

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 20th, 1958

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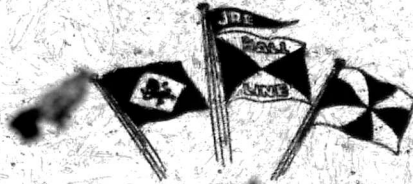
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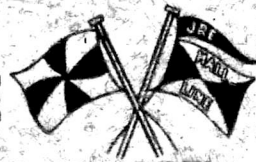


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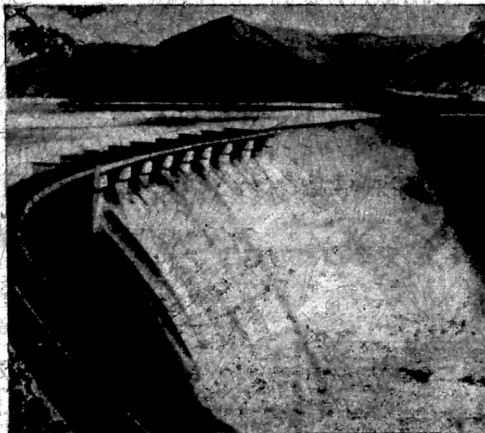
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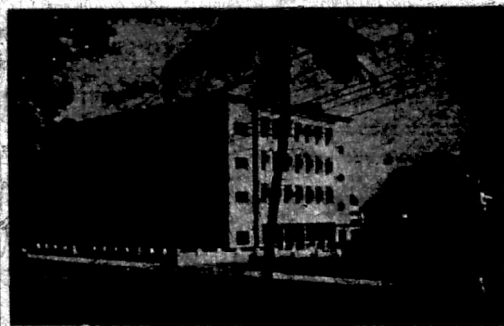
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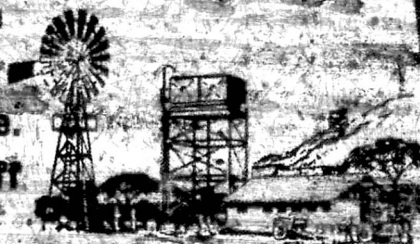
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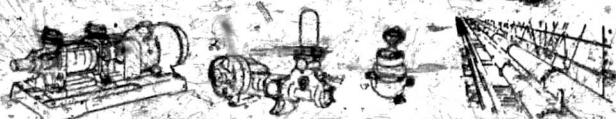
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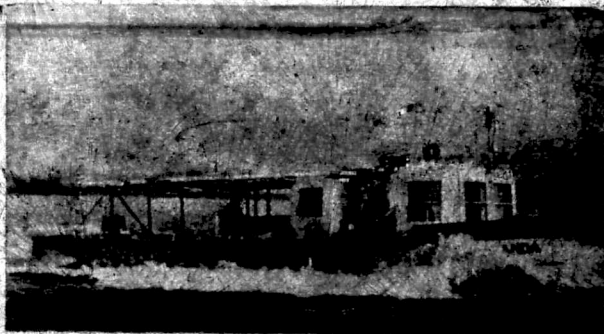
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN OBJECTIVE OBSERVER of the manoeuvres and speeches of the African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the past year must conclude that a major aim and **Undiluted Democracy** is to undermine the multi-racial policy which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has declared to be the very basis of government in the Colony. Instead of setting themselves to contribute as much as possible to the operation and improvement of such a policy they have exploited every opportunity of destructive criticism, and have shown again and again that their purpose is to agitate for what they are pleased to call "undiluted democracy" — or, in plain English, domination by Africans. Though vociferous in denouncing white domination (which is mild, benevolent, and efficient), they dream of a black domination which would be harsh, partial, and inefficient. Yet these manipulators of mass emotion are regularly — perhaps "irregularly" would be the better term — encouraged by more than a few Socialist members of the House of Commons. Extremists in that assembly have shown an injudicious eagerness to sabotage the foundations upon which the multi-racial territories in British Africa rest. By persistent questions, supplementaries, and interjections they have given inexperienced and unbalanced African politicians the unreliable and most damaging impression that a large section of United Kingdom opinion sympathizes with their absurdities. It does nothing of the sort of course; but because the emotionalists are far more busy and immensely more successful in capturing publicity for themselves than the realists, the one-sidedness of the propaganda misleads those who want to believe what they are told by the left-wing zealots.

Similar disbalance is at least as evident in Africa where the fanatics of the African National Congresses and like movements are more effective in spreading their destructive doctrines. **Failure to Rally African Opinion.** Departments of the Governments, in persuading Africans of the advantages to be derived from continuing faith in the system which has already transformed the life of millions and will soon create a new Africa if that prospect be not wrecked by self-centred, self-opinionated, and self-seeking politicians. The few hundred irreconcilable Africans of that kind between the Nile and the Limpopo are potentially the greatest danger to territories of immense promise — promise which can fructify only if their machinations are curbed by firm government, and if the mass of the people are led to understand that there is no future for them and their children if the foundations of civilization are eroded by agitation, dissension, and disturbance. It cannot be said that these basic truths are being persuasively conveyed to Africans in general at present. Since the end of the war great sums of money have been spent by the Information Departments, to which this has been and is the overriding challenge, but we have yet to meet any non-official of standing in any East or Central African territory who is convinced that it has been adequately met. The private opinion of almost everybody, official (including at least some Governors) and non-official, is that what has not been achieved is far more evident than what has been done.

Yet there can be scarcely any task in East and Central Africa which is more urgent than that of convincing the African peoples that their well-being depends entirely upon

the maintenance of the highest standards, and that the greatest threat to their justifiable expectations of constantly improving standards of living **Or Chaos?** would be the substitution of Western civilization by the chaos which would follow the attainment of political power by the demagogues who now seek to frustrate the development of multi-racial government because they covet power, prestige, and perquisites for their own sectional and usually selfish purposes. Dangerous latitude is still allowed to expositors of race hatred, who are greatly helped by the circumstance that the laws against sedition are unsatisfactory in almost all free countries. In British Colonial territories, moreover, Governments often refrain from taking action appropriate to the local needs because they are daunted by the prospect of questions in the House of Commons, even though the inquisitors are usually men without knowledge, experience, or judgment in Colonial affairs, and, indeed, often devoid of any kind of real achievement. Robust Secretaries of State—among whom Mr. Lennox-Boyd is certainly to be numbered—offer them courtesy but little else, reiterating that they are content to trust the men on the spot.

Even with that backing, however, there is too often indecision and weakness in Colonial Africa, with the consequence that the detribalized townies who are bent on trouble feel encouraged to new enter-
Firm Rule prises, none of them likely to **Essential** contribute to the public weal, while the great mass of unsophisticated Africans, who are satisfied with British administration, wonder at its lack of strength, and many men of influence among them begin to fear that they must come to terms with the rabble-rousing politicians (whom they often despise). The only reliable recipe for this situation is firm government, and it is tragic that the public of all races in East Africa should have reached the stage of not even expecting it. East African Ministers, to their credit, have just shown far more dynamism in their reaction to Nasser's assault than the Kenya Government did at the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion. It is not a comfortable thought that it might well be taken to heart by those responsible for the gradual erosion of the confidence of millions of Africans in British rule. British apathy towards incipient revolutionaries they cannot understand. Firm British rule they will respect.

Notes By The Way

K.K.M.

A RECENT NEWS ITEM about the Kikuyu secret society *Kiama Kia Muingi* (K.K.M.) has brought me an interesting letter from a reader who is very well informed about Kikuyu affairs. I abbreviate it as follows: "I first heard of K.K.M. in Fort Hall as long ago as 1953, since which time it has worked at varying tempos according to the state of the Kikuyu rebellion. Some of the Mau Mau who have been released from detention may now be in control of this society, but most of the ex-detainees have little to do with it, if anything; the active Mau Mau have been hit pretty hard and most of them want a little peace and rest.

Product of K.I.S.

"THE KIKUYU who are making nuisances of themselves today, and will assuredly continue to make nuisances of themselves if they are not controlled, are those who were indoctrinated in the Kikuyu independent schools. People almost always forget that they were started 30 years ago. They pumped poison into their pupils from that time until they were closed down soon after the outbreak of Mau Mau. Many of the children were then too young to take an active part in the rising, but they have now grown up, still full of hatred, and having escaped the punishment of those rather older than themselves who did participate in the outbreak. I would add that I do not consider the supervision of schools sufficiently satisfactory today to be assured that there is no risk of the production of similar types."

Machila

THE CROWN AGENTS have probably not had to buy a *machila* for many years, if ever, for it was a means of conveyance freely used in pre-1914 days in Portuguese and German Africa, rather than in the British territories, where, however, it had often to be employed for the transport of invalids to hospital when roads were non-existent. Moreover, it was easily rigged up by anyone. With this explanation, the best extenuation I can make for an admirable organization, I couple an expression of surprise at finding in their interesting review the statement that "a *machila* is a type of wheel chair". On the contrary, it is a hammock. When borne by trained men with a pride in their prowess, the invalid (or, in the case of Portuguese and Germans, the perfectly healthy individual) could be comfortable enough to sleep or read, except when the bearers were lustily chanting their improvised songs. If the porters were new to the task and careless, however, the journey could be very far from pleasant. Once, when seriously ill, I was carried night and day by relieved porters for about 80 hours at the height of the rainy season, and for much of the time the hammock was in the water, for the rains, unprecedentedly heavy in living memory, had flooded hundreds of miles of country, in many places to a depth of four feet or more. When we did reach dry land I was dropped without warning on to rocky ground, because a lion (which proved to be a baboon) had been spotted in the bush at close quarters by the leading bearer. No, a *machila* is not a wheel chair.

Ironic

ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS of the game rangers in Uganda is to protect cultivated areas from marauding game, particularly elephant, which have a passionate liking for the succulent shoots of growing crops. Where such raiding causes serious damage, protection by shooting is obviously necessary. Referring to serious destruction in the Bunyoro district, the latest report of the Game and Fisheries Department records that a herd of elephant estimated to number 600 raided gardens continuously for several months, stripping whole fields of cassava of every plant. Altogether 67 elephants were killed by game guards in protecting the crops. The raiding elephant normally live in the Murchison Falls National Park, venturing forth only to forage. Consequently, the game guards cannot drive them sufficiently far from the gardens to prevent their returning, for once over the park boundary they are protected. Thus arises the ironic situation that protected elephant are being shot out, depriving the park and tourists of one of its main attractions, at the same time as local African farmers are denied the fruits of their labour—all at the considerable expense of employing game guards to do a job which they cannot succeed in accomplishing.

IS

AS THE HUMAN POPULATION expands, greater areas of country are brought under cultivation, and areas rich in game are bound to dwindle in size. It was to meet this contingency that game reserves were created. But the events in Bunyoro raise doubts as to the efficacy of this policy if cultivation is allowed to creep up to the edges of game reserves and control is to be based on the rifle. Evidently some more stringent method must be found of keeping game inside the reserves, or cultivation away from them. Where heavy control is carried out, Africans receive enormous quantities of free meat. In Bunyoro in one year 159 elephants and 290 buffalo were shot by game guards in protected areas, providing at least 600 tons of meat, which was distributed gratis to the local inhabitants. Valued at one shilling per pound only—and meat in the local market was almost twice as expensive—this would represent £67,000—or £572 more than the total cost of the Game and Fisheries Department for that year! With such rewards, Africans are easily tempted to cultivate near a game sanctuary. The animals, particularly elephant, come out to raid the gardens, the game guards shoot them, and the populace receives a liberal free ration of meat. Furthermore, the game sanctuaries offer first class opportunities for poaching; and, not surprisingly, the game warden mentions that people in areas where heavy control is carried out are invariably the worst poachers. The net result of this ludicrous situation is that the Game Department is called on to protect game from poachers and poachers' gardens from game, neither of which duties can be satisfactorily performed, while meat worth more than the whole of the departmental vote is distributed gratis in a single district.

Precept and Practice

IT IS NOT THE POLICY of the Government of Tanganyika "to go into any business enterprise except in association with experienced business partners who are fully competent to assume the management of the undertaking". That categorical statement is made in the reply of the Government to the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission which recently visited Tanganyika. The official observations reached me little more than a week after I had written somewhat cautiously about the way in which the Government of Tanganyika has decided to operate its three Swahili newspapers. As then suggested, the arrangement cannot by any stretch of the imagination be deemed

to resemble that which experienced commercial men would have made. Instead of seeking "experienced business partners" when it decided to transfer the three publications to a public company, the Government appointed to the post of managing director a civil servant who had had no experience whatsoever of publishing (or of any other kind of business). So while its assurance of sound economic principle was being prepared for transmission to New York, the Government was providing practical proof of failure to live up to its own principles. Is that why its spokesman in the Legislative Council was so evasive and secretive?

Evacuation

SAYED ISMAH EL AZHARI, leader of the Opposition in the Sudan, and its first Prime Minister after independence, was nursing his infant daughter when a journalist in Khartoum recently called upon him. The child, he was told, bore the name Evacuation, for she had been born on the day in 1956 on which the Government announced the evacuation of British and Egyptian troops. To condemn a girl to such a fate through life scarcely seems a happy way of celebrating such an event. Mr. Azhari, who was then unrestrainedly pro-Egyptian, told it desirable recently to telephone President Nasser and appeal for moderation, and next day, ostensibly in response to the request, the Egyptian dictator announced that he would leave matters in abeyance until a new Government had been formed in the Sudan, when negotiations would be resumed. Nasser's complete loss of face was somewhat masked by the results of the plebiscite for the union of Egypt and Syria. Having learned a thing or two from Hitler, the organizer of the union claimed that 99.99% of his fellow-countrymen who voted were in favour of the plan. For some inexplicable reason Syrian ardour was measurably less: only 99.98% of the voters in that country wanted to entrust its future to Nasser—who presumably does not contemplate an early submission of his fate to the Sudanese.

Strange Provisions

WHO IS A FOREIGNER in Ethiopian law? I raise the point because Article 15 of the new Ethiopian Constitution provides that "any member of the Imperial Family who, being eligible for the succession, marries a foreigner . . . shall forfeit all Imperial prerogatives for himself and his descendants". Would such prerogatives be withdrawn from a member of the Ethiopian royal family who married (1) an African; or (2) a Sudanese who was half Ethiopian by birth; or (3) a Somali whose mother was from the Ethiopian Ogaden? Article 50 declares that "no Ethiopian subject may be extradited to a foreign country. So if an Ethiopian crossed the border into Kenya, committed one or more murders in the presence of witnesses who identified him and testified to his guilt but failed to prevent his return over the frontier, an application by the Government of Kenya for his extradition for trial would be refused. That certainly does not match the practice normal between nations. It is to be hoped that other clauses in the document modify Article 50—and not solely in respect of murder.

Statement Worth Noting

"I think the day must come when the Colony's police will not be used very much in the reserves; they will be used all in the towns, and we shall have to train the Tribal Police to be a body of disciplined and intelligent people, English-speaking by preference"—Mr. S. V. Cooke, speaking in the debate on the Tribal Police Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. H. Macmillan Describes His Commonwealth Tour

Warmth of Friendship Exceeded His Expectations

SPEAKING AT A JOINT MEETING of the Royal Empire and Royal Africa Societies in London last week, Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P., the Prime Minister, gave an account of his recent Commonwealth tour.

He found it difficult to single out any one experience which had struck him more vividly than others. He mentioned, however, his feelings when entertained by the Municipal Council of Delhi after expecting to address a body of City Councillors; he found himself surrounded by 15,000 to 20,000 people in the great Red Fort of Delhi. In Pakistan, he was driven up the Khyber Pass to the frontier with Afghanistan. "This visit to the frontier," he continued, "apart from being in itself a very inspiring thing, symbolized for me the spirit in which the people of Pakistan regard their connexion with Britain. There, in the rocks by the roadside, all along the pass, were carved the badges of the famous regiments, both of the British Army and the Indian Army, who had fought in the Khyber Pass together."

In Ceylon, the Prime Minister was struck by the enchanting friendliness and good-will of the people, and in New Zealand, though it was hardly possible physically to get farther from Britain, both naturally, and in the character of its peoples, it was perhaps more like Britain than any other country overseas. In Australia, his main impression was a land of wide horizons and almost limitless resources.

After dealing with the visual impact, Mr. Macmillan went on to consider the deeper impressions formed during his tour. In every country he visited, he found a warmth of friendship towards the British people, which he confessed, exceeded his expectations. He expected it in Australia and New Zealand, two members of the old Commonwealth; but it was also present in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.

The Bonds of Commonwealth

What was it that bound this partnership of nations together? "In the days of the old Commonwealth, before the emergence of India and Pakistan as new independent members in their own right, there was a simple answer to this question. It was that all the peoples of the Commonwealth were bound together by ties of a common allegiance to the Crown and of common origin. Today this is not so. The Commonwealth is a partnership of people varying among each other in almost every respect that you can imagine. We have different origins of race; we speak countless different languages; we have an immense diversity of religions; but one thing we do have in common, and that is a concept of democracy and of the way in which public affairs should be conducted that has a special significance. Go wherever you will in the Commonwealth, and you will find a system of Government which is closely modelled on the system which we have built up in these islands over many centuries.

"It is not just a question of outward forms, of having and independent judiciary, and so forth. These forms of Government are not being tried out by these people as something new. They are a living force, and their practice has become a matter of course. The outward embodiment of this community of ideals lies in such organizations as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which met with such success in Delhi last year not long before my visit. The inward meaning is a common standard of respect for the relationship between the State and the individual; a common feeling that the State exists to serve the individual and to enable him to live his own life and develop his own personality, and not to be his master. It is this community of ideals which enables us to associate so closely and so easily with one another and also to maintain and strengthen our influence in the world."

After dealing with Commonwealth defence, Mr. Macmillan turned to investment and the development of the Common-

wealth's natural resources. After pointing out that since the war, Britain had been forced to undertake an immense task of reconstruction, he continued: "We in Britain want to co-operate, and it is of course in all our interests that we should co-operate in and put our resources into the great development that is taking place throughout the Commonwealth.

"Despite what we have had to do at home, we have already played and continue to play a very large part in Commonwealth investment. At the present time this country is investing private and Government funds in the Commonwealth at a rate of about £200m. a year; and that is not a bad record. In all the countries I visited by far the largest part of external investment comes from Britain. But there are two things which we must remember and which I invited my audiences in these countries to remember about investment. The first thing is this: that as I have often said, you cannot invest a deficit; you can only invest a surplus, and you can only create a surplus by saving—that is, by saving expenditure now for the sake of storing up for the future. That is true of us all everywhere in the world."

Bankers of the Commonwealth

"It has a special significance in the Commonwealth because of our position as bankers for the sterling area. The owners of sterling balances are free to draw them down and these drawings have to be covered by the current savings of our people. Moreover the amount of capital that we can invest in what are called the underdeveloped countries is limited by what we can save. The second thing, which I must remember and which I did not say last time, is that whom I met is that capital investment in the Commonwealth is not primarily a matter for our Government. It lies in private hands and the capital will go according to the natural laws of commerce to the place where it is going to earn its greatest reward. In all the Commonwealth countries there are great schemes of development which are the admiration of all of us. We wish them well and will do our utmost to support them; but if British capital is to help in these plans, there must be an inducement, or at any rate there must be no deterrent otherwise the capital will go elsewhere. This was sometimes hard for me to say, but it seemed to me that I ought to say it."

Having dealt with the relationship of Commonwealth countries to each other, Mr. Macmillan went on to deal with the Commonwealth's relationship with the rest of the world. Many people made the mistake of believing that if one member of the Commonwealth forged a new link and joined some other organization—an example of this was the United Kingdom's proposal for a European Free Trade Area—that the Commonwealth was thereby weakened. This he firmly believed was not the case. "No one would say that when a member of the family made a friend outside it the strength of the family is weakened. I am sure that, so far from weakening it, this inter-play of alliances and relationships throughout the world contributes greatly to the strength of the Commonwealth."

Look Outwards, Not Inwards

Mr. Macmillan continued that he had been able to allay some of the fears felt by Australia and New Zealand that a European Free Trade Area would result in some diminution of their European markets. "The aim that we have before us is a strong Europe. I have twice now had some experience of the effects of a divided Europe. We do not want to have them again. A strong Europe means a strong Commonwealth. Nobody would suppose that because we and Canada are members of Nato, our ties with the other countries of the Commonwealth are weakened. I am sure that as members of the Commonwealth we must look outwards and not inwards upon ourselves."

Finally Mr. Macmillan dealt with the future. After the war, when India, Pakistan, and Ceylon became independent, many people thought that the end of the British Commonwealth was in sight. But what might have brought gradual decline to the Empire had infused it with a new spirit, making it something different, but not less great than it has been in the past. Mr. Macmillan concluded: "I do not want to leave you with the impression that there is nothing in our Commonwealth relationship that can be improved. We must be realistic, and not merely sentimental about these things. We are really only at the beginning of this new Commonwealth relationship that has sprung up over the last ten years. There are dangers, and we should not pretend that we are unaware of them. The Commonwealth is not just an automatic machine that can be left to function on its own. It has to be guided; it is a thing we have to work for."

Plea For a Self-Government Time-Table Rejected

"Unrealistic and Unpracticable"—Mr. C. H. Hartwell's Condemnation

MOVING A MOTION URGING that negotiations be opened with Her Majesty's Government to set up a time-table for the achievement of self-government in Uganda, Mr. Y. S. Bamuta, a member of the Legislative Council from Buganda, said that there was a wide demand for self-government in the Protectorate. Demanding the immediate priority be given to their question, Mr. Bamuta asked that Uganda be allowed to run its own affairs. If this were done, it would re-establish good-will, good feeling and good relations between Britain and Uganda.

Referring to civil servants, Mr. Bamuta stated that those providing important services would be kept—as long as they are under our control—and the remainder would be placed on the retired list with good pensions. By doing this, places would be made available for efficient Africans. The question of money would be tackled when "the power of ruling ourselves" had been attained. The various provinces in the Protectorate would have to sort out their differences, which would in itself be a good idea, since Africans would be able to work out their disputes in harmony without outside interference.

Self-Government Tomorrow

Mr. Bamuta then referred to the Governor's address to the Legislature in January, when he had spoken of the next constitutional steps being taken in Uganda in 1961. "I am sure if we strictly follow this, it means putting off self-government for a long time, which we do not want. It should also be borne in mind that different provinces which make up Uganda are not a party to the 1955 agreement, although they seem to have been included. I think the Government will find that almost all people in Uganda want to have self-government tomorrow. They hate to be told that they are not ready yet, which is debatable. If you go by the words 'not ready', you will find that from what we hear of the daily happenings in the world, no country seems to have solved the problems of self-government in the proper sense of the word."

Referring to hereditary rulers, Mr. Bamuta said that their claims should be given priority, but then went on to assert that he thought the best way of giving Africans a dominating influence in the affairs of the country was that African members to the Legislature should be directly elected and that they should be in the majority.

In conclusion he pleaded for a time-table indicating that from a certain time there would be self-government. "We will know then where we stand. Say for instance, in 1959, you are going to have self-government and then we will know where we are."

Self-Government and Independence Explained

Mr. D. Luga (West Nile) thought there was a lot of misunderstanding about the terms "self-government" and "independence". By self-government he inferred that the people of Uganda would be responsible for most of the work of governing the country. That would not exclude non-Africans from taking part in the work of the government. By independence, he inferred complete dissociation of all non-Africans from government activities. No one had in mind such independence.

He regarded the proposed time-table as a sort of plan which would create an opportunity for the study of various problems which would have to be solved as a preliminary to self-government. Such problems were racialism, tribalism, religious conflict, ignorance

and lack of responsibility. Of tribalism, Mr. Luga said that this was a problem found all over the world. It had never really been solved and it never would be in Uganda. Tribes would always have their own peculiarities, but that should not interfere with the granting of self-government however.

Dealing with the important rôle which political parties would have to play in the country's development, he stressed that they must demonstrate a sense of responsibility and try to bring the people of the country together. The position of the Native rulers constituted virtually an insoluble problem. It should be left over until after Uganda had achieved self-government. "If we try to solve it before self-government, we shall have to wait a thousand years, and no member of this House would like to wait for a thousand years. We all wish to see self-government in our time."

Time-Table Would Be Worthless

Making his maiden speech, Mr. G. D. Cannon (Buckbench) said that he opposed the motion, although in doing so he wished to make it clear that it was only the mention of a time-table which he was against. He thought that everyone in the House was aware of the fact that the Protectorate was having a greater self-government, and he personally fully supported that.

If other states which have achieved self-government offer any criterion, I can look forward in a few years time to doing the same job as I am doing now and getting paid twice as much for it, so why should I object? The mover had put forward reasons for setting up a time-table and he accepted most of these as sound. He opposed the motion, however, on the grounds that any time-table which was agreed on now would not be worth the paper it was written on, since there would be amendments, variations, protests and changes immediately it was drawn up.

Mr. J. K. Abiija (Toro) felt that the elected members who would be sitting in the Council in 1959 were the right people to deliberate on the matter, and he asked the mover, whose motion he supported in principle, to persuade a great number of people to participate in direct elections when they took place. It was not sufficient to produce high sounding legal documents. Documents had been drawn up laying down the programme for direct elections. Now, in certain parts of the Protectorate, they had been "thrown into the nearest pond". This was stifling the progress of the Protectorate in the achievement of the very goal which the mover was advocating.

Motion More Acceptable Than Previous Ones

Mr. C. H. Hartwell, replying to the motion, remarked that it was nearer to acceptance by the Government than a similar one put forward in the previous year. "The member is getting warmer, and if he goes on at this rate, in two or three years time he may bring forward a motion which is acceptable." While rejecting the motion, he remarked that the Government was aware of the strong desire among the people of Uganda for a steady advance towards self-government as rapidly as the situation permitted. However, a time-table for self-government would be unrealistic and unpracticable. Its formulation would require knowledge of progress in various fields which the Government could not foresee at the present time.

Self-government needed a spirit of unanimity. The people would have to learn to think of themselves not as a tribe but as a people. It was vitally necessary to build up the economy of the country. The numbers of African engineers, scientists, business managers and civil servants was at the moment extremely limited. Mr. Hartwell also emphasized that before self-government was successfully achieved, a number of African political parties, each with a definite and detailed programme covering the whole field of government activity, ought to be widespread in all parts of the country. He felt that the wise course would be to plan only such constitutional changes as seemed to be practicable within

the next few years on the basis of known facts. In his opinion, the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 would be fully occupied by the consideration in the Council of the difficult issues connected with the common roll, the method of representation of non-African communities and a great variety of related subjects, such as the size and composition of the Council. It would, in view of this, be a great mistake to draw up a detailed programme for the achievement of self-government at a specified date.

Mr. Hartwell then moved an amendment to the motion that the House acknowledged the wide demand for self-government in Uganda; resolved to welcome the Secretary of State for the Colonies statement in the House of Commons that the aim of H.M. Government for Uganda was self-government within the Commonwealth; recognized that progress towards self-government must be made by gradual

and well considered stages, and that it was not practicable to lay down in advance a series of dates for the achievement of successive stages in the advance towards self-government.

Several members opposed the amendment. Dr. B. N. Kanuka (Buganda) pointed out that while the Government had laid down 1961 as being the time before no constitutional changes could take place, it now stated that it was a bad principle to fix dates in advance. Lieut. Colonel A. A. Baerlein and Mr. J. W. Lwamafa both felt that the amendment was tantamount to a new motion and also opposed it.

Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, the Attorney-General, then announced that since there were few members who wished to vote for what he considered an extremely liberal statement of government policy, he was prepared to withdraw it. This did not mean however that the government would support the original motion.

It was eventually defeated by 37 votes to 16.

Government Coalition's Small Majority in Sudan

Northern Parties Disappointment in the South

WITH ALL RESULTS in the Sudanese general election now known, the final state of the parties in the House of Representatives is: Umma 63 seats, National Unionist 43, People's Democratic 27, Liberals 20, Southern Federalist 1, Anti-Imperialist Front 1, unopposed Southerners 16. Quick to solicit support for the Government, the National Unionist Party (N.U.P.) committed southern M.P.s. Umma claimed 72 seats and the People's Democratic Party 30. The single Anti-Imperialist Front M.P. — a communist by another name — is also from the South.

Although the election results seem to assure the continuation of the present coalition between the Umma and People's Democratic parties, a political expression of the Ansari and Khatuna religious groups, the Government's majority is insecure, with a total of 90 seats out of 173. Results of 28 out of the 30 elections to the Senate have been announced, the Umma party winning 14, the People's Democratic party five, the National Unionist party four, the remainder going to uncommitted southerners. Twenty-four Senators are nominated by the Council of State.

Real Election Victors

The two real victors in the election are the important sectarian leaders, Sayed Ali el Mirghani and Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, associated respectively with the People's Democratic and the Umma parties. The Umma party has retained those strongholds of the Mahdi's followers, the Ansari, from the White Nile west across the plains to the frontier. The People's Democratic party did well along the Nile north of Khartoum in the eastern part of the country. It was however the rank and file, rather than the leaders, who were successful. Four Ministers — Mirghani Hamza (Agriculture), Amin el Sayed (Health), Hammad Tewfik (Commerce) and Ali Abdel Rahman (Interior) — all lost their seats. The latter is the party president. Of that branch of the Southern Liberal party which formed part of the coalition, three Ministers failed to be re-elected — Benjamin Lwoki (Public Works), Gordon Ayom (Animal Resources), and Alfred Burjonk Uludo (Mineral Resources).

Commenting on the disappointment felt by the main parties on the returns from the South, Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, president of the People's Democratic party said that there was a sudden change in the atmosphere there just before polling day, and this affected all the northern parties' candidates. The sudden change was in fact part of the campaign of the Liberal party, which called for only a federal connexion between the south and the north, hoping thereby to present a solid black block from the south. The Liberal leader, Sayed Stanislaus Paysama, has claimed 42 seats of the 46 from the southern provinces.

Referring to the results of the elections, the *Times* said: "In the Sudanese elections there are three issues to watch

in foreign affairs there is the attitude to Egypt. In internal Muslim affairs there is the attitude to sectarianism. In the internal affairs of the whole country, there is the attitude of the non-Muslim South to the Muslim North. The interpretation of election results in a country like the Sudan has always to be undertaken with caution owing to the habit, which does not exist in the older democracies, of candidates only declaring their party allegiances after the election. However, the results in this case are clear enough to allow of generalization on main issues. The Umma party has increased the percentage of seats held in the House of Representatives from 35 to 63. This is a pretty decisive result. The Government coalition, if it holds together, ought to be able to maintain its authority in the House without any difficulty.

"A main feature of the elections has been the high state of the poll, which has reached as much as 90 per cent. in some places. This high poll has generally worked in favour of the Umma and is attributed by some observers to the Egyptian threat to the Sudan frontiers on the eve of the elections. Be that as it may, the result of the poll has been a marked increase in the number of seats held by a party which has always stood for an independent Sudan as against parties which have supported the Egyptian connexion. The vote is also a victory for sectarianism. The National Unionist party, which is traditionally more favourable to Egypt and is anti-sectarian, has lost ground.

"In the South, according to our Khartoum correspondent, victory has gone to those imprisoned after the 1955 rising and their sympathizers. These have, in many cases, supplanted the sitting members, a result which cannot, by the look of it, smooth relations between North and South. This is a serious matter in a Sudan where a recent census showed that over half the population were of African rather than Arab stock. On the other hand, the victory of the existing Government parties seems so decisive that the prospects of the Opposition playing off southern representatives against the Government, as they had intended, do not seem very good.

Sudanese Settling Down

"Whatever the future now holds, the manner in which these elections have been conducted shows that the Sudanese are settling down to work their own brand of democracy. Independence came to this country with a rush. The stages were not carefully planned as they should have been. International considerations, rather than the best interests of the inhabitants, were the criteria which governed the pace of advance. The result was that, immediately after independence, the Sudan showed certain signs of instability. The events of the past few weeks go far to suggest that this period has now been passed. The Sudanese have shown admirable sense in the handling of their first international crisis and have conducted a general election in a keen and dignified manner.

"At the risk of being, once again, branded a scaremonger, I would like to offer as my personal opinion that things are as bad in Kenya today as they were in 1952, with possibly one exception, that there are a number of loyalists who are voluntarily bringing information, whereas in 1952 genuine information was not available." — Mr. Venn Fey, in a letter to the *East African Standard*.

Uganda Cuts Capital Expenditure Government Adopts "Prudent Middle Course"

UGANDA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has been asked to agree that capital expenditure for 1958-59 should be limited to £6m. — £800,000 less than for the current year — and that subject to review capital expenditure during 1959-60 should be kept to £5½m., and to £5m. during 1960-61.

Mr. Christopher Melmoth, Minister of Finance, said that this did not mean the Government had been spending at too fast a rate. Because of changed circumstances, due very largely to external factors, it was prudent to slow down future expenditure until it became clearer that the country would be able to meet the recurrent commitments and that the capital resources would be available to maintain capital expenditure at a reasonably continuing rate.

There could be no doubt that the probability that commodity prices would continue to decline would make it increasingly necessary that increased production should be achieved if the growth in the national income were to be accelerated.

Points on External Finance

The Minister made two points on external finance. First, the assessment of the availability of external finance after June, 1960, was very tentative; second, the fact that a large proportion of the external borrowings over the next two or three years would be required for the Uganda Electricity Board had not meant that the allocations of capital finance for other Government services had had to be cut.

Mr. Melmoth said that much would depend on whether and to what extent, the World Bank, or some other external sources of finance which were not available for ordinary Government expenditure, were prepared to lend money.

Indications so far for the financing of a few of the schemes in the Three-year Plan, by borrowing from the United States Development Loan Fund, were encouraging.

The Minister said that in recent years Uganda's economy had broadened the development of her economy. He referred to the encouraging progress in the planting of coffee, the introduction of higher yielding and pest-resistant strains of cotton, the increased production from tea plantations, sugar factories, breweries, cement works, the textile mill and the copper mine, and from many other enterprises.

"The unfortunate fact is that strong external factors are masking the great development which has in fact been going on," Mr. Melmoth said. "By these factors I mean the decline in prices of the commodities we export and a particular blow this season — the effect of the exceptional drought on our agricultural position." He added that it was unfortunately the case that the yield from Uganda's main agricultural exports was affected by fluctuations in world prices, determined by factors over which the Uganda Government had no control. It was to be hoped that greater production would offset the effect of any further downward trend in world prices.

Two Courses of Action

As he saw it, Uganda was impelled to two complementary courses of action. The country must do everything possible to increase production and thereby increase the yield from its ordinary sources of revenue. At the same time, it must closely examine its recurrent commitments in order to see that priority was given to the things that really mattered.

Later in his speech the Minister said that it was the energy and enterprise of the ordinary man in the shamba as well as that of people who operated the larger companies and big corporations which could bring about a change in the country's financial fortunes and so enable Government to provide more of the basic services which were required.

Mr. Melmoth said that depressing future prospects in the commodity markets did not hold out much hope of the easy solution which increases in the prices of cotton and coffee would provide. There could therefore be no doubt at all of the outstanding need to press on with measures to ensure greater productivity, and to remember that that increased production did not rest on Government policy or Government action alone.

Meanwhile, Government's policy in reviewing expenditure, both recurrent and capital, would continue to be so arranged

so as to permit the further development of the country at the maximum speed which could be supported.

In conclusion, Mr. Melmoth told the House that there were dangers attending either extreme optimism or excessive caution. Extreme optimism could lead to a sudden, sharp cutting off of expenditure. The other — excessive caution — was equally blameworthy in his view. It could cause an unnecessary or uneconomic delay by slowing down development.

Thoughts on Sea and Air Transport Fair Competition Good for Both

MR. FRANCIS KEENLYSIDE, assistant managing director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has told the Institute of Transport that relative costs and relative discomfort often cause people to decide whether to go to or come from Africa by sea or air.

If X had five weeks' leave and found that he could travel both ways by sea and spend three days with his grandmother, or travel one way by sea and spend a fortnight with her, or take an airway in both directions and have a whole month with her, the competition was not really between sea and air but between the relative attractions of the grandmother and a holiday. If fiancés were substituted for granny the equation became more complex!

In the last nine years about £80m. had been spent on civil airports in the U.K. — enough to rebuild a major part of London's docks or at least three nuclear-powered substitutes for the Queen liners. A Select Committee of Parliament had reported that the operation of airports was inefficient or they were so financially handicapped that air traffic in passengers and freight increased the cost and it could not see why air travel and airways should be so much more favoured than bus, railway, shipping, and harbour companies. Nor could Mr. Keenlyside, especially as British posts had in the last five years made a net contribution of £2.6m. annually to the British Transport Commission.

Competitive Investments

"I often wonder whether any serious estimate is ever made of the relative contribution to be made to the national income by an expenditure over, say, the next 10 years of £50m. on providing the most efficient mechanical methods of cargo handling in the major ports throughout the U.K. and by expenditure of the same amount on lengthening the runways on major airports to enable them to handle the high-capacity jets, on which the major airlines are so anxious to spend immense sums.

"I suggest inquiry whether a diversion of part of these resources into, for example, rapid development of nuclear propulsion units for merchant ships or the full mechanization of cargo handling ashore and afloat would not yield far higher dividends to the nation as a whole.

"Sea and air transport are at least as much complimentary as they are competitive. Competition ought to be a good thing for both, if it is fair competition; both parties must start from scratch and neither must be handicapped.

"Air transport is established and growing fast. It needs no swaddling clothes; it can walk and run and stand on its own feet. The weight should be removed from the back of the taxpayer. And there is no reason why the man in a hurry who wants to be in Johannesburg by lunch-time should have part of his fare paid by the anonymous, unregarded, tolling mass of taxpayers."

London Sisal Association

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the London Sisal Association held last week, Mr. A. M. Landauer was elected president in succession to Mr. G. S. Hunter, and Mr. J. F. Birkmyre and Mr. J. F. Pridoux vice-presidents. Mr. Leslie A. Malcolm and Mr. J. P. H. Plumb were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the executive committee.

The annual meeting was followed by a luncheon which was held at the Abercorn Rooms, when the chief guest was Sir Arthur Kirby, the East African Commissioner. Other guests included Mr. R. Bennett, deputy chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, Mr. I. S. Ewan, chairman of the East African Conference Lines, Mr. W. A. Du Buisson, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. W. Tyson, secretary of the Hard Fibre Cordage Institute.

Africans in the Civil Service Views of United Nations' Mission*

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY possesses a single integrated public service in which in principle the limit of advance of any serving member is dependent solely upon his qualifications and proved ability. Salaries are on a uniform scale, to which expatriate allowances are added for overseas recruits.

Since 1955 promotions, appointments, and conditions of service have been the responsibility of a Public Service Commission which has the matter of policy to ensure that all posts falling vacant are filled locally whenever possible and that recruiting from outside the Territory takes place only when there is no suitable local candidate available.

Because the civil service is now established on a non-racial basis, no figures were available concerning its actual racial composition. The visiting Mission was informed, however, that out of approximately 20,000 Africans in the service 142 were in senior and responsible positions. The great majority of Africans hold clerical posts in the subordinate service, a non-pensionable lower grade category.

Training of Africans

The training of Africans for promotion is the responsibility of a special standing committee, and in-service training programmes, including evening courses for clerical workers, have been instituted. In addition, local candidates may attend certain pre-employment training centres, such as the subordinate staff training centre at Pasiansi, and selected officers are given individual opportunities for study abroad. Provision has been made to increase the flow of trained graduates from Makerere University College, and an engineering course had been started within the Territory at Tabora.

A number of Africans urged that more energetic measures should be taken to train Africans for responsible positions, and the principal political parties, the Tanganyika African National Union and the United Tanganyika Party, considered this a major requirement for progress towards self-government.

The African representative members of the Legislative Council called for a vigorous and purposeful training programme which would include (a) increased opportunities for study abroad by selected African students, including persons at present in the civil service; (b) expansion of the facilities at the Local Government School at Mzumbe to include the training of civil servants; (c) inter-departmental training aimed at selecting and preparing suitable African civil servants for senior posts; (d) provision of training facilities in public administration at the University College of Makerere; (e) establishment by the college of a department of extra-mural studies in the Territory; (f) the creation of an Tanganyika university as soon as possible.

Racial Discrimination Still Practised

The Tanganyika African Government Servants' Association complained that, despite the Government's declared policy of non-racialism in the civil service, racial discrimination was still practised against Africans and that higher posts were largely occupied by non-Africans. Their main complaint was that the interests of African officials in respect of appointments and promotions were often neglected as their non-African superiors in the hierarchy tended to favour people of their own race. The Association believed that there were several posts, such as district assistants, office superintendents, labour officers, etc., which did not require high qualifications and could readily be filled by Africans. They also affirmed that Africans received inferior treatment compared to Asians as regards annual leave, and that, as compared to non-Africans, there was a difference in the quality and quantity of the Government housing available to them.

The Government denied the existence of racial discrimination, pointing out that, although a non-racial policy had been

adopted in 1954, racial differentiation, where it existed as a result of earlier recruitment, could be removed only over an interval of time; moreover, there was no intention of lowering the standards required for appointment. The main obstacle to the admission of more Africans to higher posts was the inadequate number of Africans holding the necessary educational qualifications. The Government drew attention to regulations providing for in-service scholarships for training at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi and in the United Kingdom.

Concerning the complaints of discrimination in regard to leave the Government explained that this was the result of a misunderstanding due to a change in terminology, and that all races were governed by the same leave rules.

Accommodation Policies

On the question of housing, it was explained that accommodation was provided for overseas personnel only because they were not normally domiciled in the Territory; the Government felt that it had no similar responsibility in regard to locally domiciled personnel, and that if it were to take any other position on the matter it would result in a heavy financial burden on the Territory and the creation of a specially privileged class.

In general, the visiting Mission believes that the Government is making a sincere effort to develop the civil service on a non-racial basis.

Favouritism may in certain individual cases be a factor in determining the attitude of an individual superior to a subordinate in respect of promotion, and although this is something which can neither be completely assessed nor completely controlled, the mission considers that the Administration should watch over this matter vigilantly.

It is equally important to pursue a more vigorous programme of technical training and general education in order to increase more rapidly the number of Africans occupying responsible posts. The mission believes that such action is an essential condition for the orderly and rapid progress of the Territory towards self-government.

In Tanganyika, perhaps more than elsewhere, the representative of the Administration, whatever his grade, plays an important rôle in the life of the country. He is the essential link between the different elements of society. On his attitude may depend the future social relations of the country. Besides technical knowledge and professional competence he must bring to his work the greatest human understanding, which alone can ensure harmonious co-operation and fruitful collaboration among all the people.

Mr. D. G. Maurice Retires

MR. D. G. MAURICE, Commissioner for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, has retired. Educated at Marlborough College and Christ Church, Oxford, he joined the Uganda Government as a cadet in 1930. From 1939 to 1940 he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and from 1941 to 1944 to the East African War Supplies Board. In that year he went to Malta as Lieutenant-Governor, from whence he was transferred three years later to Tanganyika as Assistant Director of Economic Control, later becoming Secretary for Trade and Economics. In 1952 he was appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Gold Coast, and retired in 1955, but returned to Tanganyika on special contract as Commissioner for Commerce and Industry. Mr. W. Wood is at present Acting Commissioner.

"The function of the African Affairs Board is not to say that legislation shall or shall not be passed. That would be an abrogation of the duty of government, either by the Federal Government or by this House" — Major Patrick Wall, M.P. for Haltemprice.

"The only two royal agricultural societies which are not in financial difficulty are those of Kenya and New South Wales" — Mr. Bruce McKenzie, M.L.C., president of the R.A.S.K.

"Our Civil Service constitutes the intelligentsia of the country; but neurosis is inherent in all intelligentsia, and ours is not immune from it" — Mr. J. S. Mangat, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

*These are concluding extracts from the Report of the United Nations Commission which recently visited Tanganyika.

Trade Testing in Northern Rhodesia Committee Disagrees on Usefulness

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to review the existing procedure of trade testing and the desirability of amending the Apprenticeship Ordinance to include Africans in Northern Rhodesia have been unable to agree. Consequently, the chairman of the committee, Mr. R. Philpott, Deputy Labour Commissioner, with the approval of his colleagues, has submitted his own report, with annexures giving the views of the other members where they differed with him.

On the two fundamental issues the committee was unanimous: it was agreed that the trade testing system was a temporary expedient, which should be abolished, and that the Apprenticeship Ordinance should be applied to Africans.

Disagreement occurred over the question of when trade testing should cease and how the Apprenticeship Ordinance should be applied to Africans.

Close Supervision Necessary

The practice has been to test and issue trade test certificates to all African students leaving the trade schools and the Hodgson Training College, with the consequence that young men without any practical experience in the trade except that given in the comparatively sheltered conditions of a school have presented themselves to employers as qualified workmen. They are unable to maintain their standards without close supervision, and frequently lose their employment as a result. This engendered resentment against the employer and distrust of the trade testing system. Employers have also gained the impression that the trade testing standards were too low and the certificates of little worth.

The committee recommend that boys leaving school should not undergo a trade test until they have served for at least six months in the industry concerned.

The Master Builders' Association criticized the trade testing system, partly because of the lack of experience of the trade-tested boys and partly because the number of African workmen who held trade test certificates has been inadequate to meet their demands for trained workmen. They have therefore had to employ large numbers of workmen without certificates and pay them what they seemed to be worth on the job.

In the Public Works Department the introduction and application of trade testing has led to increased efficiency, and gearing the wage structure to the trade testing system provided a direct incentive to workmen in lower categories to improve their standards. The committee, however, felt unable to assess what effect, if any, trade testing had on efficiency in industry.

Many employers of Africans, particularly in the building industry, have found that optimum efficiency can be obtained by breaking down each job into its component parts and training individual Africans for each part of the work. For this reason some employers do not require workmen trained in all aspects of such a task as bricklaying, and they therefore do not use the trade testing system. It has been common practice for practically all bricklaying to be done by Africans, the Europeans being employed only as supervisors.

Europeans Discouraged

The committee concluded that trade testing had discouraged Europeans from qualifying as artisans in some industries. The chairman considers that it discouraged Europeans from entering the bricklaying trade.

Since it recommends that trade testing should be abolished, the committee deems it inappropriate to make recommendations for changes in the system of grading. The chairman, while recognizing that trade testing must eventually disappear, holds that it will be needed for many years, and recommends that the system of grading should be kept constantly under review with the aim of gradually raising standards. On training in industry should, he says, be developed and appropriate special grades of trade tests evolved. Both the chairman and the committee recommend that a trade-tested workman should not be called by a name which implies that he is a qualified artisan.

The members of the committee were Messrs. R. Philpott, Deputy Labour Commissioner; D. W. Winchester-Gould, director of the Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association; F. B. Canning-Cooke, industrial adviser to the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines; G. C. W. Baldwin, Assistant Director of Public Works; J. S. Purvis, president of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union; E. Benson, general secretary of the Industrial Workers' Union; H. W. Handford, general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials' and Salaried

Staff Association; L. C. Katlungu, general president of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union; and D. Konkola, of the Railway African Workers' Trade Union (who resigned before the report was presented).

Independent memoranda were submitted to the chairman by Messrs. Hugh W. Handford, D. W. Winchester-Gould, F. B. Canning-Cooke, E. Benson, and J. Purvis.

Makerere Students Cost £1,000 a Year Most Pay Only £25; None Over £200

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT now insists on Makerere students contributing at least £25 towards the annual cost of their education. To raise the money the students are told to find vacation employment. Should they not be encouraged instead to spend their vacations studying?

To that question posed by itself the Public Relations Department has replied:

"University education costs a great deal of money in Tanganyika, as in other countries. All over the world today students are expected to meet all or part of their university fees, and this means that in the great majority of cases they have to earn the money themselves during their vacations. As an African Member of Legislative Council remarked at the September, 1957 meeting of the Council when he was speaking on the dignity of manual labour, he had met during his recent visit to America very many students who were working during their vacation as dish-washers, labourers, and at other menial tasks in order to earn money to pay for their training.

Students Pay £25 Out of £1,000

"The cost of educating students at Makerere College during the present academic year is nearly £1,000 per head. Of this many students pay only £25 and none pay more than £200.

It is of course desirable, if not essential, for a student to continue his studies during the vacation if he is to get the fullest benefit from his course. With about 22 weeks of vacation leave each year, there should be no difficulty in fitting in both holiday studies and a cash-earning job."

Then followed the question: How much does it cost per annum to educate, feed, and generally maintain (a) a middle school boy, (b) a secondary school boy, (c) a Makerere student, and how much of the cost is paid by the students? The answer ran:

"The following approximate figures take into account staff emoluments, food and boarding equipment (where applicable), school equipment, maintenance of buildings, and general maintenance.

"Cost (1956-57): middle school boarder, £33 per annum; middle school day boy, £20 per annum; Government secondary school boy, nearly £100 per annum; and Makerere student, nearly £1,000 per annum.

"(N.B.—This last figure of £1,000 is made up of £704 plus a proportion of the annual block grant paid to Makerere by Government of £47,927. The share of this grant which might be said to be apportionable to each student obviously varies according to the number of Tanganyika students at Makerere at any given time, but the approximate total cost to Government for each student is at the present time nearly £1,000).

"Fees (1956-57): middle school boarder, £12 10s.; middle school day boy, £5; Government secondary school boy, £15; Makerere student, £25-£200 according to means".

African Agriculture

WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT has been given by the Council of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union to a proposal from the Southern Rhodesia African Farmers' Union that African agriculture become a Federal responsibility. At its meeting in Salisbury the R.N.F.U. Council (which represents European farmers) also agreed to give advice and assistance to African farmers, to help them to develop their organization along sound lines. A liaison committee to work with a similar committee from the African farmers was appointed. The Chairman of the Northern Branch of the R.N.F.U., Mr. Meredith Barker, told the council that a similar approach had been made by the African Farmers' Union of Northern Rhodesia.

Africans on N.R. Executive Council Mr. P. Sokota and Constitutional Changes

MR. PASCALE SOKOTA, an African representative member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, stated in London last week that there would soon be African members sitting on the territory's Executive Council. He had been promised this by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, at a meeting last Saturday, when they discussed proposed changes in the Northern Rhodesian Constitution. At present the Executive Council consists of the Governor, a European representing African interests, three non-official European representatives and five ex-officio members, all of whom are Europeans. Mr. Sokota stated that he did not know exactly when the proposed change would be made, but thought it would be before the Territorial elections were held next year.

Mr. Sokota returned to Northern Rhodesia on Monday after a stay of some two weeks during which he made representations to the Colonial Secretary on behalf of Africans in Northern Rhodesia. In an issued statement, he said that he had been sent to London to ensure that the moderate proposals for constitutional reform made by Africans were put over to the Secretary of State in person. "Africans throughout Northern Rhodesia have become alarmed at the apparent intention of the Governor to submit proposals to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which would be acceptable to the white population but not to the Africans of the territory. We feel that the Protectorate Government is paying more attention to the wishes of the Europeans than to our wishes."

Parity of Representation

Africans were asking parity of representation in the Executive Council, but they had not been promised this. The other proposal put forward by Mr. Sokota, about which he had been given no guarantees, was that there should be parity of representation in the Legislative Council. This would mean 12 elected seats for Africans, as against the four at present chosen by the African Representative Council, European representation remaining at 12 seats as at present, the balance being held by official members.

The statement declares that there is reason to think that the Governor is putting forward an electoral scheme which closely follows that introduced in the Federal Assembly. The proposal for parity is less than the demand for the majority of Africans, but we believe that, providing it is granted without other terms added that favour Europeans, it might find acceptance among Africans as a whole. It will be too late if these proposals or something very similar to them are not accepted by H.M. Government now. So great is the fear of the African people that European settlers will dominate them in the way that Africans in Southern Rhodesia have been dominated, that it will be impossible for us as their representatives to ask for less than the all-out grant of political rights to Africans in proportion to their numbers.

"No authority could deny the fact that subversion is not localized in Kikuyuland but is participated in to a greater or lesser degree by the principal tribes in this Colony."—Mr. Venn Fey, writing in the *East African Standard*.

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Challenge to Church in the Federation Man Has Duties But No Rights

IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT wants to make Central Africa into a State in which black and white people live together, it ought not to go on conditioning the people in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for an eventual black State, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, Dean of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has written in the course of an article in the *Church Times*. He continues:

"If the policy for Central Africa is that it should finally be a black State, such as Ghana, then the Europeans must regard themselves, not as immigrants, but as colonial officers, who go out to help the country make a start and are then prepared to leave.

"But what has happened throughout the Rhodesias, and to some extent, I imagine, in Nyasaland, is not that at all. The European people who have come there have come to make it their home, and have come to believe that it will be a home for the generations that follow them. So if it is to be a home for black and white are to get together, they must learn to live together amicably. This is not likely to happen while the black people are searching for their complete independence from the white, and while the white people are planning to keep the Africans as their servants for all time.

"In Central Africa neither of the two peoples has a desire to bring into the partnership really desired by each. Each keeps on talking about their rights. The European feels that he has certain rights in Africa because he has opened up the country, he has put his money and a good deal of his talent and his time into it. The African feels that he has a right to Africa because it is the only country he knows. When you have two lots of people talking about their rights, then you have trouble.

No Rights, Only Duties

"No human being has any rights at all. He has only duties. It is very hard for a politician to say so. So the Church can tell the black and the white that they have no rights at all, that they are simply the children of God, and that they have duties to each other, and above all, to God himself. If partnership between black and white is to happen at all, it is dependent first of all upon the conversion of the people. And that is the Church's duty: to preach the Gospel.

"Over 40% of the European population in the Federation is at least nominally composed of members of the Church of England; and, owing to the great work of Archbishop Paget, the Church does stand high in the estimation of those who have formed the Federation. We priests have very easy access to Government officials and Ministers, and we are in a position to use a certain amount of influence with them. This gives us the opportunity which we really ought to take.

"The opportunities are tremendous. There is the university in Salisbury. Also there is the central training depot for the British South Africa Police, which is, I imagine, one of the finest forces in the world, from which men go out all over the Federation to administer the country. If we had the men and the money there is so much that we could achieve.

"Just as I believe the Federation is the key to the future of Africa, so I believe the Church is the key to the Federation; and nowhere in the world can the Church bring to bear such influence as she can on the future of this new country."

Exporting Kenya's Meat and Pork

CLOSER LINKS has been established between the Kenya Meat Commission and Uplands Bacon Factory. Limburg has the appointment to the K.M.C. Board of Colonel W. D. Turner, chairman of Uplands.

The two organizations are together exploring foreign markets, and recently Mr. J. A. R. King, chairman of the K.M.C., Colonel Turner and Mr. W. C. Duff, M.C. & secretary, visited the Belgian Congo.

Towards the end of the month, Mr. R. McClay, sales manager of Uplands, will visit Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and Aden also to promote sales of meat and pork on behalf of his own firm and the K.M.C.



the Bank Manager struck gold

Not many Bank Managers would claim to be gold-diviners; one did, and was. At the time, he was the Manager of our Selukwe Branch, and was asked to inspect a mining mine. He divined two chutes of gold: digging began;

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PERSONALIA

MR. D. J. MANT has been appointed a director of Arusha Plantations, Ltd.

MR. & MRS. F. S. JOELSON were due to have sailed from Marseilles on Tuesday for London in the P.O. liner ARCADIA.

MR. A. E. TROTMAN, Tanganyika's Minister for Natural Resources, has been on safari in the Southern Highlands Province.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to the Protectorate from London.

Mrs. J. FITZ, wife of the Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, has sailed for Cape Town in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. EUGENE BLACK, president of the World Bank, is visiting South Africa, the Federation and the Belgian Congo during a tour of Africa.

MR. E. STEVENSON and MR. J. FAJANI, representatives of the International Bank have been studying the economic situation in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. CLIFFORD LITTLE is to succeed MR. J. COTTRELL, who retired recently, as the Director of the Department of African Education, Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. E. BISHOP has been elected a trustee of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League. She is the first woman trustee of a league branch.

MR. SOLOMON GILBERT has been appointed a member of the Chingola district race relations committee, in place of MR. DAVID CHARLES NESS who has resigned.

MR. R. L. LE GALLAIS, formerly a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed senior resident magistrate (Class I), Northern Rhodesia. He is to be posted to Ndola.

MR. A. LENNOX-BOND, Secretary of State for the Colonies paid a short visit to Paris last Monday to meet M. JAQUET, the Minister for Overseas France, at the latter's invitation.

MR. E. J. PAKES, deputy chairman and managing director of British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and MRS. PAKES recently arrived in the United Kingdom aboard the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

MR. K. A. MASTER, a Tanganyika barrister, has been appointed Queen's Counsel. A graduate of Edinburgh University, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1922, and has since practised in India and East Africa.

MR. E. A. INKPEN, Union Castle catering superintendent in London, has succeeded MR. L. C. CLAUSON, who has retired, as superintendent at Southampton. MR. D. H. JENKINS, former chief steward of the EDINBURGH CASTLE has been appointed to the London post.

MR. R. E. WILLIAMS has been appointed assistant general manager in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., as from April 1. Mr. H. D. ROBERTS has been appointed sub-manager in place of MR. H. H. GARDENER, who is shortly retiring on pension.

BIRD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, has opened a photographic exhibition, "The Family of Man" at the Rhodesia National Gallery. The 500 photographs, originally chosen from over 2m, by MR. EDWARD STEICHEL for the Museum of Modern Art, New York, were presented in Salisbury by the director of the gallery, MR. FRANK MCEWEN.

MR. A. OOLMAN, a director of N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, of Holland, is visiting Bulawayo and Salisbury following a tour of the Union. Mr. Oolman's company built the new medium-wave transmitter for the Kitwe broadcasting station, which opened on Monday.

MR. R. S. HUDSON, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, arrives in Lilongwe tomorrow for a nine-day visit to Nyasaland. Mr. Hudson, formerly Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has been attending an inter-territorial conference on urban problems at Ndola.

MR. T. KELLY (Jamaica), MR. I. NOREN (Sweden), MR. G. THOMAS (Sierra Leone), and MR. P. H. DE JONGE, of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions headquarters in Brussels, are touring East and Central Africa on behalf of I.C.F.T.U. to examine trade union legislation and the way in which it is applied.

CHIEF ROSEBOAI KOAMANE, of the Bamangwato tribe, and SERETSE KHAMA, former chief-designate, have left London by air for Bechuanaland. The latter is a member of the Bamangwato delegation, TSHEKEDI KHAMA, who probably leave for home tomorrow. The delegation has been discussing mineral development in the territory.

MR. A. N. PRENTICE has been appointed a chief agricultural officer and will be stationed at Mankwato, Northern Rhodesia's agricultural research centre. He has had 30 years' experience of tropical agriculture, mainly in Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Uganda, in the service of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

DR. LEITE DA CRUZ, Portuguese Consul-General in Salisbury, has been visiting Nyasaland. He presented letters patent to MR. J. P. DE SOUZA, the new Portuguese Consul in Nyasaland and also presented to the Portuguese Association a cheque for £1,000 from his Government towards the cost of a £10,000 Portuguese primary school in Limbe.

MR. D. J. PILBOROUGH has been awarded the Three Feathers Scholarship, the first endowment received by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The gift of anonymous benefactors, the scholarship is worth £150 a year. It is restricted to science students. Mr. Pilborough hopes to be a metallurgist. Mr. C. D. W. MORRIS has won the Vacuum Rhodesian scholarship. Educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, he is the first winner of this scholarship to enter the university. He will study for a B.Sc. degree in agriculture. The scholarship, worth £300 a year, is provided by the Vacuum Oil Company.

EDUCATIONAL

PARENTS who wish their children to receive education in the U.K. should write for particulars of our Guardianship Service. Our organization provides an introductory service for students of all ages to every branch of education. Both in term time and during the holidays parents can ensure that their children are receiving all the care, supervision, and guidance which they would ordinarily receive at home. — Overseas Students Advisory Service, 79 Burton Court, Franklin's Row, London, S.W.3. Telephone SL0ane 9557, Cable, OSA London.

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C.I.G.S. to Visit Africa

THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GERALD W. R. TEMPLER, will be visiting East Africa from March 25 to 31. This visit is a part of the normal programme of tours which the C.I.G.S. is carrying out so that he can see personally British Commonwealth and Colonial forces overseas.

During his visit, Sir Gerald will have talks with the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika and with the G.O.C. East Africa-Comandant Major-General N. P. H. Tapp.

The Field-Marshal will also be making a short visit to the Central African Federation and to Aden.

Sir Roy Welensky

AS THIS ISSUE closed for press it was learned that Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, is progressing satisfactorily from an operation for pelvic peritonitis. Sir Roy had just returned to Salisbury from a holiday at the Cape when he was taken ill. He was taken to Salisbury General Hospital, where peritonitis was diagnosed. He was operated on last Wednesday night. The first bulletin said that the Prime Minister was progressing satisfactorily, and after a slight relapse at the beginning of the week, he is continuing to improve.

Trade Union Delegation

MR. JOE-FIO N. MEYER, president of the Trades Union, Congress of Ghana, and Mr. Frank Walcott, general secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union, have been invited to join a mission of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which, under the leadership of a Swedish trade unionist, will visit East Africa and Northern Rhodesia shortly to enquire how trade union legislation there "can be brought into line with International Labour Organization conventions".

Their Excellencies

THE QUEEN has given approval that the Countess of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of the Federation, will be styled Her Excellency during her husband's term of office. Approval has also been given that an Acting Governor-General, but not a Deputy, shall be styled His Excellency and his wife Her Excellency when he is performing the functions of the office of Governor-General.

Brains Trust

THE AFRICAN FORUM is holding a Brains Trust next Tuesday at 7 p.m. at 32, Percy Street, W.1. Members of the panel are Major Peter Hodgson, former private secretary and principal A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Miss Joan Wicken, assistant Commonwealth officer at Labour Party Headquarters; and Miss Heather Harvey, formerly on the staff of U.N.O. in London, and Liberal candidate in the 1955 general election.

Visitors from the Federation

Recent visitors to the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included:

Miss R. D. M. Allin, Miss A. Annfield, Mr. K. Bernham, Mr. E. G. Blandford, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Chambers and Miss E. Chambers, Mr. M. M. Chang, Mr. S. A. Davis, Miss K. Doran, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. C. Dunn, Mr. D. M. S. Ebbell, Mrs. V. M. Eccles, Mr. J. M. Eldridge, Mr. P. J. Frankeel, Mr. E. W. Gardner, Mr. A. E. Gay, Miss P. A. E. Hodges, Mr. R. W. Holderness, Mr. W. D. Hoggan, Rev. J. C. Houghton, Mr. Edward Luck, Mr. E. H. Mackay, Mr. D. St. E. Mitchell, Mr. P. M. Mosse, Mr. A. C. North, Mr. Owen-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson, Mrs. B. M. Perkins, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. G. J. Rouse, Mr. J. R. A. Shaw, Mr. G. J. C. Spurway, Miss J. Tapson, Mr. D. D. Thomas, Mr. P. T. Tresham, Lady Waddington, Mr. J. Woodward.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

will be the most authoritative book ever written about British East and Central Africa

Its contributors include

THREE PRIME MINISTERS,
TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE,
EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,
AND NEARLY FORTY OTHER
OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

*The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home,
Secretary of State for Commonwealth
Relations,*
writes

You may label a country a democracy, but unless the substance and practice of democracy are there the label will be a snare. Our own design for civil rights in Britain and our constitution moulded over eight hundred years have proved that, and that constant vigilance is required in its practice. The racialist, the nationalist, the Communist will preach democracy, but they do not care two pence for its practice. They will tempt some to their view, but in the building of a great new social contract like this Central African Federation you must insist on the reality of democracy, not the sham.

The two qualities which are demanded of Africans and Europeans in working out a practical democracy are patience and purpose—patience because the thoughtful African must recognize that a long and consistent educational drive is an essential preliminary to enable the African men and women to bridge the gap which separates a young people from one which the centuries have helped to mature in wealth, in technical achievement, and in social organization. I emphasize men and women because history has proved that educated womenfolk have a decisive influence in creating a responsible and a stable society. Patience never does easier for the African if the European never loses sight of the purpose—which is partnership; and if more than lip-service is needed he must be seen to be seeking opportunities to promote it.

RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

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*The book is now at the printers
its price will be 35s.*

Obituary

Lord Rotherwick A Great Shipowner

LORD ROTHERWICK, one of the great figures of the shipping world, died at Sedgwick Park, his Sussex home, on Sunday at the age of 76. He was chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company, formed in 1956 after the merger between Union-Castle and Clan Line.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Robin Cayzer, first Baron Rotherwick, of Tynley, was born in 1881, and educated at Rugby. He was the fifth son of Sir Charles Cayzer, founder of the family shipping concern of Cayzer, Irvine and Company, who launched the Clan Line with six ships for the Indian trade. When he died in 1916 the Clan fleet consisted of 60 ships of about 300,000 gross tons.

On the death of his father, Lord Rotherwick, the Major Cayzer, became vice-chairman and subsequently chairman of Clan Line, having joined the Glasgow office of Cayzer, Irvine and Company in the closing years of the last century.

Leading Part in Merger

He played a leading part in the prolonged negotiations that resulted in the fusion of Union-Castle and Clan Line in 1956, and became chairman of both the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company, the group formed after the merger, and of Union-Castle itself. The group now owns over 100 vessels totalling nearly 1m. tons. It is believed that the Cayzer family owns about 60% of an equity valued in the market at £21m.

Following the merger, when he was well over 70, both he and Lady Rotherwick undertook a strenuous tour of South Africa, their first visit for over 20 years, to resume personal contact with prominent people in the Union.

Apart from his extensive shipping and aviation interests—he was vice-chairman of Hunting Clan Air Holdings, Ltd.—Lord Rotherwick was connected with many industrial and commercial concerns. He served with distinction in the First World War, commanding the 24th Division Mounted Troops in France and was mentioned in despatches. In 1939 he was appointed honorary colonel of the Royal Corps of Signals. During the last war he raised and commanded the 25th (Rotherwick) Battalion of the Home Guard. He was also president of two branches of the British Legion.

Portsmouth returned him as a Conservative to the House of Commons in 1918, and re-elected him in 1923. He was chairman of the House of Commons Shipping Committee for many years, and also of the Naval Committee. A staunch supporter of the Commonwealth and Empire, he held that its prosperity depended on Imperial Preference and Empire trade.

Holder of Many Offices

He held office in many shipping organizations, and was a former president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the General Council of British Shipping. For many years he was chairman of the British Ship Adoption Society, a director of the Thames Nautical Training College (H.M.S. Worcester) and a past president of the Institute of Marine Engineers. He represented shipowner interests on the board of the Suez Canal Company.

A keen sportsman, Lord Rotherwick was Master of the Garth Hunt from 1922 to 1926 and joint Master from 1931 to 1939. In his younger days he played polo. His more recent hobbies were shooting and

gardening. The grounds at Sedgwick Park were famous, and were the setting of his annual garden parties which brought together almost everyone in the shipping world.

Lord Rotherwick was created a baronet in 1924 and raised to the peerage in 1930. He was a Justice of the Peace for the City of Glasgow and also for Southampton. From 1936 to 1938 he served as Deputy Lieutenant for Hampshire and for Sussex from 1948.

He married in 1911 Freda Penelope, daughter of Colonel W. H. Rathborne. He leaves two sons and two daughters, and is succeeded by his elder son, Mr. Herbert Robin Cayzer.

The funeral, which will be private, will be held at Nuthurst today. There will be a memorial service later in London.

Mr. Ronald W. Williams

MR. RONALD WATKINS WILLIAMS, Labour Member of Parliament for Wigan since 1948, died last week at his home at Sanderstead, Surrey. He was 50.

The son of a miner, Thomas William Williams, he was subsequently adopted by Isaac Williams, a coal merchant, and was educated at an elementary school and a commercial school. He later studied law and became a solicitor, practising at Swansea and Briton Ferry from 1930 to 1936. He was then appointed solicitor to the Durham Miners' Association, and from 1945 to 1948 held a similar position with the National Union of Mineworkers. During the war he was assistant county controller, Durham. He won the Wigan division at a by-election in 1948, and at the general election in 1955.

He was a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union delegations to Nice and Stockholm in 1949, a member of the commission of inquiry into the Nigerian disorders in the same year, and a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation to Malaya in the following year. In 1953 he went out to Northern Rhodesia to represent the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union in their arbitration case with the copper mining companies. Sir Hartley Shawcross represented the companies, and both were admitted to the Northern Rhodesian Bar.

In 1954, he visited Kenya as one of the six members of Parliament which went out to see Mau Mau trouble centres. Soon after his arrival there, he became unwell and had to enter hospital for examination. Two years later he was again in Kenya as a member of a Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation.

He married in 1934 Olive May Bazzard. There were no children of the marriage.

MR. J. BOURKE, who has died in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, bought the *Gatooma Mail* in 1924 in partnership with Mr. Zuck. Later he took it over entirely. He was also the proprietor of the Royalty Theatre. Born in 1896 in Yorkshire, he emigrated to Cape Town with his parents as a small boy. In 1920, he settled in Salisbury, moving on to Gatooma four years later. He served on the town council for many years and was deputy mayor in 1954. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

MR. P. S. SHEPPARD, who joined the Mozambique Company in Zebra in 1898, has died in Salisbury. From 1916 to 1930 he served with Rhodesia Railways in Umfolozi. A keen entomologist, he presented the town with a collection of Eastern Districts butterflies and moths. He also gave birds for overseas museums. Some specimens have been named after him. He was curator of Umfolozi Park for five years during the last war. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Promoting Development of Tanganyika

New Organization in London

A TANGANYIKA ASSOCIATION, backed by leading commercial and business interests, is now being formed in London. Its aims are to promote the Territory's economic development by encouraging capital investment.

The new organization will collaborate with existing local and overseas organizations and will be fully representative of agricultural, industrial, business, commercial and professional interests in Tanganyika.

In a circular issued in London to various firms, associations and individuals, Sir Charles Ponsonby, chairman of the provincial committee, says that full-time officer, a businessman of wide Commonwealth experience, is to be stationed in Tanganyika to advise those who already have or seek to have interests in the country, and to act as a liaison between such parties and the Tanganyika Government.

Need for New Investment

Sir Charles states that although Tanganyika had made great strides during the last decade, there was still need for new investment, and that those with interests in Tanganyika should be in a position to make the maximum effective contribution towards the further development of the territory.

Allaying fears expressed in the Tanganyika Press, Sir Charles, who is visiting the Territory, has reassured local business interests that the association would not supplant the chambers of commerce or weaken the influence of directors and managers on the spot. On the contrary, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that the Tanganyika Association would be complementary to local organizations and would closely co-operate with them.

Leading concerns in London, with interests in Tanganyika have been approached to secure the association a guaranteed revenue for five years, about two-thirds of the total sum has been promised. Overseas and overseas membership is now being sought.

Sir Charles Ponsonby represents local interests on the provisional committee. His colleagues are Mr. W. A. Du Buisson, (deputy chairman) (Henckell, Du Buisson & Co.); Earl De La Warr (Standard Bank of South Africa), and Messrs. R. Annan (New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.), P. B. Broadbent (Joint East & Central African Board), G. G. S. Clarke (Shell Co. of East Africa, Ltd., and B.P. (East Africa), Ltd.), R. C. Hunter (National Overseas & Grindlays Bank), R. A. M. Knox (Gray, Dawes & Co. Ltd.), B. F. Macdonia (Barclays Bank, D.C.O.), L. F. Manton (Alex Lawrie & Co. Ltd.), E. R. Orme (Reynolds & Gibson (Cotton) Ltd.), J. F. Pridoux (Arbuthnot Latham & Co. Ltd.), T. D. Rutler (Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd.), J. H. S. Tranter (Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.), and R. E. Williams (Standard Bank of South Africa). The acting secretary is Mr. S. Stanley-Smith.

Tanganyika Directory

The first industrial directory of Tanganyika is included as a special supplement in the current issue of the *Tanganyika Trade Bulletin*. It has been sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Industry. The directory does not claim to be exhaustive. Details of registrations were obtained under the Labour Department's factory ordinance, and whilst all persons operating a factory should have registered, quite a number have failed to do so. It is hoped that the release of this first directory will encourage additional companies to seek inclusion. Meanwhile, the directory covers 87 industries, the classifications ranging from aerated water manufacture to wrought iron works. There are also tables showing the territorial distribution of industries and the area density. The price of the bulletin containing the directory is Shs. 1/50, obtainable from the Department of Commerce and Industry, Dar es Salaam.

Rhodesian Election This Year

Before the Rains—Sir Edgar Whitehead

THERE MUST BE A GENERAL ELECTION in Southern Rhodesia this year, sometime before the rains start in October or November. This was stated by Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister when he made his first public speech since he succeeded Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd.

Opening his campaign in the Hillside (Butawayo) by-election, Sir Edgar said he was aware that many Rhodesians felt strongly that the recent political crisis over Mr. Todd's leadership should have been resolved by an immediate general election.

"But I found to my horror that there were very few more voters on the roll now than in 1953. There are now 56,000 voters, but thousands of these have left the country and the effective voting strength is probably about 48,000. I would hesitate to call a general election when I know that there are 30,000 people in the country entitled to vote who have not bothered to register. Such an election would be entirely unrepresentative.

Sir Edgar urged both parties to do everything they could to settle the electoral rolls between now and the general election. He added that before he had a mandate from the people, he would put through only essential legislation, avoiding any radical changes in policy.

Referring to the Cabinet crisis, Sir Edgar said: "I resent very much the bitter personal remarks made about Mr. Todd's integrity and the attack by the African Press on Mr. P. H. Fletcher, who has worked harder for the African than any other man in this country."

Polling takes place on April 16. Sir Edgar is standing for the United Rhodesia Party, and Mr. Jack Bain, a Butawayo City councillor, is the Dominion Party candidate. This will be Sir Edgar's fifth election. So far he has won two and lost two.



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Kariba Damage Less than £1m.

Damage to Permanent Works Unlikely

MR. DUNCAN ANDERSON, chairman of the Federal Power Board, has stated that he considers the cost of repairing the damage to the Kariba hydro-electric project, caused by the recent flood, would be less than £1m. A considerable portion of this would be recoverable from insurance underwriters. Dr. Henry Olivier, spokesman for the consulting engineers—Sir Alexander Gibb, Coyne, and Sells—has announced that the precise nature of the damage is not likely to be known until June, although he considers it unlikely that there has been damage to the permanent works.

An official statement by the Federal Power Board lists the principal effects of the floods as: loss of road bridge; severe damage to foot-bridge; loss by erosion of low-level access roads; leakage through blow hole in the north west corner of the central coffer dam; and loss of time. Dorman Long and Co. Ltd. were already leaving orders for a new suspension road bridge which is to be completed by August, while it was hoped to repair the suspension footbridge and have it in service next month. Now that the upstream coffer dam wall is once again exposed, work is proceeding on blocking the blow hole. This might take from two weeks to two months, but once completed, the 40m-50m gallons of water in the dam could be pumped out in two days.

Time Lost Can be Recovered

It is felt that the time lost because of the flood can be recovered and that the development programme should be substantially on schedule by the end of the year. Only 19 days were lost in underground work, and commissioning dates for all machines can be met.

All installations and buildings at the Kariba site are fully covered by insurance, which has been taken out jointly by the Federal Power Board and Imprest, the Italian contracting firm building the dam. Although engineers in Salisbury believe that the £1m. damage estimate is reasonably accurate, they point out that much will depend on the condition of the coffer dam after the floods recede. The two companies which have insured the scheme are the Caledonian Insurance Company, and the Northern Insurance Company, both British

companies, although a considerable amount has been reinsured with in the United Kingdom and the United States.

It is believed that there is no insurance against the loss of time which the floods have caused, while the view held in some quarters is that a difference of opinion might possibly arise as to whether the recent high level of the Zambezi can in actual fact be described as a flood. Insurers it is thought might conceivably argue that although the level rose abnormally high, the river did not depart from its normal course, and therefore there has not been a "flood".

Sixth Turbine-Generator Ordered For Technical and Economic Reasons

THE FEDERAL POWER BOARD has been authorized to exercise its option to buy a sixth turbine-generator set for the Kariba project. The order for the set, which consists of a 140,000 horse-power turbine, a 100 megawatt turbo-generator and associated equipment, is to be placed immediately and should be in operation in 1962.

The reasons for the decision, according to a statement issued by the Federal Minister of Power in Salisbury, are both economic and technical. The power station now being built on the right bank of the Zambezi is designed for six sets, and operation and maintenance is likely to be safer and less liable to interruptions if all six sets are installed consecutively instead of having a gap between the fifth and sixth sets. The extra set will also be a form of insurance in the event of mechanical breakdowns. By ordering six sets instead of five, considerable economies will also be made, since the Federal Power Board will save approximately £100,000 on the purchase price, while the cost of the sixth set can be found from within loans which have already been raised.

According to demand forecasts, the sixth set would not be absolutely necessary until 1965, but its installation in 1962 would enable a substantial quantity of high cost generation at coal fired stations to be replaced by low cost hydro-electric generation. It is estimated that these savings will be sufficient to pay for the whole cost of the set in four years of operation. Additional arguments in favour are the recent decision to supply Lusaka with Kariba power, and that undertakings agreement to supply electricity to the Chirundu Sugar Estates.

Fall in Copper Price Effects

The Minister of Power also states that the fall in copper prices, together with recent changes in the production plans of the copper mining companies, have been studied in relation to the economics of the sixth set, and new forecasts of electricity consumption on the Copperbelt in the early 1960s have been prepared. These new figures are lower than the ones compiled a year ago, but they are almost exactly the same as those contained in the Kariba project report of 1955 which have consistently been regarded as the official figures.

The reason for the delay in ordering the sixth set was simply that it was considered desirable to wait until the last possible moment before the expiry of the Power Board's option, in order to obtain the latest comparison between actual and forecast growth of consumption. This has now been done and the results are satisfactory. The forecast demand for 1957 in the area to be connected to Kariba was 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours, whereas it has actually proved to be 2.6 billion.

The installation of the sixth set and the tapping of the Kariba power line at Lusaka involve a change in the definition of the project for the purposes of the Power Board's loans from the International Bank, the Colonial Development Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company. Ltd. These three financial institutions have been consulted and have agreed to the proposed extensions.

Five-Legged Crocodile

A CROCODILE WITH FIVE LEGS has been shot in Lake Victoria by Mr. Eric Nowotney while cruising at night in his boat. It had four normal legs and a fifth centrally between the hind legs.



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Diplomats and the Colour Bar

AS FROM JUNE 1, any accredited diplomatist in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is refused admission to an hotel, restaurant or place of entertainment, or who is refused liquor on licensed premises on the grounds of colour alone, will be able to take actions through the courts. This will be possible through the provisions of the Immunities and Privileges Act, which was passed by the Federal Parliament last year, but which so far has not been put into effect because of the need for certain orders to be passed in consultation with the British Government. It has now been announced that these orders will be officially gazetted on March 28, and that the Act would come into effect in June. The Act lays down that no diplomatist shall be barred from occupying property in the Federation because he belongs to a particular racial group. One clause provides that the owner of an hotel, restaurant, or place of entertainment shall not on the ground of race refuse admission to people holding valid diplomatic or consular identity cards. These are to be issued on request by the Federal Ministry of External Affairs.

African Development in Kenya

LARGE SUPPLIES OF RICE and other crops will eventually be grown on the Mwea/Tebere irrigation area in Kenya's Central Province, the Minister of Works, Mr. J. H. Napier, said recently. There, some 30,000 acres will be cultivated. At Ginki, in the Meru district, tea has been cleared from the area and groups of Africans settled on 20-acre farms; they are growing lucerne, groundnuts, maize, and vegetables, and tractors and other modern implements can be hired from the African district council. A private limited company run entirely by Africans has in a few years increased its monthly turnover from £450 to £25,000.

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Parliament

Pongwe Sisal Estate Strikes Attempted March on Tanga Dispersed

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked for a statement on the number of workers from the Pongwe Sisal Estate in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika who were imprisoned following last year's strikes and disturbances.

In a written reply, MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies said: "Police investigations into allegations of intimidation by strike leaders resulted in five arrests on September 19. Charges against one man were withdrawn, however, and two others were later acquitted. Two were found guilty on charges of unlawful assembly, common assault, intimidation and trespassing and were imprisoned."

"A further strike followed the arrests. Some 700 men from the estate attempted to march to Tanga. About 400 strikers who reached the boundary of Tanga Township, there ignored repeated orders to disperse and warnings that otherwise they would constitute an unlawful assembly. The police were eventually obliged to use tear gas and make baton charges. In the course of this action 48 men were arrested, but charges against 21 were subsequently withdrawn. The remainder were found guilty on charges of unlawful assembly of these 25 were imprisoned and two were the Minister said."

Sumatland Incident

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) asked for a statement on the stoning of a Government car during a visit to Berbera by two British M.P.s on March 4.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "A crowd of some 500 Somalis, mainly young men, but including some women and children, attempted to stop the passage of the District Commissioner's car in which the two Members (Mr. Bernard Braine and Mr. Austen Albu) were travelling, by lying in the roadway. The police intervened and some stones were thrown at the car. The police dispersed the crowd using tear gas and batons. The known ringleaders have been arrested and criminal proceedings are being instituted."

Buying British

MR. CYRIL OSBOURNE (Cons.) asked whether it remained the Government's policy that the British Colonies should not have their freedom curtailed to buy the cheapest and basic goods offered to them, and that there should be no action taken to compel them to buy British, irrespective of price and quality.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "This remains the policy of the U.K. Government and no such action will be taken. For balance of payment reasons some restrictions are placed by Colonial Government on imports of non-essentials from certain sources. It is of course our hope that British goods will compete successfully on their own merits in colonial markets."

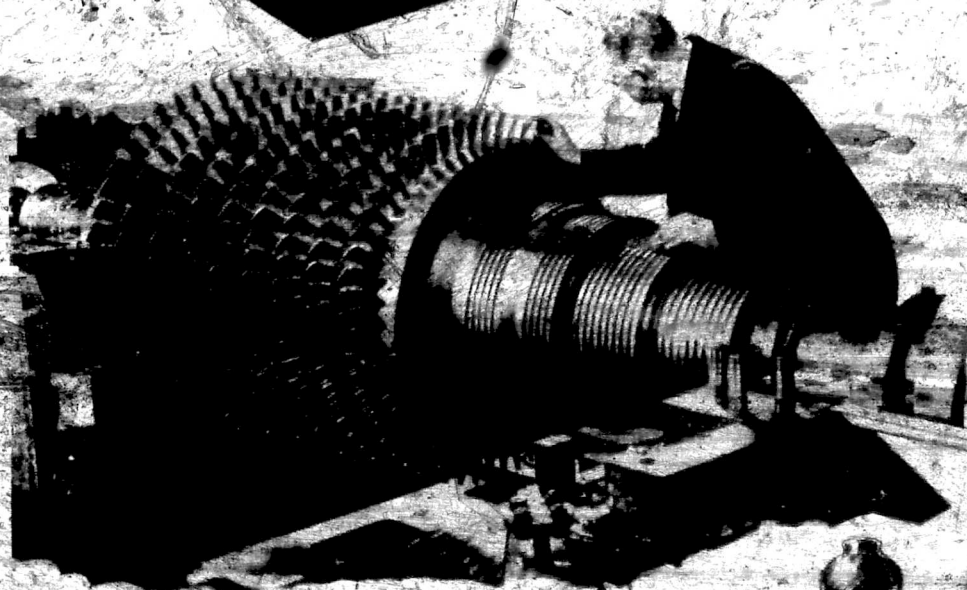
African Wages

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated in a written reply that the average monthly wage of Africans employed on European farms in the Kikuyu areas was 62s. 50 cents. In Nairobi City the average wage of African industrial workers was 115s. and in Nairobi District 83s. 50 cents. These figures included an element for housing and also for rations where these were supplied.

Southern Rhodesian African Housing

WITH THE aid of 2,464 HOUSES under the Southern Rhodesian Government's African home ownership scheme at New Highfield, Salisbury, the leasing of 42 houses and the completion of the construction of 2,580 houses at Mpopoma, Bulawayo, the Division of Local Government and Housing has achieved its first objectives in the housing programme for Africans at these centres.

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Discriminating By-Laws Repealed

PROPOSALS TO REVOKE discriminatory by-laws affecting Africans have been approved without comment by the Nairobi City Council. The African Affairs Committee and the Public Health and By-Laws Committee had both urged that the recommendations of a special sub-committee should be adopted. Three City by-laws are affected: those prohibiting Africans from being outside their locations or homes between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. without a pass, from being in any building between the same hours without written permission from the owner, and for being in a public place or building, or loitering in an African location between the same times. Other by-laws have also been amended, and the sub-committee has recommended that the word Native should be substituted by African.

Building for Health

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH aims to build four health units each year in Nyasaland and to continue extensions to existing facilities, said Mr. J. H. Caldwell, Federal Minister of Health, when he opened the new maternity wing of Zomba African Hospital. The Ministry, he said, had drawn up a programme for central maternity wings and rural health units. A new building would replace the Chiateche hospital in the Northern Province and there were plans for a hospital at Mchinge, where a doctor was not permanently stationed. X-ray units would be installed at Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, Mzimba and Chitraduzulu.

Buganda Registrations Postponed

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir Frederick Crawford, has met delegates from the Buganda Lukiko, with the result that the registration of voters in Buganda has been postponed again until April 1.

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News Items in Brief

A Kenya Association of Youth Clubs has been formed to provide a body to which the growing numbers of youth clubs in the Colony may be affiliated.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, has opened a new school of agriculture at Makerere College, the University College of East Africa.

Sixteen Vampire aircraft of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force have returned to Salisbury after intensive training with the R.A.F. in the Arabian Peninsula.

The first number of the journal of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, *Crested Crane*, has just been published. Seven of the 32 chapters are written in Nyanja.

"John Roberts Hill", a street in a new Livingstone suburb, has been named after Mr. H. Y. Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia.

The Nyasaland Legislative Council was asked by the Protectorate Government on Monday that the Federal Electoral Act should take effect in Nyasaland from today.

All adult Europeans in Lilongwe, Nyasaland are to be asked if they are willing to donate to the Government the proposed swimming pool for the Lilongwe European School.

East African Airways have commissioned A. J. Levin and Co., the Cape Town publishers, to compile a general, fully comprehensive, guide to the East African territories.

Thieves who broke into the home of Mr. Vasey, the Kenya Minister of Finance last Saturday night stole a pair of binoculars, two handkerchiefs, but dropped three Treasury dispatch boxes and some ammunition in the garden while making their escape.

The United States Government has decided, under the Smith-Mundt Act, to offer four awards annually to British Colonial territories to enable them to participate in a special programme in America, the Fulbright-Torch Foundation Programme.

Nyasaland's Magistrates' Courts tried 127 cases for criminal offences last year—2,393 more than in 1956 when 19,392 people were charged. The High Court dealt with 46 criminal cases, compared with 29 the previous year. Twenty cases of witchcraft were dealt with.

Of the 122 students who have registered for the session which has just commenced at the Rhodesia University College, 85 are new entrants and 37 are beginning their second year. There are 51 students on the B.A. (general) course, and 37 on the B.Sc. (general) course.

A crowd of angry Africans stoned a European's car at Maseru, Nyasaland, recently, after it had been involved in an accident with an African cyclist, who later died. The car windows were broken, panels bent, and seats slashed. The driver was threatened with a knife and beaten.

Over 400 Africans, including women, are attending evening classes in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, where in nine years they can reach matriculation standard from a completely illiterate start. The classes, which are organized by Mr. G. F. Harcastle, adult education officer in the Department of African Education, are also held at Ndola, Kalulushi, Livingstone, Fort Jameson and Abercorn.

A new building at Bukavu on Lake Kivu has been opened to house the joint secretariat of C.S.A., the Council for Scientific Research in Africa and its sister organization, C.C.T.A., the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. Bukavu is considered particularly suitable site for the headquarters of C.S.A. as it is almost the geographical centre of Africa south of the Sahara and has an excellent climate. It is also within 30 miles of the headquarters of I.R.S.A.C., the Belgian organization for research in Central Africa. The Belgian Government donated the building.

New Petrol Marketing Organization

A SUBSIDIARY of the Omnum Francaise de Petroles, Ozo East African Petroleum Company, is to commence marketing its products in East Africa with effect from this month. The company has purchased a 12 acre plot at Changamwe, Mombasa, where its marine terminal—the largest in East Africa—was recently opened by the Kenya Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. A. Hope-Jones. The installation is capable of storing 1,432,000 gallons of petrol, 1,260,000 gallons of desoline, and 960,000 gallons of kerosene.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Minister Against Import Controls

Would Revive Black Markets

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, told the Salisbury Chamber of Industries recently that the Federation could not impose controls on imports from the Union of South Africa. He said that the trade agreement between the two countries prevented the Federation from taking such an action against Union products.

He added: "I am surprised at the number of people who seem to think that the re-introduction of import control would be a better solution to our present problems than a restriction of credit. It is not so long ago that we had import control in this country. But what I want to emphasize is that the type of import control which would have to be introduced now would be quite unlike anything we have experienced before."

No Answer in Controls

"There has never been import control of goods from the sterling area in the territories which now make up the Federation. Import control to most of us means control of goods from America, France, Germany, Italy and other countries outside the sterling area. That sort of control would provide an answer to our present difficulties. Those who state a preference for the type of Government action must be prepared to see the control extended to all sources of supply."

Mr. Macintyre said that the re-establishment of import control would mean the re-introduction of price control. "We all know from recent and bitter experience that price control cannot entirely prevent a rise in prices or the creation of black markets," he said. "All this must inevitably lead to a general rise in the price level of this country, and that in turn must result in increased costs of production for all industries. For industries which produce solely for local consumption, a rise in their cost of production may not be something which unduly alarms them. They can simply pass the higher costs on to their customers. But for industries

producing for export—and these are still the backbone of the country—any rise in costs of production at present could quite easily be disastrous. Copper, lead, zinc, chrome, and gold producers are all teetering on the brink of profitability."

Mr. Macintyre spoke of "brigades of import controllers, battalions of price controllers, supervising and prying into our every activity, permits by the hundreds, correspondence by the foot, cluttering up our desks and files; black markets. And behind all this waste of time and effort the spectre of rising prices and costs threatening our very existence as an exporting country."

Repercussions of American Recession

"Profound Effect on the Federation"

A WARNING THAT what happened in the United States—where "they have now officially admitted that they are in recession"—had a profound effect on the Federation, has been given by Mr. A. P. Graftey-Smith, Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Graftey-Smith, who was addressing the annual meeting of the Tobacco Trade Association in Salisbury recently said: "I would ask you—and I am appealing to a larger audience than this—to look with care at the course of our trade balance and our balance of payments and, in a more international field to keep your weather eye on developments not only in the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, but in the United States."

"Whether we like it or not, the actions of this colossus have a profound effect upon us all here. The fact has been officially admitted that they are in recession. They are in the process of taking steps to climb out of it, and all of us must earnestly hope that they succeed. In the banking sphere they have recently cut the official reserve requirements, making available more lendable money, but what is troubling them is the shortage of borrowers. Nothing points more clearly the difference between our two countries."

Referring to the credit squeeze, he said: "The income of the Federation has fallen sharply; its expenditure continues at a high level and, as in any other exercise of housekeeping something has had to be done to correct the position." This had involved cutting back on imports. It was equally important to correct the balance by stimulating exports.

"I would ask you most sincerely to take a long hard look at cases where your customers are insisting on longer and longer credit terms. I certainly know of a good few cases where the importer is fully able to make payment to you earlier than he claims. You must be selective, but I want to impress upon you that the sooner you can receive payment and bring it back home, the better it will be for the banks, the growers, yourselves and the whole economy."

Mr. C. B. Taberer, president of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia, said he hoped no restrictions would be imposed which might halt the healthy development of the Federation's tobacco industry. "The trade is suffering its share of hardships in the shape of rising costs, and any further threats from an internal source to the production or marketing of our tobacco might cripple the 'golden hen'."

Electric Shock for Nyasaland

NYASALAND'S Electricity Supply Commission is passing through a period of "acute financial stringency", says its general manager, Mr. J. G. Richardson, in a circular. Higher tariffs were being considered, "but violent opposition to any increase is to be expected from the public, and we must make quite sure that any wasteful practices are completely eliminated", he warns the staff. Mr. Richardson added: "When the Commission was a Government department much expenditure was hidden, usually by services provided free by other departments. But today every penny of expenditure must be reflected in the Commission's profit and loss account." Many special tariff agreements seemed to have been entered into in a "light-hearted manner" because customers came along with heart-rending stories. "This must end as commercial life is a hard-hearted affair", Mr. Richardson said.

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Salisbury Tobacco Auctions Sales Open Quietly

THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of Rhodesian flue cured tobacco opened quietly in Salisbury last week. The 3,750 bales on offer on the first day were sold at an average price of 29.88d. per lb. The drop of 7d., compared with the first day's sales last year, was to a great extent a reflection of the lower average quality of the tobacco on offer. Much of it was thin and slaty and lacking in oil. The market for really low grades appeared firmer than last year, but that for middle grades slightly weaker.

Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, commenting on the opening prices, said that he would be reasonably satisfied if prices for middle grades firmed in coming weeks, as he expected they would. Mr. Campbell estimated that at least 300m. lb. of tobacco had been grown in Rhodesia this season, but six weeks of continuous rain had reduced the crop to about 170m. lb.

In the first week, 1,625,308 lb. of flue cured tobacco were sold for £200,748, at an average price of 29.64d. per lb. Offerings mainly consisted of low quality stuff in which United Kingdom buyers were not greatly interested.

Kenya Pyrethrum Agreement Cancelled "Arbitrary Break With Old Friends"

THE OVERSEAS SELLING AGREEMENT between the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., has been cancelled by the Board without notice. This was stated in Nairobi last week by Mr. A. J. Scruby, managing director of the Mitchell Cotts Group in East Africa. He added that the pyrethrum extract plant in Nairobi will continue in operation processing part of the East African crop.

Mr. Scruby said that Kenya was facing the grave problem of finding profitable world markets for its products. "It seems an odd time to make an arbitrary break with old friends," he said. He suggested that such a step might lead to instability in the industry.

In a statement, the company says that it has been closely associated with the pyrethrum industry for more than 25 years, and is determined to do all it can to minimise the harmful effect on growers and overseas buyers.

East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., one of the Mitchell Cotts Group, has the right to acquire a proportion of the local pyrethrum crop for processing on its own account.

"The operation of our Nairobi plant," said Mr. Scruby, "will not be interrupted. This plant is the largest and most efficient of its kind in the world. It has served the East African Growers for more than 11 years and it can handle the whole of the East African crop if necessary. Despite the Pyrethrum Board's action we will ensure a steady flow of extract to meet present world demand from East Africa."

A Commonwealth Economic Council Overseas Review Suggests Closer Co-operation

THE SETTING UP OF A COMMONWEALTH COUNCIL "at a fairly high governmental level" to keep watch on economic affairs and ensure maximum Commonwealth co-operation is suggested in the current issue of Barclays Bank D.C.O. *Overseas Review*. While a Commonwealth Liaison Committee functions in London, and higher level conferences discuss economic matters at infrequent intervals, these arrangements have a typically British air of informality, and in a matter of so much "common and current concern", closer co-operation might be advisable.

Sterling Balances in London

Dealing with the question of sterling balances in London, the article comments that this matter, and the nature of the sterling area as a whole, is imperfectly understood. The countries of the sterling area still regard London as their banking centre and keep their surplus assets there. These accumulate, not as a result of decisions imposed in London, but in accordance with the policy of the countries concerned. It was not unusual for the existence of sterling balances held in London on behalf of the Colonial territories—these were valued from £50m. at the end of 1946 to £1,309m. at June 30, 1957—to be used as a criticism of the United Kingdom implying that the Colonies had to leave funds in London which the Governments concerned would prefer to use elsewhere. However, London still offered the best facilities for the convenient and profitable investment of Colonial funds. While the major part of the sterling balances held in London was by members of the sterling area and was not expected to be withdrawn at short notice, it had to be remembered that the holders had the right to call for repayment at any time. Total repayment could only be effected over a period of years, and even repayment of a proportion, if demanded by a number of countries simultaneously, would present awkward problems. So far London has been able to avoid this difficulty because generally speaking, while some countries were running down their balances, others were building them up.

Rhodesian Ivory

ZANZIBAR IS THE BEST MARKET for Southern Rhodesian ivory, states the annual report of the Game Department. The island took 6,928 lb., against Britain's 5,931 lb. and offered higher prices. Snaring probably took the greatest toll of wild life. Illegal "motor-hunting" by night, with the aid of dazzling lights, continued unabated. Nineteen Europeans were convicted of this offence. Among the vermin destroyed during the year were 12,082 baboon, and 78 hippopotami and 345 elephant, which were causing damage, were also shot. In the tsetse-fly control areas, 466 elephant, 374 rhinoceros, 173,646 duiker, 83,685 kudu and 66,525 warthog, were destroyed.

Some 42,000 vehicles were licensed in Northern Rhodesia last year. This was only 3% up on the figures for 1956, whereas in this year there was a 22% increase over 1955.

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Ralli Brothers, Ltd.

RALLI BROTHERS, LTD., which has estate interests in Tanganyika and Uganda, after providing £169,045 for taxation, earned a group trading profit of £93,693 for the year ended August 31 last, compared with £373,989 in the previous year. The proportion attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary companies totalled £92,929. The amount written off trade investments was £100,000. Dividends, less income tax, on the 4½% cumulative preference shares totalled £25,875 and on the 5% non-cumulative preference shares £28,750. The proposed 5% dividend on the ordinary shares absorbs £43,700, and the 15.2% on the A shares, £11,000. Profits retained by subsidiaries, attributable to the parent company, as revenue reserves totalled £175,939, and as capital reserves, £17,336. The proportion of the consolidated loss brought into the accounts of Ralli Brothers, Ltd., was £192,513, which was met by transferring £150,000 from contingencies and taxation reserve and £74,000 from provisions no longer required. The carry-forward was £178,639, compared with £145,455 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 5% cumulative preference shares, £1,000,000 5% non-cumulative preference shares, £1,520,000 in ordinary stock, and £200,000 in A shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £2,171,347, and revenue reserves at £2,428,639. Current liabilities are £6,152,271, fixed assets £901,843, interests in subsidiaries £135,033, trade investments £768,669, and current assets, £10,866,781, including £678,047 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. A. Mlato (president), and Messrs. G. V. Ralli and N. Tombasi (vice-presidents), and J. A. Mlato, C. J. Demetriou, C. J. Demetriou, G. Demetriou, and E. J. Ralli.

The 26th annual general meeting is to be held in London on March 26.

Blantyre and East Africa Report

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., which has estate interests in Nyasaland, after providing £42,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £99,396 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £68,071 in the previous year. Provision for taxation no longer required adds £25,000 to this. General reserve receives £50,000, special reserve £35,000, and staff contingencies amount £2,000. Dividend payments, 6% on the preference shares and 15% on the ordinary stock absorb £269 and £25,876 respectively, both less tax, leaving a carry-forward of £40,505 compared with £31,232 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 7,656 6% preference shares and £300,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Revenue reserves are £105,075, provisions £45,554, current liabilities £102,965, fixed assets £194,987, interest in subsidiary company £2,875, and current assets £453,388, including £261,492 in cash.

The directors are Major Lancaot Errington (chairman), and Messrs. George Elmie, Allan Ross Stark, John Andrew Meston, and Alexander Brown.

The 59th annual general meeting is to be held in Edinburgh on April 1.

Sisal Output for February

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—170 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,545 tons for the eight months to date, compared with 1,825 tons in the previous year.

Commercial Brevities

The **British South Africa Company** has been advised that, subject to certain steps being taken, the company's mining and estate interests in Rhodesia should qualify for benefits accorded to overseas trading corporations under the Finance Act, 1957. Two new subsidiaries, **British South Africa Company Investments, Ltd.**, and **British South Africa Company Management Services, Ltd.**, each with a nominal capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, are being formed.

Activity in the wholesale trade remained quiet in Southern Rhodesia during January, states the **Standard Bank of South Africa** in the March issue of *Trade Trends*. Turnovers in Matabeleland and the Midlands were poor but the prospect of a large tobacco crop has engendered a feeling of optimism among Mashonaland traders. Fairly satisfactory conditions were enjoyed by retailers with successful clearance sales offsetting the normal seasonal decline in business.

At last week's London auction, 4,422 packages of African tea were sold at an average price of 5s. 4.87d. per lb. compared with 3,403 packages averaging 3s. 5.96d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales in this category were packages averaging 3s. 6.52d. per lb., compared with 40,000 packages averaging 4s. 6.40d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price paid, 5s. 14d., was for a consignment from Co-op des Mokoios, Belgian Congo.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended December 31 last of £453,507, subject to taxation of £152,000. After transferring £24,000 to tax equalization account and providing for preference dividends of £12,000, the shareholders receive dividends of £112,500, general reserve receives £12,000.

The average monthly wage of European employees in Southern Rhodesia has risen, and is now £90 compared with £86 in 1956. During the same period, the cost of living index figures (October, 1949=100) has risen 8 points, from 136 to 144, according to the **Central African Statistical Office**.

To encourage overseas industrialists to establish factories in Rhodesia, the Federation is shortly to become a member of the 1883 Convention of Paris for the protection of industrial property such as patents and trade marks. The convention is to be revised in London later this year.

An extraordinary general meeting of **Sana Sugar Estates, Ltd.**, is to be held in London on March 18 to consider a resolution to capitalize £582,500 from general reserve by the issue of £1,365,000 ordinary shares of 10s.

Mappin and Webb's Royal Works, Sheffield, has just delivered a complete restaurant and banquet service of 3,500 pieces of plate and cutlery to the new luxury **Oceanic Hotel, Mombasa**.

The **Central African Transport Company** has appointed Mr. A. H. Hojane as an assistant motor salesman. It is believed to be the first such appointment in Nyasaland.

Discussions are to be held in London next month with Sir Alexander Gibb, consulting engineers, concerning the projected **High Dam at Aewan**.

Withdrawals from the **Post Office Savings Bank** in Tanganyika during the last two years have exceeded deposits by £390,000.

Uganda's external trade in 1957 is provisionally estimated at £70m. and the favourable trade balance at about £25m. The **Congress of Travel Agents** will be held in the Federation this year, from July 17-31.

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**Treasury and Rhodesia Anglo Loan
Subscription in U.K. limited to £500,000**

ONLY LIMITED CONSENT has been obtained from the Treasury for United Kingdom subscriptions to the loan stock issue by Rhodesia Anglo American, Ltd. The company, incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, is issuing 6% loan stock at 195 per cent., and options to subscribe for shares at 80s. per share in currency of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaaland. The company applied to the United Kingdom Treasury for permission to issue such proportion of the loan stock and relevant options as might be subscribed in the United Kingdom.

Consent, however, has been limited to £500,000 loan stock only. The Treasury, the world states, has been unable to give its consent in respect of the larger amount asked for, or to the subsequent issue for each of shares of 10s. each to persons on the London Register in exercise of the options given to loan stock subscribers. The situation which arises from this decision, the board announces, is under consideration, and a further announcement will be made in due course.

Eccentricity of C.I.C.

The commenting in the *Financial Times*, writes: "It is obviously never safe to assume that there are limits to the eccentricity of the Capital Issues Committee. Its treatment of the Rhodesian Anglo American's application to raise capital in the London market is as curious as any of its notorious eccentricities in the past. The company itself appears to have been taken completely by surprise, and it is too early yet even to guess what the effect on its plans of this "limited consent" is likely to be. Either the present proposals for financing the development of Bancroft Mines must be severely modified, or Rhoangle must raise a larger proportion of the capital it needs outside the United Kingdom.

The immediate point of interest is what caused the C.I.C. to reach this particular decision. Why, for example, has it

completely banned the exercising of the options which it was proposed to attach to the loan stock? Did it perhaps think that the option terms were insufficiently attractive? The Treasury is not an issuing house. Does it hold strong views on the morality of speculation? It raised no objection to Anglo American's recent issue of convertible notes. And why did it choose £500,000 rather than some other figure for the amount of loan stock it was willing to sanction? Did it accept the common assumption that half Rhoangle's shares are held here, and decide that this particular client deserved to get a quarter of what he was asking for? Perhaps, quite simply, it remembered that Anglo American had recently come to London and decided that second visits must be discouraged.

Good U.K. Market

The lay observer, at any rate, will be taken aback to find the Treasury refusing to allow the private U.K. investor to take a share in Commonwealth development—particularly when the result would be to supply sterling to an important U.K. market whose ability to buy British goods has been affected by the sharp fall in the exchange rate. If the C.I.C. has some strange yardstick of its own for measuring applications nobody is to know of it. The worst feature of this arbitrary rule, by committee is that its decisions are reached in secret and that those who have them are never asked to either to explain or justify them.

Rhoangle has subsequently announced that it is to proceed with the issue, despite the C.I.C. decision. Members whose addresses are outside the United Kingdom will be able to apply for the issue as originally planned. Shareholders in Great Britain, whether on the Salisbury, Johannesburg, or London registers, will be given the opportunity to apply for loan stock up to the aggregate limit of £500,000. However, therefore not necessarily be allotted the full amount applied for. All subscribers to the loan stock will receive options giving them the right to subscribe to Rhoangle shares at 80s. per share on the basis of one for every 24 stock held. But in view of the Treasury's restriction, holders of such options on the London register will only be able to exercise them by the surrender of loan stock of the equivalent nominal value and not by payment in cash. The underwriting of the issue by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., for a cash commission of 2½% of the issue price of the loan stock is unchanged by the Treasury ruling.

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Company Report**Bird and Company (Africa) Limited****Long-Term Sisal Prospects Encouraging
SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK ON EXPANDING TEA DEVELOPMENTS**

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED was held on March 15 at Tanga, Tanganyika.

The following is the circulated statement of the Chairman and Managing Director, SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK:—

Accounts, Production and Profit for the Year

The accounts are presented in the usual form save that our tea development expenditure is now shown separately. A part of our business in the future be concerned not only with sisal but with tea, for which there are possibilities for expansion in Tanganyika of which we propose to take full advantage.

During the year the company reached the highest sisal output in its history. The net profit before tax was £279,000 and after tax £238,000. Taxation is lower because of allowances for tea development. This is an encouraging result having regard to the weakness in the sisal price and to some inevitable increases in costs. For the current year we anticipate, other things being equal, a production of sisal fully up to that of the previous year. Income from tea will not accrue until the year 1958-59.

Dividend

"It has been the aim of your directors to maintain a regular dividend, and over the last five years the rate has been 17½ per cent. on the issued share capital which, as I have pointed out before, is less than one-third of the capital employed. We have again paid that rate, not only on the old capital of £750,000 but on the increase of £150,000 to £900,000.

"In August, 1957 we paid an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. and in December, 1957, a second interim dividend of 10 per cent., making 17½ per cent. for the year. The board, as last year, does not recommend any final dividend, and I hope this course commends itself to shareholders.

The Sisal Outlook

"During the year under review, and since, the sisal price weakened, and some growers even sustained losses. This occurred before the recent general fall in primary commodities, which, however, did not cause a further deterioration in the sisal price. The weakness in the price was due, partly to some disbalance of world supply and demand which may well be temporary, but also and mainly to circumstances concerning Brazil and Mexico of a special nature. There is good reason to assume, however, that long term prospects are more encouraging. The demand for sisal is inelastic, and price does not in an appreciable extent affect consumption, which depends largely on the size of world harvests and transportation development, as well as the fluctuations of world credit, although there are some significant developments in new uses, especially in the field of modern plastics. Sisal is still the cheapest by far of all fibres and it has no effective synthetic or natural competitor. On the present level of price, however, it is very difficult to improve the prosperity of those engaged in the industry.

"An economic survey of the sisal industry has just been concluded by Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, Reader Emeritus in Economics in the University of Cambridge. He takes a not unfavourable view of the future.

Tea Development

"Your Company produces more sisal than all the sisal companies combined quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and is adding tea development on an expend-

ing scale to its sisal activities. This development is under the technical guidance of Mr. Sydney Bolster of London, who has a lifetime of practical experience of tea production in Africa, India, Ceylon, and elsewhere. In establishing our areas we have at this stage to clear heavy virgin forest, construct extensive road systems, bridges and culverts, drainage, building of housing, canteens, dispensaries, godowns, mosques and churches, shops and stores, installation of water supplies and irrigation—all from scratch. Save for the use of earth-moving such as road construction, clearing and levelling our two-and-a-half acre factory site, etc., we have employed no heavy equipment for a long time past. Heavy machinery pulverizes the soil and in these conditions is destructive of fertility. Moreover the slopes and contours are very steep.

Pioneering Effort

"We are engaged in a pioneering effort in some of the most difficult country in Africa. In some of our virgin forest is denser than in any other part of Africa, and some of the trees are almost 250ft. high. I doubt, however, whether there is any better area in Africa for quality tea—and I would stress the word quality.

"Last year, when I reported, I said that we then proposed to add 200 acres a year to our planted areas in addition to the 300 acres already planted at Ngua.

"Mr. S. Bolster recently inspected our areas, and concluded his report as follows:—

"The cleared areas are a fine sight, with well rounded hilltops and clean slopes. The forest soil which is rich in humus has remained firm in spite of unusually heavy and continuous rain which has fallen. The motor roads have been carefully planned and are well laid out.

"Kwankoro and Ngua have the makings of a first class tea group—they are situated in an area which I believe will prove to be the "better part of Ceylon" in Africa, where Kenya and Uganda are "Assam in Africa". The close stand of heavy compact bushes should provide a large crop of fine quality tea for manufacture.

"This is a sizeable asset for any investor, and I feel that the Company would be well advised to purchase the neighbouring Ndola Estate, the valuation for which is very reasonable.

Seven Year Development Programme

"We have since acquired the adjoining Ndola Estate, consisting of 923 acres, on reasonable terms. It makes an admirable addition to Kwankoro and runs with it. Our areas now comprise 3,165 acres of which 750 acres are planted and I hope that by June, 1958, this will be increased to 1,000 acres. We contemplate a programme to complete over the next seven years a total of 2,700 acres, at a cost of approximately £300 an acre, all in, including roads, buildings, factory, etc., although costs in the early years are higher than this average owing to heavy initial clearing, building, and equipment expenditure.

"A factory is being erected on a convenient central site and machinery is on order. We hope to have it established by July, 1958, to deal with an annual crop of up to 3,000,000 lb. of tea. Electric power to the site is well advanced.

"We have been fortunate in securing the Kwankoro-Ngua-Ndola areas which we are treating as one integrated group. It has taken us some years to acquire these

areas. To safeguard ourselves we were at the same time acquiring a further 4,500 acres of which 4,000 acres are freehold, in the vicinity of which a small nucleus of 170 acres is planted with tea and is being extended. The area is near the tea estates of the Assam Company and the Bombay-Burma group. This is some of the last freehold land suitable for tea available in this area. We have not yet decided whether to develop the area ourselves in addition to our other large areas or to dispose of the whole or part.

"The labour position of our tea areas is very satisfactory, and we employ almost entirely local labour. Our staff policy is to employ staff who understand local conditions and the African, speak fluent Swahili, and who know the climatic, soil, and cultivation conditions of this particular part of Africa. Without these qualifications, knowledge of tea in Ceylon, India, or elsewhere is not a sufficient qualification. We are fortunate in having our sisal organization to support our tea development.

Future Finance

"Our tea development is expensive but, when once mature, tea continues to yield return for up to a century; in fact the full period is not yet known. Our tea development should strengthen and broaden the basis and future earning capacity of our business.

"Taxation is a complicated and technical affair, and it was only recently that our final tax computations of £27,000 were arrived at and the authorities for the period up to June 30, 1956. We are arranging to meet these liabilities over the years 1957 and 1958, and £100,000 has already been paid. With our anticipated rate of profit on sisal production this can be sustained, but part of the cost of tea development must finally come from outside our own resources in some form of more permanent finance.

Staff

"We now have a staff contract the terms of which are applicable to any member of the staff whether European, Asian, or African, the differentials in leave, notice, pensions, etc., being based on salary scales, and on no other factor.

"We have also introduced a pension scheme. For the older men on our staff it is impossible at their age to build up by insurance the required provision. They will be assisted from the contingencies fund which we established some years ago when sisal prices were higher.

Fawns

"I have previously referred to the great kindness shown by elephants to their own kind. During the year we have had to deal with rogue elephants. From time immemorial these creatures of Africa, who unlike their Indian counterpart, rarely are tameable, and will not be put to work — an endemic disease of Africa — make long safaris in search of water holes and salt licks. These elephants are an essential part of the African ecology, and without them the whole cycle of African life would be interrupted. They clear the heavy African bush near water, they make roads for themselves and others, and they dig holes which other animals could not do and which other animals use. They have an infallible instinct for discovering water, which they delicately detect with their trunk aided by their sense of smell.

"Without the water fowling instincts of the elephant and the part it thus plays in the chain of nature, very few other African animals and birds would be able to survive, and life might become extinct in the drier parts of the country. The elephant is as important in these conditions as the water itself; and water to these parts of Africa is more important even than oil, and so I am glad to pay a tribute to our friend the elephant.

"I have just inspected our tea nurseries in which we have 5,000,000 plants under irrigation. To the annoyance of the manager, one small section appears as though an elephant had rolled on it. In fact, the damage was done by the paws and back of a lioness who found the seed bed an admirable place on which to disport with her cubs. It is unusual for lion to come to this height of 3,500ft.; they prefer the beat of the plains. Such are the marginal risks inherent in tropical agriculture."

Chairman's Additional Remarks at Meeting

Sir Eldred Hitchcock, addressing the meeting, said:—"With regard to future finance to sustain our long-term tea programme, certain negotiations are at present taking place and the Board hope to be in a position to circulate to shareholders full particulars shortly when a further meeting will be called to consider the proposals."

He also referred to the political and economic future of Tanganyika. "They were all aware that Tanganyika is a Trusteeship Territory, and that under the Trusteeship Agreement the United Kingdom, which is the Administering Power, is directly responsible for the peace, order, good government, and defence of Tanganyika. This Trusteeship Agreement was made by the Labour Government of Mr. Attlee when Mr. Bevin was Foreign Minister. It secures not the domination of the indigenous people or domination of the white, but balanced rights to all inhabitants of the country."

"Over 10 years ago, in January, 1946, Mr. Bevin said in the House of Commons:

"These territories have been administered by us for over 25 years. We have fulfilled our obligations under the Covenant of the League, and to the best of our ability administered and developed them in the interests of their inhabitants. We intend to continue this policy under the Trusteeship system. We are ready to accept the obligations which will rest upon us as the Administering Authority under the new system. Now, if this is to be achieved, it is most important that the people of the territories themselves and the world at large should be left in no doubt that the continuity of administration will be maintained."

No Change Without Britain's Consent

"It is sometimes forgotten that according to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement no change in political status or in the relation of the British Government can take place without that Government's consent. Great Britain is the sole Administering Authority.

"The proved aim of British policy is to fit the peoples of colonial territories for self government, and eventually independence. Some territories are more advanced than others. Those in West Africa are many decades in advance of East Africa. Self government and independence indicate a competence not merely to wield political power but the experience and ability to run the economic and administrative life of the country. In West Africa there are hundreds of professionally qualified Africans. In Tanganyika, let us face it, there is not one professionally qualified African lawyer, engineer, business executive, or agriculturist. It must take some years before that state of affairs is altered.

"What is the implication politically? The situation calls for a high order of political courage by the British Government, while giving every encouragement and assistance to African aspirations, to adjust political advance in accordance with capacity to carry on the economic life and prosperity of the territory, and, if necessary, to go slowly.

"We in industry have a special responsibility to assist in this progress. We should meet our African more than halfway and remember how we felt when we were growing up, with all our inhibitions and arrogances.

They welcomed the recent declaration made by the Secretary of State when he said that Her Majesty's 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.

In his recent book on the Age of Revolution, Sir Winston Churchill quotes Edmund Burke, who said:

"The effect of liberty to individuals is that they may do as they please; we ought to see what it will please them to do, before we risk congratulations."

He referred to the appointment of the Chief Secretary of Kenya, Sir Richard Turnbull, as Governor of Tanganyika. The retiring Governor, Sir Edward Twining, had over the last nine years done yeoman service for Tanganyika. It was now the opportunity to consolidate and strengthen that work.

MINING

Anaconda Chairman on Copper Marked Increase in European Demand

ADDRESSING THE 53RD CONVENTION of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Denver, U.S., Mr. Roy H. Glover, chairman of the Anaconda Company, said that the long term outlook for copper was excellent, but that the intermediate situation required consideration of many factors. During 1955-57, there had been a 24.4% increase in the use of copper by European consumers, of which 15.2% was in 1956-57 — amounting to 277,324 tons. The increase in 1957 alone was 208,382 tons. This increased European demand could not have been met from current production except for the fact that deliveries to United States consumers declined by 188,053 tons between 1956 and 1957. In only two of the last ten years — 1949 and 1954 — had deliveries been so low, and in each case they were followed by abnormally high delivery years.

The reduction of demand in the United States had been accomplished as it was in the two other years, by resort to inventories. But in 1957 the available copper had been shipped to Europe to meet rising demands, which Mr. Glover continued, were becoming so imminent that shortly after the beginning of 1958, the Anaconda Company placed its planned production for the year, together with the 1957 carry-over, for delivery during 1958. Since then, the principal function of the company's sales organization had been to explain to European customers why it was not possible for additional supplies of copper to be delivered. The reason was simpler: the present price did not justify the production of available higher cost copper.

Charter Trust and Agency

CHARTER TRUST AND AGENCY, LTD., after providing £96,758 for taxation, earned a net profit of £95,543 for the year ended November 30, compared with £82,847 in the previous year. General reserve receives £15,000, and the carry-forward is £58,699 (including tax credit adjustment of £1,798), compared with £53,383 brought in. Investments total £2,450,604, valued at £3,205,198, based on a valuation of 50.7% in Great Britain, 32.3% in the United States, and 3.8% in Canada.

Mining Claims

FOLLOWING THE RECENT amendment to the Mining Ordinance, all claims in Tanganyika at present valid will expire on March 31 unless they are renewed before the end of the month. Under the new regulation all claims will become due for renewal each year on March 31. Hitherto, mining claims were valid for 12 months from the date of the day they were pegged and were renewable on that day every year.

Conciliator Appointed

MR. R. PHILPOTT, Deputy Labour Commissioner to the Northern Rhodesian Government has been appointed conciliator in the dispute between the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies and the Mine Workers Union over the companies proposed changes in working methods.

Final Dividend

THE NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 6s. per share for the year ended December 31 last. Together with the interim of 4s. per share, this makes a final distribution for the year of 10s. 6d.

Mangula Chairman Not Pessimistic Breaking Even at Present Prices

IN HIS ADDRESS to the annual general meeting of M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., a Southern Rhodesian copper producer, Commander H. P. Grenfell, the chairman, said that despite the price of copper, currently at its lowest level for eight years, he did not take a pessimistic view of the future. "Although we are at present going through a difficult period," he continued, "the consumption of copper throughout the world — with the exception of the United States — is higher than it has ever been. It is true that world production is also higher, but, if consumption in the United States had not fallen off, the overall figures of consumption and production throughout the world would probably have been roughly in balance."

Furthermore, it was unrealistic to assume that the present situation in the United States would continue to be a permanent feature of the world's economy, and he looked to a recovery in copper prices as soon as the recession there showed signs of coming to an end. As far as Mangula was concerned, he felt sure that shareholders would be pleased to hear that even at the current price for copper, the revenue received from the sale of concentrates was sufficient to meet operating expenses.

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral production for January at £2,323,910 was £259,285 higher than that for January, 1957. It was also £62,800 higher than the December, 1957 figure of £2,261,110. Gold production, however, declined from 45,479 ounces in December to 44,305 ounces. Including premium sales, the value of the January output was £553,827 compared with £568,309.

Interim Dividend

Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 10% (4d. per unit) for the year ended September 20 last.

Progress Reports for January

Gelta Gold Mining Co., Ltd. — 23,906 tons of ore milled, yielding 3,339 fine oz. of gold and an operating loss of £9,774.

Falcon Mines, Ltd. — Dalny mine: 17,700 tons of ore milled, yielding 3,291 fine oz. of gold and a working profit of £9,325. Sunace mine: 1,250 tons of ore milled, 303 oz. of gold, and a working profit of £614. Bayhorst mine: 1,050 tons milled, 256 oz. of gold, and working profit of £270.

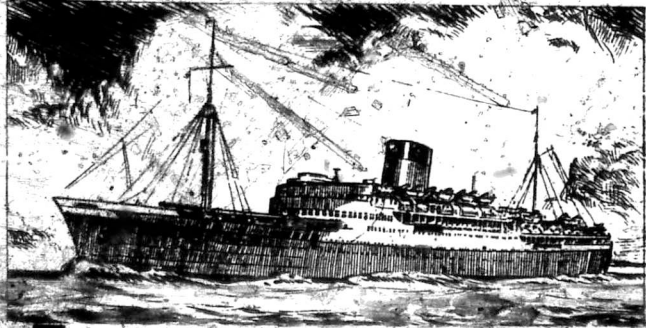
Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. — 304,102 tons of coal and 18,302 tons of coke, compared with 348,842 tons and 20,236 tons in the previous month.

Progress Report for December Quarter

TANGANYIKA Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. — 50,370 karats mined, 4,220 carats recovered. Estimated revenue less royalties and realization charges, £23,400; working costs, £24,850. Included in the production were the following specified diamonds: 76.75; 17.25; 13.75; 13 and 11 carats.

"Water for domestic and irrigation purposes should be our top priority, for by opening new areas by irrigation we can raise the additional money required for more educational services" — Mr. Thomas Marealle, Paramount Chief of the Chagga.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH EAST-LONDON AND DURBAN

| From Southampton | |
|---------------------|---------|
| "Arundel Castle" | Mar. 27 |
| "Athlone Castle" | Apl. 3 |
| "Carnarvon Castle" | Apl. 10 |
| "Edinburgh Castle" | Apl. 17 |
| "Winchester Castle" | Apl. 24 |
| "Cape Town Castle" | May 1 |
| "Sisling Castle" | May 8 |
| "Fretoria Castle" | May 15 |

Via Madras Via Las Palmas

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

| From London | Return |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| "Warwick Castle" | Apl. 2 |
| "Durban Castle" | Apl. 9, Apl. 16 |
| "Kenya Castle" | Apl. 30 |
| "Rhodesia Castle" | May 4, May 7 |
| "Bloemfontein Castle" | May 15, May 16 |
| "Dunnottar Castle" | May 22 |

Out East Coast return West Coast
Out West Coast return East Coast
Out and return West Coast

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

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HEAD OFFICE :
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Head Office:
P.O. BOX 442,
KAMPALA.

London Office:
87 REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1