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Thursday, December 19th 1937

Vol. 34

No. 173

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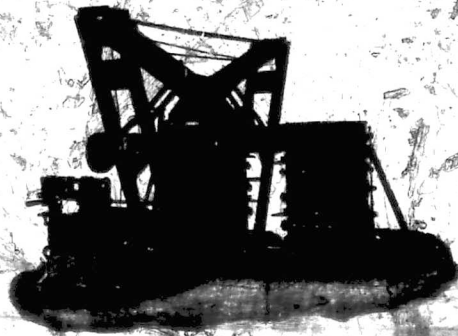
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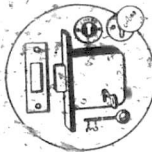
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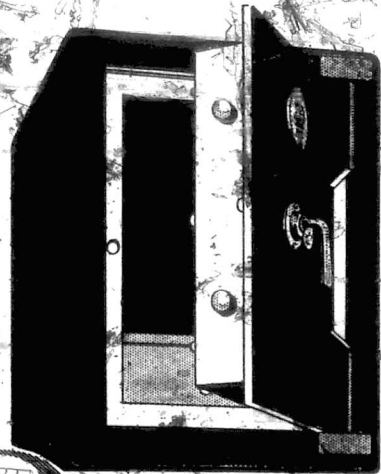
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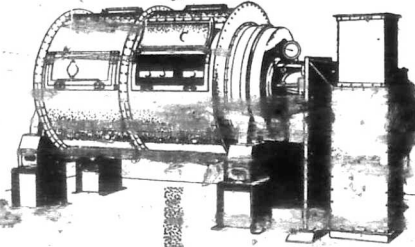
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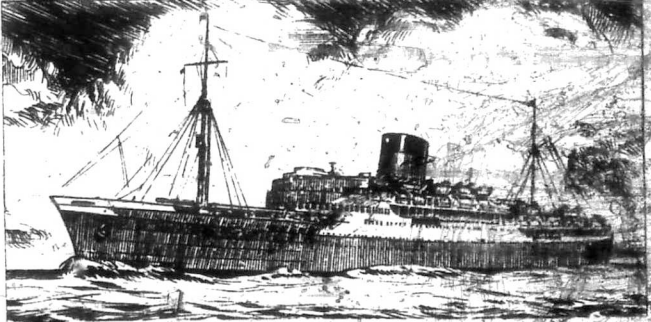
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1952

Vol. 34

No. 1732

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN OBSCURE LEADING ARTICLE has been published by the left-wing Socialist journal *Tribune* under the heading "Listen to the Leaders or Face the Gunmen" (meaning by "leaders" and "gunmen" agents of the African National Congresses in Central Africa). The editorial urges the Labour Party to start an "all-out fight against Tory Colonial policy"; reiterates the hoary fallacy that African interests must always be paramount when they clash with those of the immigrant races; repeats the fantastic charge that the colour bar is as "absolute" in Southern Rhodesia as in South Africa; and declares that in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland "there is exploitation of Africans on a scale unrivalled the world over". The five columns occupied by this diatribe constitute a shocking example of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* to which is added something very like incitement to violence. A more irresponsible statement about the Federation could scarcely have been written even by Socialist M.P.s, and the advice given to the party ought to be treated with contempt — but not silently, for silence would be deemed in many quarters to imply assent, and the impression of assent would dangerously mislead extremist Africans.

Federation is alleged to have taken place because "the settlers want to be masters of all Central Africa; they want the land; they want unchallenged power to order the lives and exploit the labour of the race they deem naturally inferior". That is a threefold distortion: (1) the Federal Government is pledged to inter-racial partnership, which excludes domination by "settlers" (incidentally, a term seldom used in Central Africa); (2) there is not the slightest justification for the suggestion that en-

croachment on African land is intended; and (3) all four Governments in Central Africa far from seeking to exploit their African communities, are doing whatever they can to improve their standards of living. As though describing the maximum which Africans may earn, *Tribune* mentions that the wages of some Africans "have been pushed to the dizzy height of ten pounds a month". The truth is that hundreds of Africans in the Federation earn that amount or more each week, and that official and private employers are ready to increase their earnings substantially as they acquire new skills and reliability.

The untruths, half-truths, and equivocations are malicious and abhorrent, but more dangerous is the instigation to violence. "Are Africans to stick to peaceful protest?" asks *Tribune*, answering its own question in these words: "We hope so, though we have no right to offer such advice". Why not? It is the elementary obligation of every loyal subject to advise those who protest about anything, whether rightly or wrongly, to keep the peace, and the pretence that Socialists can contract out of that civic duty will deceive nobody. Then follows a reference to the recent attempt by an African in Northern Rhodesia to wreck a train by unscrewing bolts in the track. Having quoted a newspaper report that more than fifty cattle died when ten wagons crashed, *Tribune* continued: "More than fifty cattle will die if the way to a peaceful solution is not taken; the whole history of Empire is there to show that those who ignore the spokesmen must meet the gunman." A few lines earlier it was made clear that the spokesmen who must not be ignored are the leaders of the African National Congresses. "Listen to the leaders, or face the gunmen." That over-simplification of the Socialist

* * *

Dictatorship By Congress.

journal is scandalous, for it can mean only that Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in Africa should abdicate their responsibility and submit to the clamour of the most extreme African organizations. A more wrong-headed, pusillanimous, and unethical attitude it would be

impossible to conceive. The first duty of Government is to govern — fairly and fearlessly. The prescription offered to Labour is that honest judgment should be suspended lest demagogues and thugs be affronted. Dictatorship by Congress is apparently what *Tribune* wants.

Notes By The Way

Wilson Field

ONE OF THE BEST SUGGESTIONS I have heard from Kenya for some time is that the new airport at Embakasi, near Nairobi, should be named Wilson Field in honour of Mrs. Florence Wilson, the founder of Wilson Airways from which the East African Airways Corporation has been developed. A most reticent person, she has always kept in the background, but I know from what I was told in the inter-war years by the late Tom Campbell Black and other close collaborators of hers that she repeatedly made bold decisions in order that Kenya in the first instance and wider areas of East Africa later, should have good air communications. Having committed herself to a real pioneering task, she made sure that it was conducted on most efficient lines with the result that the safety record of the airline which bore her name was for years the envy of the civilian flying world.

Kenya's Debt

A SILENDIOUS OPPORTUNITY now occurs of showing appreciation in a way which would give Kenya's great new international airport a distinctive name. Embakasi is a word which the traveller from Europe or America would be unlikely to pronounce, and it is at least an even chance that he would mispronounce it, perhaps by throwing the accent on the second syllable. Nairobi Airport would be an unimaginative designation. Wilson Field, however, would have appeal of novelty and the justification that it would commemorate valuable service when many of Mrs. Wilson's contemporaries considered her initiative to be premature and reckless. By refusing to accept such discouragements she put Kenya deeply in her debt. It would be a gracious and well warranted gesture to give her name to the airfield which should be officially opened in March by the Queen Mother.

Buy 99% British Goods

THE FIRST CALENDAR to reach me this year came from J. S. Davis & Co., Ltd., of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, and Arusha, who have selected for their illustration Kibo House, their new premises in Moshi, with snow-capped Kilimanjaro in the background. "J.S." — as he is known to hundreds of people all over Tanganyika — started business in that Territory in 1923 (being thus an exact contemporary of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA). The early days were tough and even tougher were most of the 'thirties, but his enterprise, his concentration on his business, his persistence in travelling when there were no airfields and few roads, and the loyal assistance of his staff, brought their reward. As importers of machinery and hardware the company buys 99% British goods, as is testified by a 444-page catalogue containing nearly 9,000 stock items which I have just seen and which is about to be shipped to Tanganyika. Incidentally, two of the African

employees, one in Dar es Salaam and the other in Tanga, have been with the company for more than 30 years.

Mr. J. S. Davis

OVER THE YEARS MR. DAVIS has served on many public committees and commissions. He was a member of the Tanganyika Railway Council for about seven years and chairman of the Iron and Steel Committee throughout the last war; and he served on the East African Harbours Committee, the Trade Licensing Committee, the Income Tax Appeals Committee, the Land Settlement Board, and the Rent Restriction Board. He is a past vice-chairman of the East African Chamber of Commerce, a director of housing, coal, and other growing companies, and a chartered freeman of Gloucester, his birthplace. In the 1914-18 war he was on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion The Hampshire Regiment. Of his fellow directors, Mr. C. P. Evans joined him in 1926, Mr. O. P. Aldridge in 1928, and Mr. R. E. Branch in 1934. They will probably see him before they read these words, for he left London Airport a few days ago for Dar es Salaam.

No Report

THE DELEGATION which recently visited Tanganyika on behalf of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association will not, I understand, publish a report. In this case I express no regret, because since their return some of the members have been making statements which suggest that they cannot have dug much beneath the surface. At a private meeting recently two of them rendered reports which caused a friend who has known the Territory for many years and visits it frequently to talk to me of their "gullibility", while another remarked cynically that all their time must have been spent in the company of "Government apologists". A report bearing any resemblance to the summaries we heard that evening would have had little value. Yet it is surprising that Tanganyika, a Trust Territory, did not ask for a report before its visitors arrived. It would be interesting to know why the local branch of the C.P.A. decided not to do so.

Bruce's Little Hut

THIS YEAR'S CHRISTMAS CARD for the East Africa High Commission is an attractive painting by Mr. R. Melford Sim of the new headquarters in Nairobi of that inter-territorial organization, of which Sir Bruce Hut is the Administrator. One of my friends has written of the imposing structure as "Bruce's Little Hut"! Whether that is a current quip in Nairobi I do not know. If not, these few lines may set it in circulation.

Challenge of Education in British Africa

Miss Gwilliam on Needs and Achievements

MISS FREDA GWILLIAM, Woman Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a joint meeting in London recently of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on "The Challenge of Education in British Colonial Africa".

Sir Ralph Hohe, who presided, said that he had known the speaker when she was principal of Brighton Teachers' Training College from 1941 to 1947, and that she had been extremely reluctant to accept the appointment which the Colonial Office then pressed upon her, but heavy persuasion had its result at last, with great benefit to British overseas territories. It must not be thought that Miss Gwilliam's concern was with the education of girls and women only; it covered education in general.

The speaker recalled Sir Christopher Cox, the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, who had great knowledge of Africa and had shown profound wisdom about it, had told the British Association last year that British policy had for a long time had as its objective self-government in colonial territories and that education was a fundamental agent in that national building. It was from that standpoint that her subject should be approached.

Political and constitutional development was the declared objective of this country and the aspiration of many people in Africa, but a sound economy was essential, and one of the tasks of education must be to produce people capable of contributing suitably to economic and social development. That would help to grease the wheels of change and make new ideas understandable and realizable.

The Churches had made a great contribution to education in Africa in the technical sense of the term, but now there was a new political challenge, and that threw upon the Governments the responsibility of increasingly concerning themselves with education.

Not Enough Places

Africans thirsted for education. Perhaps half of the children in the East and Central African territories reached school for one or two years, and it was to be hoped that they could go on for a minimum of four, but after that there would not be enough places for all. Nowhere yet were African children within reach of the prospect of a place for every child, for there were neither the funds nor the necessary teachers. The Colonial Development and Welfare contribution had been magnificent in providing for capital works, but the recurrent cost had to be undertaken by the territories themselves. The C.D. and W. injection of money had given Africa fine new schools, teacher training colleges, scholarship schemes, and student bursaries.

Whereas enthusiasts thought that education for all would usher in the millennium, the cynics dubbed education an unproductive service. Obviously the need was to convert the cynics and moderate the enthusiasts. A most promising recent development was that of local government at the level of the smallest units—thus training the ordinary man, and increasingly the ordinary woman, to accept responsibility locally for simple education, so that central Government resources could be devoted to the more developed forms of education.

In the United Kingdom, 10 years of schooling was considered the minimum permissible, and where there was a population of 44 m. Scotland were omitted, about 250,000 children reached the General Certificate of Education standard each year; but in the East,

Central and West African territories, with a population of about 66 m., only 10,000 passed equivalent examinations each year—a terribly small number upon whom to place the burdens of the rapid political, economic, and social changes.

Naturally, the objective of the Churches was evangelic, and the aim of the mission schools had been to train people to read the Bible and become thinking church members. The world slump of the 'thirties and the last war had caused both great changes in outlook all over Africa and eager demands for greatly increased education as a means of acquiring the basic skills and then all else that was necessary if Africans were to replace Europeans in ever-increasing numbers. Every educationist in Africa was haunted by the clash between the demand for quantity and the demand for quality of education.

The first teachers naturally passed on what they had themselves brought to Africa, but education was being recast to take account of different environments. Until recently African children had used textbooks written in English bases and girls—with robbins and snow and other things quite outside the comprehension of Africans. Yet if new textbooks were written Africans were often suspicious that they were being offered a second best.

Science Fiction

Some years ago scholars in the best secondary school for African boys in Tanganyika complained to the headmaster that they were not being taught five different sciences; they had discovered that five appeared in the syllabus for the Bidge examination, and had not realized that it was a matter of selecting from the five.

Another challenge was that of the geographical factor. When Miss Gwilliam visited a little bush school in an out-of-the-way part of Tanganyika she had asked why attendances had dropped about one-third in the previous month. The reason was that there had been a lion in the path of the children, some of whom walked as much as seven miles each way each day.

Recently on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, to which Africans swarmed, she had met some of the most gallant African primary teachers to be found anywhere; they were all taking two different schools, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, so that one lot of teachers was dealing with two lots of children; and the women were staying in a hut half-hour in the late afternoon to give instruction in needlework.

In Mombasa there was a three-storey building housing about 5,000 Asian primary scholars. To see them emerge was like watching ants on an ant-heap.

The greatest challenge of all was that of standards, for the task of nation-building meant that the children must be given standards matching those of the people from this country who had gone out to help them, people who were trying to make themselves redundant as quickly as possible. It was most important to create harmonious relations, so that people could agree to differ when they came together, meeting for their mutual advantage.

Establishment of the right ethical standards was vital, especially as developments were cutting across the traditional behaviour patterns. The whole business of better personal relations rested primarily upon Europeans, and it ought never to be forgotten that public and private morality was integral to the type of government to which this country stood pledged.

Character Training

Any society which catered predominantly for men must be lopsided. After many years of effort, the need for the education of women in Africa was now appreciated in most parts of Africa, and African men now recognize the need for partnership with women, who were being trained for their part in running the professions and other occupations, and in public affairs.

Character training was of immense importance, and Northern Rhodesia and the Sudan have done especially good work in that way. It should, however, not become a school subject; there should be no question of opting for character training or not.

The key to the whole position lay in the training of teachers, that was the backbone of the reports of the educational missions to East and West Africa in 1951 and 1952. Never before had so much depended upon teaching training.

Relating Old Commonwealth Loyalties to New Alliances

Lord Tweedsmuir's Address to British Empire Chambers of Commerce

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce for the past three years, said at the recent annual meeting of that body that in the past year he had travelled 70,000 miles on its behalf. He added:—

"I was struck at the Chambers of Commerce Conference in Bloemfontein in October and at the Chambers of Commerce Conference in Invercargill last April, by the similarity of the problems which face business men all over the Commonwealth and Empire. The greatest danger is that if we do not see each other often enough we inevitably become strangers. More associations of men have been overthrown by apathy than ever by hostility.

"One of the most significant evolutionary trends is the air age, which came into its own at the end of the last war. In the sea-going age it was enough for merchants to bring primary produce in its raw state to the factories of Britain. Now the end-user is very likely to fly out to see the grower and make his own arrangements. That does not make the shipping world any less important, but it has made a difference in the pattern of trade, and a big difference in representation between the distant countries now that buyer and seller can meet so quickly and easily.

"Behind its wraps of secrecy the atomic age has been steadily making progress. It is still worth while, and probably for 10 years will be worth while, to harness the waters of mighty rivers in hydro-electric schemes. But I question whether it will be worth while after that. The synthetic age, with 80% of known synthetics deriving from oil and wood pulp, give certain countries of the Commonwealth terrific natural advantages.

Task for Statesmen

"The old integrated Commonwealth and Empire sought to protect itself as a single unit against world competition. You now find certain countries of the Commonwealth competing so keenly with other countries of the Commonwealth that one Commonwealth country seeks protection against another for its trade. The day of the nation-state in isolated existence is over. There is a tendency towards larger and larger groupings, whether political and defensive, like N.A.T.O. and S.E.A.T.O. and A.N.Z.U.S. and so many others, but also in commerce with the proposed European Free Trade Area as an example. It is a task of Commonwealth statesmen to see that such things do not run counter to the other, deeper loyalties of the Commonwealth family.

"My father once used the phrase, 'Let no business man take too narrow a view of his calling.' Anyone who sat in the conference in Bloemfontein in October, the one in Invercargill in April, or our own congress in early summer in London, would realize that on such we form a Businessman's Parliament, and as watch-dogs for commerce of the Commonwealth it behoves us to look not just at the ground beneath our feet but into the distance beyond. If you do take too narrow a view of your calling you are unlikely to be very successful in it. If you are a business man who reads only the financial page in the daily newspaper without taking regard to the national and international news on the other pages you are unlikely to survive for long.

"The common denominator of discussion in all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations of Chambers of Commerce that I have visited on your behalf has been the procuring of investment capital. We talk a lot about underdeveloped countries, but there is no such thing as a fully developed country. Development is a matter of continuous historic evolution. In 1920 there was a strong move on foot to close down the Patent Office because it was urged that there was nothing more to be invented. There are still people who think that. This country is underdeveloped. Other countries want

capital to dam mighty rivers and the like. Here our needs are more sophisticated: we want to put up atomic power stations. But we all want capital. We in Britain have a purse which is not bottomless, but we have managed over the last few years to invest £150m. a year on the average in countries of the Commonwealth. It certainly is not enough for everybody's wants.

"We have to temper our thinking to our resources. There are those who see capital investment abroad as a race that we run with Communism. We should make the most profound mistake if we were to follow the Communists from country to country trying to outbid them every time they offer loans. With the Communist world there is a double standard of measurement. We produce reality. They will always make a braver show because they simply produce promises.

Colombo Plan

"In regard to the Colombo Plan into which we and the United States and one or two other countries have put tens of millions of pounds the Communists have now claimed to be responsible for the whole thing. They have put it at every £1 that we have put. If we provide three acres and a cow for everybody, and the Communists in the next year we will give you six acres and two cows, we must realize that it is absolutely hopeless to engage in a Dutch auction with the Soviet Union. Those countries will never get the millions promised by the Soviet Union, except at the price of the loss of their liberty.

"By holding to our trading tradition of initiative combined with fair dealing, and to our old family relationship that allows us to argue but respect the other man's position, we can differ from him without quarrelling, and our tradition of negotiation as champions of freedom, which will eventually win the uncommitted world to our side.

"Since I became a grown man I have been concerned in one way or another with the Commonwealth. I have held various appointments in different parts of the world and in Britain connected with the Commonwealth. My three years in your service I doubt as the time when I held the most worthwhile job in Commonwealth affairs that has come or is ever likely to come my way.

Security Legislation Will be Tightened

Warning to S. Rhodesian African Congress

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION to halt "the erosion of the people" would be introduced in February unless the African Congress co-operated with the Government in maintaining law and order and racial harmony in Southern Rhodesia. That warning has been given to African leaders by Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister.

Speaking in Bulawayo, he said: "We have for the past three months concerned ourselves with the preparation of further security legislation of a restrictive nature—legislation which could be used to restrict the freedom of both individuals and organizations.

"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. As part of this plan it must find ways of prohibiting Africans from taking part in the democratic life of the country, and this it is doing by threats and endeavours to humiliate. At recent Congress meetings the authority of the chiefs and of the police has been flouted. European shopkeepers in the reserves have been threatened, and Africans who join the present political parties are victimised."

All courageous, capable Africans should be brought into the various political parties now in the Federation was to fulfil its great promise and become a worthy democratic nation, Mr. Todd said.

High Commission gives value for money

East Africa a Natural Geographical Unit

EAST AFRICA HAS PROBABLY the finest and most comprehensive group of research services in the Commonwealth. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, said when he opened the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly in Dar es Salaam. Those services would continue to be supported by H.M. Government through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

When he first came to Tanganyika in 1949, Sir Edward said, the High Commission was still in its infancy and was subjected to a barrage of fierce criticism, partly owing to a fear that Tanganyika might be subordinated to Kenya and Uganda. "Today one hardly hears a murmur of criticism about the High Commission in Tanganyika. The common services have been built up with great efficiency, and I think it is generally recognised that we are getting value for money. People have begun to accept the fact that East Africa is a natural geographical unit and that it is to the advantage of the population to share common services."

Replying to a two-hour debate on the Railways and Harbours Committee for 1958, the Commissioner for Transport, Major-General W. D. A. Williams, said that the railways would be glad to make a traffic survey of any territorial scheme, but "we must be guided by the simple question of whether it will earn money or not."

There was no race discrimination on the railways. A year ago there were 49 Africans in grade 6 and over; today there were 211, an increase of 300%. Recently one list of back-pay arrears for 30 men totalled £10,000, and many took away £600 each as their share of the re-grading. He hoped that the local departmental multi-racial committee would help to improve industrial relations.

Great Improvements in Transport

Over the last three years there had been "stupendous improvements" in third-class travel facilities on East Africa's railways in frequency of services and in the refreshment trolleys and shelters. In Tanganyika almost all the third-class coaches had been rebuilt, and many also in Kenya and Uganda.

Road transport competition a "wasteful duplication of effort" was costing E.A.R. & C. about £600,000 a year, but energetic steps had been taken to recover the appreciable traffic lost to the roads. The railways had no antagonism to road hauliers, recognising the vital need for an efficient road haulage system. They wanted to see road transport used in its proper sphere, such as feeder routes, and not on long distance routes parallel to the railways, which served no useful economic purpose.

The estimated railway revenue was £2m. higher than the revised 1957 estimates at £19m.; the harbours revenue for 1958 was just over £4.8m., about £250,000 more than in 1957. Expenditure would increase; fuel oil alone would cost an extra £175,000, and the total increases in working expenditure would be £619,000. He hoped, however, that next year they would work off the 1957 deficit and end all square. If salaries and wages remained stable, and if traffic proved as good as forecast they could hold their position, but if not there would have to be an urgent review of the situation.

General Williams referred to the prospect of British military units in Kenya. "I know it has been made quite clear that there is no intention to establish a base, and, indeed, the old concept of a base is archaic. Nevertheless, a strategic reserve, by its very nature, needs movement facilities. The traffic requirements will admittedly not be large, but it does mean that Service traffic will tend to rise rather than fall as it has done in the past year or so."

It was announced that new income tax laws based on 34 of the recommendations in the Coates Commission's Report on Income Tax in East Africa are being drafted in preliminary form by two former British Board of Inland Revenue experts, Mr. A. S. Habbijam, who was secretary to the commission, and Mr. C. F. Garland, a barrister and editor of *Harrison's Index of Tax Cases*, a standard publication on British income tax decisions.

Mr. H. J. Benson, Financial Secretary, said that coffee planters were likely to be affected by proposals to change the calculation of coffee profits. East Africa's Finance Minister, having been advised that the "coffee average" system, in force since 1943, was no longer legal. Treatment of coffee plantation profits for years after 1957 would depend on a decision on the general question of averaging profits.

Postmaster-General's Problems

Recent postal increases to provide an extra £250,000 a year for revenue—less than one-tenth of 1% of East African national income—would not seriously affect territorial economies, said the Postmaster-General, Mr. R. E. German. There was little hope of making the telegraph service pay, but the loss—£162,000 in 1957—could not be allowed to get out of hand. There was also a loss of 1s. 6d. on every telegram handled. The 30% increase would prove an extra £84,000 annually.

He had taken steps to cut staff recruitment and reduce the £3m. capital development programme by £1m. as he feared an operating income drop of £250,000 this year. Instead of a net revenue surplus of £114,000 he expected a net revenue deficit of £26,000. Postal revenue would be only £937,000, partly through a drop in stamp sales of £100,000 and a £50,000 loss on parcels from abroad. He was budgeting for overall expenditure in 1958 of £4,891,450, 5% more than in 1957. In 1958, he said, he would like to raise another £1m. in capital work as the Government had not done so since 1954. Mr. Bruce Holt, Administrator of the High Commission, said that if the proposal for a select committee was approved by the Assembly there would in future be committees of supply to consider the annual estimates of the railways and post office. That would give the Assembly as a whole a chance to discuss publicly the proposed estimates, which were at present considered by the Transport Advisory Council and the Posts and Telecommunications Advisory Board before being introduced to the Assembly.

The select committee and the select committee would be made up of new rules which would streamline the procedure and rules of debate and machinery for Bills and estimates. Ultimately they might sit in committees of supply for the non-self-financing departments of the High Commission.

Conservative Committees

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party for the 1957-58 session, with Mr. Bernard Braine and Mr. W. T. Aitken as joint vice-chairmen, and Mr. R. S. Russell and Mr. T. M. Heaton as joint honorary secretaries. Sir John Barlow is chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee; Mr. Archibald Hurd, chairman of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Committee; Colonel C. G. Lancaster, chairman of the Fuel and Power Committee; Mr. C. Fletcher Cooke, vice-chairman of the Labour Committee; Mr. Hugh Fraser vice-chairman of the Oil Sub-Committee; and Mr. R. Graham Page honorary secretary of the Housing, Local Government and Works Committee. All are interested in East and Central Africa.

Speaker for Nyasaland

Mr. H. W. Wilson, O.C., has been appointed Speaker of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and is expected to arrive in the Protectorate in January. Born in 1895, he was educated at Uppingham School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was first appointed to the Colonial Judicial Service as a magistrate in Tanganyika Territory in 1929, and transferred to British Somaliland as Legal Secretary six years later. He was Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia from 1937 until 1944, when he was transferred to Trinidad in a similar capacity. In 1950 he was appointed a puisne judge in the Federation of Malaya, a post from which he recently retired.

"As many of our civil servants are completely exhausted at the end of an eight-hour day by the exertion of avoiding work, we are advertising new posts."

Mr. N. S. Mangat, O.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Government's Reply to Congress

"Dastardly Sets Against Their Own People"

TWO BILLS recently before the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will enable the Government to keep stricter control over that territory. They are the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Bill and the Societies Bill.

Moving the second reading of the former, the Chief Secretary said that its purpose was to provide means of dealing with situations which might lead to action under the Emergency Powers Ordinance before such situations reached such a degree of emergency as to necessitate the declaration of a state of emergency. Referring to the state of emergency declared last year, Mr. Hone pointed out that had there been an ordinance on the lines of the present Bill it might have been avoided by earlier action.

This year further examples of serious disturbances of public security had forced the Government to examine its emergency legislation. He had in mind the outbreak of lawlessness on the Copperbelt and elsewhere in connexion with the beer hall riots.

Bribing Children

"This lawlessness was of a most evil kind, involving women and young children who were instigated and bribed by persons purporting to represent and act on behalf of the African National Congress to commit crimes. The police force took vigorous action to deal with the disturbances that arose, but it was not possible for them to exercise their powers until some breach of public security had taken place. It is clear to the Government, having studied the lessons of these events, that greater power of control must be in the hands of the authorities, and one of the results of this consideration is the Bill now before Council."

If the Governor considered that any person or group of persons was taking or threatening action which, if continued unchecked, was likely to lead to the declaration of a state of emergency, he could make regulations under the Bill to prohibit, restrict, or otherwise regulate such actions. Unless previously revoked the regulations could remain in force for 30 days, unless extended by resolution of the Legislature. Whenever regulations were made under the Bill the Governor must appoint a commissioner to inquire into all the circumstances and to report his recommendations.

The legislation could not be termed oppressive. It had been framed with the main object of providing a period of grace before the onset of a state of emergency, during which passions might be allowed to cool and the dictates of common sense allowed to prevail.

Accounts and Accountability

Moving the second reading of the Societies Bill, the Chief Secretary recalled that there was already a Societies Ordinance on the Statute Book, its object being the supervision of the accounts of associations which collected money from the public and to ensure that they published proper accounts. If a society maintained adequate accounts and utilized its funds correctly, it could not be controlled by the Ordinance, whatever its activities and objects.

Under the new ordinance organizations and their branches would have to register, so that effective supervision over their activities could be maintained. One clause gave the registrar of societies power to call for such information as might be necessary to determine whether a society, once registered, was being conducted in accordance with its rules and in such a manner as not to be prejudicial to the public interest.

Unregistered or unexempted societies would be illegal, and there would be heavy penalties for those convicted of association with them. "This is necessary because it is essential to provide a real deterrent to those who would wish to carry on subversive activities underground if their particular society has been declared illegal in the interests of peace, order, and good government."

A judge or magistrate would be empowered to issue search warrants where it was known or suspected that activities prejudicial to the maintenance of peace or activities of an unlawful nature had taken place or were about to take place.

Another clause empowered the Governor to declare by order that in any area to which the order was specifically applied

an authorized officer could search without warrant and the property of any society believed to be unlawful.

Mr. Hone continued: "The fact that legislation of this kind is placed on the Statute Book does not mean that the Government intends immediately to declare any particular society illegal. What is necessary is that the Government should have the power to control lawless elements and be in full possession of the facts about all societies and organizations operating in the territory."

Mr. P. SOKOTA and Mr. S. H. CHULESHI, African members, said that Africans in general would interpret the Bill as designed to try and control African organizations. Since many African societies would not know about the Bill, they would become law-breakers through ignorance.

Unconventional Amendments

Mr. J. GAUNT (Midlands) trusted that the Societies Bill would be used against the African National Congress and any other organization which encourages lawlessness. "As long as any organization, whether Congress or any other, wishes to alter the constitution by unconstitutional and lawful means they should have and will have nothing to fear. There is nothing unlawful about Mr. Nkumbula and his lieutenants trying to bring about adult franchise, for example. He is entitled to do so constitutionally, and he is entitled to advocate that by constitutional means Rhodesia should separate from the Federation, but when an organization uses terrorism, intimidation, violence, arson, in order to achieve its objects, that organization has got to be dealt with. If it is not dealt with, the Government is failing in its duty."

Mr. R. M. NABUYARO felt that the two Bills would make it possible to think that the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia, together with their Government, were beginning to move legal fortifications against Africans because the time for constitutional talks were drawing near.

That allegation was vigorously denied by Mr. H. FRANKLIN, Member for Education and Social Services. "The fact of the matter is this, he said, 'A lot of African groups are being thoroughly fed up with the actions of certain groups at the Congress in certain places, with violence against some people, with gross insults against their own people, with violence and dastardly acts against their own people. Congress has lost control of all sorts of branches all over the place. They sometimes say, and possibly quite rightly, that some of the groups who behave in these disgraceful ways are not truly Congress, but are merely so labelled.'

Little Men

"The picture is of a lot of little groups springing up, doing damage, vying with each other for leadership, for vanity, for what they can get out of the funds. I should think that all the best members of Congress would say to themselves, 'This Societies Bill is going to be a good thing in this way, it is going to enable the intelligent, sensible Congress leaders at the top to reform their organization, which they themselves say they cannot do. It is going to show up groups that do not belong to Congress but use Congress's name.'

"It is going to see that those Africans who are sometimes swindled of their subscriptions or their donations for certain purposes, or on other occasions are intimidated, insulted, it is going to see that they are assisted. Although I agree that this is not the sort of legislation one likes, it has been made necessary by certain groups of people whose own organization cannot or will not control them."

"Sabotage" Measures

CERTAIN PROTECTIVE measures for the safety of trains in Northern Rhodesia have been put into effect, according to a statement issued from the Chief Secretary's office. These measures have been worked out in consultation between the Government and the Railway administration. They will be intensified as soon as possible. This announcement follows the recent derailment of a train 5½ miles north of Lusaka, which the Chief Secretary described as a "deliberate act of sabotage".

Saboteur Sentenced

A SENTENCE OF 20 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT for derailing a goods train in Northern Rhodesia has been passed on Benjamin Chirwa, a 30-year-old African. Chirwa, who pleaded guilty, was said to have unscrewed bolts in the railway line outside Lusaka. Over 50 cattle were killed when 10 wagons crashed.

Worthless Overseas "Education"

Candid Comments of Mr. Carey Francis

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, gave a most interesting report to the recent speech day (which at that school is held only every other year).

The African pupils, he said, stemmed from 22 tribes and 90 different intermediate schools. In the past two years 63 had passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination in division 1, 33 in division 2, four in division 3, and only one entrant had failed. But, in order to restrain jubilation, Mr. Francis added that "the general waste of watering-down process has not by-passed public examinations; my old mathematics master expresses my fear when he writes that nowadays no School Certificate examiner dare set a problem which 'would give a caterpillar a headache'".

Twenty-five boys a year have gone on to Makerere College, Uganda, rather more than one-sixth of whose student population in 1956 had come from the Alliance High School. The new graduates from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika last year 14 were ex-A.H.S.

Mr. Carey Francis also said: "One of the school's activities about which I am particularly happy is the Sunday Schools. Sixteen of these five of them four miles away, are manned each Sunday afternoon by boy volunteers. They are joyful, live places is apparent to any visitor, and is proved by the number of children which pack them: one has a normal attendance of about 1,000; nearly all have several hundred.

"For many years it has been absurdly easy for a lad from a secondary school to find lucrative employment: indeed, he has been wooed by would-be employers. This last year showed signs of a change. Commercial companies, notably the oil companies, offer attractive openings, and good jobs could still be found by all, but it is no longer true that a boy could be sure of getting the job he wanted. There has been a falling off, to my sorrow, in the number training as teachers.

Rationing Suggested

"It is my opinion that, with educated Africans in short supply, they should be rationed: the numbers available for each Government department should be laid down, and, in the case of a few departments specializing in soft jobs—I had better not specify them—the ration should be nil. At the present time we cannot afford luxuries, and we desperately need teachers and other workers.

"I mention another source of wastage—overseas education. Of course there should be some, but it should be limited to carefully-selected students going to carefully selected courses which will prepare them for and make them more valuable in work that Kenya needs. This is far from being the case today.

"Except in very special cases, I would limit these courses to the U.K. Experience seems to show that any boy from this school can be certain of adulation and of a high-sounding degree if he goes either to India or U.S.A.—and when I say that I am not praising our boys. Course follows course, and many years, sometimes running into double figures, are wasted in acquiring what may be worthless qualifications.

"The school is Christian in far more than name, and I believe that that is why we are in some senses successful. On the other hand, many grievous disappointments after school shatter some of our hopes and all our complacency. Only a very firm faith is adequate for the testing of the storms outside: many of our best products, excellent here, fail badly.

"This does not mean that they were humbugs or that our emphasis is wrong. I see no sign of a different programme producing better results. There is no other right way than that of Jesus Christ, but it is not an easy way and demands a day-by-day vigilance in which both those we teach and we who try to lead often fail and always fall short of what we should be.

"In the holidays I often visit boys and old boys where they live, and I always come back encouraged, not by the startling successes but by the many who are living useful, helpful, worthwhile lives. I know a number who have been far from the right road and have come back or are coming back. Seeds sown long ago, apparently dead, come to life years afterwards.

"Out of 37 Africans who stood for Legislative Council at the last election 20 were old boys of the school, but that is a doubtful distinction, for not all stand for what we stand for. I am more cheered by the fact that, in the Advisory Council on African Education, reconstituted and exhibiting a

maturity which I had not met before in any predominantly African body, eight of the 12 African members are ex-A.H.S.

"Forgery implies worth in that which is copied, so it is a compliment that last term I met five instances of young men claiming to have been here when in fact they had not. I tremble to think how many others have got away with it: some employers are strangely gullible.

"A fellow from Uganda got hold of the name of one of our last-year prefects and particulars of his pass in School Certificate. By impersonating him he obtained—and lost—three jobs, leaving behind him a trail of debts and glory. In his last job, when he was training in a High Commission department, a senior instructor, an old boy, went to the principal with some such words as: 'There's something wrong, sir: Alliance doesn't produce people of this kind'. Investigation followed, with the inevitable result."

Good and Bad Gifts to Africa

New Appeal to the Universities

EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED YEARS after David Livingstone appealed in Cambridge to go from the university to go to Central Africa as missionaries, a meeting of supporters of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was held in the Senate House.

THE BISHOP OF MASASI, the Rt. Rev. Mark Way, said that Cambridge, though the second university to which Livingstone made his appeal, had been the first to respond. Each year it gave generously in money, last year more than double the contribution from "the place the other side of Bleasby Junction, but Oxford had done far more in the supply of living agents, having produced in the past century 136 U.M.C. missionaries, as compared with Cambridge's 87. "Such disparity of figures would not be tolerated on the rugger field or on the tideway, and it must be eliminated here", said the Bishop.

He could not offer adventure, romance, or security. Indeed, it was quite possible that in parts of the area in which the mission operated Europeans *qua* Europeans might within a score of years be invited to leave, or perhaps, and that would be even more difficult, be invited to stay and help from a back seat. The test of sincerity of purpose might be found in the ability to say with John the Baptist "I must decrease" and to be tranquilly satisfied in saying it.

Open Door

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK said that through the door opened by Livingstone there had been-poured into Africa a part of everything European civilization had to give, good, bad, and indifferent.

"The unknown continent is known in every square yard and it knows us and begins to know itself. It knows us: we have inflicted that on Africa. It knows us: and we find ourselves asking: might it be better if it did not know us quite so well?

"The Church and Christian people had brought liberation upon liberation. The slave-trade, the scourge of disease, the tyrannies of superstition, the extremes of poverty and ignorance—from the first of these the liberation had been total, and from the others the liberation had gone very far.

"But the white races have introduced Africa to white people who are selfish, materialistic, fond of money and pleasure, neglectful of God, conscious of race, hating and despising black people. We have introduced Africa to our 'civilization' in its total quality and its total effects, including wars of vast destruction, and since then the construction of weapons of destructive power beyond all imagination."

"We see now that our civilization and the Christian religion do not go so completely and easily hand-in-hand as the general outlook of 1857 supposed, or as we had supposed ourselves. It is not enough for us to throw our civilization just as it is into the world's open spaces. Our civilization itself stands under the judgment of Almighty God. The call sounded in Cambridge in 1857 sounds in 1957 with a new urgency. Our debt to Africa cannot be shifted from us. The time is now. It might all too quickly become too late."



SALISBURY: On the morning of September 12th, 1890, Lt. Col. Edward Graham Pennefather and his Pioneer Corps reached the plain on which Salisbury now stands. As the site seemed ideal for a town he decided to build a fortress which would form the nucleus of the capital of the territory which Cecil Rhodes had obtained. The name of this fortress was Fort Salisbury.

This decision marked the start of an adventure in which the Pioneer Corps—a mere handful of men—built a wagon road through 300 miles of difficult country in order to occupy and hold the land conceded by Lobengula, Paramount Chief of Mashona. The new town took shape immediately. The first three men to start business in it were a butcher, a baker and a lawyer; and since the butcher had no meat to sell, he was forced to go out with his rifle and bring back game for his shop!

Today, Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, is a modern city of nearly 200,000 people. Important both administratively and industrially, it is also a collecting and distributing centre covering the principal tobacco, maize and mining areas of Southern Rhodesia. *Business men who require information on commercial conditions in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



PERSONALIA

MR. A. WILMOT MOORE has arrived in London from Kariba.

H.H. THE AGA KHAN was received by THE QUEEN one day last week.

SIR FRANK ENGLEDDOW is returning by sea from his visit to the Federation.

MR. and MRS. G. C. R. CLAY are back in Northern Rhodesia after leave from Great Britain.

LORD HAILEY ended last week at the annual dinner in London of the Old Merchant-Tailors' Society.

MAJOR SIR FREDERICK ROBINSON and LADY ROBINSON are making the round-Africa voyage in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK will have arrived from Tanganyika Territory in time to spend Christmas in the country.

LORD HILLY and SIR EDWARD WILSHAW have resigned from the board of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd.

MR. ROY SMITH, assistant manager in the head office in Liverpool of the Royal Insurance Company, is visiting East Africa.

MR. CHRISTIE LAWRENCE, who is in charge of the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, is due in London in a few days.

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank, D.C.O. has returned to London from a short visit to the United States.

PRINCE EUSTACE SAPIERA, Polish Ambassador in London before the last war, and PRINCESS SAPIERA have sailed for Mombasa.

MR. G. J. COLE, vice-chairman of Unilever, Ltd., will join the board of the Finance Corporation for Industry, Ltd. on January 1.

CHIEF HAROLD MSABILA LUGUSHA has been appointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Executive Council for two years.

MR. G. G. SMITH has been elected a director of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

SIR JOHN SLESSOR has accepted the presidency of the National Service and General Fund of the Y.M.C.A. in succession to the late LORD ATHLONE.

DR. A. M. WILSON-RAE, Deputy Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office, will visit East Africa in the New Year. He will go on to Mauritius.

MR. FLOYD ATCHISON, an American pilot, has delivered a small plane to a buyer in Bulawayo after flying it 13,000 miles from the United States.

COLONEL R. J. WALKER, executive director of the Benguela Railway and his daughter, Miss A. J. WALKER, have arrived in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. B. C. SYMONS, secretary of the K.F.A., has arrived in London for a visit of a few weeks. He is accompanied by MRS. SYMONS and their two daughters.

MISS SUSAN BURNETT, a young actress from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who had had no stage experience beyond her training, is appearing in the West End production of "The Flowering Cherry" with SIR RALPH RICHARDSON.

Queen Mother to Open Nairobi Airport

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER has consented to open Nairobi Airport on March 8. This new international airport about 17 miles from the city, built at a cost of £2½m., will match the largest in Africa. Work on it began in 1954 at the height of the Mau Mau Emergency.

DR. E. PARRY JONES, who has been appointed joint managing director of Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., has been connected with the African companies of the group.

Recent arrivals in London from the Rhodesias include MR. C. B. SAYDOR, MR. & MRS. C. S. ELLERIDGE, MR. L. PAGE, MR. & MRS. A. ST. J. SUGG, and MR. & MRS. A. CROSBIE.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, and LADY MARY BARING arrived in London last week by air from Nairobi for about two months' leave. They have left for Northumberland.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER has been elected chairman of the Northern Rhodesian companies in the Anglo-American Corporation group in succession to his late father, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER.

MR. T. D. RUTTER, deputy chairman of Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., accompanied by MRS. RUTTER and MR. J. RUTTER, sailed from London last Wednesday in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE for Mombasa.

PROFESSOR GEO. B. SMITH, of Chicago University, is to study the economy and development of nomadic tribes in Eastland and the possibility of their evolution within their traditional culture. He is in Nairobi this week.

MR. ALAN LINDON, P.C., Secretary of State for the Colonies, slipped in the street a few days ago, broke a bone in his left shoulder, and will have to be strapped in splints for some weeks. He intends, however, to do as much work as possible.

SIR WILFRED JACKSON, Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1941 to 1945, and Lord Jackson sailed in the ATHLONE CASTLE for the Cape last week. SIR STEWART SMITH, Governor of Tanganyika from 1931 to 1933, was a fellow-passenger.

MR. R. MACKENZIE, manager for South and East Africa of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. MACKENZIE are outward-bound for South Africa in the ATHLONE CASTLE. Mr. Mackenzie, who was stationed in Mombasa from 1929, and now makes Cape Town his headquarters, visits East Africa each year.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL NANCY JOUAIL HUNTER D'ARRE, who commanded Eastern Command based in Kenya for five months in 1943, and who from 1949 to 1952 was A.O.C. in Malia, will be ordained deacon in Oxford Cathedral on December 22. He has been studying at Lincoln Theological College since the middle of last year.

MR. ROBERT EDMUND ALFORD, who was received by THE QUEEN last week, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of St. Helena, went to Zanzibar in 1947 as Financial Secretary, and was made Chief Secretary five years later. He joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Nigeria in 1938. From 1940 to 1945 he served with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Among recent arrivals in London from the Federation are MR. W. R. ANDREW, MR. & MRS. A. J. BROWN, MR. A. L. R. BURNHAM, MR. D. A. CLARKE, MR. K. EDWARDS, LIEUT. COLONEL J. E. EVERINGTON, MR. J. B. HAMBRICK, MR. M. HARRIS, MR. C. W. KILN, MR. C. I. LEWIS, DR. M. F. LOWE, MR. E. D. MATHER, MR. & MRS. D. A. RUDDLE, MR. H. M. WALLACE, MR. O. S. WALLACE, MR. & MRS. J. T. WATTS, and MR. & MRS. R. WOODNUTT.

MR. JOHN KINGSMILL ROBERT THORN, who was received by THE QUEEN last week upon his appointment as Governor of Seychelles, joined the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1935, and has served in many areas of the Colony. He was on military service with the East African Forces from 1940 to 1942, and in 1952 went to St. Lucia as Administrator. Mrs. Thorn, who was also received by Her Majesty, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hill of Machakos, Kenya.

The co-authors
are

SIR WILLIAM ADDIS
P. C. ALDRIDGE
L. F. G. ANTHONY
SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE
SIR EVELYN BARING
THE RT. REV. L. J. BEECHER
SIR ARTHUR BENSON
LORD CRANWORTH, K.G.
SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD
GORDON DEEDES
PROFESSOR BERNARD
de RIJNSEN
F. LA WARR
LT.-COLONEL H. B. EVERARD
W. D. GALE
COLONEL E. S. GROGAN
LORD HASTINGS
C. H. HUTCHINSON
SIR EDWARD HITCHCOCK
THE EARL OF HOME
ARTHUR HOPE-JONES
SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON
SIR BRUCE HUTT
F. S. JOELSON
SIR ARTHUR KIRBY
LT.-GENERAL SIR GERALD
LATHBURY
THE RT. HON. A. T.
LENNOX-BOYD, M.P.
SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART
VISCOUNT MALVERN
LORD MILVERTON
G. B. MORRISON
SIR THEODORE PIKE
SIR EBOO PIRBHAI
SIR CHARLES PONSONBY
THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH
SIR HENRY POTTER
SIR RONALD PRAIN
SIR RICHARD RANKINE
SIR GILBERT RENNIE
SIR GODFREY RHODES
SIR ELLIS ROBINS
P. Z. SAYANHU
GERALD E. SCHLUTER
PETER SPEARING
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Obituary

Mr. G. Roy Morrison

Advocated Mixed Farming in Kenya

MR. GEORGE ROY NEVILL MORRISON, a member of the editorial staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from 1945 until the end of August last, died in hospital in Hertfordshire on Tuesday night of last week.

Shortly after his retirement from day-to-day journalism he flew to Tenerife to spend some months with an old friend, but almost at once was smitten with serious illness. He was taken into hospital, and his sister Mrs. Aronson, to whom he was devoted, at once flew out from England and brought him back by sea. For weeks he lay unconscious in hospital after two operations. So firm was his hold on life that he lived much longer than the doctors had expected, but gradually his strength ebbed until he passed peacefully away.

Roy Morrison was held in esteem and affection by all who knew him, for he was modest, good-humoured, and straight in everything. He had wide interests, and a wide range of friendships, a retentive memory, and a deep concern for British Africa in general and Kenya in particular.

Born in London in 1893, a son of the late G. E. Morrison, for many years dramatic critic of the *Morning Post*, he was educated at St. Paul's School, and then went into the City to join the staff of a firm of Colonial produce brokers. As soon as war broke out in 1914 he enlisted in the 6th Bedfordshire Regiment, with whom he served on the Western Front for three years. Then, after being commissioned and wounded in France, he went to East Africa late in 1917 to join The King's African Rifles for the rest of the campaign in "German East", the end of which found him at the south of Lake Tanganyika.

Farming and Campaign in Kenya

Finding office life in London irksome after years in the open air, he returned to Kenya in 1920 and started farming near Rongai. At first he, like almost all his neighbours, concentrated on maize, but becoming convinced by experience that the right course was to turn over to mixed farming, he championed that policy at settler meetings and through the Press. His advocacy was regarded with scepticism for a long time, but at last he won a good deal of support, and in 1933 was elected chairman of the Rongai Valley Association, which greatly increased its influence under his leadership. He was four times re-elected to that office, but then, in company with hundreds of others in Kenya, had to cease operations because successive years of drought, locusts, and catastrophically low prices had exhausted his capital. Having done some free-lancing and acted as local correspondent of a Nairobi newspaper, he was offered a post on the staff. Later he transferred to the *Kenya Weekly News* in its early days.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked him to write a book on mixed farming, which was published in 1936 under the title "Mixed Farming in East Africa". He had already written "Kenya Kanga" under a pseudonym, and "Two Landscapes" followed in 1949; so modest was he that, although he had then been on the staff of this newspaper for four years, he made no mention of the book before publication or when it appeared.

In the last year he was on the Command Staff in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somaliland (where he became generally known as "Square Morrison"). There he began to paint, and much of his leisure in subsequent years was given to that hobby, from which sprang an interest in fishing and pottery. He was keen on the theatre and

amateur dramatics, he read widely, and he had a gift for light verse. His favourite outdoor recreation was watching cricket.

He had married in 1923 Edith Marjorie Armstrong, daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Armstrong, of Funtington, Sussex. She died in Kenya while their two daughters were young, and Morrison proved himself a devoted father. Both the daughters are now married.

Dr. Joseph Austen Bancroft

Former Chief Consultant to Anglo American Group

DR. JOSEPH AUSTEN BANCROFT, chief consulting geologist to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., until his retirement, has died in a Johannesburg nursing home at the age of 75.

Born in Cape Breton Island, eastern Canada, in 1882, he was educated at Acadia University, Nova Scotia, and at Yale, Leipzig, and Bonn. After undertaking post-graduate studies at McGill, he was appointed Dawson Professor of Geology, in that university, and while he held that post he undertook many investigations into mineral deposits in North America. The reputation which he gained induced Sir Ernest Oppenheimer to invite him to become a consulting geologist to the Anglo American group.

His first task in Africa took him in 1927 to the Copperbelt, which was then in the early stages of development. Two years later, as head of a small team of young geologists, he organized the first extensive geological survey of the area. In later years he was responsible for the geological delineation of the Konkola and Kirila-Bomawe domes, and it was a fitting tribute that the mine developed on the former should be named "Bancroft".

Recalled to Johannesburg in 1935, he took an active part in developing and proving the extension to the West Rand goldfields. After the last war, as chief geological consultant to Anglo American, he was largely responsible for the discovery of the new gold fields in the Orange Free State.

His work, both in Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, gained him a world-wide reputation, but it never spoiled him. Always affable and approachable, he was held in high regard and affection by those who worked with him.

Captain R. G. Briscoe

CAPTAIN RICHARD GEORGE BRISCOE, M.C., C.A., who died suddenly last week, had been a director of the Malacca Trading Co., Ltd., for 30 years and its chairman since 1944, and had paid several visits to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

He represented the County of Cambridge as a Conservative M.P. from 1923 until 1935, being at different periods Parliamentary private secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary for Mines. In 1931 he became a county alderman, and he was Lord Lieutenant from 1943 until the time of his death.

Born in 1893, the son of William Arthur Briscoe, J.P. of Longstowe Hall, Cambridge (who died in 1934), he was educated at Eton and Oxford University. From 1914 to 1919 he served with the Grenadier Guards, being awarded the Military Cross and finishing the war as a captain. He rejoined the Grenadier Guards in 1940.

THE REV. F. A. FITCH, M.B.E., for 27 years rector of St. Stephen's Congregational Free Church in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 51. He went to Rhodesia in 1930 and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1953.

Obituary

Mr. W. S. Whaley

MR. WILLIAM SAMUEL WHALEY, an 1896 Pioneer, has died in Salisbury, aged 85. He went to South Africa from Ireland with a letter of introduction from the Duke of Abercorn, a director of the British South African Company, to Dr. Rutherford Harris. He was with the relief column that reached Bulawayo in 1896, but later went south again, only to return to Southern Rhodesia to help build the telegraph lines between Gwelo and Bulawayo and in the Charter and Salisbury districts. Once more he returned to the Cape, but finally settled in Southern Rhodesia three years after the South African War. For many years he operated the Trio mine near Shamva, turning to farming in 1926.

Mr. James Maxwell

MR. JAMES MAXWELL, who has died in Kenya, began business in Kisumu in 1912 as a contractor, but in the 'thirties was actively concerned in prospecting for gold and other minerals in the neighbouring Khamoga area and in Tanganyika Territory. He built and operated some of the hotels in Kisumu, on the municipal board of which he served for 32 years, a record. He was "Uncle Jim" to many people, and he and his late wife, "Auntie Kitty", were known far and wide for their hospitality. Africans also held him in high regard and affection, his Native name of "Odiaga" meaning "easy going".

MR. J. K. H. ROWE, assistant town clerk of Salisbury, has died after a short illness, aged 53. He was educated in Natal and the Transvaal, and joined the council staff in 1938. An enthusiastic mechanic, he built his own car in 1926 and drove it all over the Colony. In Freemasonry he was Provincial Grand Secretary of Rhodesia (Irish Constitution) and a Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

SIR LOUIS SOUCHON, C.B.E., who died in Mauritius last week at the age of 93, was the last of the founders of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization. From 1901 to 1912 he was a member of the Council of Government of Mauritius and he was the first resident representative in London of the Chamber of Commerce of that Colony.

SIR SYDNEY KING-FARLOW, who has died in Birmingham at the age of 92, was a puisne judge in Uganda from 1912 to 1920, when he was promoted to the Gold Coast. Later he was Chief Justice in the Bahamas, Cyprus, and Gibraltar.

MR. CHRISTOPHER JOHN WALLS, who for many years lived at Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Worthing, Sussex. He went to South Africa in 1895, served in the South African War, and then settled in Rhodesia.

MRS. ROBINA OGLIVIE (RUBY) DOLLAR, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 84, was the widow of Duncan Dollar, who served in Rhodesia in 1893 as a scout with the Victoria column.

LIEUT. COLONEL STEPHENSON HAMILTON, who was largely responsible for the creation of the Kruger National Park in South Africa has died in the Transvaal, aged 90.

MR. FRANK RUSSELL, who has died in Kenya, had played Rugby football for Gloucestershire, as a young man.

MR. JOHN THOMAS RIPLEY NOTTIDGE, has died in Lumbwa, Kenya, at the age of 87.

MR. EDWARD JOHN TOMPSETT LEWELLYN has died suddenly in Nairobi.

Sir Theodore Chambers

J. F. Eccles, Tribute of Mr. J. F. Eccles

MR. J. F. ECCLES, chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., writes:

"The death of Sir Theodore Chambers has brought to an end for me 30 years of unbroken and unaltered friendship. To Sir Theodore I owe my introduction to two of his outstanding enthusiasms — town planning and development, as exemplified at Welwyn Garden City, and Africa, particularly Uganda and its people."

"A man of wide culture and great understanding, he had the supreme ability of looking at all problems associated with planning, economics and general business as much in terms of the human element as in terms of figures and theories. He also viewed everything in terms of partnership and collaboration with other people, and his great ambition for Uganda was to build up an enterprise in which Africans, Europeans, and Asians would be working solidly at all levels side by side with complete equality, and striving together for a common worth-while objective — namely, the increasing wealth, production and standards of living of one of the most beautiful countries in Africa."

Less than a fortnight before he died Sir Theodore was inquiring by letter and telephone for the latest news from Uganda, and almost his last comment to me was an expression of his best wishes to all those working for the development and betterment of the country."

"Altogether he was a man of great personal charm and widespread sympathies, who fully served his fellow-men."

Bishop Gwynne

MR. N. R. UDAL has written in *The Times*:

"To many of his flock in the Sudan he was always 'Abuna' ('our father' in Arabic) indeed, he was more than a father to us, and his wonderful sympathy and understanding were a constant source of strength and help."

"During his last years my wife and I went to see him almost every month, and he always took us to the little church in the heart of Epping, Egypt, where we prayed for the Sudan and the Sudanese leaders, for whom there was a very warm place in his heart."

"His courage and cheerfulness right up to the end were invincible. When the ambulance came to take him to the hospital after his heart attack he stoutly refused to be carried on the stretcher and insisted on walking down the rather steep stairs in his house and out to the ambulance."

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD WILSON said: —

"During the dark days of June, 1940, when France collapsed and Italy declared war on us, things were very difficult for those serving in Cairo, as our country was regarded by both Egyptians and foreigners as beaten. At the time the sermons by the Bishop at evening services in the cathedral were a source of strength, courage, and inspiration to all who heard them. He aroused the righteousness of our cause and the steadfastness of our race in a manner that produced spiritual support to our efforts. The result was that evening services in the cathedral became full of Servicemen even to overflowing. The same continued during the times of crisis in the Middle East as the war fluctuated during the years 1941 and 1942. Even when the danger to Egypt had receded the evening service congregation did not diminish."

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL wrote in the *Church Times*:

"Bishop Gwynne became Deputy Chaplain-General in France on the personal insistence of Kitchener, and he was known and beloved by everyone throughout the British Expeditionary Force from Commander-in-Chief to private soldier. Many of the senior commanders he had known as junior officers in the Sudan. His leadership of the chaplains was something so grand as to be almost indescribable, and a whole generation of young clergy, now elderly men, think of him with love and gratitude as their father-in-God."

Debasing Coinage of Negotiation

Sir Roy Welensky's Reply to Labour

I AM NOT SO NAIVE as to expect the Labour Party, should it come to power, to accept as suiting their book all the acts and undertakings of the Conservative Party now in power; but I do expect them to honour such agreements until and unless they can be changed by negotiation". Thus Sir Roy Welensky in condemning Labour's contribution to the Commons debate on the Constitution Amendment Bill.

The Federal Prime Minister, speaking in Kitwe, greatly regretted the words of the Labour spokesman (Mr. Callaghan) who had seen fit to bind his party to renounce a solemn undertaking given by H.M. Government to the Federation in April: if Labour chose to dishonour and renounce agreements entered into, the party should realize that what it was doing was

"I told us on November 25 that it does not suit them to honour the acknowledged debt given by H.M. Government that a commission exists whereby Westminster will not initiate legislation on Federal matters except at the request of the Federal Government itself. This does not suit them. They refuse to accept that they cannot inflict on us by an Act of Parliament at Westminster what I have already described as their half-baked ideas, and which I will now go on to call their remote applications of theory — remote because they themselves do not have to bear the brunt of their folly. This they do not

"But remember that just as much a part of the agreement with H.M. Government in April was to move on the part of the Government of the Federation which no Labour Government has yet had the wisdom or the liberalism to make — the endorsement of those British protected persons who may qualify to vote. Do they envisage the denunciation and dishonouring of that part of the April agreement? It is my belief that they do not."

Britain's Example

The Federation, said Sir Roy, had taken its stand on the principles and ideals given over the years by Britain. "We believe that there should be honour in our dealings with Britain, as in our dealings within our own country. We know full well and no one more than I, that hard bargaining and negotiation lie ahead. But all this, and all we aim to achieve, can be done with honour. Therefore we will do everything in our power to avoid debasing the coinage of negotiation".

Declaring that the Federation was approaching what could prove to be the most crucial years of its life, Sir Roy predicted that opponents of federation would use every means in their power to bring about the sort of African State to which the Federation as a whole was so opposed.

"They will make full use of the propaganda machine of the Left which is so willingly lent to irresponsible causes, and which does not have to answer for its actions in this sphere of activity. They will whip up the masses, who have not the faintest idea of the full issues at stake. They will resist all attempts by the responsible Government to bridge the gap between black and white, by means particularly of that test-tube device of the boycott of responsible people, responsible visitors, and responsible organizations — and what better proof is there of their fear that contact with the truth is damaging to their irresponsible cause".

Opponents of federation and of independence were now beginning to realize that the Government meant what it said. "They know full well that there is already opportunity in this country for all who can earn it; that opportunity is here in a far greater measure than in the majority of States in Africa, including those which have gained what they are calling freedom, but what looks like amounting to freedom for a small ruling clique at the cost of the progress and welfare of the majority of the people.

"They won't acknowledge this, of course, because it does not suit their book. What they are proposing is to make a mockery of democracy. This trend in some parts of British Africa is not going to flourish here". Standards of realistic liberalism, since in their generosity to all races, but, despite their moderation, allowing no departure from reality nor concession to irresponsibility, were going to prevail. "I intend", said Sir Roy, "to put the truth across here in the Federation and in London".

N. Rhodesia's New Province

THE NORTHERN PROVINCE of Northern Rhodesia is to be divided into two provinces, probably from January 1. The eastern section will retain the name of Northern Province, while the western section, consisting of Fort Rosebery and Kawamba districts, will become the Luapula Province. Fort Rosebery district will have added to it the Unga area of Luwingu district, and Kawambwa district the Bwila area of the Mporokoso district. Mr. D. B. Hall, Secretary for Native Affairs, has said that the existing Northern Province is too big, and that the split is required to facilitate closer administration.

Crying in the Wilderness

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, one of the first Africans in Northern Rhodesia to join the Federal Party, has been reported by the *Northern News* as saying that unless all Africans qualified to vote joined a political party and shared in the political life of the Federation they could not hope to influence Government policy. "Speaking outside of political parties, even with a loud voice, is just crying in the wilderness, even if what is said is given headlines in the Press", he said.

Federal Broadcasting Corporation

A BILL TO ESTABLISH a Federal Broadcasting Corporation in Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been passed. If it is passed the corporation should come into operation in February 1959. The director-general of broadcasting, Mr. James McClurg, has said that a commercial broadcasting service would probably be introduced immediately. Commercial programmes would not constitute a full-scale alternative service, but would be broadcast during intervals in the ordinary service.



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Misrepresentation About the Federation

Lord Hastings Protests to the "Observer"

LORD HASTINGS has written a forcefully critical letter about the *Observer* to the *Observer*, which published it on Sunday. It was in the following terms:

"I write in support of Mr. Anthony's protest against the article 'Bill of Wrongs', by Mr. Guy Clutton-Brock, not only because he is quite right in describing it as inaccurate and misleading, but also because your editorial reply to Mr. Anthony is unacceptable to any fair-minded person who has full knowledge of the facts.

"Neither you, sir, nor Mr. Clutton-Brock mentions that the section of the Southern Rhodesia Natives (Registration and Identification) Act, 1957, following that quoted, lays down far heavier penalties for Europeans than it does for Africans, and to this extent the Act is a protection for the latter and not merely an obligation upon them.

Passing Passes

"Far from giving any credit for the abolition of the pass laws in rural areas, or for the exemption from all pass laws of many Africans in the towns, you fasten on the fact that all urban dwellers are not yet exempt. Yet you have failed to note that the Southern Rhodesian Government stated during the debate on this Act that it wished to abolish the pass laws in the towns and was negotiating with municipal authorities to this end.

Mr. Clutton-Brock has presented this Act to his readers as a retrograde measure consolidating racial segregation, and has built upon this fabrication a general attack on the Constitution Amendment Bill of the Federal Government. This procedure, which you have supported, is intellectually dishonest because, as Mr. Anthony has pointed out, the Act is a liberalizing measure, and because both Mr. Clutton-Brock and yourself have omitted a number of facts relevant to the argument.

"Your general structures on segregation in Southern Rhodesia are equally applicable in practice, if not in theory,

to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as I have very well from personal experience, and it is fruitless to pretend that Southern Rhodesia is lagging behind its sister territories in this respect.

"In fact, an African of high repute told me very recently that the African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia had to concentrate its attacks on the Federal Government, which has less contact and greater difficulty in dealing with African affairs, because it could find so little to criticize about the Southern Rhodesian Government and because the ordinary African can see for himself the improvements in housing, home ownership, education, agriculture, land tenure, and how industrial relations, soon to be legislated on.

"The greatest need of Southern Rhodesia, and more especially of the Federation, as a whole, is for a factual and constructive approach by advisers and critics alike, which will do justice to all races. An approach which demonstrates ignorance of the facts or willfully misrepresents them can only be destructive and harmful to the interests of all those whose natural home is in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

African Chiefs and District Councils

DISTRICT AND LOCAL COUNCILS in Tanganyika are not intended to strip chiefs of their position and prestige, says a Government statement issued to correct fears expressed by a number of persons, including some chiefs. The *communiqué* continued:—

"Where a local or district council is established in an area, the chief or council of chiefs will retain their position as head of the tribe and will still be generally responsible for maintaining peace and good government. They will continue to make rules and orders to be obeyed by their subjects in matters not covered by the Council's bye-laws. They will also be members of the council and can thus give it the benefit of their advice and leadership. The Council helps them by relieving them of such jobs as road maintenance, and gives them more time for the administration of tribal affairs. The law provides that these councils can be established only at the general wish of the people."

Britons Wounded in Ethiopia

MR. FREDERICK PIFFARD and Mr. Tom Stobart were wounded last week in Ethiopia and both are in hospital. Mr. Piffard was shot in the back and Mr. Stobart in both legs. Mrs. Piffard and others in the group were not injured. An Ethiopian, who has been arrested, is said to have attacked the party in a fit of insanity; his revolver fire killed an Ethiopian interpreter. The Britons were on a botanical expedition for Kew Gardens and were also making wild life films for television. The incident occurred at Agaro, where the visitors were flown by helicopter and an Ethiopian Air Force aircraft to an Addis Ababa hospital, 165 miles away. Mr. Stobart was the official photographer of Sir John Hunt's Everest expedition, and was mainly responsible for the colour film of the climb.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the *DUNNOTTAR CASTLE*, which is travelling *via* the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, include:

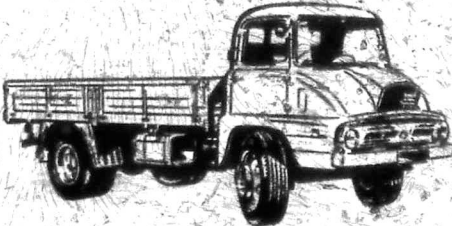
Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. A. Atkinson, Mr. D. W. Auchterlonie, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Bloxam, Mr. D. H. G. D. Bruce, Dr. & Mrs. F. D. Durban-Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Card, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Charley, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Forbes, the Rev. D. Geraghty, Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Grant, Mr. Hervey, Professor D. Hobden, Mr. & Mrs. W. Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. I. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Kingston, Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Lovell, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Mackay, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. M. O'Hagan, the Rev. & Mrs. P. K. Parsons, Mr. C. Ransome, Captain P. L. Rankin, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Rutter, Mr. J. S. Rutter, Mr. & Mrs. K. S. Rydes, Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. M. S. Sandeman, Prince & Princess Eussace Sapieha, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Winsland, and Mr. D. D. Young.

Daar es Salaam.—Mr. D. Lawrence, Dr. & Mrs. D. McEwen, and Mr. & Mrs. I. W. Thwaite.

Beira.—Mr. D. E. Bell, Dr. G. T. Nurse, Mr. & Mrs. W. Podmore, and Mr. & Mrs. D. Prosser.

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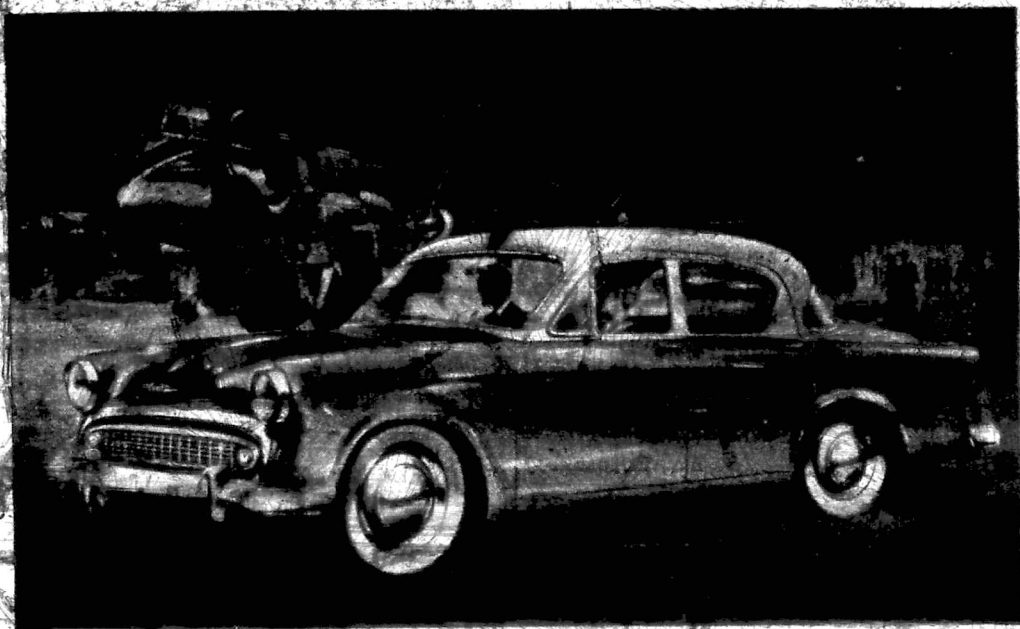
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Parliament**Protecting the Protected Somalis
Ethiopian Force in the Reserved Area**

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked if the Government was aware that on November 19 an armed clash occurred between British Somali tribal police and Ethiopian askari in the Reserved Area of the Haud, resulting in one Protectorate policeman being wounded and two Ethiopian askari killed. Mr. Johnson added that tension was due to the presence of large, well-armed Ethiopian forces.

MR. D. ORMSBY-GORE, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, admitted that in recent weeks there had been a number of incidents in the Reserved Area involving British and Somali tribal police, and that the incident of November 19 was the most serious. He continued:

"The situation is causing concern both to the Government of the Protectorate and the Ethiopian Government. H.M. Ambassador in Addis Ababa has made representations to the Ethiopian Government and is keeping in close touch with them with a view to reducing tension in the area. Officers of the British liaison organization are doing everything in their power to prevent a recurrence of these incidents and are working with the Ethiopian authorities for this purpose".

Replying to MR. CALLAGHAN, MR. JOHN PROFUMO, the Colonial Under-Secretary, said that appropriate action would be taken on behalf of the British protected persons in the Haud and Reserved Area, and that the Governor of Somaliland was keeping the Secretary of State for the Colonies fully informed on the situation.

Athi River Camp Riot

DR. SOMERVILLE HASTINGS (Lab.) asked whether the two detainees at Athi River Camp whose cases came before the Kenya High Court recently and on whom 70 welts and bruises were stated to have been found were medically examined before the administration of corporal punishment.

MR. J. PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary: "These detainees were not sentenced to corporal punishment, but were injured during the quelling of an incipient riot in which they were participating. Medical examination shortly afterwards showed that the injuries were not serious enough for the men to be sent to hospital".

Uganda Ministers

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, replying to MR. C. STONEHOUSE (Lab.), said that it was not considered that the present pressure of work on Ministers in Uganda necessitated any urgent re-allocation of portfolios and no immediate action was contemplated. The Minister of Social Services had a large and responsible portfolio, but he was assisted by an Assistant Minister. Though the Frazer Report had recommended separate Ministries of Education and of Health and African Housing, the Uganda Government did not favour such an arrangement at present.

Community Development

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Colonial Secretary, told Mrs. Eirene White (Lab.) that 325 African women were employed full-time and 230 part-time in community development services in Kenya. Voluntary workers or those employed by the voluntary agencies were not included in those numbers.

Cairo Broadcasts

MR. PROFUMO stated that the "Voice of Free Africa" broadcasting from Cairo, now transmits anti-British propaganda to East Africa in Swahili for 40 minutes a day. Careful watch was being kept on the broadcasts.

Kenya Border Troubles

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. H. TAPP, G.O.C. in East Africa, and Group Captain E. G. Palmer, the senior R.A.F. officer, flew from Nairobi to the northern frontier of Kenya on Monday to visit the 5th Battalion The King's African Rifles which is covering the withdrawal from Sudan territory, where they have dry-weather grazing rights of Turkana tribesmen and their cattle. In recent weeks more than 100 Turkana have been killed by Merille marauders from Ethiopia.

**Development Schemes for Pemba
Emphasis on Better Communications**

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement in the House of Commons last week on the development of Pemba.

The main emphasis, he said, would be on the improvement of communications internally and with Zanzibar. The main north-south road on the island was being improved at an estimated cost of £156,000, and it was planned to spend £120,000 on Wesha port and £30,000 on Mkoani port.

During the past two years two new vessels, together costing about £500,000, had been built for the Zanzibar Government; they were used for the service between Pemba and Zanzibar. In due course it was hoped to provide a satisfactory airport on Pemba.

Great importance was attached to electricity supply, and the Zanzibar Electricity Board had approved a £250,000 scheme, and orders for generators and main cables were already placed. Work on the general improvement and extension of Wete Hospital costing £39,500 would start next year.

£25,000 had been spent on urban and rural schools and staff accommodation; three water supply schemes would cost £90,000; housing areas were being developed; and work on new town planning schemes costing £13,000 would start in 1953.

African Information Assistant

MR. E. O. MWASI, who joined the Federal Information Department last September, has been posted to Zomba as the first African Federal Information Assistant in Nyasaland. His main function will be to give the African community factual information about the activities of the Federal Government, especially those which affect Africans, and to increase the flow of information about Federal African activities to the European Press in the Federation and overseas. Educated in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

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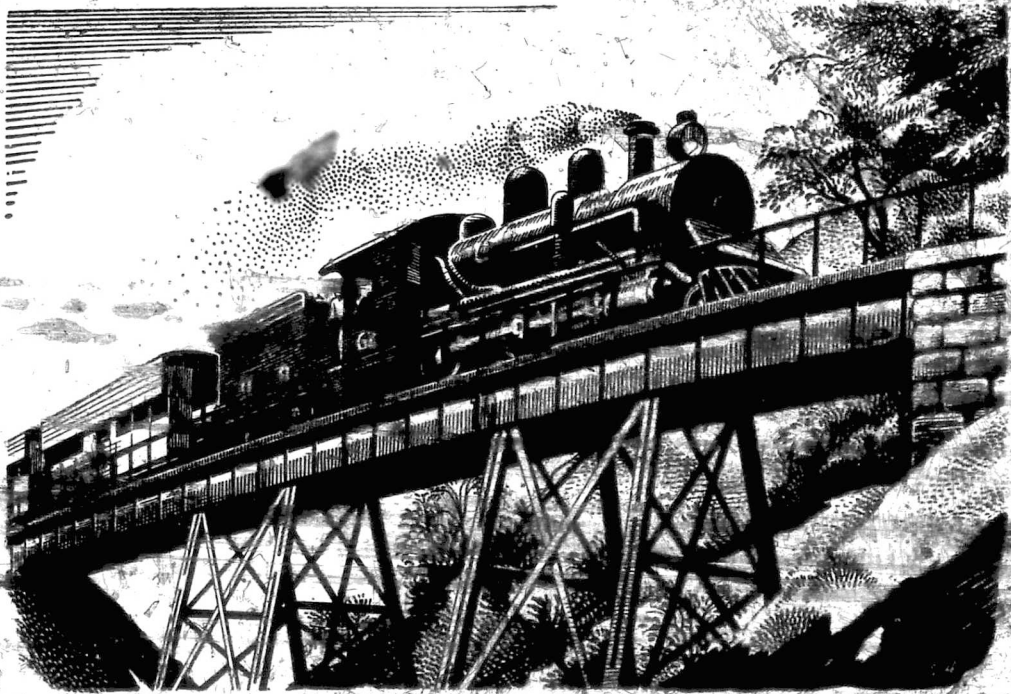
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Self-Rule Dates for Trust Territories

U.K. Opposes United Nations Resolution

IN FACE OF STRONG British opposition a resolution calling again on the administering countries of dependent territories to estimate the dates on which they expect them to attain self-government or independence was adopted by the United Nations trusteeship committee recently.

Adopted by 44 votes, 12 votes, with 12 abstentions, the resolution recalled a similar one adopted by the Assembly last February and notes "with disappointment that the estimates had not yet been submitted".

The British delegate told the committee that the political advancement of British trust territories was progressing steadily, and it was therefore important that Britain's opposition to the resolution should not be misunderstood.

The resolution now goes forward to the General Assembly as a recommendation.

Tanganyika Voting Qualifications

THE FIRST ELECTIONS in the Northern, Tanganyika, and Southern Highlands Provinces and that of the Eastern Province which does not include Dar es Salaam district will be held on September 1 next year. In the rest of the Territory elections are probable in September of the following year. The qualifications for voting are: (1) age of 21 years or more; (2) residence in Tanganyika for at least three of the last five years; and (3) one of the following qualifications — education to at least standard VIII, or income of not less than £150 in the year previous to the application, or tenure of one of a number of prescribed offices. Women are eligible for the franchise, the right to which will not be lost if the income should later fall below £150.



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News Items in Brief

Locusts are expected to invade Kenya and northern Tanganyika from Somaliland at an early date.

Eighteen Canberra B2-type bombers have been bought by the Federal Government. Two squadrons will be formed.

The Bishop of Mombasa has consecrated or dedicated major extensions to 43 churches in his diocese in the last four and half years.

Three high-value Kenya stamps of 1922-27 (£50, £75, and £100) were sold for 4,300 dollars (about £1,500) at auction in New York recently. Their catalogue value was only £750.

Four African members of the Kenya Prisons staff have received The Queen's commendation for brave conduct for their services during rioting at Manyani Mau Mau detention camp last August.

Forty Africans at a Lusaka hospital, Northern Rhodesia, have been dismissed for indiscipline. They had objected to being called "nursing assistants" and demanded to be known as "hospital assistants".

The 28 members of a party of scientists under the leadership of Dr. Igor Loubeline who will carry out investigations on the upper slopes of Mount Kenya have left Nairobi to begin the ascent from Naro Moru.

Nearly £60,000 has been included in Kenya's development budget for the building of a new boys' day secondary school in Nairobi during 1978 and for improvements and extensions to the existing Delamare High School.

Working in their spare time for almost three years, an African congregation in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, has just completed its own church, seating 300. The cost was only £500. The work was supervised by the Rev. Canon M. M. M. of Mindala Mission.

A grant of £10,000 has been made by the Colonial Office to Oxford University for the preparation and editing in its Institute of Commonwealth Studies of the first two volumes of a history of East Africa. Funds for a third volume are expected to be granted.

For the first time Africans have elected their own African city councillors in the Belgian Congo. This is a preliminary step towards political responsibility for the colony. The ultimate integration of the administration of the hitherto separate African and European districts is envisaged under a new decree establishing the 41 communes of Leopoldville.

"Pattern of Progress", an exhibition of 123 large-scale photographs of Southern Rhodesia, has been opened in Salisbury to coincide with the launching of the Government publication of the same name. Sets of the pictures have been sent to the United Kingdom and the United States. The first exhibition in this country was opened recently at the Imperial Institute.

A Kariba Lake Co-ordinating Committee composed of representatives of the Federal and the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments is to study the development of the lake and its littoral. The members are Mr. J. Ward, Secretary for Power (Federal), Mr. R. H. Roberts, Director of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. H. A. D'Avray, Administrative Officer, Kariba (Northern Rhodesia).

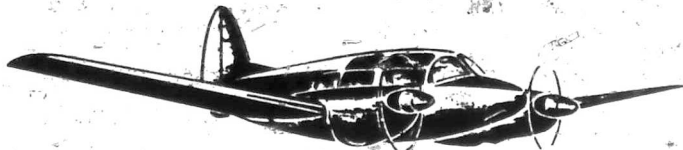
Three Asian and five coloured officers, seven of whom are teachers and one an income tax clerk, are the first non-European members of the Federal Civil Service to be promoted from Branch A to Branch B following the recommendations of the Interim Federal Public Service Commission. Branch A has identical pay rates and service conditions with the existing European Pensionable Branch.

Christmas at Sea

OF THE UNION-CASTLE FLEET of 15 passenger vessels eight will be at sea on Christmas Day, but in order that her passengers may spend Christmas Day and Boxing Day in England the mailship EDINBURGH CASTLE, which was scheduled to sail from Southampton on December 26, will not leave until 4 p.m. on the following day. By increasing her speed she will still make Cape Town at the scheduled time.

Monomotapa History

A HISTORY OF THE MONOMOTAPA EMPIRE in Central Africa between the 12th and 17th centuries is to be undertaken by Mr. T. O. Ranger, a lecturer at the Rhodesia University College, who will draw on recently collated early Portuguese records which have been acquired in microfilm by the Central African Archives.



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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Compulsory Arbitration in Disputes

"Closed Shop" in Northern Rhodesia

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT agrees generally with the conclusions and recommendations of the Honeyman Commission stated the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. D. Hone, in the Legislature when he introduced a motion that no action be taken of the Commission's report.

Referring to the recommendation that legislation should be introduced to regulate any "closed shop" agreement, Mr. Hone pointed out that the commission, in suggesting a two-thirds majority vote before strikes and lock-outs and in regard to the retention or introduction of closed shops, had specified whether that was to be a two-thirds majority of those taking part in the ballot or of all members of the union.

In the case of strikes and lock-outs it seemed clear that a two-thirds majority of those voting was intended, and that was the interpretation which the Government felt disposed to use. In the case of the closed shop the Government felt that the two-thirds majority should relate to the total number of union members eligible to vote, for such a ballot would have permanent effect, at least very long-term effect, on the union concerned, and for that reason the vote should be as representative of the membership as possible. With strikes and lock-outs the effects would be of short-term duration, and it seemed sufficient for the majority to relate to those taking part in the ballot.

Government wholeheartedly endorsed the recommendations that the European Mineworkers' Union and the mining companies should start negotiations for the inclusion in their recognition agreement of a clause binding the parties to go to arbitration if conciliation in any dispute should fail, and the Government would address a formal request to the parties in that sense. If they had not agreed within six months the Government would consider legislation on the lines suggested.

The recommendation for compulsory arbitration was considered valid and appropriate for all industry, not only the mining industry. After the companies and the union had been given time to consider their attitude, the Government would consider the introduction of such provisions for general application.

Electrification of Rhodesia Railways Nkana-Kafue and Salisbury-Bulawayo Sections

ELECTRIFICATION of a substantial section of Rhodesia Railways, at an estimated cost by 1966 of £23½m. has been recommended by two London firms of consulting engineers, Freeman Fox and Partners, and Merz and McLellan. They emphasize that postponement would entail a loss of £350,000 for a two-year delay.

The lines recommended for electrification are: Nkana-Kafue, by way of Broken Hill (270 miles), to be commissioned by 1962; and Salisbury-Bulawayo, through Gwelo (303) miles, to be commissioned by 1965.

Savings in annual operating cost from electrification of the Nkana-Kafue section would reach £500,000 by 1962, rising to £800,000 in 1970. The case for a change on the Umtali-Salisbury line is not strong, for it is already operated by diesels, which the report recommends as the ultimate branch line objective. Other sections should continue to be steam-operated for the time being.

The case for electrification, says the report, rests primarily on the high traffic densities expected in the near future. Combined with centralized traffic control, electrification would enable the maximum capacity to be obtained from existing tracks without extensive doubling, which in some places would become increasingly necessary with steam operation. By 1962 hydro-electric power from Kariba will be available from Kitwe in the north to Bulawayo in the south.

The consultants find no justification for building the Sinoia-Kafue cut-off in the near future or, indeed, until there is some very substantial change in circumstances.

An air transport agreement between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom has been signed in Khabarovsk.

Tanganyika Tea Grower's Association Territory Can Produce Finest Tea

A TANGANYIKA TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION has been formed.

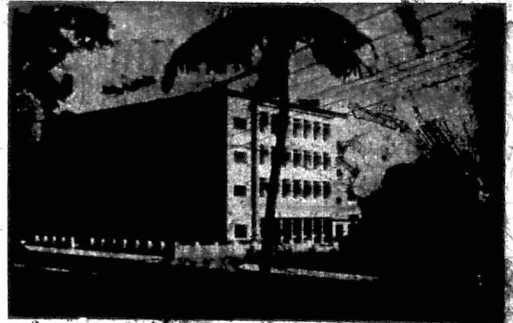
At an inaugural function the chairman, Mr. Waller, said that production had risen in the past 20 years from 380,000 lb. to 5½m. lb., last year, with the probability that it will exceed 6m. lb. this year. He and Sir Eldred Hitchcock both considered that Tanganyika teas were underpriced on the London market.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock estimated that about £5m. had already been invested in tea growing in the Territory, where there was only a limited area of available and suitable land. It was to be hoped that the Government would facilitate the acquisition of such land by responsible enterprises as a contribution to the development of the country's resources.

That development must depend largely upon political stability, and there was widespread gratitude to Sir Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for having declared during his recent visit that "The Government does not intend to abdicate its responsibilities, and we have no intention of abandoning our trust or handing it over to irresponsible people, or indeed to any Government under which responsible people of all races in Tanganyika would not feel secure."

Tanganyika, Sir Eldred Hitchcock said, was one of the natural conditions of soil and rainfall for the production of the finest quality teas.

Plans for private building development in Nairobi passed between January 1 and November 30, had a total value of £8,240,000, compared with £8,800,000 for the same period in the previous year. In the past 10 years plans valued at more than £54m. have been submitted by private developers.



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Prospects in Tanganyika

Courage Needed to Create Confidence

TANGANYIKA is more viable than Kenya economically, both actually and potentially. Mr. Brian Willis has written in *New Commonwealth*. He continued:

"An imaginative economic policy by the Administration and business could transform the situation. In the Southern Highlands there exists some of the finest tea-growing country in the world. Experts predict it could become a second Darjeeling. Gold, uranium and other minerals, for which searches are being made, are not found, there exist rich green belts in the two-thirds of Tanganyika still unoccupied which could be opened up — and an African producer and consumer market created — if courage could be found to face the problem of land alienation.

The need is to create confidence, courage and enthusiasm in the country. It lies not among the people, and there is inspired if it is not strangled at birth by party politics in Britain.

"To those who can look back over the period of drift between the wars, the last seven years have seen a revolution in the economy and social and political advance of Tanganyika. It has led to an even greater pressure of economic, educational, and political demands, which require a second and more radical revolution, if the promises which Tanganyika has set out are to be realized."

Apprenticeship Schemes in Kenya

Mr. J. M. MESSENGER, Assistant Director of Education (Technical) in Kenya, said in Nairobi recently that employers were faced with many difficulties when introducing an apprenticeship training programme. Since they might not be able to allocate craftsmen to undertake the instruction of apprentices, and the expense of providing tuition and housing for apprentices who during their initial training did not earn their keep was a burden which only the larger companies could shoulder, there was scope for co-operation between trade schools and industrial employers whereby the boy would receive basic training in the trade school and then pass on to an employer for "on-training", which should prove to be an economic proposition. Mr. Messenger, who spoke at a prize-giving at the Galley and Roberts training school, congratulated the company on its faith and courage in starting the school.

African Labour Officer

Mr. M. A. O. NDISI, who last year was the first African to become a Government labour officer in Kenya, is now in charge of labour matters in South Nyanza. He is the son of an African pastor. He took a special course at the International Labour Organization headquarters in Geneva some years ago. While an industrial relations officer in Kenya four years ago he represented the Colony at a labour conference in West Africa.

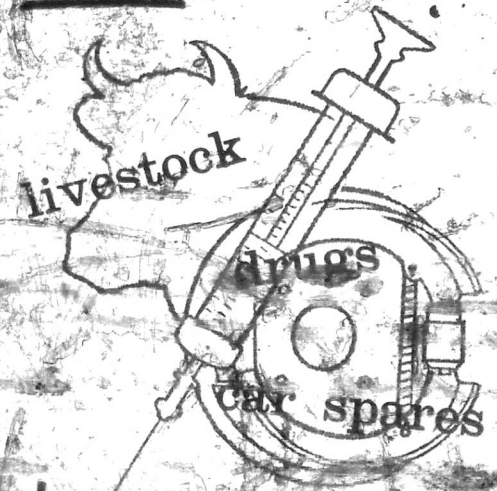
Trade Federation

Mr. J. BYNG-HALL, managing director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., said on returning from a visit to Rhodesia that a Kenya trade delegation should visit the Federation and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, and that it was urgently necessary to have a Kenya Trade Commissioner stationed in Salisbury.

Tropical Products

THE FIRST MAJOR REMOVAL from the Imperial Institute building in South Kensington in anticipation of its demolition began on Monday when the Colonial Products Laboratory started moving to new premises in 27, Grosvenor Road, London. The name of the organisation is being changed to the Tropical Products Institute.

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High Commission Research

PROFESSOR O. W. RICHARDS, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, Dr. H. L. Penman, head of the physics department at Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, and Mr. P. N. B. Jackson, director of the Joint Fisheries Research Organization in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are shortly to visit some of the services of the East Africa High Commission. Professor Richards will go to the Central Tsetse Research Laboratory at Shinyanga, Tanganyika; Dr. Penman to the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Muguga, Kenya, and the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation's station at Namulonge, Uganda; and Mr. Jackson to the East African Fisheries Research Organization at Jinja, Uganda. He will also attend the meeting in Mwanza in January of the Imperial Fisheries Coordinating Committee.

Tea Crop Cut

NYASALAND'S TEA CROP may be cut by as much as 25% to 30% because of the lateness of the rains, which have only recently started. The estimated crop is 24m. lb. according to planters in East Mlanje the drought has been the worst for 35 years. One planter estimates that he has lost a quarter of his older tea bushes and over 70% of last year's plantings. The Agricultural Department's crop report states that tea cropping is down by at least 50% compared with the same period last year. October exports were: Mlanje 90,904 lb., Chela 151,270 lb.

Commercial Brevities

The possibility of producing drinking water by condensing natural steam from the earth is being investigated by the East African Industrial Research Organization. In its annual report the director, Mr. H. B. Stent, says that preliminary research has been made into the scheme, using an air-cooled surface condenser. He estimates that one bore-hole could produce 9,600 gallons daily of water, enough to support 1,000 head of cattle in an area which otherwise might be unsuitable for stock because of the shortage of drinking water.

Sisal growers are greatly concerned at the present low prices, says the monthly market letter of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. It emphasizes that many estates in East Africa are now producing a heavy cash loss and that continuance of present conditions would soon have a serious effect upon future production. The present price of No. 1 sisal in London is £71 per ton, and No. 3 is quoted £63.

At last week's London auction 2,740 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of £10.10 per lb., compared with 5,150 packages in the previous year, averaging £8.11 per lb. Sales to date total 339,489 packages averaging £10.10, compared with 316,949 in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 11d., was for a consignment from Siret, Kenya.

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd., report that consolidated net profit after providing for taxation amounted to £215,671 in the year to September 30, 1958, as compared with £500,314 in the previous year. The dividend on the £4m. of ordinary and deferred ordinary capital is increased from 5% to 8½%.

East African Airways are to introduce a new service from Nairobi to the Western Somali National Front during its open season. The route, including a 100-mile flight, includes road travel, meals and refreshments, with cost 10s. per hour. They will allow visitors eight hours in the park.

The Kenya Meat Commission has contributed £500 for research work by Dr. E. J. L. Soubly, of Cambridge, who hopes to perfect within two years a serum against the meale cyst in living animals. Such a serum, if successful, could revolutionize the meat industry of Kenya.

The United Nations General Assembly has voted in favour of a 3% surcharge on all Suez Canal traffic in order to repay the £3m. which clearing of the waterway will cost. Fifty-four nations voted in favour of the levy, one against, and 19 abstained.

A factory to make prefabricated panels for use in a new housing scheme for mine employees in Mululira will shortly come into production. Five hundred houses are to be built in the municipal township before the end of 1960.

Women Traders

The first two African women to attend traders' courses at the Nyanza Province Jeanes School at Maseno, Kenya, outclassed their men colleagues, taking first and second places in the examinations held at the end of the course.

A Franco-Sudanese trade agreement, signed in Khartoum last week, provides that France shall buy substantial quantities of Sudanese cotton and that the Sudan shall do everything possible to facilitate the sale of French goods.

The Uganda Electricity Board generated 13,503,700 units in November, compared with 9,064,847 during the same month last year. Generation for the first 11 months totalled 135,428,114 units, an increase of 58.7%.

The Kenya Farmers' Association is making a market survey in North and South Nyanza so that the directors may consider further expansion in those African areas of the Colony.

Sheep from the United Kingdom are being imported into Kenya by air by the K.F.A., which hopes soon to make similar arrangements for the import of cattle and pigs.

Publishers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have formed a Federal Publishers' Association. Its members will resign from the Press Union of South Africa.

During the last five years 194 people left Uganda without paying income tax of £17,402. The Government is considering the introduction of tax clearance certificates.

The new head office in Nakuru of the Kenya Farmers' Association will cost about £175,000. The five-storey building is due to be completed at the end of 1958.

The first annual report of the Northern Rhodesian African Housing Board has been published by the Government Printer, Lusaka (2s. 6d.).

Northern Rhodesia's Public Works Department spent £9,730,765 last year, an increase of £855,410 over £1935.

A wide testing scheme for Africanians is now in operation in Kenya.

Bahraya Baha, D.C.O. has opened a new branch at Kuro, Uganda.

For gauges of 18 to 50 and from 20 to 85 b.h.p.

2 ton

3 ton

4 ton

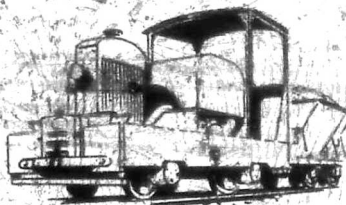
5 ton

6 ton

7 ton

9 ton

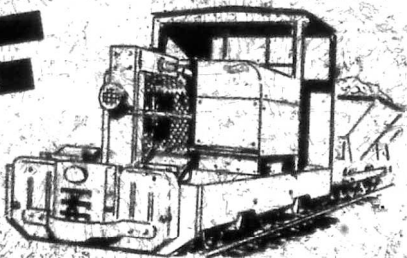
14 ton



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MINING

Problems of Kansanshi Mine

Consulting Engineers Making Detailed Report.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED IN LONDON BY THE KANSANSHI COPPER MINING CO., LTD.:

Before the mine was flooded it was producing about 400 long tons per month of copper in concentrates, and was losing money at current copper prices. Consideration was then being given to increasing production in order to offset the low metal price. Although the policy of exploration had considerably increased the proved and inferred reserves of sulphide vein ore, these reserves were still not considered sufficient to justify sustained output beyond a production rate of 400 long tons of copper per month.

The cost of de-watering the mine and of establishing a permanent pumping system of greater capacity and security will be heavy. At present copper prices, nothing is to be gained by opening the mine for the extraction of sulphide reserves only.

To be profitable, production must be on a larger scale than in the past. For production on a larger scale it is necessary to use the oxide ore reserves, on which investigation has been proceeding for some time. These investigations have not succeeded in finding any method by which these oxide reserves can be concentrated by flotation or gravity methods, but they have shown that they can be leached with sulphuric acid and that such a process may be economic at least in the case of the highest grade oxide ore.

It would obviously be of great advantage if the necessary sulphuric acid for the leaching process could be made on the spot from the sulphide ore. This process is of course, in principle possible, but careful estimate must be made of the relationship between the quantities of sulphide ore available and the amount of acid required to leach the known oxide ore reserves. In the event of the sulphide ore reserves being insufficient, or if the process proves uneconomic, there is still the possibility of the leaching process being carried out with the sulphuric acid imported from the Copperbelt.

After leaching the ore, metallic copper would be produced by electrolytic deposition, thereby saving the heavy transport costs of concentrate. The heavy requirements of electric

current would not be obtainable from the diesel generating sets on which the mine has hitherto been run, and these proposals would necessitate an electric transmission line being built to connect the mine with the Copperbelt grid. This would save the transport costs of fuel oil, which have been a crippling item of costs.

The above proposals are now the subject of close investigation, which must include metallurgical testing and preparation of plans and estimates for the several major items of work involved. These studies are being pursued as energetically as possible, but the consulting engineers expect that it will be at least six months before they are able to report.

S. Rhodesia's Record

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT FOR October was £2,004,526, the highest ever recorded in a single month. It is already clear that the year will end with a record production of gold and minerals worth over £25m. Asbestos tonnages show a progressive increase over 1956 of 10%, chrome of 43%, coal of 3%, lithium minerals of 13% and iron ore of 24%. Lesser increases are recorded for copper, limestone and tin, but the value of copper has risen by 35% in comparison with 1956. The largest increase is in electrical concentrates, earnings being over four times those of 1956. Although gold production declined by 1%, it was still well in front of asbestos, the most valuable product.

Bushrick Mine

BUSHRICK MINE (1934) LTD. earned a net profit of £1,743 in the year ended June 30. Quoted investments stand at £41,408 (market value, £39,299) and net assets at £58,367. Balance carried forward totals £1,061 compared with a debit in the previous year of 1952 after winding up £1,114 of capital and £128,921 on mining ventures. The directors are still trying to find suitable ventures for the company.

Sales From Lead Stockpile

THE BOARD OF TRADE, which has been selling lead from the Government stockpile at the rate of 3,000 tons a month, or rather more than one-tenth of the average monthly consumption in the United Kingdom, has decided to reduce the rate of release for the first half of next year to 1,200 tons monthly. This year the stockpile has been reduced by 30,000 tons. About 20,000 tons remain.

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1938	11	11,093	211 ..
1956	20	68,838	300 ..

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Tanganyika Concessions' Higher Profit

£4,309,796 After Meeting Tax Liabilities

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £145,000 for Federal and Southern Rhodesian taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £4,309,796 in the year ended July 31, compared with £3,982,612 in the previous year.

Interest on 4½% unsecured loan stock 1965-75 absorbs £83,350, provision for income tax in respect of income received in previous years £135,000, and £11,480 is reserved for depreciation. Dividend of 8% on preference shares absorbs £147,570, the 3s. interim and 6s. 6d. proposed final on the ordinary stock £1,149,424 and £2,490,418 respectively. Carry-forward totals £2,677,917, compared with £2,290,533 brought in.

Interest and dividends received total £3,883,126, including £2,945,884 (Belgian tax deducted £567,843) from the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, £411,000 from the Benguela Railway Company (deducting 4s. 6d. Portuguese tax), plus £144,514 from the ½% income debentures and £1,000 from 5% debentures in that company. Mining royalties, after the deduction of £169,813 Belgian tax, amounted to £773,693, and property rents to £37,490.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 10s. and £3,831,412 in 10s. ordinary units. Capital reserves stand at £2,148,650, revenue reserves at £3,028,152, and 4½% unsecured loan stock 1965-75 at £1,800,000. Current liabilities are £3,419,249. Fixed assets at £11,168,957 include a £4,380,163 interest in the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, £470,800 in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., £714,338 in other companies (£329,783 quoted and £384,555 unquoted), and £430,000 in stock in the Benguela Railway Company, £500,670 in 4% income debenture, and £3,600,000 in ½% debentures. Current assets total £4,903,110, including £49,936 in cash.

The directors are Captain Charles Waterhouse (chairman), Mr. T. F. M. Cochran (deputy), Sir Ulick Alexander, Sir Robert Hudson, Col. Sir T. Ellis Robins, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Andrew H. Strachan, Sir Mark Turner, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Barro, and Messrs. F. J. A. Guillaume, R. C. Hutchinson, H. J. Robillart, A. De Spiroux, and E. P. Van Der Straeten. The alternate director is Lt. Col. F. B. Pollett.

The annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 20.

British Overseas Mining Association

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS MINING ASSOCIATION has published its annual report for the year ended September 30. Membership is now 103. Mr. A. M. Back is president, Mr. Clifford Waite vice-president, and among the councillors with East and Central African interests are Mr. Robert Annan, Sir Joseph Ball, Mr. E. C. Baring, Mr. A. Chester-Beatty, Mr. J. N. V. Duncan, Mr. E. D. McDermott, Sir Ronald Prain, the Hon. R. M. Preston, Mr. N. T. H. Railings, Major-General W. W. Richards, and Mr. Robert Walker.

Progress Report for November

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—Daly mine: 16,200 tons of ore treated, yielding 3,224 oz. gold and a working profit of £10,054. Sunaqa mine: 1,230 tons of ore milled, yielding 360 oz. gold, and a working profit of £1,723. Bayhorse mine: 1,325 tons of ore milled for 275 oz. of gold, and a working profit of £212.

Price of Copper

The decision of the three leading producers in the United States to cut their output of copper by about 15% caused the price of the metal to rise by more than 50 on Monday on the London Metal Exchange, the closing quotations for cash and three months being £185 and £190.

United African Explorations

UNITED AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS, LTD., made a profit before tax of £4,718 for the year to September 30 of £14,450 (£17,918). A dividend of 15% is to be paid, compared with 10% last year.

Interim Dividends

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 6s. 6d. per 5s. share, 16s. 6d. for the year ending December 31.

NORWICH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., will pay an interim dividend of 4s. 9.6d. in the £1 unit stock less tax for the year ending March 31, 1958, against 5s. 4.11d. last year.

Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., a subsidiary of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., after providing £6,077 for taxation, earned a profit of £10,540 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £25,547 in the previous year.

Interest on loans absorbed £9,141, and £10,288 was written off Northern Rhodesian Exploration expenditure, less tax recoverable thereon, leaving a carry-forward of £45,341 compared with £45,089 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £40,000 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves stand at £45,341, taxation reserve at £10,500, and loans at £1,060,000. Current liabilities are £70,221, fixed assets £5,211, investments in Northern Rhodesian Exploration £242,677, and current assets £978,174, including £124,612 in cash.

The directors are Sir J. Ulick F. C. Alexander (chairman), Mr. M. T. W. Easby, and Mr. N. C. Selway.

Central Mining

CENTRAL MINING AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., and Central Mining Finance, Ltd., announced that Mr. Robert Walker has relinquished his office as managing director, but he will continue as a member of both boards. The newly constituted management is as follows: Lord Baillean (chairman), Mr. S. D. de Rollen (managing), Mr. T. Muir Warren (executive), Mr. G. W. Flint, Sir Jim S. Holland, and Messrs. R. St. L. Granville and N. W. S. Lewin (managers), and Messrs. J. W. Morris, A. C. Langebrink, and J. E. Baxter (assistant managers).

Long Delay Over Congo Pedicle Road

Fifteen Months' Silence by Belgium

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT about the road through the so-called Belgian Congo Pedicle, joining the Copperbelt with the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, has been made in the Legislative Council by Mr. W. G. Duffop, Member for Mines and Works:

As long ago as April, 1955, advantage was taken of the visit of a Federal official to Leopoldville to inform the Belgian Congo authorities that the Northern Rhodesian Government would be willing to put in the hands of the Belgian Congo authorities the general plan for some form of permanent scheme which would obviate the necessity for frequent representations about the state of the road.

Unfortunately, the Belgians would not entertain this suggestion. They preferred that such a sum should be spent either on a bridge across the Luapula or on the territorial roads on either side of the pedicle, and they indicated that they would tar the pedicle road.

This Government accordingly asked the Federal Government to instigate negotiations with the Belgian Congo authorities for an agreement providing for the tarring of the trans-pedicle road from Mwakambo to Chembe, the rejection of the Sekania-Kapula road at its present standard, and the simplification of customs and other formalities on both roads, in return for which this Government would make up the road on either side, i.e., a tarred surface from Mufulira to Mwakambo and upgrading from Chembe to Fort Rosebery.

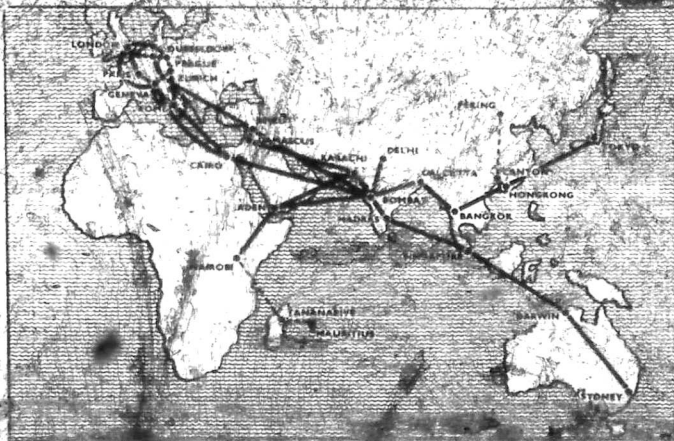
As an indication of our good faith in the matter a contract was let on the upgrading of the road from Chembe to Fort Rosebery to the standard of a first-class gravel road. As regards a bridge over the Luapula, it was suggested that the cost be shared between the two Governments should it be decided that a bridge was necessary.

The Federal Government referred these points to the Belgian authorities with a request for an early meeting to discuss them. That was in August, 1956. Since then, and in spite of persistent reminders from the Federal Government, no reply has been received from the Belgian Congo authorities, except that the matter had been referred to the metropolitan Government and was under consideration.

As we were making no progress, the Federal Government suggested, and I agreed, that a small delegation should visit Elisabethville in September this year to make representations about the state of the pedicle road and to ask when a reply could be expected about the long-term issue. As a result of this visit a good deal of maintenance work is now being done on the pedicle road, for which we are all most grateful. On the subject of the pedicle road the Government was still awaiting.



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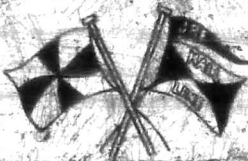
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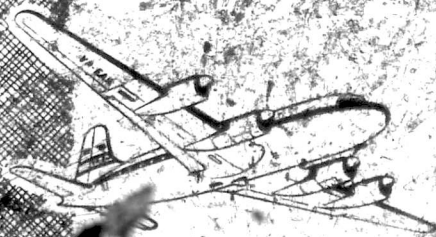
Vessel	Newport	Glasgow	Birkenhead
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