based on the principle of universal adult franchise'. While their party remains committed to that statement Mr. Albu and Mr. Johnson cannot expect anyone to take notice of their soothing words in mitigation

The *New Statesman*, which loses no opportunity of putting the worst construction on anything done by the Federal Government or by H.M. Government in East or Central Africa, headed its leading article "The

**"Betrayal in Central Africa"**. Betrayal in Central Africa". It called upon the Labour Party to announce that it will oppose Dominion status for the Federation "until such time as the majority of all the Federation's inhabitants have expressed their desire for it", and demanded that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, instead of exercising its judgment on any matter described by the African Affairs Board as a "differentiating measure" should accept the board's judgment as binding. Pursuing that thought, the journal complained that on the very first occasion that the board has declared a measure to be racially discriminatory the British Government pushes aside its judgment and contemptuously describes its action as purely technical". It did not recall that the "pushing aside" and the

"contempt" involved the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in a journey to the Federation so that he might inform himself on the spot during visits to all three constituent territories. Had they known that a few readers at least might have preferred Lord Home's conclusion to that of the left-wing journal.

Although "the majority of all the inhabitants" certainly did not express their desire for the grant of independence to Ghana, the *New Statesman* had no hesitation in supporting Dr. Nkrumah and his Convention People's Party. It did not withhold its championship because only a small minority of the people had troubled to enrol as voters. What was acceptable to Labour's leading weekly in the case of black Africans—only a tiny minority of whom have any real knowledge of the complexities and responsibilities of modern government, and large numbers of whom thought that independence would promptly bring them much more money as an automatic bonus—is rejected, allegedly on principle, when government is in the hands of highly civilized, experienced, and responsible Europeans. Not for decades will all the African inhabitants of the Federation reach the stage at which everyone will understand what is involved in Dominion status (a matter which many Europeans could not define), and it is absurd to imply, as the *New Statesman* does, that the Federation could be expected to wait for generations when independence is being thrust upon Commonwealth countries which are far less prepared for it.—Ghana and Malaya this year, and the West Indies and Nigeria within the next three years.

As to the second point, the African Affairs Board was certainly created to scrutinize all legislation introduced in the Federal Assembly for the special purpose of ensuring due protection for the rights of Africans; but it is new and insufferable doctrine that the Federal Government in the first place and H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in the second must act in the light of any opinion expressed by that board. That astonishing contention is tantamount to declaring that the board, not either of the Governments, bears the responsibility of ultimate decision. That would be intolerable, and unacceptable to any Cabinet. Yet that opinion was solemnly enunciated in the name of his party by Mr. Callaghan. As Sir Roy Welensky said



in Salisbury after the debate, the function of the African Affairs Board is to act as a watchdog. When it has been decided by others to decide what action, if any, to take. The board has a circumscribed field of operation, the Governments, having far wider obligations, may with perfect propriety decide that though the board is justified in lodging some

objection, the general public interest would be better served by disregarding its finding. Labour, which so often rides roughshod over small or weak groups in its own domestic and-trade union concerns, seems to sublimate its sense of guilt for such sins by the pretence that in Colonial affairs a Government can do no right and a dissenting group no wrong.

## Notes By The Way

### Advice to African Politicians

GOOD ADVICE, even if mixed with bad advice, is so seldom addressed to Africa or Africans by the *New Statesman* that I call attention to the warning given by the editor in a recent issue that African politicians should not build too much on the expectation of greater sympathy from a Labour Government; they are told by Mr. Kingsley Martin that there is no certainty that there will be a Labour Government in the near future, and that if there were it would be faced by so many problems that it might decide not to disturb Mr. Lennox-Boyd's compromise in Kenya. It would, of course, be very foolish for any Government to seek to upset what has been officially described as a long-term settlement of Kenya's political problem, for, if that were done at the whim of party politicians in the United Kingdom, faith in British undertakings in regard to Kenya (and inferentially over a much wider field) would receive a blow which would reduce to a trickle the flow of investment from this country to a Colony which cannot progress without further large sums of private and public capital.

### Belated Warning

MR. MBOYA IS TOLD in so many words by the Socialist journal that his present attitude endangers his political career. If those cautionary words had been published weeks, preferably months, ago, they might have been worth something, for there is just a chance that reproof from that quarter might have checked the Luo group in their foolish, stubborn bid for a Ghana policy for Kenya. Now, however, Mr. Mboya, and the seven colleagues who tamely accept his domination have gone too far to retreat, and, to make matters worse, they pile one piece of ineptitude upon another. I happen to know that responsible Labour M.Ps. have made it clear that they cannot expect support from the party for their recent decisions; but, recognizing the alacrity with which that party uses Colonial issues as sticks with which to beat H.M. Government, the Africans may calculate that such a difference of opinion will soon be forgotten.

### Local and Central Authorities

THE DEMAND made by Mr. Muliro in the Kenya Legislature for the abolition of the Ministry of African Affairs is in line with the general attitude of the African elected members that the millennium cannot be achieved until all that has been created by British administration is swept away. The mover charged the Ministry with fostering tribalism, in his opinion the millstone round the neck of African progress; and a very high proportion of Kenya Africans are, of course, still dominated by tribalism though not through any fault of the Ministry of African Affairs. The Chief Secretary re-

plied that many of the African communities in Kenya are backward and still need the specialized services of the Ministry. Plainly he was right; but in defending the Government's administrative structure generally, it was an contradiction in some respects as the Africans have seen. He countered their suggestion that the necessary services could be provided by other departments by saying that the provincial administration had the dual role of maintaining law and order and co-ordinating all the public services.

### P.Cs. as Managing Directors

TO SUGGEST that local elected African councils could hardly undertake precautionary measures against armed raiders from Ethiopia, as Mr. Turnbull did when rejecting the idea of such councils as substitutes for district commissioners, was to confuse the responsibilities of local and central authorities. Indeed, if in the debate the African elected members demanded changes which disregarded the condition of most of their compatriots, the Government ignored the ambiguous nature of the present administrative structure. Subversive activities and open rebellion made it essential to strengthen the local administration, but that should not obscure the need for a greater degree of decentralization and rationalization of the functions of the administration. More of the technical services could and should be made the responsibility of the district and provincial authorities, while those duties in the field which rightly belong to departments of the central Government should be clearly their responsibility. As economic and social development accelerates, district officials in many areas will need all their available time and energy for local affairs, but it is more than ever necessary to have as provincial commissioners first-class men who would be, in effect, the managing directors of the public business of their bailiwicks.

### Copper Weddings

HAVE YOU NOT HEARD of Northern Rhodesia's "copper weddings" marking the tenth anniversary? asked a friend in that country in consequence of my recent admission that I had only lately discovered the meaning of a "cotton wedding". I must answer in the negative. "Copper wedding" celebrations are, it seems, a fairly recent innovation on the Copperbelt, where friends make gifts of articles in copper. If this idea develops, taking copper to Kitwe may become Central Africa's equivalent of taking coals to Newcastle or cotton to Uganda (since the "cotton wedding" was an Uganda affair). Has anyone heard of "coffee weddings" in Kenya, "sugar weddings" in Tanganyika, "tobacco weddings" in Southern Rhodesia, or "tea weddings" in Nyasaland? I hope not.

# Benevolent Paternalism Must be Progressively Renounced

## Stabilizing Effect of Southern Rhodesia's Native Land Husbandry Act

CONTRARY TO THE VIEWS of Africans in the northern territories, Africans in Southern Rhodesia were either completely indifferent to federation or actively welcomed it, states the annual report for 1956 of the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. S. E. Morris. It is a document which covers exhaustively almost every aspect of African life in the Colony, dealing clearly and sympathetically with its human problems as well as the finances of development schemes and housing projects.

The majority of Africans, writes Mr. Morris, trust the Government. Conservative opinion prevails. The time had not yet arrived when benevolent paternalism could be abandoned. Indeed, most Africans, particularly in the rural areas, still expect and demand it. The report emphasizes, however, that this policy must be progressively renounced in favour of developments in local government.

In the rural areas African affairs continued on a steady course. In the towns the year was marred by the violence connected with the bus boycott in Harare and Bulawayo railway strike.

The rural African will be engrossed for some time in establishing himself on his land allocated under the Native Land Husbandry Act, which is considered a most important stabilizing factor. Already Africans are imbued with pride of ownership. As they settle down to this new form of land tenure it will be vital to ensure proper markets and prices for their products, says the report.

### Gigantic Project

This gigantic land project has established a closer liaison between administrators and African farmers. Contact with urban Africans, however, has worn rather thin, chiefly through the rapid growth of industries and the consequent concentration of people in large numbers within a relatively short period. Another case was the devolution of important Government functions to local authorities and a shortage of qualified and experienced staff.

An ever-increasing drift of Africans to the industrial areas is to be expected, and Mr. Morris emphasizes that urban as well as rural Africans must be given an opportunity to progress. In the not distant future, he says, there will be a greater preponderance of Africans in industry than on the land.

By the end of the year the indigenous African population had risen to 2,219,997, of whom 1,551,307 were in Native reserves, 31,916 on Crown land in European areas, 9,281 continuously resident in towns or on mines, and 91,408 employed under labour agreements.

Under the Land Apportionment Act in seven years nearly 80,000 Africans have been moved from Crown land in the European areas, but more than 30,000 still remain. The Africans have settled down happily in their new homes, quickly adapting themselves to their environment.

In Salisbury, though the housing position is still acute, the Highfield home ownership scheme is making rapid strides, and Gwelo has a similar scheme to build 26 detached four-roomed houses for sale on a 30-year lease. In Harare an enterprising African is building a small hotel. Lack of funds hampered Umtali's housing programme. Bulawayo has now three African home-ownership schemes.

While the bone-thrower, diviner, and herbalist still have large followings, confidence in the modern doctor and his drugs has grown beyond measure. At Gokwe, for instance, a Government medical officer established a clinic in April; more than 1,500 were admitted during the following eight months and some 10,000 out-patients were treated. Previously the area had been visited only once a year during the Zambesi patrol.

Medical officers, however, are anxious over the increase in the number of tuberculosis sufferers in every district. The report proposes a nation-wide survey, the results of which might give cause for alarm as regards the enormity of the

counter-measures which might be necessary, but we should at least know the proportions of the monster with which we shall have to grapple.

Bilharzia has also caused considerable concern, and will continue to do so until the discovery of a simple and cheap prophylactic.

On the question of undernourishment, all the Native commissioners draw attention to the bun and mineral water habit. It is suggested that propaganda is needed to persuade Africans that that kind of diet is likely to undermine their health.

Southern Rhodesia has had an exceptionally good run of good farming seasons, and Africans now seem to believe that a new era has dawned, one in which droughts and famine are things of the past. The good harvest, however, is not entirely the outcome of favourable weather; improved farming methods were partly responsible.

### Fight Against Superstition

Master farmers and co-operators, the backbone of African agriculture, now exert considerable influence on their fallows, both by the results they achieve and the advice they give. Nevertheless, the African is still in the main rather ignorant, superstitious, and inefficient, modern ideas and methods are very slowly absorbed, often with reluctance.

The Director of Native Agriculture and his numbering nearly 1,000, are fighting a hard battle against the results of centuries of superstition and traditional practices, seeking to turn poor tillers into good farmers; and, in spite of many frustrations, they are gradually succeeding.

Nearly 13,000 Africans are officially known to be earning their livelihood in some calling, trade, or business. None of the traditional arts and crafts is now followed, apart from occasional basket-work. Popular methods of self-employment are bricklaying (1,568) and carpentry (784). There are also large numbers of cobblers, cycle repairers, tailors, and tinkers, and 2,238 general dealers. In some districts last year there was a 50% increase in the number of general dealers. At the craft level an efficient artisan class is emerging and giving good service.

While it is difficult to ascertain the amount of success of the African storekeeper, for most it is a grim struggle, lack of capital and business training and acumen being the chief reasons for failure. Some wholesalers make matters worse by allowing unlimited credit, with the consequence that the Africans are soon faced with crippling debts and have no alternative but to let their suppliers take over their businesses.

Some of the problems facing the nascent artisan class are dealt with by Mr. W. R. Cox, the chief engineer, in his section of the report. He says that many Africans have reached a most creditable degree of proficiency. The difficulty is that he has to prove himself as a craftsman when the world is moving forward in technical and economic fields more rapidly than ever before. "He is thus in the position in which his best efforts, no matter how creditable in absolute terms, can never achieve enough to satisfy the needs of his own people for housing, schools, bridges, roads, workshops, and the like."

An apprenticeship scheme on European lines is recommended as the only way by which the young could acquire not merely the basic skills of a trade but the receptive attitude of mind which would enable them to keep abreast of new developments.

### Law-Abiding

Fewer Africans were charged in the inferior courts, and, apart from the rioting at Harare at the start of the bus boycott, the African population has once again proved itself to be law-abiding and appreciative of good order.

Native tax was increased in July from £1 to £2. Nevertheless, the indigenous Africans met their tax responsibilities as well as previously; half-way through the tax year about 70% of the amount due had been collected. Last year's revenue from that source totalled £1,123,190.

On the efficiency of chiefs and headmen the report finds it almost impossible to generalize. The Matabeleland chiefs have considerably more authority over their people than those in other parts. Most are classed as "good" administrators, whereas elsewhere they are usually classed as "fairly good", mainly because they lack the initiative and drive of the Matabele leaders. But in almost every instance chiefs and headmen loyally co-operated to the best of their ability. Several chieftainships remained unfilled because of bickering and jealousy between rival claimants and their followers.

Mr. L. C. Ross, Chief Native Informant, has been busy on the effect of radio programmes on African audiences. He believes that the time has come when regional development is an absolute necessity, but is not at all hopeful that the setting up of an independent broadcasting corporation within the near future will lead to this development.



# Africa Should Give More Time to Economics than Politics

Mr. Brian Macdonna Puts the Suggestion-Box Before the Ballot-Box

MR. BRIAN MACDONNA, vice-chairman of the Council of the Royal African Society, said at a conference under its auspices in London on Saturday that he was saddened and infuriated by the appalling amount of time and effort given to politics as opposed to the thing that really mattered—the well-being of all who lived in Africa.

“If one-fifth of the time devoted to politics had been spent in improving production, health, and welfare, how much further and faster Africa would have progressed! “It isn't the ballot-box that is important, it's the suggestion-box”.

Constitutions were being turned out at an almost bewildering speed, but there was seldom unanimity of opinion on their merits or demerits. The important thing to ensure was that a new plan had proper safeguards as to time for review and revision and then to give it a trial. “Those who don't like it will be in a far stronger position to re-argue when the time for revision comes round. If it hasn't worked, they will be able to thump the drum much harder. If it has worked, they can claim credit for having shown statesmanship”.

Britain's task was to help Africa's millions towards the fuller life. Colonialism had for many years attracted away from Britain men and women from the universities, the hospitals, the laboratories, factories, merchant houses, and banks, and they had played a vital part in bringing the fruits of civilization to those who would not otherwise have tasted them. If in the next few years we had to bury the word “colonialism”, it should be given an honourable funeral, not a pauper's grave. He would lay the first wreath by paying tribute to the creators of modern Africa.

Having discussed the economic history of East and Central Africa, Mr. Macdonna asked who was benefiting from increased production? was it the white settler, the Asian merchant, the plantation manager, or the African peasant farmer?

## Everyone Benefits

“The answer, of course, is that all were benefiting. No one race or colour has any monopoly of progress. All the cotton produced in East Africa is grown by Africans. So is most of the coffee—probably 95,000 tons out of the 120,000 tons exported last year. Of the sisal shipped from Tanganyika about 30% came from British-owned plantations, about 30% from Greek, and about 25% from Indian or Pakistani estates. Rhodesia's tobacco is almost entirely in European hands. But the chief cost element in production, whether of white-owned sisal or of white-owned tobacco, is wages, and the African supplies most of the labour force of these plantation crops”.

Turning to social improvements, Mr. Macdonna said that until 1925 education in Uganda was entirely in the hands of the missions. Their pupils numbered about 150,000, of whom perhaps 500 reached third or fourth standard. Government spent only a few thousand pounds a year. Today the country's annual education bill exceeded £3m. There were now over 4,000 primary schools, and the ultimate aim was to provide a minimum of four years' schooling within walking distance of the home of every child.

Mention must also be made of the farm institutes, teacher training colleges, farm planning units, a hire service for tractors, veterinary research units, rural social centres, and vastly improved medical services; and the change from a largely starch diet to a protein diet, from loin cloths and bark cloth dresses to Western attire.

In Buganda the order of priorities was now food, clothing, blankets, utensils, a bicycle, corrugated roof sheets, and other household fittings. In the twenties there had been little to spend on anything but food, oil lamps, and cheap clothing. Whereas 30 years ago there were less than 2,000 Europeans in the Protectorate, now there were about 9,000. In the same time the African population had risen from 3m. to 5½m.

“Is all that too bad a record for colonialism?—and one can produce the same sort of facts and figures for the rest of East Africa and for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland”.

The Federation's trade figures, which were £2m. 30 years ago, now stood at £350m. annually. The money was not all

sunk into dams and railways. About one-eighth of Southern Rhodesia's revenue was spent on African education and 80% of her child population were now enrolled in schools. “We may not have moved as far or as fast in Africa as some would like, but who can say that the record is not pretty good and that the present pace of progress is not terrific?”

## Men and Money

Britain could, and should, furnish a list in this development. Money apart, Africa looks to us in the United Kingdom to provide from our experience and resources the technical knowledge—professional, industrial, scientific—which is just as necessary to African development as capital. Probably in every one of the six countries the speed of development could be doubled within a year if only men and women, skilled and trained to carry out or to lead that development, were forthcoming. One cannot over-emphasize the need for development through the provision of money and material and technical aid. We must never forget that our own future and that of the Commonwealth as a major force in world affairs largely depends upon our ultimate success in Africa.

Sir Stewart Symes presided.

## U.K. Legislation for the Federation Lord Malvern on Convention Precedents

VISCOUNT MALVERN made a characteristic statement on the eve of his departure from London last week in reply to Socialist complaints against the action of H.M. Government in agreeing some months ago not to legislate for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland except at the request of its Government. The first Prime Minister of the Federation wrote in *The Times*:

“I notice from the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Constitution Amendment Bill that it was suggested that the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister of the Federation did something displeasing in signing the memorandum which acknowledged the existence of a convention in regard to the United Kingdom Parliament legislating for the Federation. The convention is a very old one, and anyone reading the voluminous literature on the political development of the Commonwealth countries should know all about it.

“My first recollection of it was before there were any Dominions, and it was the late Joseph Chamberlain who expounded it in the House of Commons. In the course of growing up this convention applied to Southern Rhodesia in 1923, when she was granted a representative Parliament, of what is known as responsible government.

“I was aware of this convention during my 20-odd years as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. In consequence, during the pre-Federal discussions, I ascertained that it would naturally apply to the Federal State, but not in the exclusive sphere of the two northern States or territories of the Federation; they have not responsible government.

“Obtaining the existence of the convention in writing was a necessary step taken by Sir Roy Welensky to reassure the electors of Southern Rhodesia in view of the statements made from time to time by rather irresponsible people in the United Kingdom and by his political opponents in the Federal area. I think he was very wise to do so.

“The ability to legislate in the United Kingdom Parliament when asked to do so by the Government of the overseas territory can be useful. When we in Southern Rhodesia were asked to ratify the Bretton Woods Agreement we did not like it, but realized that we had to come into line; so we did not legislate in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, but we did so then Government in the United Kingdom to impose it on us by Order in Council. This they did.

“There is one obvious reason why this convention came into existence, and that is that Parliaments such as exist in the United Kingdom do not, as a rule, make laws they are unable to enforce”.

# No Devaluation of Civilized Standards in Central Africa

Sir Roy Welensky's Edge at Federal Party Congress: A Crusade Against Irresponsibility

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT was taking a stand against irresponsibility on the African continent, Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, declared at the recent Federal Party Congress in Ndola.

"We have made progress in the past four years unparalleled anywhere else in the world—real progress in the economic and social fields and progress for all inhabitants in the general field. We do not intend to concede any of our standards.

These standards were high, but no higher than demanded elsewhere in the world, and it was absolutely essential that a stand should be taken once and for all against irresponsibility on the African continent.

There was little doubt that all the aspirations of the African demagogues would be brought to the 1960 constitution review conference along with the "facile complaints" against the Federal Government, and all the public outcry which left-wing groups so easily engendered. To balance it there would also be a wealth of evidence of good will and progress by all races in the Federation, evidence of the freedom to all law-abiding citizens, evidence of a system of law which far from being repressive, occasionally erred on the side of leniency.

If the Government devalued the principle that Government must remain in the hands of the civilized, the least that could be looked for would be chaos and a lowering of the standards considered normal in Britain and by the civilized elements in Central Africa.

The fall in copper prices and stringency in the world's money markets, Sir Roy continued, would inevitably force a pruning of the Federation's development plans. Most careful planning would have to be given to re-shaping them, and budgeting in the next few years would have to take account of smaller revenues. But the drop was not catastrophic and an upward swing was apparent.

## Attractive to Investors

The Federation remained very attractive to investors, and between January and September this year 1,183 companies had registered with a capital of nearly £11m, while existing companies had increased their capital by £35.6m. The country had gone far on the road to diversification in industry and was still a very good bet for investment.

A glance at Government borrowing over the past two years confirmed that, for the investments had been placed by the thousands of investors in gilt-edged.

The Kariba hydro-electric project remained the basic concept of the Federation's economic development. An Economic Ministry might still be necessary, but meantime and Economic Advisory Council would help the Government. It was Government's function to intervene as little as possible in private enterprise, but to create a climate within which private enterprise, industry, and commerce could thrive.

In the health field the Government had achieved and planned much. In Nyasaland before federation health building expenditure was £40,000 a year. Since then expenditure had totalled some £755,000 and in 1957-58 a further £311,000 was provided. In Northern Rhodesia in the last pre-federation year health expenditure was £50,000. Since then £1,363,000 had been spent, and in the present estimates a further £816,500 was provided. In Southern Rhodesia expenditure had gone up from £653,961 to £830,000, and £2,177,000 had been spent since federation. In education the Federal Government school population of all races had increased this year by some 6,500 pupils and next year the increase was expected to be more than 7,000.

Some progress had been made towards the ultimate ideal of full interchangeability of officials between the four services of the Federation. Recently an inter-territorial meeting was held in Salisbury to discuss this matter at the highest official level, at which the Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office was present.

As to immigration, the 1954 intake was just over 16,000. In the first 10 months of this year, despite the fall in copper prices, it had been nearly 21,000.

It was wrong to refer to the Federation's population as some 250,000 to 300,000. It was some 7m people, and it was wrong to discount the part the African played in commerce and

industry in the country. He was a spender, and also reaped the benefit of industrial production.

Dismissing the trade agreement with South Africa, Sir Roy said that, unlike its predecessor, the one drawn up with the Federation retained for the country the power to protect its industries against competition from the Union of South Africa. Of the growth in four years of commerce and industry, he said that in 1953 imports into the Federation were valued at £117m, and their value was some £166m this year. Domestic exports had risen from £144m in 1953 to £186m in 1956 and was expected to rise, although their value would be slightly lower this year because of the decline in the price of copper.

## United Federal Party

Congress voted heavily in favour of fusion with the United Rhodesia Party. No one voted against the motion, but there were four abstentions. The Federal Prime Minister had told the delegates that to reject fusion would split the moderates in southern Rhodesia, it was vital that Southern Rhodesia, the only self-governing territory in the Federation, should have a party which favoured federation, and if the Federal Party did not accept fusion of the two parties it would have to invade Southern Rhodesian territorial politics. A constitution for the new United Federal Party was accepted after considerable discussion, subject to consideration of amendments at its inaugural meeting, and a draft policy statement was referred to the standing committee with instructions to consider criticisms and prepare a revised draft for the first congress.

## Labour and the Convention

Speaking in Kitwe, Sir Roy Welensky deplored Mr. James Callaghan's statement in last week's debate that if the Labour Party came to power it would not acknowledge the validity of the agreement reached between the British and Federal Governments last April.

Sir Roy stressed that the agreement was "binding in honour". Under it Britain acknowledged the existence of a convention by which she would not exercise the right of legislating for the Federation except at the Federal Government's request.

In the Commons debate Mr. Callaghan said that a future Labour Government would not recognize the convention. We were not consulted about it. We were not made privy to the discussion which went on before it. The Government may have bound their own hands between now and 1960, but they have not bound ours. We do not recognize the existence of this convention as applicable to us. I hope that is clearly understood. We govern ourselves by the words laid down by Parliament in Article 29 (7) of the Federal Constitution (which reserves certain legislative powers to H.M. Government).

For the Labour Party to disregard the convention and the April agreement would be to substitute "a Commonwealth without honour" for "a Commonwealth with unity in honour", said Sir Roy Welensky. He pointed out that one item of the April agreement was the enfranchisement of British protected persons in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## Dangerous Fallacy

A fallacy that should be discouraged was that the British Labour Party was pro-African and that only it could safeguard African interests, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, recently told a public meeting in Bindura, Southern Rhodesia. It was a fallacy because the Conservatives had carried out the traditional British policy of bringing on dependent States to independence, as recently with Ghana and Malaya. Sir Roy said that he was concerned because the Labour Party was the ground in the Federation that the Labour Party was anti-European; he believed that race relations in the Federation would be helped if the Labour Party would correct that impression.



## Federal Constitution Amendment Bill

### Press Comment on Commons Debate

LAST WEEK'S DEBATE on the Federal Constitution Amendment Bill produced a mass of comment in United Kingdom publications, but not much of it needs to be recorded in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The political correspondent of the *Spectator* wrote that discussion of African affairs usually seemed to bring out the worst in the Opposition, and that the Labour Party had an astonishing record of disgraceful behaviour towards black men when in power, and of making a collective fool of itself about them when out of office.

"I would give the Labour Party credit if I could, for not believing the nonsense I talked during the debate, but I fear it was all too sincere. The air of unreality was quite real. They decided to spend a whole day trying to slow down the already slow progress towards some sense of racial good sense in Central Africa, and they failed only because the Tories happened to have more members than the Opposition."

Asking what should be the message of the debate to Central Africa, the *Economist* answered:

"To the Europeans of whatever party — Sir Roy Welensky, the battered Federal Party, the *apartheid* party of Mr. Field, of the new Liberal Constitution party — it contains a frank warning that independence is not in the bag, that, before it comes, more will have to be done to make partnership a political reality. This is the best message to send them now; any sharper one would probably have driven the *apartheid* group into office."

"To the Africans the debate carries the message that they have not been abandoned, that even if the African Affairs Board has been overruled on this occasion, it demonstrably performs a useful function, and that even the best plan now is not to turn to extremist courses but to organize on parliamentary lines."

"It is good news that more Africans are registering on the ordinary roll in Southern Rhodesia. Most of the additional African members to be elected will owe their election mainly to white voters — but they can nevertheless fit themselves for political responsibilities, represent their people, and make clear at all times that they regard this Bill as only a preliminary to progressive increases in African representation in the Federal Parliament."

### Wrong Idea

If Africans get the idea that a Labour Government would give them much better terms than the Conservatives, wrote *Truth*, they may break up the present arrangements, and so not only forfeit the benefits they gain under it, but also give a handle to the opponents of any African franchise, who will be able to argue that if the African does not bother to register he is clearly unfit to have the vote.

"Some Africans have the quite erroneous impression that a Labour Government would immediately hand over all political power: One point overlooked by the opponents of the new scheme is that the internal position in Southern Rhodesia is safeguarded for the moment by the presence as the head of the Government there of one of Africa's leading exponents of partnership, Mr. Garfield Todd. So far as the other two territories are concerned, the Colonial Secretary has not given up his special responsibilities regarding them, and shows no sign of doing so, to the ill-concealed resentment of some of the more extreme white leaders. Talk of 'oppressed Africans' is premature, to say the least."

The Socialist *Tribune* gave almost a page to the debate, heading one story "The Africans Have Been Betrayed", and a second "This Smear on Labour Doesn't Worry Me". It contains these passages: —

"Mr. James Callaghan might be described as a neat speaker, neat, not gaudy. He always begins by assuming that nobody else knows anything whatever about the subject under discussion. So he takes us gently along, pausing now and again to indicate which are the more significant points in the lesson, and, if he thinks we are not following too closely, turns and smiles and repeats the last sentence, agreeing, of course, that the subject is just a wee bit complicated."

"In this way he made crystal-clear our objections to the Constitutional Amendment; that no one outside the Federal

Government and the British Government had a good word to say for it; that the power given to the people in the northern territories was being broken; that the African Affairs Board, set up to represent the Africans, had unanimously declared the Bill to be discriminatory; that the purpose of it all was to strengthen still further the white supremacy and to make the people of the northern protectorates completely subordinate to the control of the Federal Government."

"He inferred that a Labour Government would not be committed to it. The Government may have bound their own hands between now and 1960, but they have not bound ours."

"All this was excellent. Where Mr. Callaghan was not quite clear was when he came to outlining Labour's policy. 'We have been challenged to say what our policy is in this matter. I am a little uncertain myself as to Labour policy in this matter. No minority group, certainly not Callaghan, can ever pretend to govern the territories, or the exclusion of the millions of inhabitants there.' This is an admirable sentiment."

"As a principle, or a thesis we must all commend it, but as a policy — i.e., as a clear course of action to be adopted and followed by the next Labour Government, does it not leave much to be desired?"

### Moral Veto

"Africans Reassured" was the title of a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph*, which said:

"The problem is not how Africans are to govern Africa, but how a multi-racial community is to govern itself. Therefore no organization specifically charged with looking after one racial group can dictate the whole policy. Is it really to be contended that the African Affairs Board is above Parliament; that it could give opinion in other African territories something like a moral veto on developments in an area where men are trying to move politics from a racial to a party basis; that it could strengthen the hand of those who, under the influence of South Africa, would shake off the restraint of London at the first possible opportunity?"

"Moreover, according to the estimated figures of African voters and qualifications it will not be very long before the predominance of Africans in special elections will be a fact, where a fact, in short, the case for making Africa for the Africans overrule Africa for its actual inhabitants is not strong enough."

"Yesterday's occasion had been over-dramatised. The issue was not of the first importance, though great efforts have been made to make it appear so. Economic and educational advancement of Africans is going on so fast that inequalities arising out of the proposed changes should disappear certainly fast enough for those who have to organize and carry through the advancement of African officials and technicians."

"By saying 'No' on this occasion to the African Affairs Board the House has not jeopardized its power to say 'Yes' on a future occasion. It is possible that it may be called on to challenge attempts to raise the franchise qualifications for Africans. But that is tomorrow's problem, not today's."

In Nyasaland Mr. Alan Dixon, senior elected member of the Legislative Council, said that the Federation had a few more years in which to put in house in order, and that an enlarged Parliament would facilitate decentralization and lead to greater efficiency.

Mr. N. D. Kwenje, an African M.L.C., suggested that what had happened in the House of Commons meant that when the Federal Government attained the Dominion status which it craved it would be able to "do anything to the detriment of the African". He said again Nyasaland must get out of the Federation.

Mr. Sattar Saclanie, an Asian spokesman, thought that the Federal Government should seek the co-operation of all communities, particularly Africans, before pushing through such a matter as amendment of the Constitution.

### P.M. Will Not Resign

MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said last week that there was not the slightest justification for local rumours and the report in a Johannesburg newspaper that he was about to resign in consequence of differences in the Cabinet about policy. Mr. Todd said that he had thought of resigning because of his wife's illness, but now he was completely restored to health he had no intention of taking that course. He also denied that any of his colleagues had suggested his resignation.

## Conflict Over Uganda Elections

### Demand for Elected Majority in Legislature

A MOTION CALLING FOR DIRECT ELECTION of the representative members of the Lukiko of Buganda was defeated recently by 64 votes to 18.

Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, the proposer, described the present Lukiko as undemocratic, and asked that elections on lines similar to those proposed by the Protectorate Government for Uganda as a whole should be held in Buganda as an essential step towards self-government.

The Lukiko now consists of the ministers in the Kabaka's Government, 20 saza (county) chiefs, six nominees of the Kabaka, and 60 members chosen by popular vote, 40 being selected through electoral colleges and 20 by saza councils. Arguments advanced against direct elections were that the existing system is already sufficiently direct and that the Lukiko should be doing nothing to do with any practices connected with the Legislative Council.

The Native Council of Ankole had already rejected the principle of direct elections as a means of choosing its two representative members for the Legislative Council in 1958, and the District Council of Kigezi, though passing a resolution in favour of elections, has a substantial minority opposed to the Protectorate Government's proposals.

Mr. I. K. Musazi, a Buganda representative member, speaking in the Legislative Council recently proposed a motion asking the Protectorate Government to invite H.M. Government to provide Uganda with a Legislative Council of which three quarters of the members would be elected. He had in mind a House of 84 members.

### The Next Step

At present the Legislative Council consisted of people of all races, mainly nominated and indirectly elected, with members of the British civil service retaining a majority. The next stage should be a majority of elected members, and Mr. Musazi envisaged 63 elected Africans in the total of 84, which would leave seats for "some senior British ex-officio members", including the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Finance, and the Attorney-General. He wanted some nominated members or members elected by an electoral college formed from the directly elected Africans. The Governor should retain his rights of veto and certification. Such a Council, Mr. Musazi claimed, would remove the fears, doubts, and resentment felt by Africans towards the present Legislature.

The people wanted a united Uganda, and that required a Parliament for the country, the majority of whose people required a House in which most members were elected, thus providing "a valid and effective sign that self-government will be achieved in a climate of good will".

Mr. C. F. Obwangor (Teso), said that by urging greater representation for Africans he did not wish to give the impression that he wanted to get rid of everybody else. He sought something nearer proportional representation on the basis of population.

The same arguments were used by Mr. J. W. Lwamafa (Kigezi), who was not particularly concerned about increasing the size of the Council if there was increased representation for the "larger population".

Dr. K. Ingham and Major A. S. Din both advocated waiting until after the direct elections of 1958 when the view of the country as a whole would be known.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, replied that the Government could not accept the motion. First, it conflicted with the fundamental statement of policy about the rate of constitutional development made by H.M. Government. Secondly the motion was obscure and uncertain. Thirdly, the proposals were unworkable.

The steps proposed would constitute a major political change; moreover, Mr. Musazi had changed his original point. He wanted a House of 84 members of whom 63 would be African elected members; the implication was that there would be no elected members who would not be African. Mr. Hartwell felt much sympathy with the desire of African members for more seats and a Council that was largely elected, perhaps one day wholly elected. "We have not, however, yet come anywhere near to that stage".

Mr. Musazi did not agree that his motion represented a

major political change in view of the fact that the Government had adopted direct elections. While the rest of the world was moving forward at a terrific speed, Uganda was told that it must wait. The Government needed co-operation of the people more than ever, and the only way to get it was through members elected by the people.

The motion was lost by 32 votes to nine, with 11 abstentions. Eight members were absent.

Dr. E. M. K. Mawazi and Mr. D. L. K. Lubogo, representatives of Buganda and Busoga respectively in the Legislative Council of Uganda, have resigned in protest against rejection by the Government of a petition on current political issues. They told Press representatives that they had tried unsuccessfully to persuade their African colleagues to resign at the same time.

### Chief Objections

They object in particular to the decision that there can be no major constitutional changes before 1961, to the claim that direct elections may be held next year only on conditions approved by the Government, to resolutions in regard to political meetings, and to African representative members in the next Council being limited to 18.

Mr. Y. Bamutta, a representative member for Buganda and a leader of the United Congress Party, of the central committee of which both Dr. Mawazi and Mr. Lubogo are members, said that he disagreed with the motion and would have taken for it seemed to him a "liberal".

Mr. I. K. Musazi, president of the Uganda National Congress, has written to the *Uganda Times* stating that the principle on which the two members resigned was not wrong, but that their action was ill-timed because the Government had not yet implemented policies on the representation and protection of the interests of non-Africans, the Police Amendment Bill, and the Government newspaper scheme.

The Uganda National Congress has issued a statement supporting the proposal that the 60 representatives in the Lukiko of Buganda should be chosen by a system of direct elections. Congress wanted the 20 saza chiefs to remain in the Lukiko as ex-officio members, together with six members as nominees of the Kabaka.

## Lord Altrincham Again

LORD ALTRINCHAM, elder son of the first peer, who as Sir Edward Grigg was Governor of Kenya, said in Kandy, Ceylon, a few days ago that the head of the Commonwealth was unlikely "always to have a white face". According to news telegrams published in many United Kingdom newspapers, he said: "If the family of the head of the Commonwealth is mobile, members of that family will have special advantages where intermarriage is concerned. Without mentioning any names, if any young man were living here in Ceylon for a long time surrounded by such beautiful, intelligent people as the women of Ceylon, you would soon see a head of commonwealth who did not have a white face". Later he added: "I do not think colour has any value at all. The colour of the skin is a completely bogus way of judging people. You might just as well take the colour of hair or eyes. Colour restriction is on the way out. Dogmatic restrictions on a matter of human freedom such as marriage cannot live in the modern world".

## Awards for Bravery

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL has been awarded to Mr. Satiel Ndabandaba, an African storekeeper at John Laing and Son's quarry near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, for his bravery in rescuing three children from a fiercely burning grass-roofed hut and attempting to save a fourth before the hut collapsed. He sustained extensive and serious burns. The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct goes to four African warders who played a leading part in quelling a riot of Mau Mau detainees at Manyani Detention Camp when a warder was killed; they are Chief Warder Abiero s/o Owuor, Assistant Prisons Officer Kosma Sawa s/o Andeldo, Warder Kiptenai s/o Saina, and Warder Lilei s/o Siwon.



### Critical Stage of "Herbie's" Adolescence

#### Mr. Mangat on African Demands in Kenya

MR. N. S. MANGAT, G.C., A member for the Central Area, said in the Kenya Legislative Council recently that Africans in the Colony were a mixture of two epochs. One part of the race plodded barefoot through the mud, seeking to read its future in the entrails of sacrificed beasts; the other carried brief cases and wore horn-rimmed glasses.

There is a howling disparity between the respective propensities in which these two exist, and the latter insist on asserting that the modern primitive is different from the primitive primitive. We all know that the African is growing in fact, little Herbie is getting too big for his boots. This is the critical stage of Herbie's adolescence, and he must not be allowed to gain the impression that he is capable of putting the rest of the family out in the cold. The Europeans have been playing the proverbial rich uncle, and it is their power and riches which Herbie covets.

Not sooner had the African elected members scored at the polls, Mr. Mangat continued, than they started clamouring for 15 more seats! They were in a great hurry to get what they considered their pound of flesh.

A few freshly-weaned patriots outside this council have picked up the phrase "Africa for the Africans" and this and the 15 more members' slogans disperse the Sunday stillness of this city and run monotonously like a row of tombstones, through the speeches of African orators.

#### Severe Shock

That demand had administered a severe shock to the complacent, not excluding the Government and the European elected members. The African members advanced plausible arguments in support of their demand, and they had boldly claimed that their case was completely acknowledged by the Governments of Kenya and Britain. It might have brought a tinge of modesty to the emperor's bearing if someone had come forward to tell him that he stood stark naked.

Mr. Mangat then dealt with the African claim for more seats on the ground that they were insufficient in number to inform the 6m. Africans in Kenya of what was happening in the Legislative Council. Admitting that the immigrant races constituted only two-thirds of one per cent of the total, he reminded the House that bigness was not necessarily the same thing as greatness. To plead that ignorance and illiteracy among the African population warranted a larger number of representatives was to convert a shortcoming into a profitable philosophy.

If the argument was logical, then a country with a well educated population did not need a large council. If eight members could not explain matters to 6m., neither would 23. It was of little moment if a member had an audience of 750,000 or 250,000, for both were equally inaccessible. "I am not denying that there might be cogent reasons for an increase of African representation, but we have not yet heard them".

Mr. Mangat concluded: "I owe it to those whose cause I have to watch here to try to see that any new Constitution contains not only adequate safeguards for the minorities but fundamental moral precepts protecting the indigenous people of this country. The fears of the Europeans and Asians will have to be allayed by provisions in the country itself. In this country of abnormal happenings, hedgehogs have been known to change into chameleons".

### Mission to the Sudan

MR. ROBERT KITCHEN, leader of a five-member team sent by the United States International Co-operation Administration to examine the economy of the Sudan, said before they left Khartoum last week after a visit of a month that he and his colleagues had been greatly impressed by the Civil Service, and that they considered that the economy of the country would be strengthened if it produced its own requirements of tea, coffee, and sugar, all of which could be grown in the Sudan instead of being imported. If economic aid were given by the U.S.A. the Sudan would not be committed to spend the loans on equipment from America or on American technicians.

### Birthday Festival of Toc H

#### Uganda Starts World Chain of Light

THE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL OF TOC H will be celebrated in London on Saturday with services in Westminster Abbey and Westminster Chapel and a great gathering in the Royal Albert Hall.

The "world chain of light" is to be started this year by the Uganda Branch of Toc H, which has sent this message to the movement:—

"We of Uganda, your younger brothers in Toc H, are deeply conscious of the privilege afforded to us in starting the world chain of light this year. We are grateful to you humbly, knowing how little we deserve it. We are grateful, too, that through us God has kindled a spark here in Uganda which with His blessing can grow into a bright light of brothership and service in this continent.

We are small in numbers but we include Africans of several races, Asians, and Europeans of diverse backgrounds. The Protectorate Government has acknowledged our potential usefulness to the extent that it has given us a grant towards the provision of full-time staff. Our jobs of service include: prison visiting and taking classes for the prisoners; hospital visiting; assisting boys' clubs and babies' homes; helping the old and destitute; and providing man-power for any good cause that comes to our notice.

#### Power For Good

Some of us, through our friendships in Toc H, have learned more fully how un-Christian and how illogical are the prejudices which separate men. Our common purpose and our unity in effort in the service of others has cemented our fellowship. We are convinced that Toc H can be a great power for good in Africa as an example of fair-mindedness of charitable understanding, and of happy co-operation between men of very varied class, colour, and creed.

During this night and day we shall be keeping our vigil while the lights encircle the world. Men and women, black, brown and white, will be praying for you. We shall be praying too for all men everywhere that God may use Toc H to broaden their minds and open their hearts to show charity to all men. And you, we hope, will pray for us."

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# PERSONALIA

MR. S. A. DOHM has joined the board of Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

MR. A. CAYZER has been elected to the board of King Line, Ltd.

MR. A. R. PRATT has joined the board of Messrs. Lewis & Peat, Ltd.

MR. N. J. B. SABINE has left London by air for another visit to Kenya.

MR. J. S. DAVIS will leave London next Wednesday to fly back to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. P. E. HOLLOWAY, of the Lancashire Steel Corporation, left for Rhodesia at the beginning of this week.

MR. YAKE KYAZZE has been elected Speaker of the Lukiko of Buganda and MR. E. M. KALULE Deputy Speaker.

MR. R. J. BLOXHAM, general manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been elected a director.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, left London yesterday for Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH last week visited factories in Middlesex of the A.C.V. group, which is about to begin manufacture in Umtali, Rhodesia.

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG, lately a director, of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., left £138,358, on which duty of £89,258 has been paid.

DR. and MRS. G. T. HINDERS have left England to return to the Ruanda mission of the C.M.S., and MR. and MRS. P. D. GUILLEBAUD have arrived from Ruanda.

MR. P. M. G. VALIERI has relinquished his seat on the board of Ralli Brothers, Ltd., London, on appointment as general manager of the company in South Africa.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, who is an M.P. in South Africa, has decided to retire from politics since the death of his father has greatly increased his business responsibilities.

MR. E. D. N. NAMAME is the first African in Nyasaland to be appointed a law clerk. He was formerly court interpreter and deputy chief clerk of the Judicial Department in Blantyre.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of Nairobi County Council, and also chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, flew back to Nairobi at the week-end after a short business visit to London.

SIR COLIN THORNLEY, Governor of British Honduras, who has been in London for constitutional discussions, flew back to the Colony last Thursday. He served for some years in Kenya and Uganda.

SIR ANDREW McCANCE, chairman and managing director of Colvilles, Ltd., has been elected a director of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of SIR JOHN CRAIG.

SIR MILES CLIFFORD, director of the Leverhulme Trust Fund, is visiting university colleges and colleges of arts, science and technology in Africa, including those in the East and Central territories.

BRIGADIER M. A. W. ROWLANDSON has joined the board of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., from which MR. R. H. W. BRUCE has resigned.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, presided at a Government reception last week in honour of an agricultural delegation from New Zealand.

MR. B. G. S. CAYZER, a director of the Union-Castle Line, and MR. R. B. HAGART, deputy chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, and MRS. HAGART are on their way to Cape Town and the Pretoria-Castell.

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT CLARKSON TREDGOLD, Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who was appointed a Privy Counsellor in January, was sworn in at a Council held by the Queen last week.

MR. M. R. METCALF, United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. METCALF left London last week in the British India liner KENYA on their way back to Salisbury after leave in this country.

MR. C. W. GUILLEBAUD, lately Reader in Economics at Cambridge University, has returned to Tanganyika in connexion with the economic survey of the sisal industry which he has undertaken for the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

MR. D. S. GROSE has taken up duty as an education officer for adult education in the Kitwe and Kalafushi districts of Northern Rhodesia. He was formerly an organiser in West Lancashire and Cheshire for the Workers' Educational Association.

DR. WILLIAM ALVES, director of the Bilharzia and Malaria Research Laboratory of the Federal Ministry of Health in Salisbury, has arrived in Ghana to carry out a six weeks' study of the bilharzia problem in that country for the World Health Organisation.

MRS. DORIS ENID CLARKE, who has been chairman of the Nairobi women's organization known as "The Housewives", has been elected unopposed as a member of Nairobi City Council for the central ward. The vacancy was caused by the death of MR. LESLIE J. WOOD.

SAYED ABDULLAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, will leave Khartoum on December 11 for Lagos on an eight-day visit to Nigeria. He will be accompanied by another member of the Cabinet and representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, M.P., who was recently elected a new member of the Socialist "Shadow Cabinet", is to be party spokesman on Commonwealth affairs. MR. CALLAGHAN, who has recently handled such subjects, will now concentrate on Colonial matters, with MR. CREECH-JONES as his deputy.

MR. and MRS. WILLOUGHBY CAREY, after 28 years' service with the Church Missionary Society in Nigeria, the Southern Sudan, and Kenya, have returned to England for family reasons. Latterly Mr. Carey was regional financial adviser to the mission in Kenya. He will now undertake duty as accountant at C.M.S. headquarters in London.

MR. ANDREW H. EARLEY, chief ports manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has been given leave of absence for about six months to serve with a survey mission in Thailand for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. MR. J. F. C. WILLIAMS, port manager in Mombasa, will act as chief ports manager meanwhile, and MR. F. R. F. BROOMHEAD will act as port manager in Mombasa.

A team consisting of DR. N. R. REID, of the Animal Production Branch of the F.A.O., PROFESSOR H. D. KAY, F.R.S., director of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, and MR. T. EASTWOOD, of the Economic Division of F.A.O., are in Kenya studying the scope for dairy development as a means of preventing protein malnutrition in East Africa. Dr. Reid was formerly Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika.

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## Obituary

### Sir Theodore Chambers

#### Commerce, National Savings and Town Planning

SIR THEODORE GERVASE CHAMBERS, K.C.B., J.P., who has died in Exmouth at the age of 86, and for many years been deeply interested in East African affairs, and, usually accompanied by Lady Chambers, he had travelled widely in East, Central, and South Africa as well as in many other parts of the world.

Educated at Tonbridge and St. Paul's School, he practised as a chartered surveyor, and when the National Savings Committee was created early in the 1920s he was one of the first of its voluntary full-time workers, becoming its first assistant secretary, commissioner in the North of England, and then secretary and controller. Made vice chairman in 1919, he held that office until he was appointed vice-president 24 years later, and he retained the post until his death. No man gave more devoted service to the movement.

A second great interest was Welwyn Garden City, with which he was connected from 1919 until it was compulsorily taken over by the Labour Government in 1948. The layout and architecture of that model town in which he himself lived for nearly three decades, owes much to his artistic sense and conviction that the duty of the founders was to provide an example for others. When the experiment began the Government was unhelpful, the City uninterested, and public opinion indifferent, but, thanks largely to his enthusiasm and persuasions, men and money were recruited, and the ideal was translated into an outstanding instance of imaginative town planning.

His third interest was Africa, and Uganda in particular. He joined the Board of the Uganda Company in 1935, became chairman two years later, and held that office until 1950. In that period the whole character of the business changed, and so did its fortunes, which at one time were at a low ebb. From his knowledge of tea growing in Ceylon he felt convinced that there was a great future for the crop in Uganda, and under his chairmanship the group acquired and developed large tea gardens, which are still being much expanded. He had a lively appreciation of the value of research, and visited experimental stations in many parts of the tropical world.

When there were high hopes in the thirties of gold mining prospects in the Kakamega district of Kenya and the Lupa district of southern Tanganyika, he visited both as a director of Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., a company now defunct; it pioneered dry-blowing for gold on the Lupa, but met with one climatic misfortune after another.

Sir Theodore was for years a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. He was chairman of Howardsgate Trust, Ltd., G. F. W. Estates, Ltd., Tea & Rubber Estates, Ltd., and Peacock & Nilambe (Ceylon), Ltd., and he had served on many departmental committees, especially those concerned with housing finance, rent restrictions, building prices, satellite towns, local loans, agricultural credit, and old age pensions.

He married in 1896 Georgina Maria Sandeman. There are two sons.

### Bishop Gwynne

THE RT. REV. LLEWELYN H. GWYNNE, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan from 1920 to 1945, died in England on Tuesday at the age of 94. He had been in good health until quite recently. A memoir will appear next week.

### Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Deeply Developed Social Conscience

THE SECRETARY HUDDLESTON has said of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, whose sudden death at the age of 77 is reported last week—

"He had a very strongly developed social conscience. Only last year, made aware of the appalling conditions in the shanty towns of Johannesburg, he went to see things for himself. Immediately he exerted his unique influence on the Chamber of Mines and secured a loan of £3m. for African housing in that area where the need was most.

"But he also had a more intimate compassion, as I know very well, for immediate and personal causes which could make no public appeal. So swift was he in sensing a need (a family in poverty, a law band without resources, a church congregation in difficulties) that one hardly dared to whisper it in his hearing: the response would be so immediate and so generous.

"Yet, above all, it was his simplicity which was so endearing. He retained a quality of childlikeness which one could hardly have believed possible in one with such vast material concerns. But it was there, and it was the most real thing about his Christian faith. He loved to do good, and it made him happy to do it silently."

Sir Reginald Leeper said in a note in *The Times* that few outstandingly successful business men could have remained so completely unspoilt. "Though he had no false modesty about his achievements, he saw beyond mere material success. As I came to know him better I was conscious that in our harsh materialistic world he had a true sense of the real values in life."

### Mr. E. W. Barthrop

MR. ERNEST WILLIAM BARTHROP, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has died at the age of 64. Born in London, he was educated at Sir John Cass Foundation School and King's College, London, and he entered the Civil Service as a second division clerk in 1912. During the 1914-18 war he served with the Civil Service Rifles and the 9th Bn. The Essex Regiment, being mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O. Soon after his demobilization he became an assistant principal in the Ministry of Labour, where he was promoted chief institutions officer in 1938, regional controller in Birmingham in 1939 and in Leeds in 1942. Five years later he was appointed Labour adviser to the Colonial Secretary, on whose behalf he had travelled widely in East and Central Africa. He was made C.B.E. in 1947 and C.M.G. in 1950.

MRS. GWENDOLINE MONICA DALE, widow of Major C. H. Dale, for some years East African Commissioner in London, has died in the Isle of Wight. There were four daughters of the marriage.

BROTHER JOSEPH, at one time headmaster of a school in Clapham, London, was killed by lightning on Sunday at St. Patrick's School, Limbe, Nyasaland.

COLONEL JOHN MALCOLM BRODIE SANDERS, M.C., of Blantyre, Nyasaland, has died in Midlothian at the age of 70.

MAJOR F. A. B. NICOLL, formerly Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika Territory, has died in this country.

MRS. STELLA HAY, widow of A. G. Hay, of Bullawayo, has died in South Africa.

MRS. LAURA CREE, mother of Mrs. Agnes R. Shaw, has died in Nairobi at the age of 81.



## Southern Rhodesia African Congress Authority Flouted and Europeans Threatened

MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a Caledonian banquet in Bulawayo on Saturday that unless the leaders of the African National Congress co-operated in maintaining law, order, and racial harmony, legislation might restrict the freedom of individuals and organizations would be brought before Parliament in February.

He said: "The Congress is endeavouring by its actions, and in conflict with its constitution, to discipline a mass machine whose powers would not be exerted through the vote but through some type of mass action. At recent Congress meetings the authority of the chiefs and the police have been flouted. European shopkeepers in the reserves have been threatened, and Africans who have joined the existing political parties have been victimized. What lies before us—co-operation of unrelenting racialism."

## Sabotage in Northern Rhodesia

A TRAIN WAS OVERTURNED and 10 trucks telescoped about 5½ miles north of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, last week as a result of what the Chief Secretary has called "a deliberate act of sabotage". A 30-foot length of line had been removed, and a goods train proceeding north at night was derailed. A fireman was taken to hospital; there were no other casualties.

It was later reported that an African had been arrested and had pleaded guilty before the Lusaka Magistrate, but that sentence was postponed while police searched for the remainder of the gang.

A reward of £250 for information leading to their arrest and conviction has been offered. Armed police are patrolling the line.

## Subversive Activities in Barotseland Council's Attitude to Federation

WHEN MR. DOUGLAS HALL, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, was recently in Barotseland, he told the Barotseland Native Government and the Barotseland National Council that it could count upon the full support of the Protectorate Government against subversive activities directed against the paramount chief or the government of Barotseland.

A sound Government, he said, was one which permitted the people to make suggestions for its improvement and which was flexible and not opposed to change. He had been the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Barotseland Native Government, and noted that a body composed of representatives of that body chosen by the paramount chief, and of the people chosen by the Resident Commissioner, had reached unanimous recommendations.

The Nsambele (First Minister) said that if the Federation should at any time obtain Dominion status, the Barotseland people would wish to retain its Protectorate status and its relations with the Crown. They had seen some of the good things resulting from Federation, but nevertheless wished to remain under the Queen's direct protection.

Mr. Hall drew the attention of the National Council to the financial advantages which accrued from Federation now that the price of copper had fallen so low, and he then reminded members that he had been present on January 5 this year when the Secretary of State had told them that there could be no change in the status of Barotseland without the fullest consultation. He added that the Secretary of State had told the Western Province African Provincial Council that the British Government had not let Africans down in the past and did not intend to let them down now. These promises still held good, Mr. Hall concluded.

## Rhodesia University Appointments English, Botany, Languages and Zoology

FOUR ACADEMIC STAFF APPOINTMENTS for 1958 have been announced by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. ARTHUR RAVENSCROFT, M.A., will take up duty as lecturer in English early in the year. A South African, he became a lecturer in English at Cape Town University in 1946, and later at Stellenbosch University. From 1950 to 1952 he held a British Council scholarship at Cambridge. He is married, with two children.

DR. A. R. LOVELESS, M.A., PH.D., to be lecturer in botany, holds a similar post at the West Indies University College, which he will leave next October. A Rhodesian, he was at Cambridge University where he undertook post-graduate work in mycology. He was biology master at Rendcomb College, Gloucestershire, from 1948 to 1951, when he went to the West Indies. He is married, with three daughters.

MR. C. H. WAKE, M.A., to be an assistant lecturer in the department of modern languages, is now English assistant at a school in the South of France. A South African, he has been preparing a thesis for the doctor's degree at the University of Paris. He has made a special study of the works of Pierre Loti and of modern French literature and philosophy.

DR. D. F. METTRICK, PH.D., B.Sc., has been appointed assistant lecturer in agricultural zoology, and will take up his duties in mid-1958. A Londoner, he was on the staff of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine until January this year, when he became senior biology master at Roan School, Blackheath, London. He has worked at field research stations in Britain and Denmark. His wife is a lecturer in zoology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

## Nyasaland Electoral College

THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE COUNCIL, a body with a small membership, has hitherto been responsible for electing the two Africans from Nyasaland who sit in the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Protectorate Council consists of representatives of each of the African provincial councils and the African members of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland. It was announced last week that all past and present members of the three provincial councils will henceforth be entitled to vote for the African M.P.s, the electoral college thus being increased in number to about 240.



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*Letter to the Editor***Book Learning and Education****Importance of Character and Comprehension**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir—Is not much misunderstanding caused in East and Central African affairs by the widespread confusion between "book learning" and "education"?

It is a mere fact that one has studied certain subjects, learnt certain facts and figures, and been lucky enough to pass certain examinations, is no automatic qualification to be called "educated".

To be termed "educated" surely means that the character has been trained; the development of ability to understand and apply what "book learning" one has acquired; the comprehension of the fullness of things in general; and, it is to be hoped, the acquisition of tolerance and understanding of other people's outlook.

When we in this country have so sadly confused examination results with education, how can we blame Africans, or those of any other overseas country, for being equally confused? If only we could clear up this misunderstanding, might not much of the intransigence of some African leaders be eradicated?

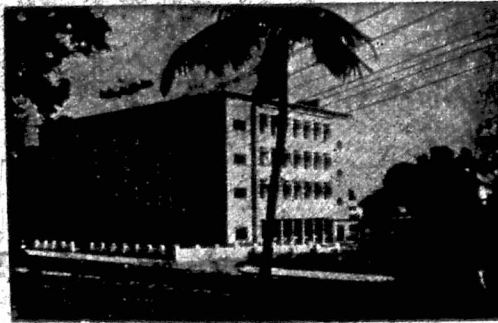
Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.3.

B. E. PETITPIERRE.

**Royal Commonwealth Society**

AT A SPECIAL MEETING in London last week under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Ponsonby, members of the Royal Empire Society resolved by an overwhelming majority that the name should be changed to that of Royal Commonwealth Society.



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**Claims Lacking All Reality****All or Nothing for Mr. Mboya**

THE EDUCATION OF PEOPLE is like forestry, a slow business. Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has written in *Time and Tide* in the course of an article in which she dismisses Mr. Mboya's claims as lacking all reality, since it will be surprising if even mediocre Africans can be found to fill the new seats for Africans in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Mboya says the enormous and undiluted demands for universal adult suffrage within five years or so will meet his demands and those of the Africans he represents. It is all or nothing with Mr. Mboya. He would not even discuss political reforms unless his demands were met in full before discussion started. This gambit failed, as he no doubt knew it would, and as a result Mr. Kenyan British Constitution goes ahead for the time being without African participation. Mr. Mboya is playing for high stakes (the Nkrumahship of Kenya?) and dare not sully his reputation by agreeing to anything proposed by the Imperialists.

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL has written in the *Financial Newsletter*: "The future welfare of Kenya depends absolutely and irrevocably upon whether or not a successful effort can be made now to prevent her political and economic problems becoming crystallized and canalized into racial channels. This means that one must hope that European leaders will emerge who will succeed in persuading Africans that a black skin is not a *sine qua non* in order to be a national political leader".

The left-wing *Tribune* wonders "why the Colonial Secretary should imagine that Kenya's Africans, having brought about the collapse of the Lyttelton scheme, should adopt a different attitude to his plan". With heavy sarcasm the paper "denied that surplus members of the House of Lords will be seconded to the Kenya Council of State".

**Emphasis on Quality in the Police****Finding the Best Man for Each Job**

MAU MAU TERRORISTS still at large number no more than 150, and only one leader of note remains, but to bring this remnant of the rebel force into custody is still the first task of the Kenya Police. Mr. Richard Catling, the Commissioner, said in a broadcast talk, in which he announced that 3,600 of the 5,000 African constables enrolled early in the emergency had been re-trained.

"I am so keen on improving your literacy standard because more and more of your fellow-countrymen are learning to speak, read, and write Swahili and English, and you must not be at a disadvantage. To do your job properly you must enjoy the respect of the public, and anything which stands in the way of earning that respect must be overcome", Mr. Catling explained.

The promotion policy, he emphasized, was to find the best man for the job, a task which required careful training and selection. Recently 82 men had been promoted to corporal, and before June next another 125 should reach that rank. Regional selection boards were interviewing candidates for promotion to second grade inspectors, and five Africans were now chief inspectors.

**Handcuffs on the Commonwealth**

MR. R. H. TURTON, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk and Malton, said when speaking in Liverpool a few days ago:—

"As our Commonwealth preferences decline, a Common Market preference system is being born. This is the hour to remould our trade with the Commonwealth by agreements which act as handcuffs for the British Commonwealth but which the U.S.A. and Europe wear as a belt to keep their trousers from slipping.

"We must create better machinery in the Commonwealth to work out and watch over our economic future. We need more capital to assist development in the Dominions and Colonies. Above all, we require determination to accept sacrifices rather than permit the Commonwealth to decay."





## Farewell to Rhodesian Squadron

### Proud Record of No. 266. R.A.F.

SQUADRON 266 of the Royal Air Force, which was adopted by Southern Rhodesia early in the last war, and whose air crews and ground crews were Rhodesians from August 1941 onwards, has been disbanded. The squadron motto was "Hlabezulu", Stabber of the Skies.

Originally formed in 1918 as a seaplane squadron, 266 operated against enemy shipping in the Aegean and then in the Caspian Sea area against the Bolsheviks. Re-formed in October, 1939, it was in action with Spitfires over the beaches of Dunkirk and ceaselessly in the Battle of Britain, claiming the first enemy aircraft shot down at night. Later it was re-equipped with Typhoons for fighter sweeps and escort flights over France before the Normandy invasion. In the battle of the Falaise Gap its rockets destroyed many German tanks and other vehicles. Then, moving from airstrip to airstrip, it was engaged in ground-level attacks and helped to force the crossing of the Rhine.

Four years ago 12 aircraft with their flying and ground crews visited Rhodesia for the Rhodes Centenary. Since then the squadron has been stationed at Wunsdorf, Germany. It has twice won the Duncan trophy for air-firing and twice provided the aerobatics team of the 2nd Tactical Air Force.

## Mount Kenya Air Lift

SUPPLIES REQUIRED by the International Geophysical Year expedition will be dropped on Mount Kenya by a Pembroke aircraft of the Royal Air Force. The air lift, which is to be carried out in a series of sorties from Eastleigh or Narivuki, depending upon weather conditions, will begin next week, when the main party will begin the ascent of the mountain.

A special air drop will also be made on Christmas Eve for the benefit of the eight members of the expedition who will remain over Christmas at Camp Two, at about 12,000 ft. above sea-level on the moorland stretching between the upper limit of the forest and the main rock peaks.

Altogether about seven tons of food and equipment have to be moved up the mountain for the use of the expedition, including 300 lb. of meat supplied by the Kenya Meat Commission packed in dry ice. Most of the supplies will be carried up the mountain by vehicles over the first part of the route, and then by mules to the higher altitudes.

## Scholarships for U.K. Graduates

LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS are offered to four British-born graduates of United Kingdom universities wishing to undertake a period of advanced study or research at any of the university colleges in Rhodesia, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, or the West Indies. For the first year £750 will be paid, and the scholarships will be renewable for a second year at £650. Candidates must be unmarried and under 25 years of age on October 1, 1958, but allowance will be made for National Service. Further information is obtainable from Overseas Scholarships, St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4. The closing date for applications will be January 15 next.

## Michaelmas Calls

THE FOLLOWING HAVE been called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn: R. Kapila, Nairobi; I. S. Walia, Nganda; C. G. Gord, Kenya; C. H. Shah, Kenya; P. D. Prinja, Kenya; Z. K. Ahamed, Kenya; K. M. Karimbhai, Kenya; H. D. Nathoo, Zanzibar. K. A. Kasmani, of Kenya, was called by the Middle Temple, and B. Singh, Kenya, by Gray's Inn.

## Sudanese Pilots Killed

FOUR PILOTS in the Sudan Air Force, two captains and two lieutenants, who were trained in Egypt and received further training with the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom earlier this year, have been killed while flying near Torit as the result of a collision in the air.

## News Items in Brief

Gambling in public places in the Sudan is forbidden by an order under the Local Government Ordinance.

The president of the executive council of Unesco and its director-general have been invited to visit the Sudan.

A non-racial secondary school is shortly to be opened in Iringa, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory.

The Chagga of Tanganyika Territory have set aside £5,000 for publication of a comprehensive history of the tribe written by an Oxford graduate.

Publication of a new volume of the Laws of Kenya is expected to cost about £50,000. The Government estimates that 400 sets may be sold at £50 each.

The Springbok Dramatic Society of the Standard Bank has this week presented "The Barton Mystery" at the Steiner Theatre, Baker Street, London.

Diplomatic relations with Israel have been severed by the Sudan, the Government of which has simultaneously forbidden all commercial transactions with Israel.

The locomotive which in 1907 was the first to be run into Bulawayo emerged from retirement for a jubilee pageant which re-enacted its arrival on November 4.

Six Africans at a Roman Catholic mission school near Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, were killed and others injured when lightning struck the rooms in which they were working.

The Federal Electoral Bill is expected to be introduced in the Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland next Thursday, and the second reading debate is likely to start early in the following week.

The United Nations Trusteeship Committee has adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to study the possible effects of the proposed European Common Market on non-self-governing territories.

The Nyasaland Association has amended its constitution to make eligible for membership any voter on the Federal and territorial A or equivalent rolls. Previously the Association had been entirely European.

## Tropical Trees

F.A.O. Forestry Development Paper No. 8, entitled "Tree Planting Practices in Tropical Africa", has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at £58. The author is Mr. M. S. Parry, silviculturist in Tanganyika.

A railway link between the Sudan and Nigeria has been under discussion, and it has been announced in Khartoum that surveyors of Nigerian Railways will investigate a possible route crossing French territory in a few months.

The sixtieth anniversary of the creation of the Diocese of Mombasa has been celebrated. It was on November 25, 1897, that Dr. Tucker, third Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, announced the establishment of the new diocese.

An Economic Committee for Africa, similar to the committees for Europe, Asia, and Latin America, is under consideration by the United Nations. Khartoum has been suggested as the permanent headquarters for such a committee.

Rinderpest has broken out among game animals in the Musoma district, the first known occurrence of the disease in Tanganyika for over two years. The Veterinary Department has organized an inoculation campaign to protect domestic stock.

The National Labour Relations Board of the United States has ruled that a manufacturing company which stopped serving free coffee to its employees after they had asked a trade union to press for higher wages had engaged in an "unfair labour practice".

Two African students of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, Tanganyika, received awards in the Third World School Children's Art Exhibition sponsored by Unesco, held this year in Tokyo. Of 4,000 drawings and paintings entered 625, including four from Tanganyika, were hung.

Over £75,000 has been vowed, firmly promised, or contributed this year to the general development fund of Rhodesia University College, and the Agricultural Faculty Appeal now stands at £42,900, the Imperial Tobacco Company having promised five annual instalments of £2,000 each.

Six more persons have been killed in tribal clashes on the northern frontier of Kenya, bringing the death toll in recent weeks to 123. The latest victims are members of the Dongiro tribe which normally lives in Ethiopia. Police say that the raiders were Keroma or Meru.

The first municipal elections in the Belgian Congo are about to be held in Elisabethville, Leopoldville, and Jadotville. All males over 25 will have the right to vote if they have lived in the town for at least six months and are Belgian citizens (that is to say, Belgians, Africans born in the Congo, or persons naturalized as Belgians). Members of the armed and police forces will not be eligible to vote.

# HYDRO ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

## Power for Uganda by

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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

### Industrial Relations in Kenya

#### Statement by Employers and K.F.L.

A STATEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS has been issued in Nairobi in the following terms:

"The Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers and the Kenya Federation of Labour have since the consultations have taken place between the two organizations with the purpose of developing along sound lines a system of negotiation between employers and employees which will be satisfactory to both parties. Agreement has been reached between the two organizations on the following broad principles of policy:—

"WORKS COUNCILS.—The desirability of works councils in industrial organizations is recognized. The essential function of a works council is that of a consultative body. It may also be necessary for a works council to act as a temporary negotiating body in the absence of a recognized trade union or other satisfactory negotiating body. Where a recognized trade union exists the works council should not be concerned with matters which are normally decided by negotiation between the firm and the trade union.

"JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.—To deal with wider issues affecting an industry as a whole, the system of joint industrial councils should be developed.

"ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS.—Representations should be made to Government in order to increase the efficiency of arbitration tribunals.

"ESSENTIAL SERVICES.—The scope of the Essential Services Ordinance should be confined to truly essential services or the essential elements of any service.

"TRADE UNIONS.—The function of a union of employees as a body with which employers can negotiate is accepted, but to be recognized such a union must be duly registered and must be able to show that it can ensure that agreements reached will be observed by the workers in the industry.

"The overlapping of spheres of activity of unions should be avoided. Unions should be organized on an industrial basis. No form of coercion should be brought to bear upon the individual either to join or not join a union.

"The two organizations agree to co-operate in action designed to give effect to the broad principles set out above, and, as a first step, the two organizations are to meet again in the immediate future to discuss the spheres of activity of unions including the questions of demarcation and recognition."

The signatories for the Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers are Messrs. F. T. Holden, A. J. Don Small, P. J. Rogers and R. J. Hillard.

Those for the Kenya Federation of Labour are Messrs. T. Mboya, C. Mbembe, G. S. Mhanjji, G. Sila, Kweya, and A. Ochwada.

### Improving Quality of Uganda's Cotton

#### New Strains Introduced at Research Stations

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD was questioned in the House of Commons recently on the efforts being made by the Uganda Agricultural Department to improve the quality of the cotton crop to maintain export markets, and in particular to secure an even-running staple and grade for the ginneries.

Replying to MR. J. T. STONEHOUSE, the Labour member for Wednesbury, the Secretary of State said that the Agricultural Department, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and the Uganda Lint Marketing Board all co-operated to improve the quality of Uganda cotton.

At the E.C.G.C. research station new strains of S.P. 52 cotton now being produced would give higher quality yarn, and replacement of former varieties by these improved strains should be completed in the 1958-59 season. S.47 cotton was grown in areas with a hotter climate, and these too would be replaced by improved strains with superior spinning qualities by the 1959-60 season.

The Minister continued: "An even-running staple is of advantage to the spinning industry rather than to ginneries, and plant breeders in Uganda aim to improve evenness of staples. Unevenness in staple length is also reduced by dividing cotton producing areas into zones, thereby ensuring that cotton grown under differing climatic conditions is processed separately.

### Nyasaland's Agricultural Policy

#### Must be Self-Sufficient in Major Food Crops

"CROP PRODUCTION POLICY 1957-58", published by the Nyasaland Government, reaffirms the policy that the Protectorate must be self-sufficient in major food crops and must also develop cash crops to the fullest possible extent. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board is to continue to pay as nearly as possible the full market value for crops, consistent with the need for reasonable prime stability.

Maize is the country's staple food and adequate supply must therefore be assured, but because the crop leads to soil erosion, an excessive area under maize is undesirable. Government therefore limits production in accordance with internal requirements only, so far as that is practicable. Encouragement of sorghums as an alternative to maize on the heavier soils in the drier, hotter areas continues, and every African household is advised to maintain small gardens of cassava and sweet potatoes as famine reserves.

Last season saw a large increase in agricultural production. Although world market prices are notoriously fluctuating, the guaranteed price to producers will still be less than 4d. per lb. in 1958. The production target is 30,000 tons. Local consumption of wheat continues to increase among Africans.

The Government aims to produce sufficient high-quality rice to meet the Federation's needs—about 7,000 tons of paddy—and although there is no formal agreement, the Federal Government has undertaken to protect Nyasaland rice against foreign imports. For the next crop the minimum price to the producer will be 2d. per lb.

In respect of tobacco the policy is to retain, increase, encourage, and improve the better growers. The declared requirements of buyers justify higher production in all divisions. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board will pay in 1958 not less than the over-all average realized this year, assuming a crop of equivalent quality.

Two seasons of trials of Turkish leaf in the Mzimba district have shown that some areas could grow it satisfactorily. Experiments in other localities are to be undertaken. As there is no market for low-grade Turkish leaf, growers in the Mzimba district will be restricted to about 150. The target will be 12 tons produced, under close supervision.

Maximum production of cotton in all suitable areas below about 2,500 ft. is the objective. Growers will receive 6d. per lb. for No. 1 seed cotton and 2d. per lb. for No. 2.

The Government also intends to foster expansion of coffee growing in the Northern Province during the coming season, and preliminary trials are to be made in the Cholo and Central Province escarpment areas. Trials continue in the Kirk Range. Warning is given, however, that even the most favourable districts are marginal for coffee and that the highest standards of management are essential.

Prospects for potato production in the Kirk Range, Dedza, and Cholo areas to meet Rhodesian demand are under examination. South African now sells about £200,000 worth a year to the Rhodesias.

### Sudan Cotton Sales

THE SUDAN GEZIRA BOARD has announced that its new reserve prices for cotton will not be reduced before the middle of February next, and that if unforeseen circumstances beyond its control make it necessary to lower the price an equivalent rebate will be paid on all sales made between November 19 and the date of any such change. The right to increase the reserve prices is, however, retained. When the new reserve prices were announced the Government cut the export tax from £3 to £1½, with an undertaking that that rate would apply for the ensuing four months. There has been competitive bidding at recent sales, for the first time since February. The week before last more than 17,000 bales were sold for almost 41m.

### New Records

"IN SPITE OF THE FALL in the price of copper, the Federal economy is setting new records in every field. In August 168 companies were registered, the highest monthly total known. In the same month 23 companies increased their capital by £3m."—Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs.

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## Uganda Electricity Requirements

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD estimates that the full generating capacity of the Owen Falls power station will be taken up by 1965.

Surveys have already been carried out below the Owen Falls barrage for a second dam site on the Nile. The most likely is at Bujagali, 41 miles below the Owen Falls. Application is being made to the International Bank for money to finance the building of the second dam.

Meanwhile the Uganda Government has sanctioned the expenditure of £50,000 on investigations, designs and preliminary arrangements up to the tender stage.

## Power for Nairobi

CROSSING THE EQUATOR in a new sense was effected a few days ago when for test-purposes the Uganda Electricity Board energized the Kenya Power Company main 132kV transmission line from Tororo, Uganda, to Nairobi, which is to be supplied with electricity generated at the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, 325 miles from the Kenya capital. Supply on a commercial scale will begin early in the new year. Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., have built the line in less than the scheduled period.

## Politicians Confounded

DESPITE FREQUENT ASSERTIONS by African politicians in Nyasaland that working conditions at Kariba are disgraceful, the Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission, originally asked by the Federal Hydro-Electric Board to recruit 8,500 labourers from Nyasaland for the work, stopped recruiting after signing on only 3,000 Africans, because, ignoring political pressure, Africans from Nyasaland had arrived in such numbers at the dam site that recruiting was no longer necessary.

## Advertising British Goods Abroad

MR. HENRY DESCHAMPNEUFS has written in the monthly journal of the Institute of Export:—

"There is grave danger in the policy of exporters giving agents overseas advertising allowances. There is no easier way of throwing away money than by giving it to an overseas distributor for advertising."

"Overseas sales agents are appointed primarily to sell and service. They are seldom capable of carrying out the advertising, particularly of capital goods, and they generally fail to get the maximum value out of the advertising because they seldom have the experience or the skill to persuade in print as effectively as the exporter who is working on this problem all over the world."

"Every United Kingdom exporter should allow a reasonable margin in his price set-up for overseas advertising, but he should then see it is spent to the best advantage by giving it to advertising experts to handle for him."

## Summer Wheat

THERE IS DEFINITE HOPE of producing a strain of summer wheat suitable for Rhodesian conditions, the wheat breeder of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture has stated, but it will be a long process. Since Mr. Oleson was appointed two years ago he has been testing strains from several countries. Experiments must continue for at least six generations, which in Europe would require six years. In Rhodesia the time can be halved by growing two crops a year, one under irrigation in winter and a summer crop.

## Mombasa Port Tribunal

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has appointed an arbitration tribunal to consider the dispute about terms of employment which has arisen between the Port Employers' Association of Mombasa and the Dock Workers' Union. The tribunal consists of Mr. Justice E. A. J. Edmonds, a judge of the Kenya Supreme Court, as arbitrator, and two assessors, Mr. R. G. Ngala, M.L.C., and Mrs. S. Whorlow, of the Mombasa Port Labour Utilization Board.

## High Price for Stamps

IN THEIR SUMMARY of sales during the past philatelic auction season in London H. R. Harmer, Ltd., report that two stamps of Nyasaland, the rare 2d. and 4d. of 1907, both unused, were sold for £480; that an unused 200-rupee stamp of Zanzibar, 1908-09, realized £105; that 50- and 100-rupee unused stamps of the same date brought £42 and £50 respectively; that three mint Sudan air stamps of 2½ piastres, 1931-37, were bid up to £75; and that a Seychelles 36 cent stamp of 1896 sold for £57 10s.

## Loans for Nyasaland Africans

A SCHEME FOR LOW-INTEREST farming, business, and housing loans to Africans in Nyasaland has been recommended by a committee set up by the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage. It proposes a statutory African loans board to control two separate revolving funds, one of £100,000 for loans to farmers and business men and the other for housing. Farming and housing loans should carry 5½% interest and business loans 7½%.

## Builders Wanted

FOUR HUNDRED BUILDING ARTISANS applied to Rhodesia House, London, for jobs in the Federation on November 18 in response to an advertisement in the London evening papers. About 100 building artisans are needed in the next two months, and the first plane load of 50 is expected to leave within a few days. Efforts to recruit suitable artisans are also being made in the Netherlands.

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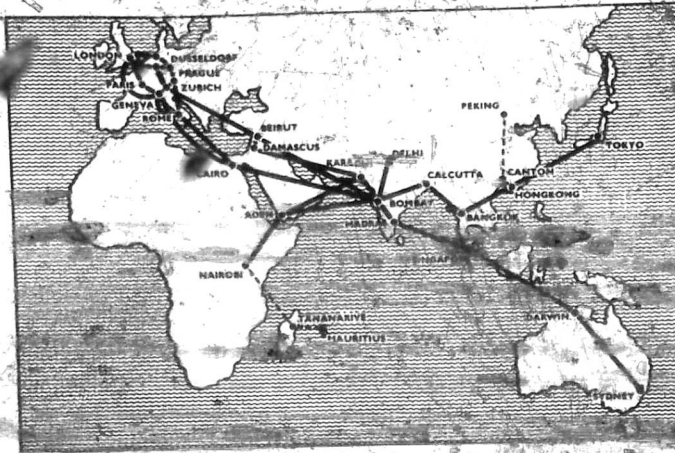


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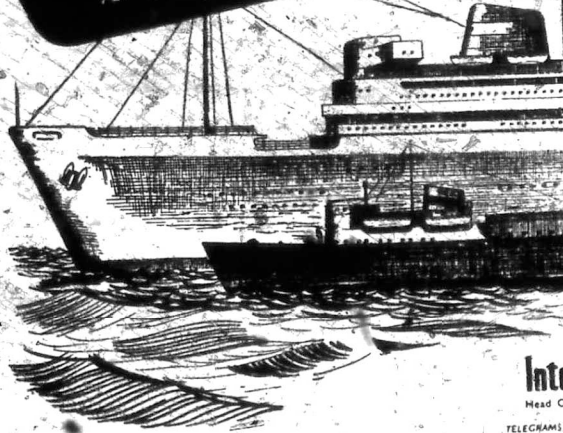


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## Forestry Development in Tanganyika

### Government Spends of Last Five Years

INTERESTING FIGURES concerning forestry in Tanganyika are given in a statement covering the years 1951-55 which has been prepared by the department for presentation to the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference to be held this year.

Forests in the Territory are stated to cover 198,400 square miles, or 57.3% of the total land area of 342,000 sq. miles, but there is no definition of "forest." There are only 25,849 sq. miles of permanent State forest and 1,282 of permanent communal forest, and the estimate of 198,400 sq. miles of forest land has been obtained from a planimeter computation of the vegetation types shown on Gillman's vegetation-types map.

According to that map, closed forest accounted for 4,500 sq. miles, woodland and intermediate forest-woodland for 120,700, bushland and thicket for 55,000, and wooded grassland for 92,000 sq. miles. To label most of this forest seems strange.

Land permanently devoted to agriculture, short-term fallow, and improved pasture is shown at 72,000 sq. miles. Of the exploitable forest 99.4% consists of hardwoods.

On current demand for timber by Africans the report says: "One hut to every three persons would mean 2,466,000 huts. If the average life of a hut is six years, 411,000 huts must be built annually, each requiring about 30 c. ft. of roundwood, or (say) 12.5m. c. ft. annually. Assuming an average family to consist of four and a half persons, each family using 430 c. ft. of firewood for charcoal annually, the African consumption of fuel wood must be about 707.5m. c. ft."

### Imports and Exports

Imports of hardwood timbers have shown a marked decline — from 212,338 c. ft. in 1951 to 34,767 c. ft. in 1955. Softwood timber imports have fluctuated sharply; a high peak was reached in 1952 at 376,016 c. ft., 68% of which came from Scandinavia. The five-year period finished at a moderately high level with 158,800 c. ft., all of which came from Kenya.

Exports of timber fluctuated from 1.9m. c. ft. to 2.9m. c. ft. a year. The average percentage of total production exported was 34%. The ratio of East African to overseas exports varied from year to year, but was almost equal in 1955. Total consumption of wood products in the Territory for 1955 was 20.1m. c. ft.

On exploitation the report says:—

"There were no immediately exploitable areas which were not already under some form of exploitation. All the main forest areas were covered by concessions, which in the case of forest reserves came under sustained yield working, and no extension was possible in these.

"Little progress was made in improved methods of felling, extraction and conversion in the five years under review. Millers holding Government concessions were compelled to fell with axes and saws. Good tools cost considerably more than the African type of round-eyed axes and cheap peg-tooth saws commonly used, and maintenance of the better equipment discouraged millers. Workmen were generally interested in better quality tools, when they saw them demonstrated, but showed little desire to use them to achieve the increased production required to cover the higher initial cost and maintenance.

"Three-ton lorries (including four-wheel drive) and five-ton lorries (including tandem drive) were used for trucking logs and lumber. No trailer or semi-trailer equipment units were used, and there was little inclination to purchase new equipment designed specially for logging work.

"There was considerable improvement in milling between 1951 and 1955. Millers were prepared to spend on this phase of operations money which would have been better spent on logging equipment. Six mills had installed band head saws, five of these having their logs intakes limited to less than 200,000 c. ft. of roundwood under bark."

The report has been compiled by Mr. R. G. Sangster, Chief Conservator of Forests, and published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

## Commercial Brevities

Four of the main tobacco producing areas of Southern Rhodesia have had insufficient rain to justify a full programme of planting. Some early plantings in other parts of the Colony are reported to be suffering from drought, and there has been severe hail damage, particularly to seed beds and some irrigated crops. In most of the maize areas farmers have started planting.

Tonnage and numbers of passengers carried in 1957 by the Zambezi River Transport Service of Northern Rhodesia are expected to be the highest ever. A loss of £23,185 was incurred in 1952, but in 1955 there was a small profit, and last year it rose to £2,548. Tonnages have increased from 1,471 in 1951 to 4,570 last year.

Motor Hire & Exchange, Ltd., and its subsidiaries have spent more than £1m. on building development in Kenya since 1946. Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said when he opened new premises at Nairobi for Equipment Ltd., a company within the group.

East African Airways carried in the 11th four-weekly period of the year 9,663 passengers compared with 7,208 in the corresponding period last year. The 343 tons of mail represented a 27% increase, but cargo was down 10% to 1,175 tons against 172.6.

Partial electrification of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. has been recommended to the Federal Government by United Kingdom consulting engineers. About 375 miles of main line are suggested for electrification.

The turnover of Allsop (East Africa), Ltd., and Uganda Breweries, Ltd., has increased during the past year despite the withdrawal of military forces from Kenya and competition in Uganda from Nile Breweries, Ltd.

The Japanese Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and the Japanese Ministry of Trade are to co-operate in stopping the export of hosiery which has pirated British design, trade marks, or packaging patterns.

Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., are to proceed immediately with the construction of a sugar refinery in Victoria, Northern Rhodesia. Costing an estimated £1m., it is expected to be ready for production in 1960.

The Uganda Electricity Board has asked the World Bank to finance the building of a second hydro-electric dam on the Nile at Bujagali, a short distance below the Owen Falls dam.

The first African coffee factory in the Kiambu Reserve, Kenya, has been built by the Gititu Coffee Growers' Co-operative Society, without outside financial aid.

Over half the new vehicles registered in Kenya during the third quarter of 1957 were of British manufacture. Ford led the way, with 285 registrations.

Bird and Co., (Africa), Ltd., has declared a second interim dividend of 10% less tax. Net profit for the year ended June 30 after taxation was £238,000.

## Tanganyika Cotton Company

TANGANYIKA COTTON COMPANY (HOLDING), LTD., after providing £12,465 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £12,983 in the year ended March 31, compared with £32,474 in the previous year. The preference dividend of 6% amounts £1,250; £8,012 is transferred to capital reserve, £2,500 to the staff welfare reserve, and £10,000 set aside to meet loss on discontinued lines. Carry-forward totals £164,605 against £186,280 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £250,000 in 6% redeemable preference shares and £25,000 A and £225,000 B ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £15,586, and revenue reserves at £28,747. Current liabilities are £8,824; fixed assets £7,226, interests in subsidiary companies £577,190, investments £176,031, and current assets £57,710. The directors are Mr. I. S. Ednie (chairman and managing), Major General C. G. Phillips, and Messrs. D. Parker, and H. W. O. Jenkins. The ninth annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on December 7.

## British Central Africa Company

IN A CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS the chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has given the following preliminary information regarding the company's operations in the year ended September 30. The turnover was £1,000,000, an increase of 13.1%, and sales of approximately 24m. lb. realized an average of 362d. per lb. Gross profit for the year, before allowing for depreciation, income tax, and certain other items, was estimated at £160,000 (£113,068). An interim dividend of 5% will be paid on December 20.

## MINING

## Kentan Gold Areas Report

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., after providing £836 for taxation, made a profit of £9,577 in the year ended June 30, compared with £15,983 in the previous year. Income from investments totalled £10,382, profit on the sale of investments £6,323, and interest on loans and bank deposits £5,366. Interest paid on loans was £13,873, leaving a carry-forward of £57,319, compared with £47,742 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 11m. 1s. shares. Revenue received was £1,057,319, unsecured loans at £267,000, current liabilities £977, quoted investments at £173,591, and current assets at £1,122,693, including £2,501 in cash.

The directors are Earl Grey (chairman), Mr. M. T. W. Esau (managing), and Mr. G. F. Webster. The annual meeting will be held in London on December 23.

## Southern Rhodesian Nickel

RIO TINTO MINING COMPANY OF CENTRAL AFRICA, LTD., has announced that the Empire nickel prospect near Gatooma is to be run on a care and maintenance basis at the end of this year so far as underground development and pilot plant operations are concerned, but that surface exploration and the drilling programme will continue. There is no intention of abandoning the prospect, which was bought some months ago for £250,000, but the uncertain market outlook for nickel and present difficulties in raising the large capital sum needed to bring the mine to production have occasioned the decision. Another factor is that the low price of copper limits the Rio Tinto group's ability to provide funds from its own resources.

## Anglo American Issue and Offer

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announce that the special resolution increasing the company's authorized capital has been passed without amendment. It has offered to purchase from the ordinary stockholders of the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., their holdings at 60s. per unit of 10s.

The consideration payable is to be utilized in the subscription and satisfied by the issue of fully-paid 10s. shares in Anglo American at £6 per share.

The Corporation has also announced the issue of £6m. of 2½% registered unsecured convertible notes at par.

The consent of the United Kingdom Treasury has been obtained. Of the £6m., £3m. are being subscribed firm, the balance being offered to the public by subscription.

## New Monteleo Report

NEW MONTELEO, LTD., which has mining interests in Central Africa, after providing £8.1 for taxation, report a group loss of £24,357 for the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £4,297 in the previous year. The adverse balance at the close of the financial year was £174,388, compared with £149,618 in 1956. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,003,552 in 1s. shares. Share premium account stands at £69,087, unappropriated profits at £1,171,171, unsecured loan at £142,600. Fixed assets are £1,074,494, with investments in and amounts owing by subsidiary companies £171,876, and current assets £683. The directors are Messrs. J. Robinson (chairman), C. R. Anderson, I. Coulter, I. G. Dickman, L. Robinson, and M. W. Rust. The 35th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 20.

## Lonrho Shares

SIR JOSEPH BALL, chairman of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., was asked at last week's annual meeting in London when the shares, then quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 84, might be expected to be worth the 14s. 6d. which Glazer Brothers of Johannesburg recently offered, and why the board had proposed that bid to acquire control. The chairman answered that the assets value exceeded the price offered by Glazer Brothers for 51% only of the shares, which meant that the minority of 49% might have been left out in the cold. As the company's circular had stated at the time, higher profits depended largely on the expansion of ranching; it had not forecast anything remarkable before 1966.

## Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos

RHODESIA MONTELEO ASBESTOS, LTD., had an excess of revenue over expenditure of £29 in the year ended June 30, compared with an adverse balance of £6,857 in the previous year. The adverse balance carried forward is now £6,203. The Rhomonte mine continued on a care-and-maintenance basis on account of continued stagnation in the market for slim asbestos fibre. The issued share capital consists of £550,000 in 5s. shares. Unsecured loan liability stands at £260,772, fixed assets at £660,780, and current assets at £69,327, including £887 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. Robinson, C. R. Anderson, and T. Coulter. The sixth annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 11.

## Kilembe Expansion

MR. A. E. PUGSLEY, manager of the Kilembe mine in western Uganda, stated at the end of last week that arrangements are being made to increase the output of copper ore from 45,000 to 60,000 tons monthly, which should raise the production of blister copper from 700 to 1,000 tons.

## Phoenix Mining

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., report a tax net profit for the 15 months to September 30 of £33,357 (£29,928). The dividend for the period is 17% (11½%). Investments amount to £498,096, liabilities to £45,129, and cash to £32,127.

## Annual Report

THE NYASALAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT'S annual report for 1956 has been published by the Government Printer, Zomba, at 3s. 6d.

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The issued capital consists of £1m. in 1s. shares. Reserve reserves stand at £1,057,319, unsecured loans at £287,500, current liabilities at £977, quoted investments at £173,591, and current assets at £1,122,693, including £2,501 in cash.

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The corporation has also announced the issue of £6m. of 5½% registered unsecured convertible notes at par.

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Company Report**East African Sisal Plantations  
MR. G. R. S. DOYLE'S STATEMENT**

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on November 29 in London.

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE, the chairman of the company, presided and, in the course of his speech, said:

"On the trading side we feel that the profit earned was very satisfactory in view of the lower price level."

"The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the company is recognized as an Overseas Trade Corporation, and the Inland Revenue have given provisional recognition. The effect is evident in the accounts, and as you will see, gives considerable relief in this respect, which is welcome to companies such as ours engaged in the production of primary commodities in overseas territories."

**Capital Expenditure**

"You will have noticed, from the unusual increase in capital expenditure. This relates largely to the construction of the new factory at Mosasa, which we are sure will be well justified. The factory when completed is expected to be a most efficient unit and will not only have a larger capacity but will reduce production costs."

"Production for the current year to date is below that of last year, but this is no indication of the annual result. We have been working short leaf for a period, but are now moving on to higher-yielding areas containing longer and more mature leaf."

"Whilst we have been relatively fortunate in our labour conditions during the past year, there is no

doubt that they tend to be less settled than formerly. Greater stability should result from the way in which the problem is being faced within the industry."

**Market Prices**

"Current market prices do not give hope of improved results this year, but I am not pessimistic as to the future. Sisal is the cheapest of natural fibres, consumption has not slackened, and new uses for it are appearing or are in the research stages. Also, supply is expected to fall off under current market conditions, with ultimate benefit to the lower-cost producers."

"I should like to express our gratitude to our colleague and general manager, Mr. Du Bois, and to his staff for the good work they are doing in the field, on the engineering side, and in the new construction that is now in progress."

The report was adopted.

**Africans Buy Land in Federation**

A CABINET MINISTER in South Africa, a provincial administrator, and senior civil servants are directors of South African companies which are buying farming land in Southern Rhodesia, the *Rand Daily Mail* has reported. Mr. Paul Sauer, Minister of Lands, and Mr. J. J. Pouché, administrator of the Free State, are directors of Miami Estates, Ltd., which has recently acquired about 27,000 acres. Registered seven years ago with a capital of £70,000, it has a loan of £61,000 from a South African insurance company of which Mr. Sauer is a director. The Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party, Mr. P. M. K. le Roux, is listed in Southern Rhodesian records as a farmer in that Colony, and two Senators in the Union, Mr. M. J. Bekker, and Dr. J. C. Eadie, are said by the Johannesburg paper to be concerned with land deals in Rhodesia.

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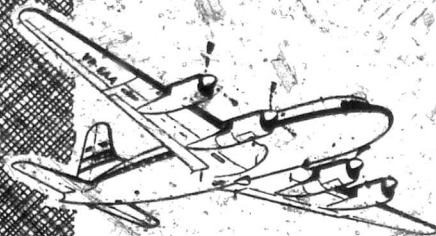
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