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Thursday, March 27th, 1958  
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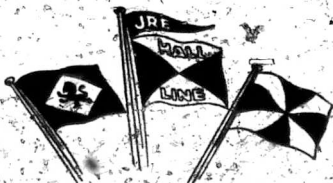
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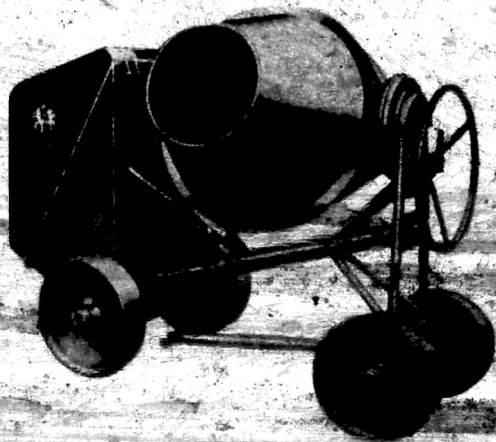
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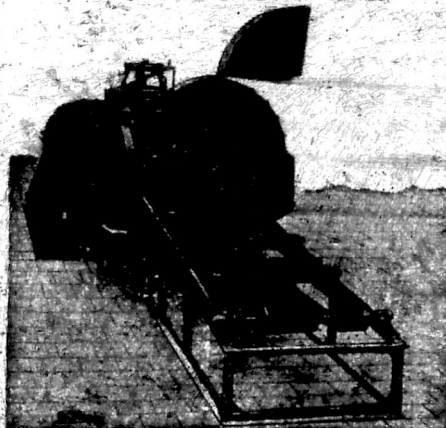
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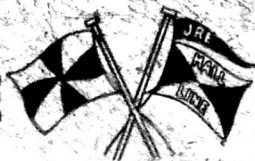
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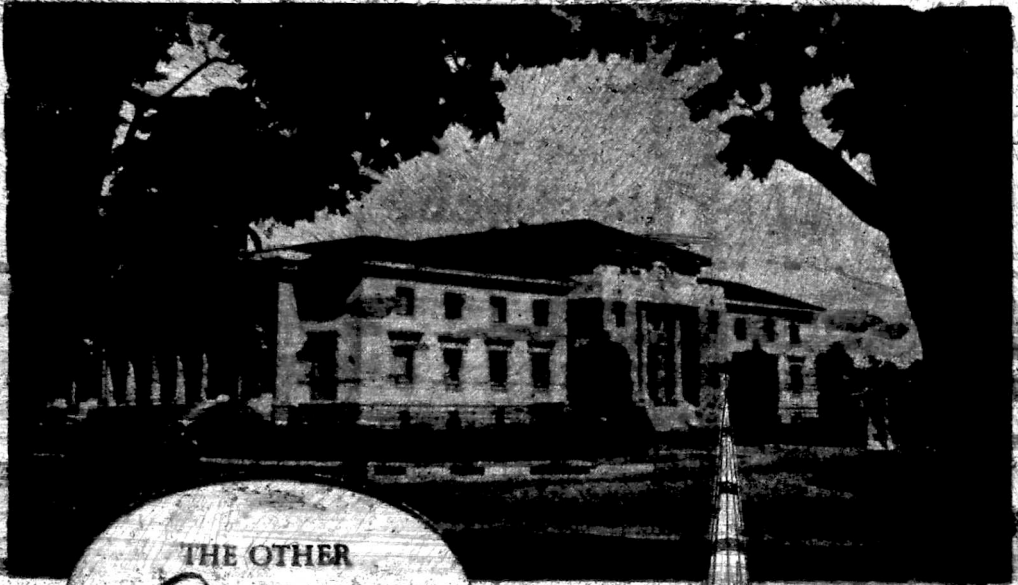


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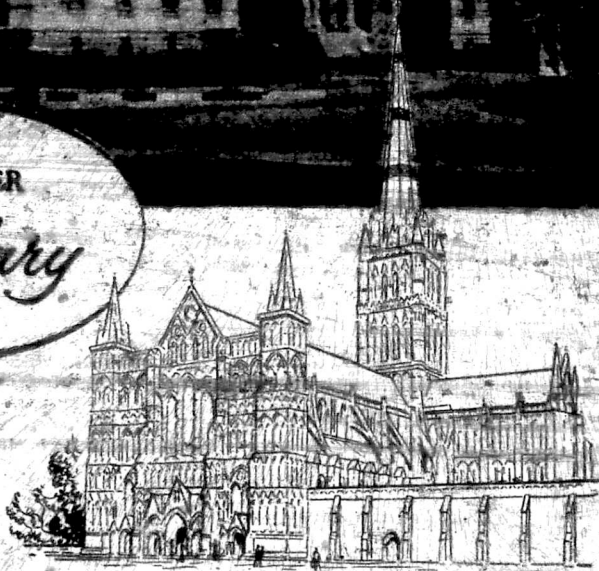
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**DIVERSIFICATION** of the economy of Northern Rhodesia is highly desirable from every standpoint, and, fortunately for the country and the Federation of which it forms part, that process, which **Back to Normality** was so slow to start, is now making recognizable progress; and some at least of the people in the best position to judge are convinced that substantial strides will be made in the early future. Northern Rhodesia has hitherto depended almost entirely on its great and lucrative copper mining industry, one so profitable for so long that it inevitably attracted Europeans and Africans from long distances and many other occupations, with the consequence that the commercial and industrial communities became less and less disposed to start new enterprises or expand those already established, for there was a serious risk that key men would fail to resist the lure of the exceptionally high rates of remuneration current on the mines. For a long time they paid bonuses based on the price of copper which approximately doubled the already high basic wage of all European mineworkers, and so a wholly artificial standard of living developed. Extravagance became the rule rather than the exception, for though nobody expected the unprecedented price level for the metal to be maintained, none calculated that the fall would be so swift, so drastic, or so long continued as it has been in recent months, or that production would need to be curtailed, even to the extent of closing one large Copperbelt mine for the next year or so.

needs, and upon the Government's dependence for so much of their salaries and **Salutary Shock** indirect revenue on the prosperity of the Copperbelt. The shock has been sudden, severe, and salutary, and there is common agreement that public opinion is now more sensible than it has been for years. Indeed, it is almost certainly true to say that the European mineworkers' union has at no time since its formation shown so reasonable an attitude as at present. That is an important by-product of the recession, for it will enable the employers to reduce costs of production by making many changes in the operative practices, and thus fortify themselves against present adversity and possible future difficulties. That reversal in the trend is manifestly essential, for costs had been driven dangerously high by the covetousness and indiscipline of the union (whose members have for years given a very bad example to the African mineworkers).

More modest profits with real stability in the mines will be far more healthy in every way for Northern Rhodesia, which will no longer attract large numbers of immigrants, mainly from the Union of South Africa, whose **Capital from the United Kingdom** only purpose is to accumulate as much money as possible in a short time and then leave the country. In the new conditions the proportion of those who intend to make their permanent homes in Central Africa will increase, and that is what the Federation requires. That development and the ever-rising total of African earnings will in turn encourage the establishment of new

World forces have now imposed a new outlook upon the companies, upon their employees, upon the traders catering for their



industries, especially on the Copperbelt and in Lusaka, a tendency which will be stimulated by the prospect of cheap power in 1960 from the great Kariba hydro-electric station. But the question of finance will frustrate or retard some promising plans if the Capital Issues Committee in Great Britain does not soon apply to projects within the Overseas Commonwealth test less rigid than those now imposed in respect of the Mother Country. There is a good case

for such differentiation, for what might be inflationary at home, and therefore undesirable, might not have the same effect in the underdeveloped realms of the Crown. It took a succession of United Kingdom Governments a couple of decades or more to accept the clear case for discriminatory taxation in favour of companies earning their profits overseas. That measure of justice having at long last been done, this other matter should receive prompt attention.

## Notes By The Way

### Kenya Meerschauum

A FEW TOBACCONISTS have been in business in London for a couple of centuries or so, and justifiably proud of the fact, they sometimes decline to modernize their premises or their window displays. By refusing to follow fashion they attract attention to themselves, by ignoring the craze for contemporary design they induce many people to watch their windows who never give a second glance at those of their thousands of competitors. These traditionalists are now doing something that they have never done before — providing window displays for meerschauum pipes from Kenya, and calling extra attention to the goods by exhibiting a striking photograph of a large elephant with Kilimanjaro in the background. Most of the large London stores have just started to stock this new export line from East Africa, which has begun to find its way into the provinces. Business has been opened with New Zealand, South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the United States, Western Germany, Holland, and even Austria — though Vienna, I understand, has for nearly two centuries been the world's main manufacturing centre for pipes made from Turkish meerschauum.

### Deaf to Perfectionists

TURKEY HAS HAD A MONOPOLY until quite recently. Strange to say until four years ago this mineral had been mined in workable quantities nowhere in the world except in Turkey, and if the East African authorities had been unwise enough to listen to the perfectionists who pleaded that no human activity of any kind should be permitted in a game reserve, East Africa and the Commonwealth would have been deprived of a promising new industry, for it was in the Amboseli National Park on the borders of Kenya and Tanganyika, within 40 miles of Nanyanga, the frontier post on the road from Arusha to Nairobi, that the discovery was made by a syndicate which was engaged in a general examination of the area. Nothing of much consequence had been found and funds were running low when a deposit of something unknown was located. The product is a white, chalk-like material, proved to be meerschauum.

### Rosy Future

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD could machinery be obtained for its manufacture into pipes, and much experimentation, adaptation and persistence have been required to bring to overseas markets a product which looks better than the Turkish article, which is better because it is much less liable to fracture, and which sells at about the same price of comparable pipes made of Turkish material. There would therefore certainly

seem to be a rosy future for the industry and well merited rewards for the little group of East Africans who have concentrated their efforts on considerable sums of money over nearly four years in securing this discovery on a profit-making basis. They will not be satisfied until the whole free world knows about the Kenya Meerschauum and its advantages over the Turkish article.

### Had Not Heard of Nairobi

FOR THESE FACTS I am indebted to Mr. Guy Nugent, who recently arrived in London from Nairobi, where the factory is situated, to introduce the pipes to the home market. There are not many parts of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, or the Union of South Africa of which he has not personal knowledge, but in the course of a chat he told me that when he and three friends in Persia decided in 1927 to spend their three months' leave in East Africa they knew so little about the country that they imagined that the first town of any size which they would reach in their Ford car after driving inland from Mombasa would be Kampala! Not until they were asked at the Kenya port where they were going did they hear of the existence of Nairobi! That holiday in Kenya and Tanganyika was so pleasant that Mr. Nugent decided to settle at a later date in the country, and in those halcyon days the liner fare from Basra to Mombasa was no more than £12. That, he says, was the best value for money he has ever had from a transport operator.

### A Breath of the Wild

MAJOR W. ROBERT FORAN, of Nanyuki, Kenya, has written another book, entitled "A Breath of the Wild", which will be published in London in the spring. I hear that Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has written an introduction and Lord Caworth a foreword, clear evidence that it is an exceptionally interesting volume, and I know another member of the Shikar Club who has read the page proofs and thinks them "grand". Not many men now in Kenya were there when Major Foran arrived soon after the turn of the century, at which time the Colony teemed with wild game. In recent years many indifferent volumes about African game have been written by men and women who had spent only a few weeks, or at the most a few months, in East and Central Africa, and all too often I have wondered why any publisher should have been willing to put his imprint on such amateurish trifles. Major Foran's book will be a welcome addition to the literature of the game in its appearance.



# Kenya Situation Does Not Warrant Alarm and Despondency

## African Politicians Seek to Arouse Antagonism to Europeans — Minister

**SPEAKING AT THOMSON'S FALLS** on the present security situation in Kenya Group Captain E. R. Briggs, European Minister about Portofolio, said that he found it difficult to believe himself strictly to that subject because African politics had a considerable impact on security.

"Although the intention of the African politicians may be that they should attempt to achieve their declared but unrealistic aims by peaceful means, it by no means follows that some of the ruses they incorporate will have the same ideas. Mau Mau showed how quickly and how easily the African can slip back into barbarism.

"It may be that some of the evil men who led the Mau Mau organization did not intend originally to organize the barbarities of Mau Mau for which they were ultimately responsible, although the weight of evidence is against this. But if one takes the charitable view that that was so, then it is clear that they started something they couldn't stop.

"The activities of some of the present team of African Members of Legislative Council might eventually have the same result, for it is much easier to start trouble than it is to stop it.

### Bringing Government into Contempt

"It is easier to sell a policy based on the appropriation of the results of other people's enterprise and endeavour and on racial discrimination in reverse than it is to sell one on a basis of commonsense, moderation and tolerance. Just as the barbarian hordes in ancient history were sustained by promises of loot.

"Thus the deliberate and concerted efforts of some, but by no means all, of the African politicians in attempting to arouse racial antagonism against the European community and to bring the Government into contempt could eventually end in violence.

"Particularly as it is based largely on allegations which have repeatedly been proved in Legislative Council to be completely without foundation. At every opportunity in Legislative Council they press for the further removal of emergency restrictions and indeed for the termination of the state of emergency. They even oppose measures intended to protect the African people as much, if not more, than anyone else, from the criminal element in Nairobi. One would have thought that intelligent and sophisticated young African politicians would have shown more sense of responsibility and that we could have expected them not only to arouse public opinion against subversive secret societies, such as K.K.M., but to support the Government in measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order generally.

### Secret Oaths

"The test of their sincerity on maintenance of law and order is whether they will openly and clearly denounce secret societies and secret oaths—K.K.M. as an example. I find their silence on subversion and their attitude to necessary security measures hard to reconcile with their recent utterances, suggesting that they are opposed to violence.

"As you know the Government has already relaxed many emergency restrictions, but if there is any substantial increase in subversion, the Government will not hesitate to re-impose restrictions and to take any other action which is necessary to deal with the situation and to maintain the Colony's essential security. I hope, on the other hand, that African public opinion will become sufficiently aroused to exert its influence on their elected

members sufficiently to prevail on them to make a positive stand on the side of law and order.

"For if they do not do so and, as a result, further tribulations fall on the African people they will have only themselves to blame.

"Some people, I know, feel that conditions today differ very little from those in 1952 just before the Mau Mau outbreak. I do not agree with that view, for in 1952 murder and arson were widespread, but we must be careful that the situation is not allowed to slide into that state again.

### The Facts

"What are the facts? You have seen African politicians, but not all, preaching race hatred, making use of the propaganda techniques with which we are all familiar in the way of distortion, misrepresentation and inaccuracy. There is the K.K.M. movement which so much resembles Mau Mau, with the same background of witchcraft and oathing.

"The emergency is not over and the remaining terrorists are still at large. There has been some increase in acts of violence. But on the other side of the scale you have some solid security assets which were either lacking or partially lacking before the emergency. Police, three times as strong and better equipped and more mobile, in addition to the Kenya Regiment and K.A.R. Battalions you have British troops based here and a brigade group in the United Kingdom which can be flown to any British territory in case of need; a country-wide intelligence network, which was non-existent before the emergency.

"This is extremely important, as it should enable the Government to have prior warning of subversive activity and of events which might end in violence. You also have a War Council, of which I am a member, the activities of which are concerned with security in the Colony generally and, of course, with arrangements for the remaining terrorists.

### Security Committees

"In addition, in the settled areas and in Nairobi, you have Security Committees, including unofficial members, which have succeeded the old Emergency committees. These committees are responsible for keeping up-to-date the country's security preparedness at provincial and district levels. It can therefore be said that we have an organization, which was entirely absent prior to the emergency and which has been built up as the result of the experience gained in the course of the emergency.

"Of course no organization is ever perfect, but I can assure you that a constant effort is being made to improve it and to ensure that the passing of the more acute phase of the emergency leads to no slackening off. I can assure you also that plans are in existence and under continual discussion for dealing with any predictable situation which may arise.

"I have on a number of occasions, when speaking for the Government in Legislative Council, made it clear that the Government will deal firmly with any resurgence of violence or of any new form of subversion. As you know, action has already taken place in regard to K.K.M. and the Meru oath-taking. The Government has also banned the carrying of pangas at night in urban areas and the Government will take any further action which may be required.

"Finally, I would say that the situation calls for vigilance and preparedness. You can help by reporting to the police as quickly as possible any suspicious incidents which come to your notice.

"I would add that my personal feeling is that there has been a tendency on the part of some people to relax rather too quickly the normal precautions which were taken during the more acute stages of the emergency. The emergency is no over and it is always possible that the dying embers could be fanned into flame in particular areas—so I would repeat that there is no need for alarm and certainly not despondency but it is

# Buganda Lukiko's Change of Mind About Elections

## 79 Members Vote to Reject Governor's Arguments

THE Buganda Lukiko last week addressed a resolution to the Governor of Uganda confirming that, as no agreement has been reached on their three demands, the Lukiko maintains its refusal to have direct elections in Buganda. At a meeting of the Lukiko on March 19 a letter from the Governor had been read. In the debate which followed all speakers expressed the opinion that direct elections should not be held. One show of hands by 79 members voted against direct elections until the Lukiko's conditions had been observed. No members were in favour of elections, but two abstained from voting.

The Lukiko resolution referred to discussions with various political parties about increased African representation in the Legislative Council and suggested that since political parties have no official recognition in Buganda the Governor should not discuss Buganda political matters with them, that being the responsibility of the Lukiko. The resolution also asked for a definition of the rôle which political parties should play in relation to the Lukiko and lower councils in Buganda.

### No Further Action

A statement issued last Saturday by the Uganda Government said that no further action would be taken to organize direct elections in Buganda.

The Governor's letter was in the following terms:— "His Excellency notes that the Lukiko has now agreed to have direct elections only on conditions. The making of these conditions at this late stage has led His Excellency to believe that the real intention of the Lukiko is to change its previous request for direct elections, and to stop direct elections.

His Excellency, on March 5, 1958, suspended all work in connexion with direct elections in Buganda. Also in accordance with the Lukiko resolutions His Excellency has met the committee appointed by the Lukiko on two occasions and has had full discussions with them on the matters which the Lukiko gave to it as its terms of reference. During the course of these discussions His Excellency made it quite clear that:—

(1) Concerning the position and status of the Kabaka in Uganda, His Excellency understands and sympathizes with the wish of the Lukiko to ensure that nothing is done which is detrimental to the status and dignity of the Kabaka. His Excellency has explained to the committee that an alteration in the method of election of the five representative members from Buganda, from the electoral college system to the system of direct elections, does not affect the position and status of the Kabaka in Uganda.

(2) He has explained that such alteration was clearly envisaged in the Buganda Agreement of 1955, at the express request of the Buganda delegation in London, including the present Kabaka. His Excellency also explained that one of the main purposes of the agreement was to define the position and status of the Kabaka.

### Ruler's Position

(3) He also explained to the committee that the position of the Kabaka (and other rulers) would certainly be taken fully into account when any further constitutional changes are under consideration.

The position of the Kabaka in Buganda is clearly set out in the Buganda Agreement, 1955. So long as that agreement is in force the position of the Kabaka in Buganda cannot be altered, and it is not therefore a matter for discussion by the Legislative Council. The position of the Kabaka in Buganda could only be altered by a further agreement between the parties to the Buganda Agreement, 1955. If any question of the position of the Kabaka in Uganda arose, people in other parts of Uganda would be affected and must therefore be consulted. Any such question would, however, not be discussed only in Legislative Council, and it would not be finally decided by the Legislative Council.

With regard to the number of African representative members in the Legislative Council, the desire already expressed by the Representative Members Organization and various politi-

cal parties for an immediate increase in their number had recently been placed before the Secretary of State. His Excellency has been authorized by the Secretary of State to say that the scale of African representation has been fully re-considered by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Governor after the recent minor changes and that the Secretary of State is not prepared to contemplate any further adjustments before the elections have taken place. He considers that all those who have the future of the country at heart should concentrate on making a success of these first direct elections in the districts in which such elections are to be held and leave major constitutional questions to the time when such issues will be discussed and resolved as has already been declared during the lifetime of the next Legislative Council.

His Excellency has also explained that the present electoral system with safeguards for the minorities is another question for discussion during the lifetime of the next Legislative Council, and has made it absolutely clear (as the Chief Secretary also did in the Legislative Council in November) that the next Legislative Council and the next Government are in no way committed, either in principle or in detail, to the proposals which were discussed in Legislative Council in November.

### African Majority

His Excellency asks that in view of these reassurances the Lukiko will say clearly, and in a manner which everyone can understand, whether or not it wishes direct elections to be held in Buganda this year.

His Excellency finally wishes to draw attention to Article 7(1) of the Buganda Agreement, 1955, which provides that: "At all times when provision has been made for at least three-fifths of all the representative members of the Legislative Council of the Uganda Protectorate to be Africans and for such number of Africans to be appointed as nominated members of the Council as well bring the total number of Africans who are members of the Council up to at least one-half of all the members of the Council, excluding the President of the Council, then Buganda shall be represented in the Legislative Council of the Uganda Protectorate, and for that purpose at least one quarter of the representative members of the Council who are Africans shall be persons who represent Buganda."

While His Excellency is agreeable to leave it to the Lukiko and Buganda people to decide whether the representatives of Buganda in the Legislative Council should be elected to the Legislative Council by direct elections (as had previously been the decision of the Kabaka's Government and the Lukiko), or by elections held by the electoral college, he wishes to emphasize the great importance which he attaches to this article of the agreement. If Buganda ceased to be represented in the Legislative Council for one reason or another, then that would constitute a breach of the agreement.

### Immediate Consideration

Since the registration of voters is now taking place in all those parts of Uganda which have decided to participate in direct elections, His Excellency asks that the question whether or not direct elections are to be held in Buganda this year should receive the immediate consideration of the Kabaka's Government, and he requests that the Kabaka's Government should make their decision known to him about this matter by March 22, if possible.

Article 14(4) of the 1955 agreement reads: "H.M. Government shall, during 1957 arrange for a review by representatives of the Protectorate Government and of the Kabaka's Government of the system of election of representative members of the Legislative Council who represent Buganda. In such review consideration shall be given to any scheme submitted by the Kabaka's Government for the election of such representative members based upon the recommendation contained in the sixth schedule to this agreement. Every effort will be made to give effect to the recommendations resulting from such review in time for the election of the representative members of the Legislative Council in generally reconvened after the general vacation of seats in the Council next following the coming into force of this agreement."

The sixth schedule is an extract from the report of the subcommittee of the Lukiko set up to examine the recommendations made by the Hancock Committee, as follows: "The Hancock Committee proposed that the Buganda representatives should be elected by the Legislative Council. We think that a certain number of representatives should be directly elected from the people—whom they will represent—



# East Africa Depends on Progressive Farming

Professor F. Wilson Comments on Implications of Makerere School of Agriculture.

THERE HAS BEEN an increasing realization of the dependence of the East African territories upon the development of land, their basic natural asset, writes Professor Fergus Wilson, Professor of Agriculture at Makerere University College, Uganda. Indeed, upon the development of better land use and the intensification of crop and animal production, the whole future of the region ultimately depends. Social and political advance are to a large extent controlled by the rate of expansion of wealth, and in East Africa, potential wealth lies mainly in the soil, the varied environments found there, and the qualities of the human population responsible for developing them.

"These simple yet fundamental facts have been stated and reiterated so often that there is a distinct danger of their being treated as obvious or even platitudinous. A more penetrating analysis will perhaps serve to demonstrate the nature of the problem which confronts us. In the Nyanza Province of Kenya the average family income of Africans, whose livelihood derives principally from agriculture was approximately £60s. in 1957. That is, the average cash income per family for the whole year was just about equal to the minimum weekly wage earned by a farm labourer in Britain.

## High Potential

"Nyanza has considerable areas of high agricultural potential some of which carry very dense populations. If we were to select many other areas, for example, the Lake, Western or Central Provinces of Tanganyika, we should find average family incomes from agriculture far lower, and indeed it is quite often a struggle to produce even a basic subsistence.

"It is true that very valuable cash crop industries have been built up—coffee, cotton, sisal, tea, sugar and other products—and their earnings largely support the present economic structure of the East African territories. These, however, are mainly confined to the most favourable areas of climate and soil and owe much to external capital and the enterprise of immigrant peoples. So far, the vast majority of the indigenous population of this region is still engaged upon primitive systems of subsistence agriculture. It is upon these areas and the evolution therein of sound and progressive systems of farming that so much depends in the future.

"Much is being done to foster various types of industrial development in East Africa but here again agriculture must exercise a profound influence upon the rate and extent of progress. In the first place expanding industrial and urban populations have to be fed at reasonable cost. Secondly, many of the industries depend upon the local production of the raw materials. Expansion and intensification of a wide variety of farming and estate enterprises is therefore postulated as essential to much industrial development.

## Rising Population

"In the sphere of health it would not be too much to claim that without better farming and the production, processing, and storage of greater quantity, variety and better quality of food, the potential benefits of medical science are largely frustrated. Indeed, advances in public health could become a serious embarrassment if, through its agency, populations increased at a rate greater than the expansion of agricultural production.

"To take up this challenge requires, amongst other things, knowledge and the education of people in new methods, skills, and techniques. In many countries the transition from primitive to advanced systems of farming has occurred over many centuries. In East Africa circumstances are forcing a far

more rapid process upon us in an environment where the experience of temperate agriculture has little or no relevance. The Kongwa Groundnuts Scheme is but one of the many examples which have demonstrated how limited is our present understanding of farming problems in a tropical environment.

"It is in this context that the development of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University College of East Africa must be considered. It has a fundamental role to play in the whole field of agricultural progress in East Africa. By the development of its teaching and research within the whole framework of the life and work of a growing university community, it has the opportunity of creating an immense influence upon farming development. By virtue of its situation within the East African environment, and growing as it is alongside the expanding research stations and centres of the region, it is logical to expect it to assume ever increasing responsibility for the university training of those who will staff the local agricultural services.

## Traditional Usage

"Food and farming, especially in Africa, embrace many and complex factors both technical and social. Traditional concepts still play a large part in attitudes towards the tilling and cultivation of land. The improvement of agriculture by all kinds of social customs and age-old traditions which may take generations to alter, as is so well illustrated by peasant agriculture in India. The change from customary land use and communal grazing to individual tenure represents a most profound social and economic change.

"The human factor emerges at every point, either in the shape of obstinate conservatism or in many other quite unexpected reactions to changed circumstances. It is thus a matter of the greatest importance that those who are charged with the task of initiating and guiding change should be men of broad and liberal education, capable of that flexibility of mind and constant striving after progress which are part of the heritage of the life and work of universities.

"At Makerere there have been courses in agriculture since 1925. In the early years there was a 3-year course for which the entry standard was a Junior Secondary Leaving Certificate, which was later extended to a 5-year period. The first students all came from Uganda, but in the 1930s the school started to take students from the other East African territories. Teaching was largely done on a part-time basis by officers of the Uganda Department of Agriculture. The war seriously affected the excellent initial progress of the school and several of those who had given much of their time and energies to teaching found themselves involved in other urgent problems. It was indeed unfortunate in the immediate post-war period that the lead by the Makerere Medical School in the appointment of full-time teaching staff was not followed in the case of agriculture which, for several years, continued a precarious existence in borrowed accommodation and depending upon part-time teachers when available.

## Waning Interest

"It is not surprising that student interest in agriculture as a profession waned greatly. Tohill, a former Director of Agriculture, wrote thus: 'An indicator of present policy, or lack of it, is that in the Agricultural branch of Makerere College only a sprinkling of the candidates are genuine agricultural students. The remainder are 'failed vet', 'failed medicine' or 'failed teaching'. Could anything be more pathetic in a country whose very existence depends upon agriculture?'

"In 1949, Makerere achieved the status of a University College, but it was not till 1953 that a policy was initiated for the development of a Faculty of Agriculture with the aim of initiating a degree course. This was only made possible by a very generous grant of £250,000 by the East African Government to cover the cost of development phased over a 5-year period.

"During this 5-year period a teaching staff of 11 has been built up in readiness for degree work due to commence in July 1958. Regulations and syllabus for the degree of B.Sc. (Agric.) have recently been approved by the University of London. A University farm of some 340 acres situated at Kabanyolo, just over 10 miles from the College and a close neighbour to the Nanyalongo Cotton Research Station, has been established. In addition to the farm itself there is a very fine engineering workshop for teaching and research, a crop botany garden, an agronomic building, and both staff and student residential accommodation. Facilities for crop and animal research are being developed. With in the near future there is a good staff of both animal and personnel together with developing livestock stations.



The School of Agriculture is an imposing building situated on Makerere Hill between the main building and the Faculty of Science. To the east of the school is the new University library. Within the building itself are major laboratories for agricultural botany, zoology, soil science and organic chemistry. Two lecture theatres can accommodate 120 students each. There are smaller rooms for seminar classes and others set aside for such purposes as a reading room, museum, and conference room. For each member of the teaching staff there is a room fitted up for the carrying out of research.

The gradual development of the Faculty and the provision of proper and adequate facilities for teaching have led to a very great change in the attitude of students towards agriculture as a career. In 1952 the student entry to agriculture was nil and the total students numbered three. By 1957 entry to the Faculty had increased to 15 and total numbers were 43 (including five students in the Faculty of Science awaiting the first course for the degree in Agriculture). In the next academic year commencing in July 1958 student entry is likely to be approximately 20 and total numbers over 50.

#### Degree Courses

Thus the faith and foresight of the College Council and the East African Governments in their belief that once good courses in agriculture, able to bear reasonable comparison with those offered by other faculties, could be provided, student numbers would increase, has been amply justified. It is expected that both degree and diploma courses will continue to grow for some time as was the case in a number of British university institutions. In due course agricultural colleges catering for diploma teaching will be developed in the East African territories and will take over this work.

The need for fully trained agriculturists and agricultural scientists is very great indeed. In particular, Africans must clearly make an increasingly important contribution to the development of their own farming areas. Agricultural education is one of the essential partners in the whole process of working towards the better conservation of our natural resources and the development of their full agricultural potential. The challenge which this great and urgent problem poses demands the very best that all of us can give. It is in this spirit of dedicated purpose, freedom of thought—together with the deep responsibilities that this imposes—and of enterprise and endeavour that we go forward to serve the people and the farming industry of East Africa.

### African M.L.C.'s Disclosures

WHEN THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL resumed its fourth session in Lusaka last week, Mr. R. Malcomson, Member for the Luanshya Electoral Area, attempted to move the suspension of standing orders in order that the council might debate a matter of urgent public importance, namely the disclosure of constitutional proposals by Mr. P. Sokota, who recently spent two weeks in London publicizing the African point of view on the forthcoming constitutional changes in the Protectorate. The Speaker ruled that the matter was not one of urgent public importance, and that he preferred it to be discussed in the presence of Mr. Sokota. When the motion to adjourn was moved, Mr. Malcomson again addressed the House on the ground that the matter was one of great urgency and a grave discourtesy which had disregarded the Governor's wishes. The Speaker again requested Mr. Malcomson to speak on the subject when Mr. Sokota returned, promising that he would be given the first opportunity of raising the matter.

### Trade Unionist Visits Rural Areas

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, general president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union recently visited Kasama in the Northern Province to acquaint himself with the improved rural conditions there, and the welfare of the African mineworkers recently discharged from the Kansanshi and Bancroft mines. During his visit, he had discussions with Mr. Price, the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. M. Halcrow, the Development Commissioner, Paramount Chief Chitumbulu, and a number of other Government officers and members of the Bemba Native Authority.

## Diplomats and the Colour Bar

### Indian Protests to Federal Government

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT has threatened to withdraw diplomatic representation from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Following repeated incidents of racial discrimination against Indian diplomatic staff, Mr. P. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, announced this after receiving a protest at an incident at Mazoe on March 2, when the Press Attaché of the Indian Commission in Salisbury, together with his family, was turned out of a hotel where they were taking tea. The Indian Government has also informed the British Government that in view of the climate prevailing in the Federation, it could no longer see any useful purpose in maintaining diplomatic representation there.

After a written protest from the Indian Government, the Government of the Federation formally apologized. At the same time it was announced in Salisbury that the Regencies and Privileges Act, passed by the Federal Government last year, would come into effect on June 1. The Secretary of the Federal Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. H. N. Parry, announced that where a territorial law such as applied to liquor licensing was in conflict with the Federal law, the latter would prevail.

Commenting editorially on racial discrimination in Rhodesia, the *Times of India* stated that for three years the Federal Government has been promising an end to these perennial discourtesies, but to no avail. The solution it now suggests is tantamount to adding insult to injury. The proposal to issue special permits exempting holders from the operation of the colour bar is in itself an act of racial discrimination, and no self-respecting country can allow its envoys to go about demanding civilized treatment on the strength of such chits of paper.

The newspaper adds that the proposed provision enabling diplomatic staff to file private actions against offending hotel keepers was no more than an ingenious device by which the Federal Government hoped to wash its hands of all responsibility for future incidents. "If Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, can do nothing better than this, then New Delhi will have no alternative but to withdraw representation from his country".

It is not expected in London, however, that the Indian Government will take any further action. The remarks made by the Indian Prime Minister are regarded more as a warning than as a definite indication that diplomatic representation would be withdrawn.

## Faith in the Rhodesias

### Keystone of the Commonwealth Arch

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEEVE, the chairman, said when addressing the annual meeting of the Imperial Tobacco Company in Bristol that it was no exaggeration to describe the Federation as the keystone of the Commonwealth arch. "In the light of our experience over the years in Nyasaland and in the Rhodesias, we have faith in the Federation and in its future," he said.

Lord Cleve said that he had no doubt that those in charge of affairs in the Federation were sincere and determined in their efforts to achieve real partnership between the races.

He continued: "It is difficult for people in this country to judge the pace at which that development should best proceed, but it is clear that the recent proposals for the enlargement of the electorate, having regard to the conditions and the state of development in Central Africa, constitute a distinct advance. There are, moreover, encouraging signs of progress—for example in the gradual emergence of a middle-class of African and also in the field of education.

"Employers have, I think, a real responsibility and a great opportunity. The way in which they look after their African employees, the amenities and the facilities for education for them, and the social life which they offer, are of the greatest importance."

## More Political Troubles in Kenya

### Mr. Mboya's Increasing Intransigence

MR. TOM MBOYA, leader of the African elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, said at a meeting in Nairobi on Sunday which was estimated to have been attended by about 1,000 people that Kenya's form of Government must be changed at once; it must become a Government "by the majority of the people".

He had just returned from a visit to Ghana, and unfurled a banner bearing the date on which that country achieved independence and the likeness of its Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, who, he reminded his audience, had said: "To me the liberation of Ghana is incomplete unless linked with the total liberation of Africa".

Emphasizing that Africans must form a strong political organization in Kenya, Mr. Mboya announced that arrangements had been made to start their own newspaper.

According to the Nairobi correspondent of the *New Nation*, Mr. Mboya said: "Those of us who take on this mission must be prepared for sacrifice. Some of our former leaders, like Jomo Kenyatta, are rotting in prisons. We have a duty to secure their freedom. Ours is a universal struggle against the hypocritical Powers who preach democracy and then a declaration of human rights but miserably fail to live by those precepts".

The correspondent reported that the excited mass meeting decided to form a "Kenya freedom army" of men and women, and that Mr. Mboya appeared to be courting political martyrdom.

On the same day, when it became known that four Africans had decided to stand for the four specially elected African seats in the Legislative Council provided by the new Lennox-Boyd Constitution, the present African elected members, who have said they will have nothing to do with that arrangement, remonstrated angrily.

The Nairobi People's Convention Party, to which some of the African elected members belong, said in a statement that those Africans who were specially elected would be responsible "for all the ills that will befall the African community as a result of their self-seeking intentions".

Mr. E. A. Vasey, the Finance Minister, had said a few days earlier in the television interview with a B.B.C. team led by Mr. Aidan Crawley that Europeans in Kenya must reconcile themselves to the prospect of an eventual African majority for some 50,000 white inhabitants among six million Africans must inevitably accept an African majority. The interview was not due to be released for some months, but a reporter was present when it was reported and the statement was published by a Nairobi newspaper next day.

Thereupon Mr. Vasey announced that he would stand for re-election to the Legislative Council as one of the members to be specially elected jointly by the European, African, Asian, and Arab members of that body. For several years Mr. Vasey has made no secret of his conviction that there should be a gradual change from communal electoral rolls to a qualitative common roll in Kenya.

On Monday Mr. Vasey denied that he has said that "for anybody who believes in democratic principles an African majority in the Government is inevitable." The recording showed that he had not used the words "in the Government". His reference had been to representation in the Legislature, a very different thing, since the Government was controlled by the Colonial Office.

## Kenya Election Results

AS THIS ISSUE went to press only one result remained outstanding in the elections for the six additional African seats in the Kenya Legislative Council.

In the Central Province South constituency, Dr. JULIUS KIAMO polled 3,648 votes, which gave him a majority of 2,748 over Mr. Eliud Mathu.

In Mombasa, MR. FRANCIS KYAISI polled 409 votes, defeating MR. E. K. BINN (105). MR. JUSTIS TIPIS beat Mr. Longinus Awich by 165 to 112.

Machakos returned MR. D. N. MUMU unopposed, as did the Southern Area MR. T. ARAP TOWETT.

The outstanding result is for the Nyeri and Babu Area, where Mr. Timothy Kigonda and Mr. Jeremiah Mutua are standing.

## C.P.A. and Colonial Judges

### Mr. R. Wood Regrets Inaccuracies

MR. T. WILLIAMS, Speaker of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, told the Council last week that Mr. Richard Wood, M.P., leader of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which visited the Federation last year, had informed him that the phrase used in the C.P.A. report that "in the two northern territories judges can be dismissed by the Government at any time" was wrong. It should have read "by the Crown".

The report stated that some Southern Rhodesian lawyers believed that judges in the northern territories were inclined to be "pro-White-ruled", and that there was some indication that a sentence in northern judges sitting in the Federal Appeal Court might dwindle. The report suggested that the report could be dismissed by the Government at any time.

Williams told the Legislature that Mr. Wood had been informed that there was a danger of the report weakening public confidence in the administration of justice. Judges could not be dismissed by the Government at any time; the consent of the judicial committee of the Privy Council was necessary before the Secretary of State could take action. To suggest that the role of judges in a Commonwealth of a prosecuting counsel was quite wrong.

Mr. Wood in his letter to the Speaker expressed regret for inaccuracies and misunderstanding in the delegation's report; while the delegation considered that the sentence of judges should be established beyond question, it had not intended to make any reflection on the independence of the judges concerned.

## Sudan's Prime Minister Re-Elected

### Comfortable Majority for Abdullah Khali

LAST WEEK, 103 of the 172 members present in the Sudan House of Representatives voted for the re-election of Abdullah Khali as Prime Minister. The House adjourned later for the month of Ramadan. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister will form his cabinet.

There were three candidates for the premiership. The National Unionists, the main Opposition Party, proposed Ismail el-Azhari, a former Prime Minister, who received 44 votes; Stanislaus Paysama, put up by the Southern Sudanese Federal block, polled 25 votes.

This new Southern group comprises the old Liberal Party and the other unaffiliated Southerners. The group numbers 39 in all, including one at present in prison. Its president is Fr. Saturnus Lohure, a Roman Catholic Priest, who is an Independent.

Mohamed Saleh Shangeiti, a former High Court judge, who is not a member of Parliament, was unanimously elected Speaker. He is a former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. And as an elder statesman is highly regarded both in north and south Sudan.

## False Registration of Voters

RAMADHANI IDI, an official of the Tanganyika African National Union has been sentenced at Dar es Salaam to two months' imprisonment for making false statements concerning application forms for the registration of voters in the Legislative Council elections next September. He was stated to have filled in a number of forms in which he stated the applicants fulfilled the income qualification of 3,000 shillings a year. He then got other Africans to sign the forms. None realized what the forms meant, or had the necessary voting qualifications. Asked by the magistrate what was the purpose behind his actions, he stated that T.A.N.U. supporters would vote in place of those who had signed the forms.



# PERSONALIA

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCUS will return from Kenya on April 10.

Mr. E. J. FOORD, of the Gallaher group, left London Airport on Tuesday for Salisbury.

MR. FRANCIS T. MCNAMARA, American Vice-consul in Salisbury, has been visiting the Copperbelt.

MR. R. COUNSELL, sales manager of Revol, Ltd., is visiting the companies agencies and depots in East and Central Africa.

MRS. CLARE WILSON was elected president of the East Africa Women's League at yesterday's annual general meeting in Kenya.

MR. A. NOAKS has been appointed an additional member representing buyers on the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board. His alternate is Mr. J. HARRISON.

MISS A. K. ROBERTSON has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesia Education Advisory Board in the place of Mr. V. H. SMITHSON, who has resigned.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Armitage are to be the guests of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Club at dinner in London on Tuesday, April 15.

MRS. EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, and chairman of the East Africa High Commission, opened its new headquarters in Nairobi on Monday. The approximate cost has been £500,000.

LADY ARMITAGE, wife of Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor of Nyasaland who flew to London recently for medical advice has now left hospital and is recuperating at Bournemouth.

MR. H. M. LE MARCHAND, the Australian Government Trade Commissioner to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British East Africa, has paid his first official visit to Dar-es-Salaam.

MR. R. G. COCHRANE, medical adviser to the American Leprosy Missions, is to visit the East African Leprosy Research centre at Alupe, Kenya, where he is to have talks with the director, DR. JOHN GARROD.

SIR ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and formerly Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, went to Buckingham Palace last week to receive the accolade. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., and SIR WALKER SHEPHERD, chairman of Turner & Newall, Ltd., returned at the beginning of the week in the QUEEN ELIZABETH from their visits to the United States.

The officers for Oxford University Eastern Africa Association for next term are MR. M. L. SOMER, Brasenose College, president; MR. R. A. CAMPBELL, Wadham College, secretary; and MR. M. RIEGELS, Pembroke College, treasurer.

MR. W. H. BERTON, organizer of the Africa courses for Overseas Service, Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, has recently returned from a six-weeks visit to Central and East Africa. He was for 27 years in the Colonial Service in the Gold-Coast.

MR. J. K. LUARD has resigned from the boards of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., of which he was managing director, and from the other companies in the group. He has also resigned from the board of the Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., of which he was chairman.

MR. W. R. JONES, of the office of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, will take over the duties of district Commissioner in Lusaka urban area after Mr. W. D. PAWLE comes to England on leave next month. Mr. Jones joined the Provincial Administration in 1947 and has served at Serenje, Livingstone, and Namwala. In 1956 he became assistant to the Commissioner for Rural Development.

Among passengers who arrived at Southampton last week were MR. TUCK, deputy director, export sales, British Overseas Corporation, and MISS TUCK; MR. C. HAVILL, director, Imperial Tobacco Company, and MRS. HAVILL; MR. F. WINSTANLEY, director, General Electric Company; MR. SIDNEY GUY, late chairman, Guy Motors, Ltd.; MR. A. MADDISON, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kenya, and MRS. MADDISON; MRS. M. BROWNRISE, Miss J. A. BROWNRISE, and MR. F. ELLAM, managing director Ellam Duplicator Company, and MRS. ELLAM.

## Visitors from the Federation

Recent visitors to Rhodesia House, London, have included:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Tredigo, Mr. & Mrs. C. Garrett, Mr. G. Marsh, Miss W. Norvall, Miss J. Derham, Mr. A. N. Hutson, Miss E. E. Dygar-Jones, Miss A. Townsend, Mr. K. A. Bradford, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Martin, Mr. A. R. Bean, Mr. D. S. Shiled, Mr. A. Ritchie, Miss G. Chipman, Mr. B. P. S. Arnell, Mr. P. J. B. Wimbush, Mr. A. S. De Beer, Mr. R. J. Warriner, Mr. J. R. Marshall, Mr. M. Jupp, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Hawley, Mr. D. E. George, Mr. G. Dods-Brook, Mr. A. F. Long, Mr. D. Dale, Mr. J. S. Collins, Mr. N. F. Eyles, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. V. Hoets, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton Bayley, Miss G. E. Mills, Mr. J. Goldberg and Mr. B. M. Wilkins.

### 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 SLOane 9537, Cables, OSAS, London.

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## Mr. Lennox-Boyd Stays On

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, denied on Saturday that he was going to retire from politics. He told his constituents in Bedfordshire that he had no wish to see his association with them for the past 28 years as either M.P. or candidate, "broken or interrupted." By July he would have been Colonial Secretary for four years—the third longest tenure in that office since the time of Joseph Chamberlain—and he did not yet regard his work there as complete.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd added that it was not the case that there had been speculation of this sort about his intentions, saying that "It is not always without some deliberate purpose." This is his second resignation denial within the past few weeks.

Earlier in the month, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "I am not going to resign and I am perfectly fit. I am very happy in my work." There were rumours of his resignation through ill-health when he left for a short holiday in Venice.

## Miss Sylvia Hingley Departs

MISS SYLVIA HINGLEY, the B.B.C. talks producer, is giving up broadcasting in a few weeks. She intends to do social work. Miss Hingley joined the B.B.C. just before the war. For a time she was secretary to the late Grenfell Williams, director of the Colonial Service, and in 1942, she became an assistant producer in the West Indies section. Promoted to producer in the following year, she started the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme in the Overseas Service, and the "Calling East Africa" series. Miss Hingley has been responsible for many other talks and discussions sent out to the Colonies from London. In the Autumn she plans to re-visit Africa. Her last tour was in 1951. She will first stay in Salisbury, where her brother, Mr. A. C. M. Hingley, represents Nyasaland on the Public Service Commission. She then intends to go on to East Africa and return to England in the spring.

## "Imps" Appointments

MR. R. S. W. CLARKE, a member of the executive committee of directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), has been appointed an additional deputy chairman. Sir Wilfred Anson is the other deputy chairman. Mr. Clarke joined W. D. and H. O. Wills in 1922 and was appointed a director of Imperial Tobacco in 1944. He became a member of the executive committee of directors in 1949. Mr. G. G. M. Simpson, chief engineer of Imperial Tobacco, and Mr. E. C. Fieldsend, manager of the company's research department, have been appointed directors.

## Pension Funds

LEGISLATION IS TO BE introduced in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament to provide a pension of £2,000 a year for Sir Patrick Fletcher, former Minister of Native Affairs, and a pension of £600 a year to Mrs. L. J. W. Keller, wife of Mr. Jack Keller, M.P., should he predecease her. Mr. Keller sits as an Independent Labour member for the Raylton division of Bulawayo, which he has represented for 28 years.

## C.I.G.S. on Tour

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has begun his tour of British and Commonwealth forces in Central and East Africa and Asia. He is expected in Salisbury by air last week-end.

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Sir Roy Welensky,  
Prime Minister of the Federation.

We must attract capital from outside if we are to expand at the necessary rate. To do this we must demonstrate that our Government is reasonably efficient and with enough political wisdom to practise policies in the field of race relations which do not leave large sections of the population frustrated and with genuine grievances. To ensure stability it is essential to base the Government on as broad a cross-section of the population as possible, consistent with ensuring that those who participate in the government of the country through the franchise have obtained standards of knowledge and education which will enable them to understand what they are voting about. There are many countries in which the universal franchise is a *sine qua non* of democratic government, but Rhodesia and Nyasaland is not one of them. Such a policy would not be related to the practicalities of the present situation.

To summarize our developments, it is safe to say that they are far greater than was thought possible five years ago. If they are continued at the present rate the benefits which they will bring will undoubtedly be immensely to the advantage of the present generation of both Europeans and Africans, and even more so to the next generation. The rate of advance of Africans has been most encouraging, even though this tends to be masked by the gap which exists between standards which they have attained and those of the more advanced races. Fortunately for them, they have freedom to disagree as much as they like with the Government, a freedom of which they take advantage in an uninhibited way—which, I am afraid, might not be possible in certain independent countries in Africa.

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## Obituary

### Mr. Arthur N. Stuart

MR. ARTHUR NICHOLSON STUART, C.B.E., chairman of Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., and deputy chairman of the National Overseas and Grindlay Bank, has died in Dar es Salaam after a short illness.

Born in 1886, he was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1911 he joined Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., and Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., in Calcutta, thus beginning a life-long association with the tea industry. At the time of his death he was chairman of the British India Tea Co., Ltd., and the Hermutt Tea Co., and had many other business interests. In 1948 he was made C.B.E. for his services to the Ministry of Food as adviser on tea production.

In 1911 he married Gladys, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Grimaldi Davy, of Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. There were two daughters of the marriage.

A memorial service is to be held at a date not yet fixed.

MR. CHARLES STEVENS, I.C.E., who served with Nyasaland Railways for 34 years, has died at Limbe. He went to the Rhodesias from Britain as a small child and was one of the first 10 boys to attend St. George's School, Bulawayo. A Royal Fusilier in the First World War, he served in East Africa and France, winning the D.C.M. and Croix de Guerre. In 1924 he went up to Nyasaland to join the railways. He retired in 1947, but returned to the railways in 1955 as a pensioner and was still working for them at the time of his death.

MR. ANDRIES BESTER, of Immerlethen Farm, Nyabira, near Salisbury, who settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1893, has died at the age of 76. He trekked as a boy from Newcastle, Natal, with his parents, who settled in Enkeldoorn, in the Charter district. Later he farmed in Gatooma, but in 1938 started a transport and contract business in Salisbury and a dairy at Hatfield. In 1945 he returned to farming at Nyabira. He is survived by his wife and six children.

MRS. KATE LANDAU, a prominent social worker, has died in Salisbury General Hospital. For the past 15 years she had served on the committees of the Rhodesia Children's Home, and she was also connected with St. Catherine's House and the Lady Stanley Girls' Clubs. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Archie Landau, a former president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, and two sons.

MR. A. I. HUXTABLE, a former Native Commissioner of Bulawayo, and his wife were drowned at The Wilderness in the Cape while bathing recently. Mr. Huxtable was 66.

LORD AIRDALE, formerly director of the Bank of England and chairman of the Ford Motor Company, died suddenly in London last week, aged 76.

MRS. NORA STRATTON, wife of Mr. F. C. G. Stratton, has died in Nairobi after a long illness. She was a sister of Miss Kathleen Robinson, also well known in Nairobi.

MR. C. C. MCLAREN, Chief Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of the Southern Territory, Bechuanaland, has died of a heart attack at Lobatse. He was 54.

MR. R. B. HAGART is to be chairman of the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust. The other trustees are MESSRS. K. C. ACUTT, I. S. HAGGIE, H. F. OPPENHEIMER, I. P. STRATTON and W. D. WILSON. The £1m. trust will benefit the peoples of the Union, South-West Africa and the Federation, especially in the educational field.

## East Africa High Commission Budget

### Expenditure Cut by about 31 per cent.

MR. H. J. HINCHY, Financial Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, made his budget speech in the Central Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

In 1958-59, he said, the non-self-contained services of the High Commission would cost £4,539,462, a reduction of rather more than 6% on the approved estimates for the current financial year, or of £339,556 on those estimates together with supplementaries. The achievement was, however, less spectacular than it might seem, for on the same services in 1956-57 the actual expenditure had been £4,388,765. Taking everything into account, the current rate of expenditure had been cut by about 31%.

Because grants from the United Kingdom were tapered Kenya would be called upon to provide an additional £87,898, or 5.7%, Tanganyika £14,950, or 1.3%, and Uganda £180, or 0.2%. In 1958-59 grants from these territories would fall by 34.9% to £517,879.

Some of the services provided by the High Commission, Mr. Hinchy said that rust-resistant strains of maize developed by research workers had increased yields by as much as 30%, and that marine and lake fisheries research was protecting and developing the valuable fish resources.

In the past decade £7,693,609 had been spent on the territories against the desert locusts, which could otherwise cost that total or more in one season. A calculated risk in those decisions had now to be taken by reducing the expenditure by £307,853.

### Capital Goods

During 1948-57 East Africa had an adverse visible trade balance of more than £122m., imports exceeding exports by that sum. The imports had of course included capital goods for development, and by and large the gap in the balance of payments had been covered by grants, loans, and other finance from overseas, mainly the U.K.

Since 1946 almost £100m. in loans on Government account had come into East Africa, apart from the sums raised by public utilities under commercial ownership, and £100m. capital by private enterprise, and other loans and grants for defence and development from imperial sources.

By the end of 1957 East Africa's net public debt amounted to £7,416 per head, approximately half of which was owed in respect of East Africa-Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications. Net national income per head was probably of the order of £20, giving a correlation ratio of 100:270. The more developed a territory, the lower the ratio tended to be. Public debt service charges now amounted to almost 8% of ordinary annual Government expenditure in Kenya, rather more than 5% in Tanganyika, and less than 3% in Uganda.

### Rt. Rev. L. H. Gwynne's Bequests

THE RT. REVEREND DR. LLEWELLYN HENRY GWYNNE, formerly Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan from 1920 to 1945 left estate of £23,438 gross, £23,077 net (duty paid £5,562). He stated: "It will be seen that by this my will I have bequeathed substantial sums of money to various religious charities as well as to the work of the Church in the diocese in which I was Bishop for 38 years. I wish it to be known especially to my flock and others who contributed to the annuity on my retirement in 1945 that since then two great friends have died who not only gave generously to the cost of building the cathedral in Khartoum and Cairo and supported through many years the work of the Church but left me investments which give added security from financial anxiety and enable me to leave money to charities at home and to missions abroad in which they were greatly interested". He left £5,000 to the Church of England Bishop in the Sudan for various specified objects; £1,950 to the Church of England Bishop in Egypt for various objects; £1,250 to the Church Missionary Society; and £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the London College of Divinity (for new buildings).



## British Workers on Hunger Strike Protest against Unemployment in Salisbury

TWO BRITISH BUILDING WORKERS were still on hunger strike on the steps of Rhodes statue in Salisbury as this issue went to press. They had been there since Saturday, when 40 other unemployed British building workers marched through the city to draw attention to their claims that promises of employment in Britain had not been honoured, and that Rhodesian pay rates were lower than they had been led to believe.

The hunger strikers were reported to have been driven away by a hostile crowd of Saturday night revellers, but later returned to the statue. The *Manchester Guardian's* Salisbury correspondent cabled: "Most passers-by are definitely hostile and all are contemptuous of the disgraceful exhibition by Europeans."

There is some unemployment in the Rhodesian building industry, due mainly to shortage of bricks because of the heavy rains. But the shortage of labour is only slightly higher than usual. Of the 2,400 building workers in the Salisbury area, only 11% are without jobs. The normal wastage is between 20 and 30 men a month.

Those who marched through the city were flown to the Federation a few months ago by special air-lift when the Master Builders' Association of Southern Rhodesia asked for 400 bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers. The Immigration Board in London, however, sent out only 150, of whom all but 10 were at once placed. Six have since returned to this country.

It is understood that the two men on hunger strike were offered work at 9s. 6d. an hour, and that the Federal Government had lent them each about £100 towards their fare.

## Royal Technical College Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, which incorporates the Ghandi Memorial Academy, covers the beginning of its active life as an institution of higher education. The Ghandi Memorial Academy was opened by the Vice-President of India in 1956 and later came the formal opening of the whole college by Princess Margaret. Dr. H. P. Gale, the acting principal, says that the 215 students took some time to make the necessary mental and social adjustments inherent in the transition from school life to life in a mainly residential college, but by the end of the 1956 session there was evidence of a corporate spirit and unity of purpose in the student body. Mr. G. P. Willoughby, chairman of the governing council, states that while there were welcome signs that the East African Governments would ensure the sound financial basis of the college, there was as yet no evidence of that expansion of tuition and residential accommodation, without which no Colonial institution of higher education could properly function.

## African Bishop

IT IS REPORTED from Stockholm, that the missionary board of the Swedish Church is to appoint for the first time an African as Bishop of the Swedish Zulu Church in South Africa. Until now only Europeans have been eligible for preferment. An article in the church newspaper states: "It will be an event of the greatest importance that a Lutheran church gives its highest post to a coloured man in a country that is beset by racial hatred and growing dissensions".

## East Africa's Dependence on Agriculture More Educated Africans Turn to the Land

WHEN THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir Frederick Crawford, recently opened a new School of Agriculture at Makerere University College, Kampala, he stressed how vital increased agricultural production was to the wealth and prosperity of East Africa.

He said: "All future progress of the peoples of the East African territories is very largely—in fact, almost entirely—dependent upon greater agricultural production. To achieve this, better use must be made of the land, and for this a transition from primitive subsistence agriculture and pastoralism to more intensive and modern concepts is essential and inescapable."

Sir Frederick said it was a matter of surprise and disappointment to him that in such a predominantly agricultural country as Uganda so few young people had shown interest in an agricultural career. He stressed the need for greater agricultural production in the East African territories in agriculture which would be available at Makerere. He said it would inspire more young Africans to take up agriculture as a profession. In time, he said, it would be possible to fill vacancies for Agricultural and Research Officers by those who had successfully taken the course and followed it with some suitable post-graduate training.

The new School of Agriculture has created major laboratories for agricultural botany, soil science, and organic chemistry, as well as two main planters each able to accommodate 120 students. Attached to the new school is the University Farm, which occupies 200 acres.

The development of the Faculty of Agriculture has been made possible by a grant of £250,000 from the East African Governments and a substantial contribution from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.



Darling—

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"The most important product of Kenya forests is water". —Mr. D. L. Blunt, Kenya's Minister for Forest Development.



## Parliament

### Royal Commission on East Africa African Farming on White Highlands

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked to what extent the Kenya Government proposed to implement the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Land in East Africa that the Kenya Highlands should no longer be exclusively occupied by white settlers but should be available for African farming under proper safeguards.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Colonial Secretary, referring to a reply which he gave to Mr. Stonehouse last November, said that the Royal Commission expressly linked the reservation of African land and the reservation of European land as being two aspects of the same problem of reservation. "In its view, therefore, action in one field would not be proper without action in another. That raises a great many very important issues," said the Minister.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is not it a fact that leading white farmers like Mr. Lippincott, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Michael Blundell are in favour of opportunity being given to a number of African farmers, on the basis of good husbandry and good farming? Would not the Minister listen to those leaders of white opinion in the Colony itself?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have seen with great pleasure the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture and others. I realize that more people are beginning to see that this is an agrarian rather than a political problem."

### Alternative Employment for Africans

MR. G. A. PARFITER (Lab.) asked what proposals were being considered by the Tanganyika Government to provide alternative employment for the 5,000 to 5,500 African labourers who would no longer be able to find work on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt as a result of restrictions on immigrant employment.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary: "The Tanganyika Government expect sufficient employment to be available locally for Africans who might formerly have sought work in the Northern Rhodesia copper mines. Plans have, however, been made to help any who may still wish to migrate for employment by increasing facilities for employment on the Rand."

MR. PARFITER: "Does the Minister consider that the rate of development in Tanganyika is sufficient to absorb these additional people who will be constantly available?"

MR. PROFUMO: "Yes, I think so."

### Registration of T.A.N.U. Branches

MR. STONEHOUSE asked under what condition the Tanganyika Government were prepared to permit registration of the five new branches of the Tanganyika African National Union which had been refused registration.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Attempts have been made in the past by certain branches of the Tanganyika African National Union to subvert the authority of the Central Government and of local Native authorities. The Tanganyika Government, while not wishing in any way to obstruct the legitimate development of political organizations, will be prepared to register new branches only if it is satisfied that the individuals concerned and the local circumstances are such that registration would not involve the probability of similar threats to legally constituted authority."

### Dockworkers' Pay

MR. PROFUMO said that permanently employed stevedores in Zanzibar received minimum monthly salaries of 140s., rising to 170s.; casual labourers were paid 7s. for an eight-hour day from Mondays to Fridays, and 4s. 6d. for a five-hour day on Saturdays. The Minister added that in addition to wages, all dockworkers received a free morning snack and a full meal every six hours. Permanent labour was entitled to 14 days annual leave with pay and a gratuity on retirement after 15 years' service. The Minister added that the employers had offered higher pay rates and overtime rates for all labour, and that this was under consideration by the dockworkers.

## Direct Elections in Uganda Registration Difficulties in Buganda

ELECTIONS to the Uganda Legislative Council and to the Buganda Lukiko were briefly discussed in the House of Commons last week.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that following discussions with a delegation from the Lukiko, the Governor of Uganda, replying to the Lukiko resolution of March 4, had called upon the Lukiko to say categorically whether or not it wished direct elections to the Legislative Council to be held in Buganda this year.

The Minister continued: "As regards the introduction of direct elections to the Lukiko, a motion proposing this was defeated in the Lukiko last November, when it was decided to postpone consideration of this issue until after the year's direct elections to the Legislative Council had been observed in practice."

MR. STONEHOUSE (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware of the great importance of direct elections taking place in Buganda at the same time as they take place in the rest of Uganda? Is it not important also that direct elections to the Buganda Lukiko should soon take place?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the first part of the question would be 'Yes'. On the second part, I cannot answer questions of elections to the Lukiko as primarily a local matter for the people of Buganda."

### Constitutional Issues

MRS. HIRSH WHITE (Lab.) then asked the Minister what were the present objections of the Buganda Government to the registration of electors for the proposed Legislative Council elections.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kabaka's Government objected to the appointment by the Protectorate Government of Buganda Chiefs as assistant registration officers, and to their taking an oath not to reveal the election secrets which, it was claimed, would be in conflict with their oath of allegiance to the Kabaka. The Protectorate Government made suggestions to overcome these difficulties, but the Lukiko subsequently resolved that preparations for elections be suspended in Buganda pending discussions on certain constitutional issues."

MRS. WHITE: "Is the Minister aware that many hon. members on, I believe, both sides of the House have been disappointed by the objections put up by the Kabaka's Government in this matter, and that we hope that they will very soon come to a decision whereby such registration may proceed?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I share that hope."

## Uganda Political Broadcasts

CANDIDATES for Uganda's Legislative Council are to be allowed to broadcast as part of their election campaigns. Within very broad limits they will be free to say what they like. Before nomination day and polling day—the dates have not yet been fixed—each candidate will be able to give one broadcast talk in any one of the five languages used on the Uganda Broadcasting Service. These are English, Luganda, Lwo, Ateso and Runyoro. Recording facilities are to be made available for this purpose at various centres in Uganda.

There are 15 electoral districts and the number of candidates who will come forward is not yet known but the broadcasting service is allowing for up to six candidates in each district.

## High Court Appeals

MR. PROFUMO stated in the House of Commons that as the number of appeals from Native courts had been increasing rapidly in recent months, the Northern Rhodesia Government found it necessary to bring the appeal procedure more into line with that in the U.K. and in other African territories, by limiting the right of appeal to the High Court to certain cases.





## Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee

### Federal Publicity in London

A RHODESIA AND NYASALAND COMMITTEE has been formed in London with the object of publicizing developments in the Federation and of generally furthering its interests. The committee is to be concerned only with the public aspects of the Federation—constitutional, social and political—and is not intended to give guidance or information to emigrants, tourists, traders or investors.

Mr. G. H. Baxter, formerly a Permanent Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Relations Office and chairman of the 1951 Official Conference which examined closer association of the Central African territories, is director of the committee. Last week he said that he had reason to believe that we (the committee) shall enjoy the informal friendly co-operation of both the United Kingdom and the Federal Governments. But we are entirely independent of them, and are not linked with any political party at either end. We are committed in advance to defending every action of measure which the Federal authorities, present or future, may take.

The chairman of the committee is Mr. J. Thomson, a mining engineer and member of the London board of directors of the Rhodesian Selection Trust. Mr. H. St. J. Grenfell, a director of the British South Africa Company, is to be treasurer. The other members are Mr. P. Brownrigg, Lord Coleraine, Sir Richard Costain, Lord De La Warr, Sir Reginald Leeper, Lord Milverton, Mr. N. Sabine, Mr. F. Seebohm, and Lord Sinclair of Cleve.

Though the committee has only now been formed, Mr. Baxter has been pursuing some of its functions for some months past. Last month, some papers were prepared on constitutional matters in the Federation, on electoral developments, franchise reform, and on specially elected African members of the Federal Assembly.

## Exorcizing Spectre of Unemployment

### Rhodesia Keeps an Eye on America

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo recently, said: "We have got a budding recession in the United States. We here are watching very carefully because one thing we have to do is to see that this bogey, and the spectre of unemployment does not get into our country."

Sir Edgar said that the United Federal Party would continue to look after the interests of the white worker. "This is not a world in which getting extra capital is the only consideration. Our workers are the most important people in the country. I hope we will be able to devise a programme which will ensure that the interests of the white worker are cared for—but that does not mean we will hold up African advancement," he said.

The Prime Minister was "absolutely confident that we are only on the threshold of the most amazing industrial development the world has seen. There is going to be work for everybody and a future for everybody."

Outlining his future policies, Sir Edgar said he did not consider he had a mandate to introduce racial legislative changes. "Before we have a mandate from the people which I may or may not get, we will put through only economic measures." As we reported last week, the Prime Minister said that there would have to be a general election within a year.

## Railway Jubilee

THE JUBILEE of the arrival of the first train in Blantyre is to be commemorated on Saturday when Mrs. W. H. Eastwood, the wife of the Federal Minister of Transport, will unveil a plaque at the new Blantyre station.

## Taking the Strain in Rhodesia

### Credit Squeeze Shows Results

THE CREDIT SQUEEZE was no reason for despondency or panic, and the measures taken by the Government to correct the situation created by the general slowing down of world trade were already showing results, Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, has told the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

He said the Federation could not carry on as if boom conditions still existed. The present restrictions were absolutely necessary. There had been many complaints about the restrictions, but these had been exaggerated, sometimes grossly. The Government had asked banks to reduce overdrafts by 10% only.

"I know that a number of the banks clients have been asked to reduce their overdrafts by more than that. But the Central Bank could not under any circumstances say where and how the cuts should be made," he said. "Most of the individual difficulties can be straightened out in a conference with your bank manager. I do not believe that anybody will go out of business who was not already well on the way out."

Mr. Macintyre went on: "There have been some 'dismal hummers' talking about slump and depression, but I believe there are lots of redeeming features. The price of copper at present seems to have hit rock bottom and is beginning to go the way up again. There will be a considerable amount of industrial growth and growing rapidly. Iron and steel production is increasing at Que Que. Arrangements for the New York loan are nearly complete. We will spend £12m. on development in the next four years."

## Federation's Adverse Balance in 1957

### Exports to U.K. Fall by £32.5m.

IMPORTS INTO the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from other sterling countries exceeded those from the United Kingdom for the first time ever in 1957. Of the total merchandise imported valued at £177.4m., only £67.1m. came from the United Kingdom, while other sterling area countries supplied imports worth £71.6m. In addition, dollar countries supplied £13m., and O.E.E.C. countries £20.5m. worth of imports.

While the value of imports rose during the year by more than £18m., compared with 1956, exports fell by more than £25m. As a result, the visible favourable balance of almost £29m. in 1956 was converted into a visible adverse balance of nearly £14.5m. in 1957. Largely because of the decline in the market value of minerals, exports to the United Kingdom dropped by nearly £32.5m. to a total of £73.5m. Despite this the United Kingdom share of the Federation's exports remained 48% of the total, while her share of the imports was nearly 38%. The United States was the Federation's most important foreign trading partner, taking more than 10% of all exports and supplying nearly 6% of all imports.

## Nyasaland's African Population

EVERY 10 YEARS the African population of Nyasaland increases by a third, states the Colonial Protectorate's annual report for 1957. At the end of the year it was estimated at 2,660,000. From 1921 to 1931 there had been a one-third increase and from 1931 to 1945 the estimate was rather more than one-third. In 25 years the African population has nearly doubled and in 12 months from the end of 1956 has risen by 60,000. Some of this is due to immigration from Portuguese East Africa into the Southern Province, says the report. Immediately before and during the war the European population remained fairly static—1,975 in 1931 and 1,948 in 1945. But in 1957 it was estimated at 7,900. About one-third of the Asian and Coloured population was born in Nyasaland. Altogether, the Asian and Coloured population is estimated at 10,800. In 1931 there were 1,773 and in 1945 1,400. In 1957 there were 1,400 Asians and 1,400 Coloureds.

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## An Eventful Year in Bechuanaland Political Settlement and Grant-in-Aid

FOR THE FIRST TIME since 1940, the Bechuanaland Protectorate was subsidized by a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom so that the standard of administration could be raised to a level comparable with that of neighbouring countries.

According to the Protectorate's annual report, published last week by the Stationery Office (price 5s.), the estimated amount required for 1956-57 was £165,000 and the draft estimates for 1957-58 have assumed a further grant of £635,000. In addition, approval of Colonial Development and welfare expenditure totalling £1,300,000 between 1955 and 1960 was approved for soil conservation, geological survey, surface and underground water supplies, and other schemes to improve Government, agricultural, educational, medical, road construction and veterinary services. During the period under review, 21 C.D. & W. schemes were in operation.

Revenue during 1955-56 totalled £1,153,694 and expenditure £1,277,775 (both inclusive of C.D. & W. schemes), resulting in a deficit of £124,081. The public debt rose from £9,346 in the previous year to £100,371 on March 31, 1956, due largely to the raising of an inter-colonial loan for European Government housing.

A population census—the first since 1946—was taken during the year. African figures are not yet available, but the number of Europeans increased by 40% from 2,379 to 3,173, of whom 1,709 were Afrikaans-speaking. There were also 576 Coloureds and 248 Asians. In 1946, Africans numbered 292,755. Over 95% of the population is engaged in stock raising.

### Setetse Khama's Renunciation

Commenting on the settlement of the Bamangwato problem, the report states that this was made possible by Setetse Khama's renunciation of the Chieftainship for himself and his children. "At all centres the announcement was received calmly, and initial satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of Setetse's early return. Setetse returned from the United Kingdom in October and soon afterwards personally informed the tribe of his decision. . . . At these meetings the settlement was accepted by the people with barely a dissentient voice and this augured well for the future," states the report.

Turning to development schemes, the report says that the Colonial Development Corporation's abattoir at Lobatsi completed another successful year. Cattle processed totalled 68,715 compared with 67,084 in 1955. South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo were, as usual, the chief buyers. The Tuli Block continued to progress, with more than 4,000 acres under irrigation on farms lying along the Limpopo River. Cotton is now being successfully cultivated, and Tuli oranges were eagerly sought on the Bulawayo market. The report added that tobacco grown in this progressive area already supplied a high proportion of the domestic leaf requirements.

Ingrain wheat and dry-land groundnuts were other prominent crops. Maize consumption is increasing, and but for its restricted position, this area could supply a great many food requirements in the territory. The improvement of communications, however, between the Tuli Block and the railway line, was receiving attention.

### Mining Interests

Mining companies continued to show considerable interest in Bechuanaland. This interest directed mainly towards the Bushmen Mine copper deposits north-west of Francistown, the nickel-copper occurrence at Magogophate in the north-eastern Bamangwato Reserve, the potential coalfield in the Palapye and Mambula-Debeel-Artesia areas, and the salt deposits in the Makariki regions.

A delegation from the Bamangwato tribe recently visited London to discuss the question of mineral deposits and mining concessions. In connection with the Bechuanaland section of the report, there was no mention of immigrant labour in Bechuanaland, and little

or no unemployment. About 12,800 men worked in the neighbouring territories during the year, mainly on contract to the Union mines. The principal occupations for the small number of African wage earners are listed as follows: Government service, where 2,260 (including about 1,000 casual labourers) earned from £5 to £59 a month; agriculture, 3,000 at an average of £3; building, 360, averaging £6; trade and industry, 2,000, averaging £6; and domestic service, 2,000, averaging £3.

The £40,000 teacher training college at Lobatsi was completed during the year. (Half of the 600 teachers employed in the Protectorate are unqualified). The primary school population was 24,125, secondary 325, with 53 students at the training teacher college. Of the total, 14,962 were girls and 9,541 boys. There was an increase of 34% and 18% in the number of secondary and primary school pupils respectively.

## Sisal, Suckers and Spring Flowers

### Sir Arthur Kirby in a Whimsical Mood

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, replied amusingly for the guests at the recent luncheon of the London Sisal Association. He said, *inter alia*:

"Sisal is probably one of the most effective natural defences against air-borne invasion. The descending parachutist would find himself either mixed up with the bulbs sprouting from the top of the sisal poles or impaled on dozens of those vicious sharp needles at the end of each sisal leaf. Yet sisal is related to one of our nicest spring flowers, for sisal is of the daffodil family. I hesitate to commend the daffodil to you as your emblem, because I think someone else has it already, but having in mind the major market for sisal twine, I have no hesitation in suggesting your industry's hymn: surely it should be 'Oh what will the harvest be!'"

"The last time I spoke at a sisal industry function was at one of those famous sisal dinners in Tanga when we lesser people from the rest of Africa diffidently spent a night amongst the men of hard fibre. Often when looking round amongst those men of hard fibre it occurred to me that if they were put through the decorticating machine they would produce a hard fibre, though in the case of one famous figure in the industry it would be a short staple—short but very tough. The men who have made the sisal industry in East Africa—the barons of the last decade—had to be tough."

### American Aid

"A pamphlet on the industry says that controlled sucker growth has much to commend it if properly managed. There are suckers and suckers. There was the case of the rich American who visited a village which had been heavily hit by enemy action and enthusiastically undertook to finance the reconstruction of the village church. He approved the plans and estimates and the work began. Because he could not be present at the foundation-stone ceremony the village church committee got the bishop to perform the ceremony, and hit upon the idea of sending a tape-recording of the proceedings to their generous American benefactor. Imagine the committee's dismay when they received a cablegram saying: 'Tape recording received. No further money. Your tape being returned.' When it was played back they heard the bishop telling the story of how the restoration became possible because of this amazing subloom from America."

"A small boy who was asked to define agriculture said: 'Agriculture is the farming, only farming is doing it.' Sisal is like that. It is the hard way and at the cost of considerable investment. The industry has surmounted years of vicissitudes, has suffered long periods of no return on investment, and well deserved its recent few years of high prices and prosperity, which now seem so evanescent in retrospect. I pay tribute to the sisal industry and its contribution to Tanganyika in particular and in a lesser but no less valuable degree to Kenya, where the conditions are not so favourable as in Tanganyika and where the cost of the long haul to the coast takes some of the gilt off the gingerbread."

"Many of you probably know that the first firm which the East African Railways and Harbours made to publicize East African industries was for sisal. It was placed on the East African Railway in London, and it was the most popular one handled by them."

## Federation Immigration Falls

THE FEDERATION'S MONTHLY QUOTA of 2,000 immigrants has not been filled since last July, and in only two months last year were the maximum number of permits issued. With the same quota system operating, about 2,000 less immigrants came to the Federation last year than arrived in 1956, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs. More than 1,100 permits have been refused because applicants do not measure up to the required standards. Although there are vacancies in the quota, "the British and alien selection boards are not relieved of their obligations to maintain a good selection of immigrants", says the minister in a statement. Immigration must always be related to the country's economic capacity, and for that reason quotas were imposed in 1956. A quota is described as a "ceiling" and not a "target".

## African Reserves Bills

A PROVISION IN THE Native Affairs Amendment Bill dealing with the exclusion of certain people from African reserves or tribal areas has been amended by the Southern Rhodesia Parliament. The Bill provides that any person may be prohibited from entering or remaining in a reserve or tribal area if it is considered that his presence there is undesirable in the public interest, or the interests of the Africans living there. The amended clause requires a committee of three, appointed by the Minister of Native Affairs, to investigate and report to the Minister on the facts and the legal and other implications of a notice banning a person from an area.

## Khartoum University

RECENT appointments at Khartoum University include the following:—Dr. J. M. Miles, Reader in Physical Organic Chemistry, University of Western Australia, to the Chair of Chemistry; Dr. C. O. Farran, Lecturer in Law, Liverpool University, to a Senior Lectureship in International Law; Mr. W. L. Twining, Commonwealth Law Fellow, Chicago University, to a Lectureship in Private Law; Mr. H. S. Price, University of Wales, to a Lectureship in Philosophy.

## Radio Copperbelt

THE FEDERAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S new station at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, came into operation last week. It has the most powerful medium wave transmitter in the Federation. Reception should be considerably improved on the Copperbelt where listeners can now tune into broadcasts on the medium waveband for the first time. One of the first programmes put out from Kitwe was an hour feature on the Copperbelt.

## Success Against Mau Mau

TWO MAU MAU TERRORISTS were shot dead recently in Kenya when a gang of nine were contacted by a police patrol in the forest above Embu. The other members of the gang, three of whom are believed to have been wounded, escaped. The police made contact with the gang after information had been received from a terrorist who surrendered to his brother near Kianjokoma village in the Embu district.

## Good News

"CLIPPINGS FROM OVERSEAS newspapers and periodicals appearing on my desk show that Rhodesia in general and people who live here are getting a good press overseas. The views of such people as Mr. James Johnson, M.P., and Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., may get the headlines but plenty of the smaller provincial papers often carry items of interest about us and our country."

Lucifer, of the Central African Post

## News Items in Brief

The opening sale of the 1958 Nyasaland tobacco crop will take place at Limbe on April 15.

Morogoro, Tanganyika, Naturalists' Club, founded in June last year, plans to hold its first exhibition over the week-end.

Two lions killed 61 heifers on a farm near the Bechuanaland border before being shot dead by the farm manager last week.

The next session of the United Nations Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories will be held from April 15 to May 2.

What is believed to have been the most disastrous fire on the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt has destroyed a £150,000 store at Chingola. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Royal Rhodesian Air Force has transferred its training headquarters from Salisbury to Lusaka, where there is a purely military airfield. Operational headquarters remain in Salisbury.

Fifty-three of the 65 members of the newly re-established District Council are Africans. Of these, 24 are in the Lake Province—and one of the first in Tanganyika—to have African Council status.

East African Airways carried 8,717 passengers and 36 tons of mail during January 29-February 25, the second four-weekly period of the year. This was 4.9% and 7.8% more than the respective figures for the comparable period in 1957.

Last year three million acres of veld were burnt in bush fires in Southern Rhodesia. To prevent the same from happening during the coming dry season, the Natural Resources Board is to hold fire-fighting demonstrations throughout the country.

Extension to Ndola and Salisbury Airports costing nearly £140,000 have been announced by the Federal Government. Ndola will have a new £79,000 control building, while at Salisbury the aircraft parking apron is to be extended, which will cost about £30,000.

The grant-in-aid to the B.B.C. is being increased from the current year's total of £5,811,000 to £5,790,000 in 1958-59 to allow for changes in the external services recommended in the White Paper on overseas information services published last July. This is disclosed in the Civil Estimates.

Sixteen Africans have been awarded Federal Government Scholarships tenable in Europe, South and East Africa and in the Federation. Two Africans have also been selected for Beit Scholarships at Rhodesia University College. This is subject, however, to confirmation by the Trustees.

Four Africans are to be appointed to Lusaka Council's African Affairs Committee when it is reconstituted next month, thus implementing a recommendation of the Brown Report to give Africans a greater say in local government. The new committee will consist of four councillors, two elected Africans, two nominated Africans and the mayor as ex-officio member.

## Mining Bill

THE MINES and Minerals Amendment Bill, which has been given a second reading in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, provides controls for the mining, possession and disposal of precious stones in the Colony, and for the establishment of a Precious Stones Board. This will be composed of Government officials who would watch over the emerald market, fix the monthly marketing quota of precious stones and the quota to be produced, and to act as agent for the handling, export and safe keeping of the stones. The measure follows the discovery of emeralds in the Beilwe district some months ago.

## Rhodesian Broken Hill Results

THE RHODESIAN BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. after providing £150,000 for taxation, earned a net operating profit of £909,219 for the year ended December 31 last compared with £1,342,745 in the previous year. Provision for taxation no longer required and the profit on the sale of the Iron Duke mine adds £40,891 and £66,252 respectively to the total. Capital expenditure absorbs £450,000, and the net dividends (4d. per share interim and 7d. per share final) £295,233.

## Rise in Copper Price

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE the price of cash copper has risen to £177 10s., an advance of rather



Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**London Coffee Futures Market  
Based on African Robusta Contracts**

LONDON MAY HAVE a coffee futures market by the middle of this year. A committee appointed by the Coffee Trade Federation has started preparing for its opening, and dealings might begin in June. The broad framework of the market has already been worked out, and there appears sufficient interest in the project for it to go into operation. Applications for membership will probably be invited next month.

The market will be based on the African robusta contract. About one-fifth of the world's coffee supplies are now produced in Africa, but dealers cannot at present accurately hedge against price fluctuations in robustas, as the New York market only has contracts based on Brazilian and Columbian production.

The idea of London coffee futures market was first mooted two years ago. The African side of the trade opposed it, since it was feared that it would take away business from the markets in Nairobi and Mombasa. It has now apparently been decided to go ahead with the scheme in spite of this. It is believed that traders on the Continent as well as in the United Kingdom would make use of it. An earlier coffee futures market based on a Brazilian contract was established in London in the 1920s, but collapsed through lack of business.

**Rhodesian Directors Institute.**

THE FIRST BRANCH of the Institute of Directors outside the United Kingdom has been formed in Salisbury. Lord Malvern, the former Federal Prime Minister, was elected president of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland branch of the institute, and Sir Ernest Guest was elected chairman. Sir Ernest is head of one of the Federation's leading firms of lawyers and once served as a Southern Rhodesia Cabinet Minister under Lord Malvern. More than 100 prominent men in the Federation attended the inaugural meeting and heard the director-general of the institute, Sir Richard Powell, speak on the work and aims of the organization. Sir Richard said the English newspapers had called it the "bosses' trade union." It was a militant organization prepared to fight for its members. It had fought battles against the Inland Revenue Department and on death duties and taxation. It also opposed unfair legislation. He urged the branch in the Federation to expand its membership beyond the present 218.

**Uganda Electricity Development**

IN ADDITION to the construction of a second large dam on the Nile 41 miles down stream from the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, the Uganda Electricity Board is to install three other hydro-electric schemes for up-country supplies.

This has been announced in Legislative Council by Sir Amar Maine, the Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications. Sir Amar Maine said that the board had come to the conclusion that the best way of tackling the up-country electricity problem was not to proceed with thermal installations but to install hydro-electric stations.

The board's approach to the problem would therefore be to go for two major hydro-electric schemes and one minor scheme. The first of the major schemes concerned the Karuma Falls, near Atura, in Lango District and the second the Muzzi River, in Toro District. The third scheme, a minor one, would be near Kabale in south-west Uganda.

The Karuma Falls scheme would give electricity supplies to Gulu, Lira, Masindi, Butiaba and Hoima. The Muzzi River scheme would supply the Karama, Fort Portal and the surrounding area—and possibly to Kilemba Mines.

**Too Many Africans in the Towns  
Maldistribution Real Cause of Unemployment**

THE PROBLEM of UNEMPLOYED Africans was not really one of unemployment, but of maldistribution of labour, the Southern Rhodesia Government points out in a statement. Surplus workers in the towns could largely be absorbed in the rural areas.

About 200,000 Africans were employed in the urban areas of Southern Rhodesia. It was normal for 5,000 to 6,000 of these workers to be unemployed in the course of constant job-changing. Genuinely unemployed Africans were estimated not to exceed 8,000 at the present time.

The great majority of Africans who had been retrenched were not stabilized industrial workers, but were those on the lowest grades in industry, and for these there was work available now in the manual labour sector of the agricultural industry would accept such work. Last year the agricultural industry was short of 14,000 workers, and it was thought that requirements would be the same this year.

"As an indication of this," said the statement, "The Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission has current applications for more than 5,000 workers, comprising 4,000 for agriculture, 600 for mines and 1,000 for building. The commission is increasing labour in the large towns, and the unemployed Africans are migratory workers who are entitled to assistance in returning to their homes outside Southern Rhodesia if they are not able to find work. There are signs, however, that a drift to the rural areas in search of work has already started."

Southern Rhodesia's labour depended for half her employed African labour force on neighbouring territories and should this supply become embarrassing, the intake could be controlled.

**Nyasaland's Tobacco Crop**

FROM THE FIRST ESTIMATES for this season's Nyasaland tobacco crop it appears that it will fall short of buyers' requirements by some 9,784,000 lb.

The estimate for total production is given by the Tobacco Control Commission as 30,531,000 lb., while the buyers' requirements are estimated at 40,315,000 lb. A heavy deficit is expected in the fire-cured crop, which due to the bad weather, is only expected to reach 17,000 lb., compared with buyers' needs of 2,685,000 lb. First estimates for the largest tobacco crop in Nyasaland, fire-cured, indicate a total of 30,458,000 lb., which is an increase of 5,000,000 lb. on the sales of fire-cured leaf, stems and scraps last season.

This is still short of buyers' estimated needs by some 1,000,000 lb. Sun-cured tobacco crop is estimated at 3,376,000 lb., and the Burley crop at 5,380,000 both of which fall short of estimated requirements.

**Overseas Investment**

Mr. Edward Thompson, chairman of Ind Coope, and Allsopp, Ltd., who has just returned from a tour of the company's brewery interests in East Africa, said at the week-end that British investment in the underdeveloped parts of the world should continue in spite of the hazards of political disturbance. "In our case the investment which we made in breweries in Uganda and Kenya has turned out well," he said.

**E.A.R. & H. Earnings**

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS' earnings in February were approximately £1,885,000, compared with £1,720,000 in February, 1957, and £2,164,000 in January, 1958. Railway earnings for the month were £14,000 above the estimate, but harbour earnings were £70,000 below.

Kenya's first drive-in cinema, on the Nairobi-Thika road, has been opened by the Governor. Costing £100,000, three screens will be installed. The screen is 100 ft. long and 30 ft. high.

## Hubert Davies Report

HUBERT DAVIES AND CO., LTD., a company with trading interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, after providing £143,915 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £230,719, compared with £291,942 in the previous year. Dividends on preference shares absorbed £7,100, interim dividend on ordinary shares £56,520, and final dividend £150,721, leaving a carry-forward of £129,278, compared with £122,907 brought in.

The issued share capital of the parent company consists of £342,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1, and £753,602 in ordinary shares of 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £1,779,281, current liabilities at £2,476,199, fixed assets at £583,435, investment in subsidiary company at £157,217, and current assets at £4,610,430, including £1,332 in cash.

The directors are: Mr. Roland Pagar (chairman), Mr. R. O. Alkin (managing), Sir Walter Harrington, Messrs. E. F. Harvey, J. B. Evans, F. G. Miles, H. M. MacCarthy (alternate), I. T. Pyott, Mr. W. J. Bull, and F. D. Opperman.

The 41st annual general meeting is to be held in Johannesburg on April 14.

## Uganda's Fishing Industry

UGANDA'S FISHERMEN enjoyed a record year in 1957, catching 45,000 tons of fish worth £14m. Exports of processed fish from the western lakes to the Belgian Congo were higher than ever before, totalling about 3,800 tons, worth £390,000. Higher production is due mainly to mechanization. While the majority of the 7,500 canoes are still hand-propelled, over 700 fishermen have now purchased outboard engines, enabling them to venture further afield and exploit new waters.

At last week's London auctions, 9,552 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2.77d. per lb., compared with 4,542 packages averaging 3s. 4.87d. per lb., in the previous week. Total sales to date were 43,652 packages averaging 3s. 5.67d. per lb., compared with 44,727 packages averaging 3s. 5.19d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price 3s. 8.1d. obtained was for a shipment from Co-op des Mokotos, Belgian Congo.

## New Building Society

THE CENTRAL AFRICA BUILDING SOCIETY of Southern Rhodesia is to be associated with a new building society that is to operate in Northern Rhodesia. This will be registered as the Central Africa (Permanent) Building Society, and will have its head office in Lusaka. The new society and the Central Africa Building Society will have an interlocking board of directors. Under present legislation, building societies in Southern Rhodesia may only operate in that Colony, and it has been necessary for the Central Africa Building Society to start an associated company in Northern Rhodesia.

## Fort Jameson Tobacco Prospects

MR. C. A. MURRAY, director of the Federal Department of Conservation and Extension and Acting Secretary for Agriculture, recently attended a field day at Msckera demonstration farm, Fort Jameson, to make sure that there was a minimum loss of quality between the field crop (which Mr. Murray stated to be of very good quality) and the auction floors, a group of the department's experts are to spend 10 days in the Fort Jameson district giving intensive advice on the curing of the tobacco crop.

## Loan for Rhodesian Railways

MR. EUGENE BLACK, president of the World Bank, said in Salisbury on Monday that a loan for Rhodesian Railways would probably be made by the bank within the next two months. He referred to the presence in the Federation of a mission which was discussing economic matters with the Federal Government, mentioned the fall in the price of copper, said that the policy of the bank was to lend what it considered a country could repay, and stated that the Federation had already borrowed £122m. dollars from the bank.

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## Company Report

# The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co. Ltd.

## Confidence in Long-Term Prospects Unchanged

### COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL'S REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 19 in Johannesburg.

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, D.S.C., R.N. (RETD.), chairman of the company, who presided said in the course of his address:

"In the course of the year the price of copper fell from £295 to £195 per ton, and since then there has been a further substantial drop. On February 13 it was quoted at £160 10s. 0d. which is the lowest level since 1950.

"Had this price persisted for any length of time few companies would have been able to make much more than a nominal profit in relation to the capital employed, while high cost producers might have suffered substantial losses.

"I am glad to be able to reassure you today by telling you that our costs are such that we have been able to continue operating at a profit moderate though this may be.

"This can be largely attributed to the various measures designed to improve operating efficiency which we have introduced during the past ten years. They have involved considerable capital expenditure, but our position today proves beyond doubt the correctness of our policy.

"It is an interesting fact that the present recession in copper prices has occurred at a time when world consumption of copper outside the United States of America has reached an all time record figure. It is true that world production has also risen, but an analysis it seems likely that, if consumption had not fallen off in the United States, the overall figures of consumption and production throughout the world would probably have been roughly in balance.

"Copper still remains one of the essential metals, and it would surely be unrealistic to assume that the present situation in the United States will be a permanent feature of the world's economy.

"All this leads me to the view that the long term prospects for copper and therefore for your company, are unchanged and in spite of our present difficulties I look forward to the future with confidence.

#### Operations at Messina and Umkondo

"During the year operations at Messina proceeded normally, the average tonnage of ore produced monthly being 76,300 as compared with an average of just over 70,000 tons for the previous 12 months while operating costs fell by sixpence to 36s. 6d. per ton of ore produced. You will see from the details in the summary of the General Manager's report that a lower grade of ore was treated which had the effect of increasing the cost of refined copper to £130 per long ton.

"At the end of the year the ore reserves showed little change in spite of the fact that the tonnage hoisted again showed an increase over the previous year.

"At Umkondo, on the other hand, we have thought it wise, in view of the fall in copper prices, temporarily to re-classify the ore reserves into two categories—

'Proved and Probable' and 'Possible'. All ore which cannot at present be mined profitably, but which under more normal conditions would be payable, has been classed as 'Possible' and excluded from this year's tonnage which, as a result, shows a fall as compared with last year.

"At Messina both the concentrator and smelter plants operated very satisfactorily over the year. A considerable improvement in results was obtained in the mill by the introduction of electronic control equipment, while, as forecast last year, the smelter had a record year and produced 14,723 tons of copper which is the highest figure we have ever achieved.

"Turning now to our interests in Southern Rhodesia, I must first bring to your notice the substantial decrease in operating costs of just over 10s. per ton of ore produced at Umkondo.

"At Alaska, we continued exploration on the surface by geophysical, geochemical and other methods, and so far the results obtained confirm the opinion I expressed last year that this property will prove to be a profitable asset.

"At Benry further diamond drilling has indicated that our estimation of ore reserves is in excess of a total of just over fifteen million tons containing 1.4% copper, 1.35% lead and 2.85% zinc.

#### Excellent Progress at Mangula

"I come now to Mangula, where I am glad to report that excellent progress was made during the year on the surface construction and underground pre-production programmes. So much so that we began hauling concentrates for shipment and subsequent treatment at refineries in Europe at the beginning of October last year. Since then—apart from teething troubles which are always to be expected with new equipment—the mine has settled down well on a production basis.

The principal points of interest are as follows:—

"First, the increased ore reserves in the Molly section, which in round figures now total over twenty-five million short tons estimated to contain nearly three hundred and fifty thousand tons of copper; second, as I have already mentioned, the fact that we are already receiving revenue from the sale of our concentrates; and third, that we expect to complete the installation of additional units in the mill and flotation plants by the first quarter of 1959 when output will be roughly doubled and operating costs substantially reduced.

"I am sure you will be glad to hear that even at our present rate of production and at the current level of prices, revenue receivable from the sale of concentrates is sufficient to meet operating expenses.

"I have made a number of visits to Mangula during the past twelve months and on each occasion I was greatly impressed by the keenness evident in all sections. The community is a particularly happy one, the organization is efficient, and I am confident that under the able and energetic leadership of Mr. Wilson, the Resident Manager, and his senior staff, Mangula will develop into a most successful mine.

The issued capital of the company is now £A 500,000 and the 5s. stock units are quoted on the Rhodesia, London and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges. Following the offer for sale your company's holding is now approximately 80% of the issued capital, and I have no doubt that once the price of copper recovers the stock will prove to be a profitable investment.

The directors' report and balance sheet and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1957, were adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. P. D. Rissik, was re-elected and the remuneration of the directors for the past year's work was fixed.

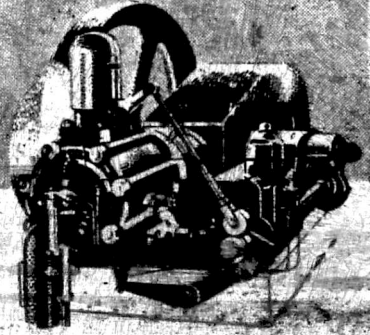
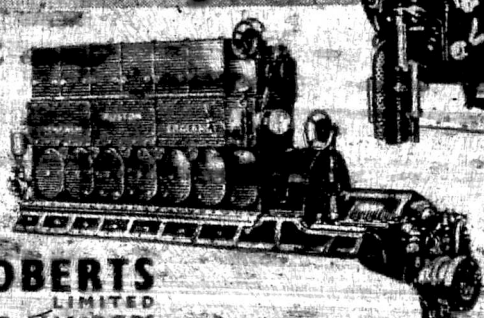
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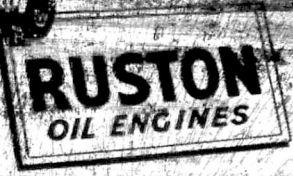
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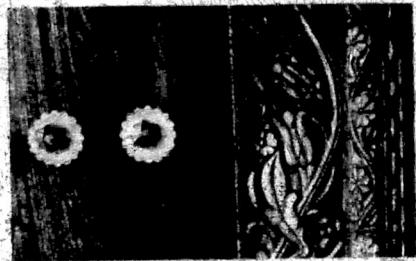
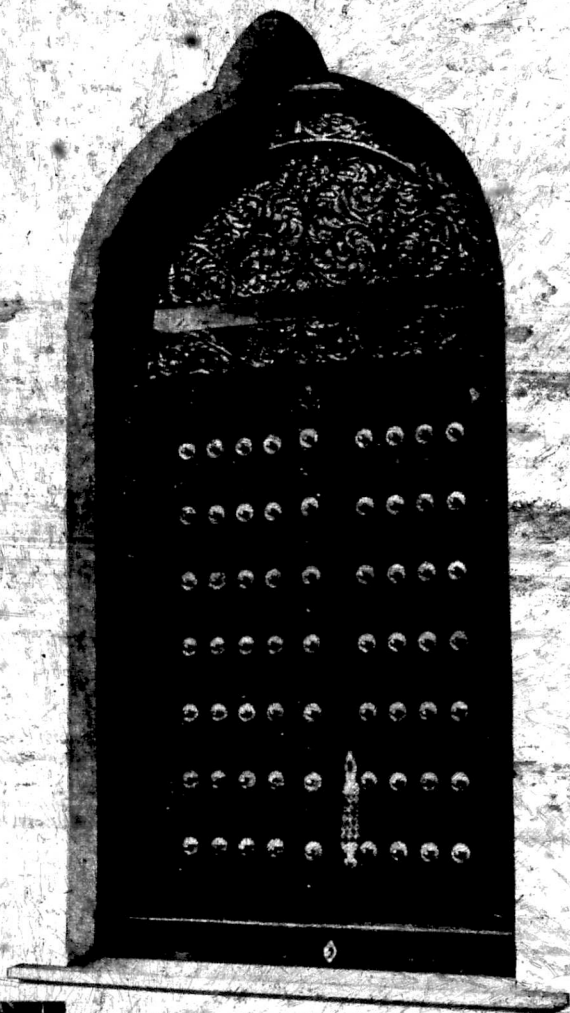


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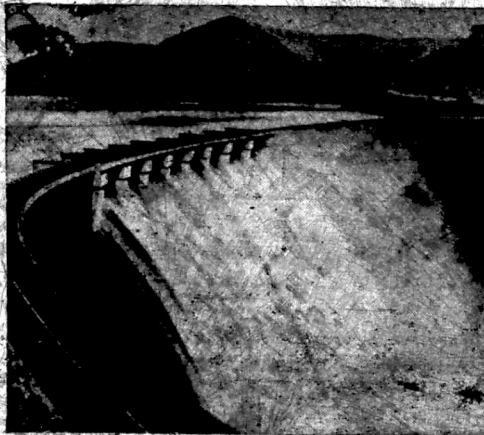
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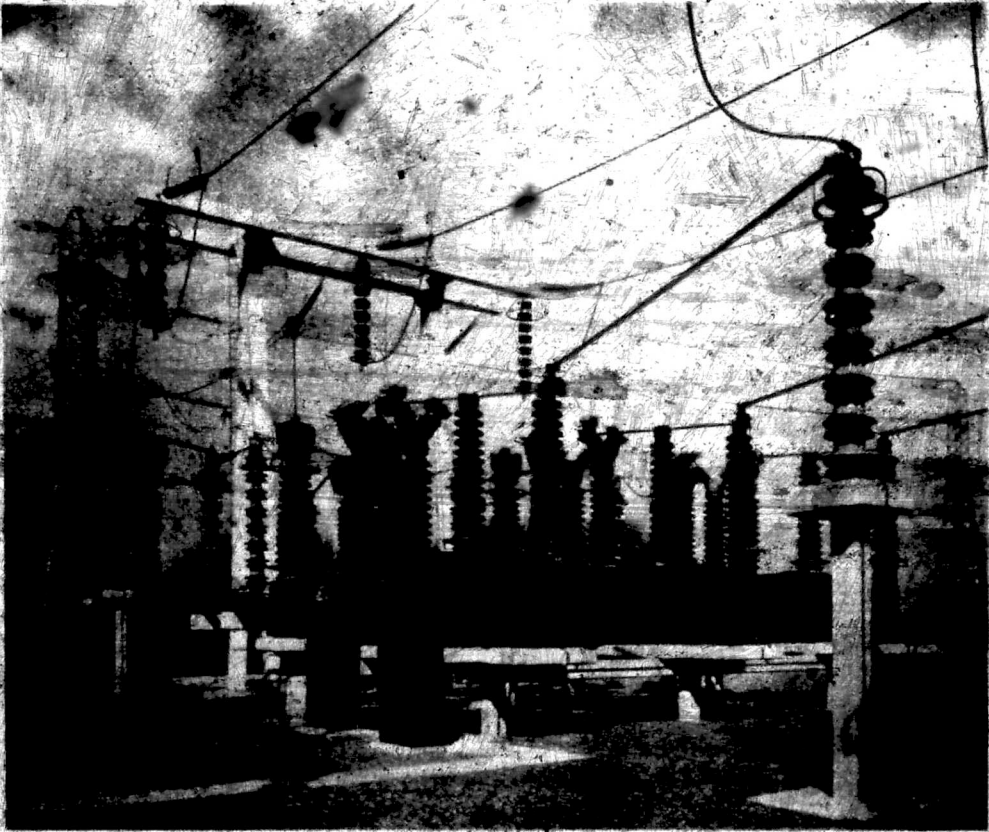
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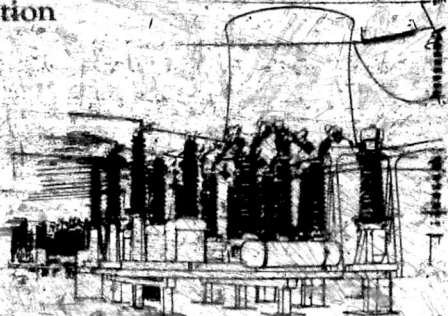


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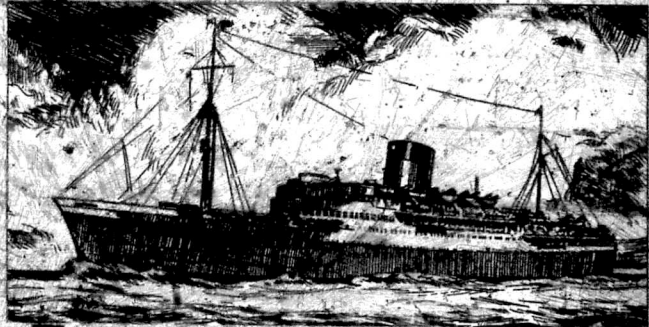
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1958

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WEAK GOVERNMENT**, little or no political leadership in the European communities, and consequential erosion of confidence among those of all races who recognize that a sound future for the East African territories depends upon the maintenance of British administration, these are three of the main factors contributing to the swift spread among Africans of the nonsensical doctrine that power should be quickly transferred to Africans merely because they constitute far the most numerous element of the population. That few of them are qualified for responsibility is brushed aside as immaterial by their own demagogues and by white extremists in the House of Commons and elsewhere. In the whole of East Africa there are as yet scarcely any Africans with the training and experience for professional or managerial appointments, and the few whom it has been possible to start in such careers will require years of application to their work before they can hope to be ready for the top jobs. Doctors, lawyers, and agricultural and administrative assistants are slowly increasing in number, but there are hardly any engineers, accountants, architects, or journalists (using the term in its English sense). Not for a long time therefore can any substantial contribution be made by Africans in the administrative, commercial, industrial, or professional fields. Yet a few hundred vociferous politicians of that race ceaselessly clamour for place and power, insisting that they will accept nothing less than "undiluted democracy", or, in plain terms, domination by Africans, despite the fact that not even a handful of them could be expected to deal with even modest success with the manifold problems of government.

mass of the African inhabitants, destructive of the law and order which British efforts have substituted for savagery, and injurious to the economic development of the territories. The result that there would be a serious fall in the sums available for social and other services. In short, the aims of the agitators conflict absolutely with basic British policy in Africa. The logical course for the authorities in all the territories would therefore be to expose day by day the folly of the statements and actions of the African extremists and to show beyond question that their antagonism will not move the Governments from their declared policy. But not one of the East African Governments has acted in that way. In all the territories agitation has been allowed to grow noisier and more unrestrained almost without retort, and certainly without reiterated and effective reply. In all the territories, firm words when they have occasionally been used, have been quickly neutralized by weak action or inaction. Small wonder that the Mboya, Nyerere, Musazis, and their followers have thought it safe to indulge in increasing vehemence and that great gatherings of Africans now frequently hear hysterical harangues which misrepresent the facts, inflame passions, and approach subversion (if they do not reach or overstep it). Each such occasion sharpens the appetite for that kind of political diet and undermines African respect for constitutional authority. Not even the Kikuyu rebellion has taught Kenya the folly of compromise with such men — though that Colony and its neighbours could surely require no more ghastly demonstration of the consequences of administrative apathy, procrastination, and incompetence.

Submission to this agitation would be gravely detrimental to the liberty of the vast

territories by the official and non-official



European leaders in Kenya that the elections for six additional African members of the Legislative Council need to be judged. As we fully expected, they bring into the Chamber six more assentors to the Mboya policy of refusing to work the Constitution under which their seats have been created. It became virtually certain that that would happen when the Government of Kenya threw away the chance provided by Mr. Lennox-Boyd's decision. The obvious need was for it to seize the initiative immediately and by all means at its disposal bring before Africans in the new constituencies the realization that they were offered a chance to send to the Legislature the men best qualified to work constructively in a multi-racial body for the success of a policy based on the principle that Kenya is a multi-racial State over which power will be exercised by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for as far ahead as can be foreseen. Instead of impressing those two basic factors upon the African electorate, the Government did nothing, or next to nothing, leaving a little group of infatuated Africans who openly reject both points to make all the running. They have persuaded themselves, and seek to persuade others, that Kenya can soon be made another Ghana, and that, as in the case of that now independent country, the control of the United Kingdom can be removed by obstinate opposition — which is created, consolidated, and expanded by the various forms of intimidation which have become so ugly a feature of African politics in the post-war years.

The only effective form of counteraction is firm advocacy of a better alternative which Africans can be brought to support. In Northern Rhodesia the situation has been transformed in less than two years by determination (after too long a period of irresolution), so that most of the chiefs, who were then subservient to Congress, have now openly broken with that movement; large numbers of their people today scorn the menaces of Congress messengers, who have been put on the defensive almost everywhere, and to flight in some places. In parts of Tanganyika Territory the claim of the Tanganyika African National Union to monolithic representation of the Native population has been exposed, especially in the Tanga, Bukoba, and Morogoro areas, by the enrolment of many

thousands of Africans in the United Tanganyika Party — which, if given adequate financial help by those who had most to gain from its success, might well have checked T.A.N.U. It is sad and exasperating that Kenya should not have noted these encouraging signs and done even better, as was possible if the right initiative had been taken. But, we repeat, the Government was negligent and the European non-official community equally heedless of its opportunity and its need.

That there was a good chance of rallying African opposition to Mr. Mboya and his fanatics is evident from the fact that, despite the solid phalanx of fourteen African elected members pledged to oppose the election by the Legislature itself of four African, four Asians, and four Europeans as specially elected members of the Council, and despite the intimidation rife in Kenya African affairs, eight Africans of moderate view have just offered themselves as candidates for the four seats available to their race. Their moral and physical courage is highly commendable; for they will be bitterly attacked by the African nationalist bloc, which will denounce them as "the white man's stooges". To lend force to that unjust gibe, Mr. Mboya and his thirteen adherents are to boycott these "special" elections, which will therefore be confined to the European, Asian, and Arab members of the Council, who will choose the African, European, and Asian special members. Since the African elected members will assail the African special members constantly whether two or three accept portfolios or not, it is to be hoped that two of their number will do so, partly to demonstrate that a multi-racial Government does not depend upon the assent of the Mboyas, and partly to give Africans experience of the conduct of the country's affairs. In any event the Government ought on no account to make the slightest concession to those who are campaigning fiercely against it. Kenya's minimum requirement is inflexible resolution — and immediate action if any of the African elected members overstep the legal limits of agitation. Nothing whatever is to be gained by appeasement. Indeed, the whole future depends upon faith in the prescribed policy and absolute firmness in implementing it.

REFERENCE was made in last week's leading article to economic development in Northern Rhodesia, where an important

new scheme is that for the close and controlled settlement of about a quarter of a million acres of Crown land in the so-called Mkushi block, which lies some seventy miles east of the railway at Broken Hill. There are now only seventeen European residents in that locality, which four years hence should have about two hundred farms with six hundred European men, women and children and ten times that number of African employees. Tobacco is to be the main crop, and the significance of the project is evident from the fact that the estimated ultimate output is some six million pounds of leaf annually, or four times the total production of all Northern Rhodesian growers last year. This is no hit-or-miss affair in which any venturesome individual depends on his luck. On the contrary, no applicant will be allocated land unless he has had at least two years' experience in farming in the Federation, has a minimum

capital of three thousand pounds, and is prepared to follow a general system of land husbandry prescribed by the Department of Agriculture, which as its contribution to what the Government regards as a programme of immense potential value to the country, is providing a water supply and forty acres of cleared land on each farm, so that the tenant may hope to reap a crop in his first year. Allotment of land is about to begin, and though local men will form the backbone of this new settlement, it will also include ex-servicemen prematurely retired under H.M. Government's present arrangements for the reduction of the forces. Mr. John Roberts, Minister of Lands and leader of the Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, who is one of the most successful farmers in the country, is confident that the Mkushi block will prove to be one of the outstanding agricultural settlements of British Africa, and if his experienced judgment proves justified the scheme will be an important one from every standpoint.

## Notes By The Way

### Duties and Rights

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. VASEY from which passages appear in other columns ought to be read not merely by those interested in Kenya, whether they agree generally with his opinions or not, but by all who are seriously concerned with public affairs in any part of East or Central Africa, for many of his points apply to other territories also. In particular, extremists, whether of the right or the left, whether white or black, should ponder his words, which make it quite clear that while he wants a fair deal for Africans in the political sphere, he recognizes that many years must pass before there can be any question of transference of control from Great Britain to Kenya, and that Africans have no right to expect more and more political power unless and until they make an adequate contribution to the economy and the administration of the country. In other words, Africans must discharge many more duties before they can reasonably claim more rights.

### Intransigence

ANY COMPETENT AFRICAN, Mr. Vasey says, has adequate opportunity under the Lennox-Boyd Constitution to play his part in the government of Kenya and its Legislature, which exists to provide means of criticizing policy, questioning Ministers, exposing incompetence, and expressing the will of the people. Yet such is the folly of Mr. Mboya and the other African elected members that they shrilly refuse to accept the portfolios which have been offered to them and make a farce of proceedings in the Legislative Council by their unconstructive and repetitive harangues, scarcely one of which has any discernible purpose except that of promoting inter-racial disharmony. I make this comment, not Mr. Vasey. Though I am sure that he has

often spoken quite directly to the African members in private, he has considered it wise to abstain from the public censure which would have been merited. At one time, no doubt, that attitude had its advantages, but nothing that any European may say or do or refrain from saying or doing has for many months seemed to have the slightest effect upon the intransigence of the Mboya clique. Mr. Mboya himself is quite able enough to recognize the validity of every point made by Mr. Vasey, but he has clearly resolved to set emotion, ambition, and racialism before logic, service to the public as a whole, and the need to work for a united and progressive Kenya.

### Fruits of Folly

THERE IS NO PRESENT POSSIBILITY of self-government, Mr. Vasey has emphasized. Of course not; and it is tragic that so many Socialists in this country, including many members of the House of Commons, should have encouraged Mr. Mboya and other African extremists to think that their obduracy and impertunity would soon cause the Mother Country to transfer power to the mass of the people, however unready they might be for the responsibility. That folly of British politicians has persuaded some of the most active, fervent, and aspiring African extremists in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Nyasaland, and some even in Northern Rhodesia, to think that what has happened in Ghana can be repeated quite soon in their territories if only they provoke sufficient opposition to Governments which are incredibly remiss in checking movements which are deliberately designed to subvert law and order, and the success of which would grievously harm 99% of the African population. Until there is firm government there cannot be faith, and where faith is lacking it is idle to hope for success.



# Lord Listowel's Pamphlet on the Commonwealth

## Foreign States Could Not Join the Commonwealth Group\*

THE COMMONWEALTH DIFFERS in three important respects from any alliance or association of sovereign States. In the first place, Commonwealth countries and Governments are not "foreign" in their relationship to each other, and the citizens of other Commonwealth countries are not "foreigners"; the citizens of each member nation are Commonwealth citizens as well as nationals of their own country, and Commonwealth citizenship, often but not always, confers rights and privileges denied to foreigners. Secondly, the Commonwealth has a peculiar historical continuity in that all its members are, or have been, some time in their past, subordinate to the British Crown. Thirdly, it engages in activities of partnership which are more numerous and important than those of other like-minded States, and, unlike the contractual relationships arising out of treaties, these activities are entirely voluntary and do not arise out of legal obligations.

Joined in this partnership between Governments, voluntary organizations and individuals are nine sovereign States and a flock of their dependencies. The boundary frontier between the free and the dependent Commonwealth is constantly shifting. The former, apart from the United Kingdom, was once dependent, while the latter is moving steadily with increasing momentum towards the independent status of the self-governing countries. Thus the free sector will continue to expand, while the subordinate sector goes on shrinking. Apart from a handful of Colonies too small and isolated for nationhood, the whole dependent area will one day be free.

### Consequences of Historical Continuity

Two important consequences flow from the existence of the Commonwealth as a distinct and separate political entity. Its historical continuity will preclude foreign States, such as the Scandinavian countries, with an outlook similar to ours, from joining the Commonwealth group, but a mere interruption in historical continuity, as in the case of Eire or Burma, should not be a bar to re-admission. Its identity will be generally recognized by foreign countries, and as a concept of international law.

The independence of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon has given the free Commonwealth a mainly Asian population. It is no longer in respect of numbers, language, race, or culture even a predominantly "British" Commonwealth. Indeed, the most far-reaching change in the character of the Commonwealth is that it has become a Commonwealth of many races, among which the non-white races easily predominate and the Europeans are a small minority. Some people would like to continue to use the epithet "British" because it emphasizes historical origin of the entire association, but to qualify the whole by the name of one of its members suggests to many minds a lingering sense of Anglo-Saxon superiority. On political grounds, as well as on grounds of descriptive accuracy, it would be better to drop the well-worn epithet.

"Empire" is even harder to justify, in spite of the notorious Churchillian phrase "British Commonwealth and Empire". The British Crown was truly imperial as well as royal only from 1857, when Queen Victoria became Empress of India, until the achievement of Indian independence in 1947. There is nothing imperial

about the royal title today. The Queen is simply described as "queen" of her territories overseas. Apart from its constitutional impropriety, "Empire" is politically objectionable because it emphasizes subordination to Whitehall in a manner that is anathema to the Colonies. It also opens the way to charges of imperialism by Marxists and other hostile critics of British policy.

While the terminology of Empire is falling into disuse, this cannot yet be said of the terminology of colonialism. The practical reasons for this are no less strong. It is a serious mistake to use words that act as a constant reminder of inequality and constraint.

Most of the inhabitants of the British Dependencies do not wish to think of themselves, or be regarded by others, as "Colonials". Some prefer to emphasize their status as fellow citizens of us in the United Kingdom, others have a glowing pride in their national culture and like to assert that they are primarily Nigerians or Malaysians. In Asia any reminder of colonial rule is associated with Western domination and causes immediate revulsion. Historical memories cause a similar repugnance to colonialism in the United States.

### Sensitivity to Colonialism

In view of the sensitiveness of world opinion to the implication of colonial rule, we should take pains to show that we too disapprove of colonialism in the accepted sense, as the permanent and involuntary subordination of one nation without group to another. We can help to do this by substituting for colonial terminology words that do not imply lasting political dependence or inferior status.

Revision of our vocabulary has begun. In the most recent version of the royal title our dependencies overseas are described as territories, not colonies. The "Colonial Service" has become the "Overseas Civil Service", and the Crown Agents for the Colonies now act on behalf of "Overseas Governments and Administrations". But this process has not gone far enough.

It is most desirable for "Overseas Territories" to replace "Colonies" in current usage, whether spoken or written. "Colonies" is not only objectionable on the political grounds but inaccurate, because its use in a generic sense includes Protectorates and Trust Territories, which have never been Colonies of the Crown.

More important for its influence on current usage and as a lead to the rest of the Commonwealth would be a firm and definite attitude in Whitehall towards Commonwealth nomenclature in general. There could be no better decision to employ one set of names in official publications and ministerial speeches. Hitherto the attitude of the British Government has been eclectic and severely neutral. Mr. Attlee in 1949 secured impartial approval to three names commonly used to describe the Commonwealth—British Empire, British Commonwealth of Nations, or just Commonwealth. But the time has surely come to use those names that correspond to political realities and to avoid as far as possible whatever words give offence to a large number of persons.

### Revised Nomenclature

The obviously suitable collective name for the entire family is "Commonwealth of Nations", or just "Commonwealth". Individual States in the Commonwealth should be described as "Sovereign Members" or "Commonwealth Territories", the latter a portmanteau description which includes Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Trust Territories. The Colonial Office should become the "Commonwealth Territories Office". The Colonial Development Corporation should be renamed the Overseas Development Corporation.

What holds the Commonwealth together? Fairly the self-interest of Commonwealth Governments and fairly the shared responsibility in the laws and public institutions of the people who inhabit it. The unity of the Commonwealth depends in the last resort on popular sentiment and general acquiescence. It would quickly break up without the support of public opinion, which varies from unreserved acceptance to a fervent loyalty and warm family spirit.

British institutions have been freely adopted by people of different races and religious beliefs, and no less freely adapted and transformed in accordance with their own traditions. Thus we find almost identical features among the institutions and practices of government throughout the Commonwealth: the supremacy of law and the independence of judges protect the Commonwealth citizen from arbitrary imprisonment and interference with his freedom; a system of

\*These passages are taken from a 30-page brochure published by the Fabian Society under the title "Commonwealth Future" (21).

Civil liberties guarantees his civic rights; the desire for political equality has resulted in the spread of parliamentary government from Westminster to every part of the Commonwealth, so that now there are parliaments in all the self-governing countries and in almost every dependency. In all Commonwealth countries political parties support a policy of securing by legislation fair shares for every section of the community and a better standard of life for the lower income groups.

There is no more important field for equality in a Commonwealth of many races than race relations. But in this field the application of accepted principle has furthest to go. It is generally agreed that the races are equal in capacity, and that existing differences in culture and mode of life are due to the circumstances of history, physical environment, and training in youth. But the practice of racial discrimination, and the monopoly of economic and political power by the white race, have led to factitious inequalities between white and coloured peoples which will take a long time to break down.

Nevertheless, the spirit of fellowship between all races in the Commonwealth, working in the same direction as the principle of equality, has been greatly stimulated since the war. Personal contacts have become more numerous and frequent as a result of air travel and radio communications. There has been an increasing number of semi-official and unofficial meetings, such as the Conference of Commonwealth Labour Parties held in May 1957.

Scientific developments have made possible regular meetings of representatives of Commonwealth Governments and Parliaments, where invaluable friendships are formed, and the linking of homes in every continent by sound broadcasts. The most effective of these is the Queen's address on Christmas Day; the Queen speaks as Head of the Family as well as Sovereign, and each individual family festival becomes at any one time in the countries of British origin, part of a collective family celebration. More and more often we hear or read references to the Commonwealth as "a family of nations" or "a family of peoples".

## Proposals for Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia

### A Move Away from Racial to Party Politics

#### PROPOSALS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

in Northern Rhodesia have been presented to the Legislative Council as a White Paper. In summary form, they are as follows:—

#### Legislative Council

The Council will consist of 30 members, consisting of:—

12 elected members: 12 from "ordinary" constituencies, each returning one member, which would together include all the Crown land areas which are generally adjacent to the railway line, plus certain areas of Native Trust land and Native land which are adjacent to those Crown land areas; 6 from "special constituencies", each returning one member, which would cover the rest of Northern Rhodesia (including those smaller areas of Crown land which are not generally adjacent to the railway line); 2 from two regrouped constituencies covering the total area of the "special constituencies" but specifically reserved for European members; 2 from two regrouped constituencies covering the total area of the "ordinary constituencies" but specifically reserved for African members.

6 official members  
2 nominated members

The present Legislative Council consists of the Speaker and 26 members of whom eight are official and 18 non-officials. Two of the latter are appointed by the Governor to represent African interests, and four are Africans selected for appointment by the African Representative Council. The other 12 non-official members are elected by an electorate which contains virtually no Africans.

#### Executive Council

The Governor would preside over an Executive Council of nine Ministers: four *ex-officio* Ministers, and five other Ministers (of whom four must have been "ordinarily qualified" candidates successful in the elections).

#### Two Assistant Ministers

In addition there would be two Assistant Ministers (the equivalent of Parliamentary Secretaries), not members of Executive Council but bound by the executive councillor's oath of secrecy, allegiance, and office, and with access as may be directed by the Governor to Executive Council memoranda and minutes. Each would work immediately and directly under the instructions of his Minister at all times.

Of the total of 11 Ministers and Assistant Ministers, not less than two must be Africans, and one of these must be a Minister.

In the present Executive Council all nine members hold ministerial office and are responsible to the Governor and to the Legislature for the administration of Government departments within their portfolio. The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility applies to the decisions of the Executive Council. One of the non-official members is a nominated member of the Legislature representing African interests; the other three are elected members.

#### The Franchise

A common voters' roll containing:

(1) Ordinarily qualified voters, the qualifications being at present:—

(a) £720 per annum (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £1,500); or

(b) £480 p.a. (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £1,000), plus primary education; or

(c) £300 p.a. (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500), plus four years' secondary education; or

(d) Ministers of religion who have undergone certain stipulated courses of training and periods of service in the colonies and who follow no other profession or gainful occupation; or

(e) Paramount chiefs and other chiefs recognized by the Governor, or those certified by the Resident Commissioner in the Barotseland Protectorate to be of equivalent status.

(2) Specially qualified voters, for which the qualifications are:—

(a) £150 p.a. or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500; or

(b) £70 p.a. plus two years' secondary education.

(c) In addition to the Ordinary franchise, persons exempt from the means qualification, though not from the other special qualifications, applicants within the following additional groups for registration as special voters:—

(1) persons who are and have been for the past two years resident or hereditary councillors, who are recognized as such by their chiefs and recommended by their chiefs, and who are performing an unpaid service in such office to the community;

(2) persons in receipt of a monthly or annual pension earned after 20 years' service with one employer.

#### Voting Qualifications

The wife (only the first wife of a polygamous marriage) of any person in any of the above categories may qualify if she fulfils the following qualifications, which are required of every voter:—

(1) Simple literacy: applicants must be able to complete in English, without assistance, the application to be registered as a voter.

(2) Age: minimum age of 21.

(3) Nationality: British subject, citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, or British protected person by virtue of connection with Northern Rhodesia.

(4) Residence: two years in the Territory and three months in the constituency.

Since it is the Government's policy to improve the educational and economic standards of the African people over the years more and more may be expected to qualify for the franchise at ordinary levels.

In anticipation of a general improvement in standards, it would accordingly be provided that the initial low qualifications would be progressively raised in stages over 10 years until they merged with the permanent qualifications. After that stage was reached there would be only a single set of qualifications, which must be fulfilled by all new voters, including ordinary voters, but all persons already registered as special voters would remain as such on the roll.



Under the Federal electoral law provision would also be made for a quinquennial review of the purchasing power of money. An increase or decrease of more than 10% would be reflected in a corresponding adjustment of the means qualifications by 10% up or down for each complete 10% by which the purchasing power of the currency had increased or decreased since 1958.

All votes to count in full, provided that:

(i) in the 12 "ordinary constituencies" the total of special votes may not count more than one-third of the total of the ordinary votes cast;

(ii) in the six "special constituencies" the total of ordinary votes may not count more than one-third of the total of special votes cast;

(iii) in the amalgamated constituencies the total of special votes may not count more than one-third of the total of ordinary votes cast where the seat is reserved to a European member, nor may the total of ordinary votes count more than one-third of the total of special votes cast where the seat is reserved to an African member.

Candidates would have to be qualified as under:

(i) In ordinary constituencies—as ordinarily qualified voters.

(ii) In "special" constituencies—either as ordinarily or as specially qualified voters.

(iii) In amalgamated constituencies—as ordinarily qualified voters.

Every candidate for election who had special qualifications only would be required to obtain a certificate from two-thirds of the electors registered under Caps 137 and Cap 139 of the laws in the constituency that these chiefs had no objection to his standing as a candidate. Such candidates with special

qualifications who met this requirement would stand for election in the normal way.

The present franchise is open to all British subjects of 21 or over who fulfill the following requirements and are not otherwise disqualified, e.g. by insanity. For registration as a voter a British subject must be in occupation of a house or building to the value of £250 within the territory, or in possession of a mining claim or in receipt of an annual income of £200. He must have resided for a continuous period of two years within the territory and for three months in the electoral district for which registration is sought.

Married women of 21 years and over may vote on their husbands' qualifications, but all voters must be capable of completing the necessary application forms in English without assistance.

The present franchise law in practice excludes Africans, Northern Rhodesian Africans, save those who have been granted naturalization, have the status of British protected persons.

The qualifications for registration as a voter have remained virtually unchanged since 1935 and although the value of money today is much lower than it was then, the income qualification of £200 a year is still above the earnings powers of the vast majority of Africans. The result is that the requirement that a voter must be a British subject has resulted in the fact that there are only 11 Africans on the 1957 electoral roll.

A candidate for one of the present 18 seats on the Legislative Council elected by direct election must be a European. The 2 seats are filled by Europeans.

(To be continued)

## Mr. E. A. Vasey's Views on Kenya's Political Problems

Lennox Boyd Constitution Sale Pattern for the Next Few Years

**SERIOUS INJUSTICE** to Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, has been done by the publication in many newspapers of brief telegraphic reports which purported to epitomize his views on the political problems of the country as given to a television unit of the B.B.C. now in East Africa.

The recorded interview is not due to be broadcast until October next, but on the day after it was given a short report was widely published. It charged the Minister with having declared that "for anybody who believes in democratic principles an African majority in the Government is inevitable", whereas in fact he had not used the words "in the Government", and had referred to representation in the Legislature. As he has since pointed out, that is a very different matter, since the Government of Kenya is subject to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Because his opinions have been so widely misrepresented, and because Mr. Vasey has for some years argued the need for better inter-racial understanding and co-operation, we quote hereunder extracts from a long interview since given to the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, which invited him to enlarge on his statements to the B.B.C. television unit.

### Political Victory and Economic Defeat

Mr. Vasey said, *inter alia*:—

"For the African in Kenya each political 'victory' will bring with it a measure of economic defeat—for more and more of the essential knowledge and experience of the European and Asian will be withdrawn from the country and its people.

"Could any responsible European or Asian leader be expected at this stage to accept full universal adult suffrage on a common-roll basis, knowing as he does, not only the racial situation, but the level of political and economic ignorance with which he would be faced as an inevitable result? I go so far as to say that no responsible leader of any community who had the interests of the people at heart could accept such a step today.

I have said in speeches from 1953 onwards, if the

country to stop this process of erosion of its economic and general prospects it must find some basis of common responsibility, even to a limited degree.

"What type of man are the Africans going to vote for? The man who will be pledged primarily to represent African interests or the man who will try to serve the nation? The man who will be prepared to co-operate with the European and Asian representatives in the Legislative Council, for the good of all races, or the man who will be pledged to a policy of African domination?

"What sort of example are we going to set the African voter? Are we going to make him believe that political extremism is the only way of political progress, or are we going to show that we ourselves believe that moderation and co-operation are the only possible paths?

"Africans will tend to demand political advancement and an increase in political participation at a rate too fast for their present capacity.

### Paucity of Educated Africans

"In 1956 there were about 2,600 Africans undergoing four-year courses in secondary schools in Kenya, and 283 passed the School Certificate. About half of them will go on for higher education in East Africa or overseas. When they have completed their studies they still have to gain practical experience on the ground before they are ready to fill the needs of the professions, the administration, agriculture, commerce and industry—as well as the political sphere.

"These figures show that it will be a considerable time before the African side of our population is producing in any quantity people equipped to play a full part in the direction of the affairs of the country in the many spheres in which they will be needed.

"But the circumstances which make the presence of Europeans and Asians indispensable to the conduct of Kenya's affairs in all these spheres will not alter until the Africans, emerging with professional, technical, and administrative energy and skill, and with the necessary years of practical experience, are numbered in thousands, where they are now numbered in tens.

"The present is possible unless there is economic development to pay for the process. Indeed, the greater the development, the more will be the need for the skill, experience, and initiative which the Europeans and Asians have brought and can bring.

"These are cold facts which any African who claims to be a responsible leader of his people must point out to his community—just as people like myself would fall in our duty if we did not face our own people with the truth about the rapidly changing political situation. Continuation of

political intransigence, and inflexibility, from whichever community it might come, cannot but delay the economic and social development of the people.

"As I said, if democratic principles are accepted, the African majority is inevitable whatever the form of franchise; but there is still little or no chance of this country progressing unless there is true acceptance of the meaning of common responsibility and a recognition that many stages will have to be gone through before anything in the nature of self-government is possible in Kenya.

#### Mr. Vasey's Suggestions

"In 1953, in an attempt to speed the recognition of this, I suggested the experiment of the Legislative Council acting as an electoral college for a number of common bench members, moving at the earliest possible moment to election on a common roll on a qualification franchise, this to be superimposed upon communal representation. In that way, I have believed it would be possible to create an atmosphere in which people would not necessarily look only of their own race and religion.

"I said from that time on we have to stop, does not look at whether the Government is white, brown, or black. It looks at the ability, capacity, and integrity of the Government with which it is dealing. It will deal with a Government of experience in which it has confidence. It also has regard to the political stability underneath that Government.

"I would like to see the method of electing people to the special seats in the Legislature reviewed at the earliest possible moment, in the hope that some form of franchise could be devised that would enable these people to seek election by a much broader basis.

"But the Lennox-Boyd Constitution has laid down principles which define the future of this country for the next ten years. It opens the way for any African who has the competence and the will to make his weight felt in the Parliament and the Government of the country, and to gain that practical experience and knowledge without which Africans cannot make progress.

"If the experiment fails after a trial, the way is open for

revision. In the last Command Paper Mr. Lennox-Boyd says: 'Nor will its creation in any way diminish or detract from the constitutional powers and authority of the Secretary of State to advise Her Majesty to regulate, by instrument of any other powers in Her Majesty's gift, the constitutional arrangements of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.'

"QUESTION: 'The African vision is of another Ghana, but when the Command Paper was issued the first reaction of European elected members was that it did away with any idea that Kenya could ever become a Ghana. What do you say about this?'

"MR. VASEY: 'The Lennox-Boyd Constitution has set the pattern for the next few years. What will happen after that will depend largely upon the atmosphere that has been created.'

"But the unchangeable truth is that if they were offered responsible government now, or in the near future, the Africans could not meet the basic requirements in the personnel of the Civil Service, industry, commerce, and agriculture. They would find difficulty in filling anything more than a minute percentage of high and medium level posts with men of experience and competence.

#### Defeat From Inexperience

"The question does not arise at all as a possibility at present. On the other hand, a pattern has been set which ensures that there will not be a 'Ghana' situation. The way for the Lennox-Boyd Constitution has distinguished the way to responsible government and representation and set it for some time to come.

"Of this I am convinced that unless some basis of common responsibility is found for a number of people, then within long the habit of voting on a racial basis will become so deeply implanted that it will lead to a period of political instability which will hamper the economic development of the country and create an atmosphere of tension in which the European, Asian, and African communities will find it difficult to reach a position where a common victory will mean defeat for the victorious group.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way]

## Inspiring Commonwealth Confidence

### Lord Home on the Challenge

IF BRITAIN is to inspire confidence in her Commonwealth partners, she must be seen to possess all those assets which are the hall-mark of a first-class nation—a strong and expanding trading account; a currency in healthy demand and stable in value; the physical strength of a reliable ally; a standard of education and of living equal to the best; a moral and ethical integrity in international dealing above suspicion.

Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, made that statement in a recent speech in Sheffield, continuing:

"None of these positions can be won without conscious and sustained effort on the part of the people. To hold its own in competitive international society and to expand—which is the only possible policy for this country—the nation has to keep itself in training.

"Trade cannot expand unless prices gain orders; but prices depend in large measure upon the people's understanding of the part which wages play in the cost of production. Investment cannot expand unless the people understand that its pace is directly related to the rate and total of their savings.

"Defence can be sustained only if the people mobilize the mental and moral strength to face the obligation and risks inherent in the preservation of liberty for themselves and their friends. The 20th Century problems involved in economics and security are a challenge and a test of democracy based on universal franchise.

"The Government has sought to press home the historic fact that increased industrial capacity should be geared and output should be channelled into exports. It is in that direction, and there alone, that expansion of the national wealth lies. The overall results are

good and encouraging. Exports are a record in volume and in value. Now that the prices of imported food and raw materials have turned in our favour there is a fresh opportunity for expansion.

"Today 50% of the total cost of production is wages. This is a measure of the social revolution, of the social gain in the nation, and of the new social and national responsibility placed directly on the wage-earner's shoulders. This country can be, and should be, one of expanding wealth, high wages and better living standards once the wage-earner accepts the fact that increased wages must always be matched by overall increase in productivity.

"If Britain has a vital Commonwealth role to fulfil in economic development, so she has in security. I wonder if those who so glibly advise us to shed all our contemporary weapons have consulted those whose way of life and liberty we hold in trust? Whenever I go abroad I find that the over-riding concern of the people is that Britain should be strong. If Britain were to renounce responsibility and influence and opt out of contemporary history there would be dismay and something like despair in the free world.

#### Price of Freedom

"A Government which insists that the price of freedom is £1,500m a year cannot expect popularity, but to provide security is its clear duty to the nation and the Commonwealth. When Britain capitulates to fear the free world will have had its day.

"We work, and it need be sacrifice, because we wish to preserve a way of life which is proved and shared and valued by our Commonwealth partners. Within the Commonwealth we accept certain obligations, the seeds of which were sown in the days of our Colonial Empire and which blossom today in vigorous growth. They can be spoken in three words: Partnership and justice.

"The Commonwealth can prove that colour, which is a distinction in nature, need not be a political division of mankind. We can show that aggressive nationalism can be tamed and harnessed into constructive partnership.

"At the end of the day the totalitarian evil in the world will be defeated by the example set by those who know and can demonstrate a better way of living. As champion of the free way of life, Britain is determined to stand as strong and as true as steel."



## Labour and Central Africa

### Parity in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Labour Party has issued the following statement of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:

The Labour Party deeply deplores the approval given by the Conservative Government to the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the Electoral Bill recently passed by the Parliament of the Central African Federation. Although the Labour Party strongly resisted the imposition of Federation in 1953, it has always been willing to do its best to make it work, provided that it established a genuine racial partnership in Central Africa and was based on the voluntary adherence of the African people.

"We have, however, watched with growing concern the aggravation of racial tension in the last few years. The appointment of the African Affairs Board by the present Government has shaken the confidence of the African people in the safeguards against discriminatory legislation that were written into the Constitution and has irrevocably destroyed their loyalty to Federation.

"If, therefore, Federation is to endure, concrete proof must be given to the African people that the principles of the Preamble to the Constitution are in fact being operated. The Labour Party welcomes the economic development which has taken place in the territories in recent years but believes that this must go hand in hand with the political advancement and social integration of all races.

### Statement of Principles Demanded

"We therefore call for the following steps to be taken in order that these principles may be fulfilled: (a) an unequivocal statement that the objective of the Federation is complete democracy and equal rights for every citizen; (b) the revision of the Federal franchise to ensure genuine African representation in the Federal Parliament; (c) the rapid elimination of racial discrimination in both social relations and industry; and (d) the extension to other levels of education of the inter-racial policy now being developed and encouraged in the University.

"It will be of relevance to the progress made in these matters that the Labour Party will decide its attitude at the conference which is to determine the future of the Federation in 1960.

"The Labour Party regards itself as completely bound by the Preamble to the Constitution, which declares that the people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should continue to enjoy separate Government under the special protection of Her Majesty, so long as their respective peoples so desire. Labour believes there should be a review of the powers of the Federal and territorial Governments so that the position of the Protectorates is safeguarded.

"We reaffirm the pledge that Dominion status shall not be conceded until all the inhabitants of the Federation have expressed a desire for it through the exercise of full and equal democratic rights.

"In order to enable African views to be more effectively expressed at this conference, and as a step towards full democracy, the Labour Party believes that Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must now be given opportunities for much greater participation in their Governments.

"To this end it urges immediate constitutional reforms to ensure a majority of elected Africans in the Nyasaland Legislative Council and the appointment of African Ministers equal in number to those of other races. In Northern Rhodesia there should be parity of representation between Africans and other races in both the Legislative and Executive Councils.

"Labour also believes that the franchise in both territories should be broadened immediately as an instrument of progress towards a common roll and full adult suffrage.

## Free Association

AN ASSOCIATION of independent African States is to be formed at the forthcoming conference in Accra. This was announced last week by the conference secretary, which said that one of the main duties of the association would be to co-ordinate the views of member States on foreign policy and international affairs. The headquarters of the new organization will be in Ghana.

## New Sudan Government Announcement

### Coalition of P.D.P. and Union Parties

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Sudan, Mr. Abdullah Khalil, has now announced the members of his new Coalition Government, and the Ministers have been sworn in.

The new Government is constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Abdullah Khalil, Umma.  
Deputy Prime Minister, Interior and Irrigation, Mirghani Hamza, People's Democratic Party.  
Minister of Finance, Ibrahim Ahmed, P.D.P.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohamed Ahmed Manguob, Umma.  
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Ali Abdel Rahman, P.D.P.  
Minister of Education and Justice, Ziada Arabab, Umma.  
Minister of Public Works, Bash-Diu, Umma.  
Minister of Health, Mohamed Nureddin, P.D.P.  
Local Government, Abdelkannas Ali, Umma.  
Communications, Taha Mamoun Hussein Sherif, Umma.  
Social Affairs, Mohamed Ahmed Abuin, P.D.P.  
Animal Resources, Saïd, Umma.  
Mineral Resources, Ferdinand Adyang, P.D.P.  
Minister of State, Amin Eltom, Umma.  
Minister without Portfolio, Awad, Umma.  
Umma.

The three southern constituencies are represented by three Ministers — But Diu, Saïd, and Ferdinand Adyang — who have attached themselves to northern political parties. The only other newcomers to the Cabinet are Abdelrahman Ali Taha and Abdullah Abdelrahman Nassallah.

The proportion of Cabinet seats is given as follows: two parties forming the Coalition is 10 for the Umma Party and six for the People's Democratic Party.

After the Prime Minister had announced the main posts in the Government, a section of the P.D.P. demanded that the Ministry of the Interior should be retained by Mr. Ali Abdel Rahman and not go to Mr. Mirghani Hamza. While this claim has not been conceded, certain changes have been made in the list originally announced.

Sayed Mohamed Nureddin, Minister of Agriculture in the original Cabinet, is now Minister of Health, and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The Minister for Communications, Sayed Amin Eltom, has become a Minister of State, and the Minister of Justice, Sayed Ziada Arabab, has now taken the Portfolio of Education in addition. Under the reshuffle there is no Minister directly responsible for industry.

It is reported that the People's Democratic Party has still not been able to agree on its nominations. A further slight reshuffle may therefore occur.

## Sir Edgar Whitehead's Warning

ADDRESSING HIS SECOND PUBLIC MEETING in the Hillside by-election in Bulawayo at the week-end, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, twice referred to his decision to hold a general election this year, irrespective of the outcome of the by-election. He hoped that whatever happened at the general election there would be not one party controlling the Southern Rhodesian Government and another the Federal Government, for in that case the two parties would spend their time scoring off each other, a situation which would do the country untold harm.

Interviewed later, Sir Edgar said that if he were defeated in the Hillside by-election, he would definitely go to the country as soon as possible, and the seat he would fight in a general election would be in Umtali. His opponent there would be Mr. Wightwick, now an independent member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament and one of the Government's severest critics.

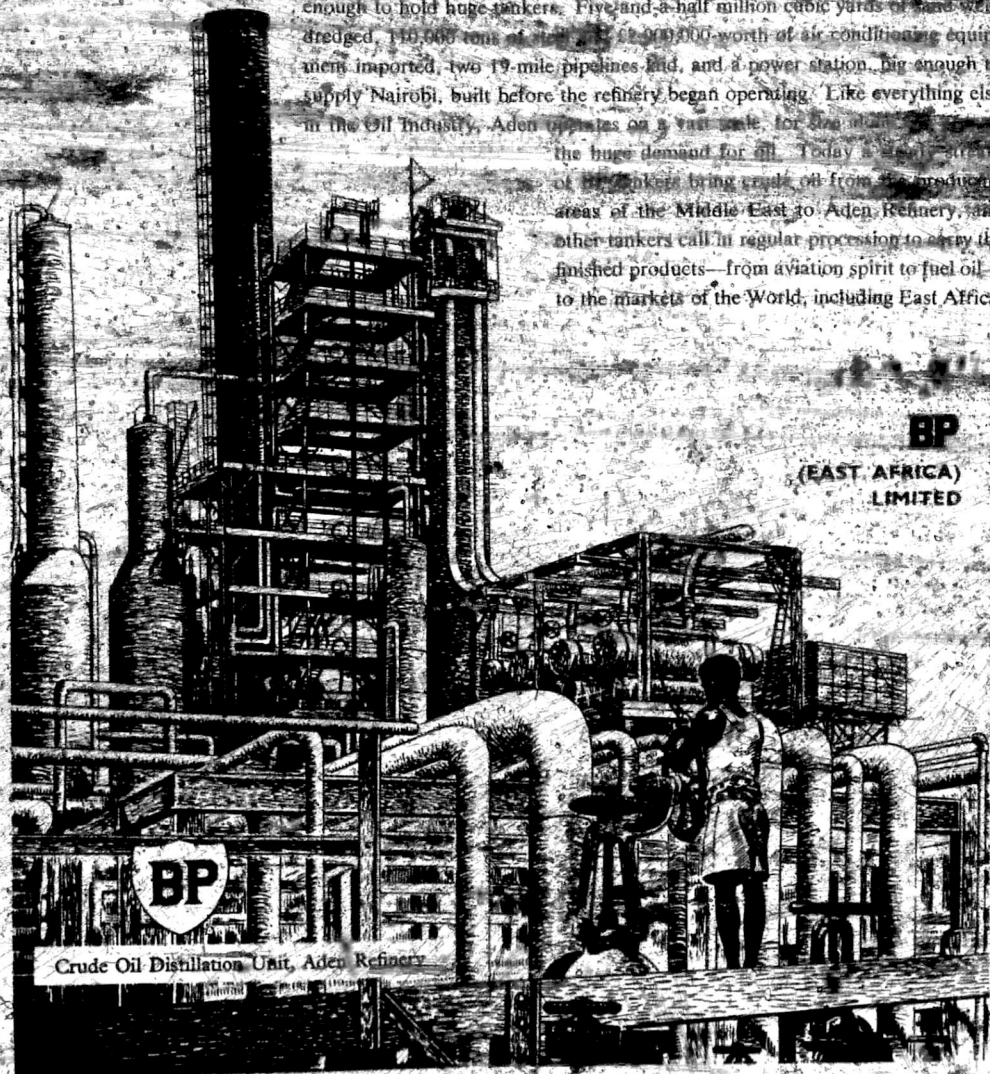
# SERVING MAN'S NEEDS

**REFINING** - Crude Oil as it comes from the earth is a dark brown or greenish liquid, varying in thickness and texture. As such it is of little use, but with modern methods of refining over one thousand different products are obtained from it. In the early days of the Oil Industry the refining of crude oil was a simple and straightforward process, but today, with demands for more diverse products of higher quality, it has become complex and highly technical. The effect of improved technique can be gauged from the fact that today's petrol is nearly twice as powerful as that of 30 years ago.

A modern refinery covers many acres of ground, and costs about £10,000,000 for every million tons of crude oil it can handle annually. BP's Aden Refinery, which serves East Africa among other areas, was completed in 1954 at a cost of about £45,000,000.

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the huge demand for oil. Today a steady stream of BP tankers bring crude oil from the producing areas of the Middle East to Aden Refinery, and other tankers call in regular procession to carry the finished products - from aviation spirit to fuel oil - to the markets of the World, including East Africa.



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# PERSONALIA

MR. P. A. F. ROBERTSON is now Chief Secretary in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

MR. A. WINSTON SMITH has been re-elected president of Nakuru Musical Society.

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN arrived in England last Friday in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

DR. R. G. COCHRAN, medical adviser to the American Leprosy Mission, is visiting East Africa.

SIR RICHARD COSTAIN recently spent a short holiday at Malindi, Kenya, on his way back from Rhodesia.

FRAU ALICE GROSS-JIRESCH, a well-known opera singer, has returned to Vienna after a visit to Kenya.

SIR HENRY LOW, a member of the Rhodesia board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived in England.

SIR GILBERT LANE-WHITE, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is paying a 12-day visit to Ghana.

CHIEF JOHN MARUMA, Assistant Minister for Social Services (African Education) in Tanganyika, is on safari in the Northern Province.

MR. F. W. RANKIN, chairman of the Metal Box Co., which has East and Central African subsidiaries, arrived back in London in the week end.

MR. C. P. MORLEY is the new president of the Romo Valley Association, Kenya. THE HON. PAMELA SCOTT has held the office for the previous three years.

MR. K. A. MASTER, who has practised as an advocate in Tanganyika Territory since 1928, with a break between 1940 and 1950, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

MR. STANLEY GHERSIE and MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, two of the elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, recently addressed the Naitasha Settlers' Association.

MR. A. COTTON, town treasurer of Blantyre-Limbe, has left Nyasaland to attend a four-day conference in Cape Town of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.

MR. DAVID BARRETT, an officer of the Trade Union Congress, has been seconded to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for a 10-week visit to Tanganyika.

SIR WILLIAM GOODE has been appointed a Knight of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and LADY GOODE has been appointed a Commander (Sister).

SIR ROY WLENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has left hospital in Salisbury. He was operated on for pelvic peritonitis seventeen days ago.

LORD BAILLIU, chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which is building a large factory in Rhodesia, and LADY BAILLIU have returned to London from their visit to the Federation.

VISCOUNT CHANDOS, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Manchester University next month, the award being bestowed for his public services.

SIR FOSTER ROBINSON, chairman of E. & A. Robinson, Ltd., of Bristol, a company with a Rhodesian subsidiary, and LADY ROBINSON were homeward passengers in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. C. E. TILNEY, Tanganyika's Minister for Finance and Economics, flew to Arusha last Saturday to meet MR. EUGENE BLACK, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

GROUP CAPTAIN PETER TOWNSEND, who recently passed through East Africa and the Belgian Congo in the course of a 60,000-mile motor tour, made alone, arrived in London last week. He took tea on the day of his arrival with QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET.

MR. F. R. STEPHEN has been elected president of the East African Guernsey Cattle Society, following MR. D. WHEATHAM. MR. M. BARRATT is the vice-president and MR. S. SOWERBY the honorary secretary.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will represent H.M. Government at the inauguration of the Legislature of the Federation of the West Indies in Trinidad this month.

EARL DE LA WARR, as chairman of the Royal Empire Society, and COUNTESS DE LA WARR were the guests at luncheon last week of the central council of the Overseas League, whose chairman, SIR ANGUS GILLAN, presided.

MR. CLIVE CORDER has been elected deputy chairman of Oldham & Son (Africa), Ltd., in succession to the late A. J. T. Goldby. MR. G. A. CURRY has joined the board, and MR. A. M. ROSHALF has been made financial director.

LORD BEECHER, who was chairman of the Royal Commission appointed in 1938 to consider the Royal Association of the three Central African territories, has cancelled all his engagements on medical advice. He had a fall recently which caused severe head injuries.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, is to address the annual general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League on Tuesday, April 15. The meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. in the building of the Royal College of Physicians, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, Chief General of Military Training, is to visit the United States this month as Kermit Roosevelt exchange lecturer.

He will address the United States Army War College, the National War College, and West Point, and then go to Canada to visit military establishments and lecture to the Canadian Army Staff College.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, is to pay a short visit to the Bahamas for discussions. He will leave the United Kingdom on Saturday and return on April 14, and will be accompanied by his private secretary, MR. J. F. A. HOWARD-DRAKE, and by MR. PHILIP ROGERS, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, who was at one time concerned with East African affairs.

MR. A. D. CHATAWAY, Federal High Commissioner in South Africa since 1951, will go on leave in July and retire three months later. His successor is to be MR. J. W. M. FITT, Deputy High Commissioner in London. MR. P. F. BARRETT, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Transport and Works, will succeed MR. FITT at Rhodesia House. MR. J. W. G. BAGGOTT, secretary of the Federal High Commissioner's Office in the Cape, will act as High Commissioner until MR. FITT arrives in July.

## EDUCATIONAL

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### C.I.G.S. and Kenya Strategic Reserve

FIELD MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, stated in Nairobi at the weekend that provision was being made at Kahawa, the camp some 15 miles from Nairobi which is being established for the strategic reserve, for accommodation to be increased to take a second major unit. That did not necessarily mean a battalion; it could well be a field regiment. Whether the strategic reserve would be increased would have to be decided by the British Government. His personal feeling was that in the present state of the world some increase in the existing strength of the reserve in Kenya might well be of value from two points of view — that of British responsibility east of Suez generally, and from that of the East African territories themselves.

### Obituary

#### Mr. W. H. I. Rangeley

MR. W. H. I. RANGELEY, C.M.G., Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, has died of a heart attack while on a fishing holiday in the Lake Province. He was 49. He had served in every district in the Protectorate, and his knowledge of African customs, traditions, and habits was probably unsurpassed.

He was a B.Sc. of Rhodes University, and a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, where he took his B.A. and the Oxford Diploma in Anthropology. Joining the provincial administration in Nyasaland in 1934, he became a P.C. in 1952.

For some time he had been preparing to write a history of Nyasaland. He was a founder of the Nyasaland Society and largely responsible for the formation of the Nyasaland Museum. He was an authority on African rock paintings, and had been instrumental in launching the new multi-branch sports centre at Chichiri, Blantyre.

During the war he served with the K.A.R. in East Africa and Ethiopia.

SISTER GEORGINA, O.P., who was sent to Lourdes by her former school pupils to seek a cure for her cancer, has died at the Dominican Convent, Salisbury. She was 53. Sister Georgina had been at different times headmistress of the Bulawayo Dominican Convent, headmistress of Salisbury Convent, and directress of all European and African Dominican schools in Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. WILLIAM C. GALBRAITH, former principal of the Overton Institute, Livingstonia, Nyasaland, has died in Edinburgh. From 1925 to 1938 he was head of the Livingstonia Teacher Training College. For some years he served on Nyasaland's Central Advisory Committee on Education, and from 1938 until his retirement in 1944 he was principal of the Overton Institute.

PROFESSOR JOHN CHRISTOPHER WILLIS, F.R.S., who has died in Montreux at the age of 90, was for 15 years director of the Botanical Gardens in Ceylon and then for three years director of the Gardens in Rio de Janeiro. Later he edited the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*.

MR. LEONARD FIELDING NALDER, a former provincial Governor in the Sudan, has died. He edited in 1937 "A Tribal Survey of Mengalla Province", the joint production of many district officers and missionaries of the Church Missionary Society.

DR. NICOLAS MALOUF, accredited representative of Lebanon in the Sudan, died suddenly in Khartoum last Saturday.

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TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE,  
EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,  
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OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

#### Colonel Ewart Grogan writes

What of our Governors? I have known them all. Three died of drink. Three were quite wrongly driven by the Home Office to resignation or incompetently distinguished by giving his name to a dubious brand of cigar now happily extinct. Another called it a hellish, costly, and thankless job. I mailed a Prime Minister into giving him the job. The appointees from the professional Colonial Civil Service were the normal, anemic resultant of creeping into the Secretariat, learning the gentle art of dodging decisions on all vital issues, and thereby qualifying in due course for the splendour of a cocked hat.

Kenya, of course, has had the normal quota of peculiar individuals, any one of whom could well have served as "funny man" in search of adventure; but, apart from a worthy lot of earnest, hard-working lovers of the land, none of us are likely to remain figures in history, with the possible exception of Lord Delamere. "D", as he was fondly called, was a jovatic blend of puckish charm and unpredictable political orientation advantaged by a short-term hereditary title — which 50 years ago still retained a narcotic effect upon a British community, as distinct from its present function of the easy road to profitable disengagement. With the passage of time "D" has become a shibboleth enshrined in a status which bears no resemblance whatever to the original human model.

Of the Africans of my time only one will live in history — Jomo Kenyatta. Anyone who can view these matters objectively and has read Jomo's writings must have, in the light of happenings in Ghana, a measure of sympathy for one who undoubtedly is a great African patriot as seen from the African angle. He might well have followed in the wake of Dr. Nkrumah had it not been for the presence of a solid phalanx of British settlement and the essentiality of East Africa to Western strategy.

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## Mr. Havelock on African Housing Influence on Mental and Physical Condition

SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON given by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Nairobi, Mr. Wilfred Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, said that there was a tendency to think of African housing as one only existing in the urban areas. It was also necessary to consider the provision of improved housing for Africans in the rural districts. A number of African District Councils had passed by-laws insisting on certain simple standards of housing: no one was allowed to build a house unless the walls were at least eight feet high, while some councils had stipulated that each house had to have a window, others that a separate kitchen must be provided.

All this was very important, not only because it was modern, but also because of its effects on the physical and mental health of the inhabitants. Smoky, badly lit and poorly ventilated rooms were directly related to a number of major complaints suffered by Africans in Kenya, such as tuberculosis, bronchitis and eye troubles. The improvement in mental health resulting from improved housing was more difficult to define, Mr. Havelock continued. Surely it is more likely that murky thoughts and barbaric rites will be practised in a dark and smoky hovel rather than in a pleasant house well lit and well furnished. I commend to all employers this suggestion that the happiness and efficiency of their labour is very greatly affected through the influence of the type of houses in which they live on both their physical and mental condition.

Turning to the problem of African urban housing, Mr. Havelock said that the Government had been trying to break the vicious circle of the expense of

providing an adequate unit for a married man at a rent within the pocket of the average employee. The figure on which they would have liked to work was a rental of 20% of the total wage. With the limited capital available to the Government for lending to local authorities, housing demand was outstripping supply, and since the cost of money was so great, this was reflected in the rents charged. "We have not achieved the ideal economic rent of 20% of the average employee's wage packet, but we continue to strive to reduce the cost of building, of administration, and services."

The time of the itinerant labourer staying in the towns for a few months and then returning to his reserve was almost over, the Minister continued. It was the Government's policy to direct all their efforts to providing a stable married population in the towns. It was not in the long run that employers could achieve a labour force which would stay in employment for a number of years, thereby acquiring the knowledge and skill which would enable them to earn more while maintaining a satisfactory rate of production.

### Need to Create Community Feeling

Another need was to create a community feeling among those Africans who had settled permanently in the towns and become de-tribalized. Planning and the lay out of African housing estates was all directed towards this end. Houses were grouped round small greens, which were to be a centre and meeting place for each group. The Government hoped that committees would be formed in each group to look after their community interests and to provide such amenities as a shelter for babies, gardens and trees to make the area more attractive, and to look after those unfortunates who were always found in every community. These small groups formed part of what were called neighbourhood units, which had planned for their use a shopping centre, dispensary, primary school, nursery and social hall.

It was visualized that community life would take shape on the basis of the physical pattern of the housing lay-out, and that clubs and teams would be formed in the small groups and the larger neighbourhood units, thus creating a common and genuine interest. Africans might then start to forget that they were Kikuyu or Luo, and first of all they were part of the Bahati or Qlafa estates. Neighbourhood units were bound to have their own committees to encourage and provide amenities of a more expensive and general nature than those which the group committees could provide. In this way, it was hoped that local government would be developed, and African urban dwellers enabled and encouraged to take a greater interest in their own affairs.

Mr. Havelock ended with a plea that all employers of African labour took more interest in the provision of houses and the adequacy of that housing. "Some of you may own African housing and accommodate your employees there, either for a rent or free of charge. Most of you I suspect pay your employees a housing allowance and consider that when you have done that your obligations have been met. I wonder if you really know where the majority of your employees live? I am afraid that if you did, many of you—and I do not mean only members of this Chamber of Commerce—would be quite shocked. We know that there must be somewhere in the region of 15,000 people in Nairobi inadequately housed."

The Government was frantically short of capital, but it had made available or would make available in the next year or so, something approaching £1m. for African housing in Nairobi over a period of three years. Mr. Havelock concluded by saying that he had been inquiring into the economics of investment in African housing, and he estimated that anyone wishing to build African housing and let it at controlled rents could expect a 7 or 8% return on a long term investment. While acknowledging that it was possible to obtain higher returns elsewhere, the Minister argued that investment in African housing would not only bring moderate returns, it would bring others, for the more contented the population, the more commerce would thrive.



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## Kenya Election Results

MR. JEREMIAH J. M. NYAGA has won the Nyeri and Embu election for the Kenya Legislative Council. It was the last result to come in for the six additional African seats. Mr. Nyaga polled 6,080 votes against Mr. T. M. Kagondi's 1,765, a majority of 4.4% in a straight fight. The earlier results appeared in last

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## Salisbury Central African Kremlin Nyasaland African M.L.C.'s Distortions

AFTER AN ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE, the Nyasaland Legislative Council has approved a Government motion that article 12 of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland be made applicable to the Protectorates as from March 20 last. The result is that the Federal Electoral Act, which provides for the election of two categories of members to the Federal Assembly, is now in force in Nyasaland.

After taking part in the debate the African members walked out before the winding up speeches.

Moving the motion the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, said that the first important change was that British protected persons would be able to qualify for either of the Federal electoral rolls. Literate chiefs and ministers of religion also qualified.

Dealing with the criticism of the present electoral system in Nyasaland that a wife married under a system of polygamy may not take the means qualification of her husband, the Chief Secretary expressed pleasure that that had been rectified under the Federal Act, and that a wife married under a system of polygamy was assumed to have the income qualifications of her husband, provided she was otherwise qualified.

Coming to the question of the numbers likely to qualify on the two voters rolls, the Chief Secretary estimated that in Nyasaland there were likely to be 2,200 non-Africans on the general roll, together with from 6% to 12% of that number of Africans in the initial stages. "But", Mr. Footman continued, "we must remember that the numbers of non-Africans on that roll will not be very much larger than 2,300, and that African influence on a general roll of this sort

must assume considerable proportions at a very reasonably early point of time."

As to the election of African members by the voters registered on both the general and special rolls voting together, Mr. Footman said that there were likely to be 7,000 Africans in Nyasaland qualified to vote together with some 2,500 to 3,000 non-Africans. "For these elections the African is in a position to have two votes for every one non-African vote. I consider that that is a very considerable preponderance of African voting power."

Summing up, Mr. Footman said: "Here is an electoral Act which I am convinced, and the Government is convinced, has provisions which are very much better, more up-to-date, and more satisfactory than those under the present territorial regulations."

Mr. N. D. KWENGE, an African member, considered that the most "dangerous portion of the mass of Africans in this Act" lay in the general roll, the only part of the electoral machinery which was to stand permanently.

"Someone has tried to make the impression that the 200 and the non-Africans are 2,500 it is possible that we will catch up and pass them in the near future, and that the Africans may be in the majority by the 1960s. If the 200 Africans who may qualify on that roll pass the 2,000 Europeans it must also be possible for a motor car with two wheels for the back wheel one day as it sees to catch up with the front one."

Mr. M. H. BLACKWOOD welcomed the Bill, but said he had been originally reluctant to do so, because of the danger from being a Protectorate to a democracy, the way the Africans had fixed it — one man one vote. If there was a democracy in Nyasaland, there had to be trust and agreement between all the races living in the country.

But the 200 Africans on the general roll would undoubtedly overtake the 2,000 Europeans, and that was likely to happen before 1970. "If that is so, then in my view it will, on the present state of advance of the African, be much too soon." Nevertheless, in view of the further advances which must be made by the African in the next 10 years, he hoped that by 1970 "we shall be able to place and repose the fullest confidence and trust in them."

### Fawlingo Nonsense!

Mr. M. W. K. CHUMBE condemned Mr. Blackwood for saying that the Federal Electoral Act was providing African advancement at too fast a pace. "I couldn't have heard a worse type of fawlingo nonsense," he declared, "but I would like to assure him that if it were an advancement, it has not succeeded and it will never succeed as a trap to persuade Africans here to surrender their rights and their determination to fight for freedom in their country."

Mr. H. B. CHUMBE prefaced his contribution by saying that since non-co-operation and boycott represented the attitude of all patriotic Africans in Nyasaland towards things Federal, there was little for him to say. "It would be the highest paradox for us to accept representation in the Federal Assembly when we want to see that Assembly disappear." In any case the Bill had already passed all the necessary stages to become law.

"We know that the idea of presenting people with accomplished facts and forgone conclusions for their ratification is a totalitarian practice that we should expect to emanate from Salisbury that city which acts as the Kremlin of Central Africa. We are not asking for an improved electoral bill. We are asking for the disappearance of the whole Federal system."

The Bill was, he asserted, opposed by all Africans in Nyasaland. "All Africans in this Council — and when I say this Council, I include the holy images of God, with black faces, sitting in the gallery — and all Africans outside and Asians resent this Bill, and their reaction to it will be seen in practice when it begins to operate in this country."

He then announced that the African members would not vote but would leave the Council "to let Europeans carry out the work of domination they are so much fond of."

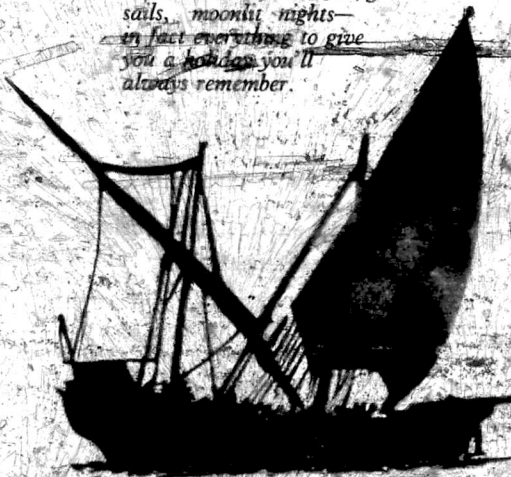
Restring to the debate, the CHIEF SECRETARY said that the clue to the debate lay in the African members' interjections, which were always against Federation and not necessarily connected with the motion being debated.

The question of betrayal, frequently mentioned in the debate, appeared to relate to promises made in connexion with Federation. That bargain had been recorded word for word in the Federal Constitution. No promises had been broken, and no betrayal made. "But while there have been several mentions in recent speeches about warning persons, I must myself warn the African Members that they should be careful, that they should search their own consciences, that they themselves are not betraying their own generation and future generations."

The motion was passed without a vote being taken.

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## Towards Somali Independence

### British and Italian Administrations Compared

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* has written interestingly of the contrast between political advancement in the United Nations trust territory of Somalia, formerly Italian Somaliland, and in the British Somaliland Protectorate. "Somalia is a poor country with a population of about 1,000,000, of whom some 70% are nomads or semi-nomads, mostly illiterates, but active and shrewd. British Somaliland has a population of only about 600,000. The correspondent wrote—

"Can the British, with their present restricted plans, retain the initiative and gain Somali opinion with them, so that the politically moderate leaders are not swept away by the extremists? The answer is almost certainly that they cannot. Comparison of developments in the two countries will show why there is such a feeling of frustration in the Protectorate.

"In Somalia elections were held for municipal councils in 46 localities in March, 1957. There are now 48 municipalities. In 1956 there were elections for a Legislative Assembly—direct elections in the urban areas and indirect in the rural. The Somali Youth League Party won 43 seats out of the 60, and a Somali Cabinet was drawn from the party.

### Italian Administration's Withdrawal

After May, 1957, Italian advisers no longer took part in Cabinet deliberations and responsibility for legislation passed largely to Somalis. The Italian Administration can still exercise control in the event of a crisis until 1960, but it is withdrawing more and more into the background and leaving the Somalis to govern the country.

"In the British Protectorate there are no Somali Ministers. Supreme executive and legislative power is vested in the British Governor. The only elections held have been for a few municipal councils, such as Hargeisa and Berbera. This has been valuable training, and excellent work has been done by the Somali Advisory Council, which has held 18 sessions; it consists of 44 leading Somalis, who represent the main districts, though they are not elected by ballot.

"A Legislative Council was established last year. It has eight official members and six non-official, at least four of the latter are appointed by a panel of 16 drawn from the Protectorate Advisory Council. The Governor presides. In November a Somali representative proposed elections for the Council early in 1959. A commission is now considering elections and representation.

"In Somalia a plan for future political advancement has kept Somalis working with enthusiasm and encouraged a sense of responsibility. General elections will be held throughout the country in September to elect a Constituent Assembly, which will draw up a Constitution, and a head of State will be chosen. The Somali Prime Minister has stated that he intends that the elections should be held by secret ballot on

the basis of direct and universal suffrage, including women. Thus, he said, 'we will place ourselves in the vanguard of African countries.'

"The report of the U.N. Advisory Council to Somalia published last April states: 'Somalization of the local administration of all regions and districts has been completed.' According to the report of the U.N. Visiting Mission published last December, there were 4,380 Somalis in the administration. Of these five were heads of departments, six prefects over large districts, and 30 district commissioners. There were still 621 Italians in the Civil Service and 497 attached to the police and sanitary. The mission estimated that after independence 150 non-Somalis would still be needed as magistrates, teachers, doctors, and engineers.

"In the British Protectorate all key posts in the secretariat, treasury, judicial, and public works departments are held by Indians and none have Somalis studying under them.

"Now that 1960 is approaching, there will be closer co-operation between Britain, the United States, Italy, France, and it is hoped, Ethiopia, to avoid disorder and discount Egyptian infiltration. The Horn of Africa should not be controlled by a Power hostile to the West, and it is in the interest of the West to bring development and tranquility by making the necessary grant of aid as long as 20 years after 1960.

"The Somalilands look north to the vital oilfields of the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq; they look across the Gulf of Aden to the port of Aden with its oil refinery and important air command. To the south is Kenya."

## Somalia and the Trusteeship

### Mr. Bernard Braine's Impression

"IF SOMALIA would obtain her independence some time next year because the Italian trustees would leave the country then instead of waiting until 1960, the year in which the United Nations had promised independence, has been stated in a B.B.C. broadcast to East Africa by Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., who recently visited the Somaliland Protectorate and Kenya.

He assumed that Somalia would become independent about this time next year, but, not being a viable country, she would continue to require outside aid. Great Britain should, he felt, be in a position to give favour of independence for the Somaliland Protectorate also, and make known that she would not object to unification with Somalia if that was the desire of the people.

There was more pro-British feeling in Somalia than in our own Protectorate, and there was even vague talk about an independent Somalia coming into the Commonwealth. The enormous amount of good will in the trust territory ought not to be lost.

## Scholarship Award

THE KENYA OPEN SCHOLARSHIP for the advanced course of study beginning in October, 1958, has been awarded to Mr. Kanak Kishore Vrijlal Shah, a former pupil of the Duke of Gloucester School, for a full professional course in medicine.



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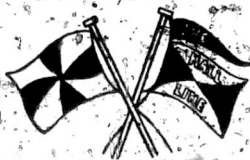
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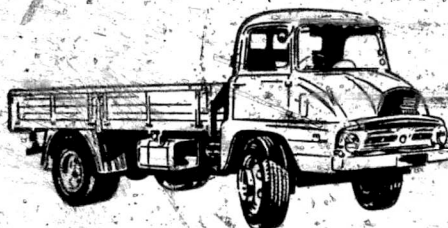
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## Buganda Insistent on Direct Elections

### Triumph for Neo-Traditionalists

THE BUGANDA Lukiko has decided against the holding of direct elections for the five Buganda members of the Uganda Legislative Council later this year. It is understood that the Government of the Protectorate is to accept the decision, which marks the triumph of the neo-traditionalist elements in Buganda who have been working for this result for the past three months.

Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of the Protectorate, has replied to recent representations from the Lukiko regarding the position of the Kabaka, an increase in the numbers of African members of the Legislative Council, and their proposals for the introduction of a common roll at a later date. The Governor declared that the position of the Kabaka was regulated by agreement; that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had decided that no further increase in African members could be allowed before the elections; and that a common roll was a question for consideration by the next council. The Governor asked in turn for a decision on the immediate question of direct elections.

The neo-traditionalists desire to keep Buganda's link with the central government as weak as possible and to assure Buganda's autonomy. Buganda is committed to send members to the Legislative Council, presumably they will now have to be elected by a new electoral college.

### Nyasaland Survey

THE PROMISED ECONOMIC SURVEY OF Nyasaland, which will make recommendations for agricultural and industrial development, has started. Mr. W. J. R. Randall, an economist, Mr. W. J. R. Pincott, the Government's Development Secretary, and Mr. R. Smith, a provincial agricultural officer, have begun visits to private and public enterprises in Blantyre-Limbe. The survey will form part of a new three-fold plan for the Shire Valley.

### Overpayments

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has had to remind the public that the maximum rate of personal tax has been reduced from 200s. to 150s. under the Personal Tax Ordinance which came into effect on January 1. Some taxpayers have been sending cheques for 200s., and the Information Department complains that the Inland Revenue Department is put to extra work repaying the unwanted 50s.

"The new African upper class invokes the democratic principle of 'equal pay for equal work'. Perhaps the phrase 'equal pay for equal efficiency' would be more appropriate." M. Pierre Wigny, a member of the Belgian Parliament, and a former Minister for the Colonies.

## News Items in Brief

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has adjourned until May 27, but will probably be prorogued before that date.

A £4,000 cheque, representing the first two instalments of a £20,000 grant by the Nyasaland Tea Association to Rhodesia University, has been paid.

Under the title "Tomorrow in Africa" the Africa Bureau has published at 1s. 6d. the address given by Lord Hailey at its recent annual meeting.

The foundation stone of a new Anglican church, to be called St. Michael's, has been laid in Mtwara, southern Tanganyika, where a temporary church was built nine years ago.

A multi-racial teachers' conference on education for nationhood has been convened by the Capricorn Africa Society for April 8-11 at The Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

Fort Jesus, Mombasa, which has been a prison since 1895, will cease to be used for that purpose within a few years. Some time next year it will be re-opened as a museum.

Students from Tanganyika and Zanzibar are to be the guests at tea of the East and Central African Students' Conservative Commonwealth Council on Tuesday, April 22.

The East African Road Federation has convened a conference in Nairobi for April 24. Representation from Great Britain, South Africa, the Federation, and the East African territories is expected.

A bilingual newspaper, in Luganda and English, to be called *Uganda Farmers News*, is to be published by Uganda Farmers, Ltd., an all-African company. Kizito is managing director.

Zanzibar Prisons Decree has been amended to cancel the regulation that European, Asian, and African prisoners must be kept apart. Prisoners may now be grouped by social, educational, and culinary standards.

Two Kikuyu and two Kambs were sentenced in Nakuru to imprisonment for from four to six years for taking part in oath-taking ceremonies. In Nanyuki two Embu tribesmen were sent to prison, one for 14 years, on charges of administering oaths.

By 13 votes to 11 the Northern Rhodesian Government was defeated in the Legislative Council when Mr. John Gaunt, independent member for the Midlands, called a division on a motion urging the investigation of the operation of motor insurance business in the Protectorate.

Four participating in an illegal strike 123 African dock workers at Mtwara, southern Tanganyika, have been fined 25s. each and bound over for a year. The secretary of the local branch of the Dock Workers and Stevedores' Union, who said that he was working that day, was acquitted.

Corporal Dorji Dete, of the Rhodesian African Rifles, who seriously injured his back during operations in Malaya, is making a remarkable recovery in a London hospital. He can now swim 50 yards and walk unaided for five to 10 paces. At one time his chances of recovery were considered very slender.

For failing to have their cattle inoculated against trypanosomiasis 23 Africans of the Tonga tribe were recently convicted before a Native court in the Southern Province, Northern Rhodesia. Following the sentence, a disturbance took place, and police reinforcements had to be brought from Lusaka. During further riots tear smoke was used to disperse a hostile crowd and 21 arrests were made. About 400 head of cattle were involved. More than 27,000 had previously been inoculated in the area without any difficulty.

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## Co-operatives Taken to Task

### Africans Seeking to Undermine Government

CERTAIN MEMBERS, and possibly a few leaders, of co-operative societies in the Geita district of Tanganyika, have recently tried to interfere with private enterprise and prevent the success of individuals who have set up maize mills on their own account.

Making this disclosure at a *baraza* held before the opening of the first session of the newly-created Geita District Council, the Provincial Commissioner, of the Lake Province, Mr. S. A. Walden, warned the culprits that if they continued to interfere in matters that were not their concern, they may be prevented from starting any new undertakings which at the present time can properly be developed by them.

The Provincial Commissioner said: "The development and success of Geita has been clearly visible, and this is due to the efforts of the people of all races who have combined together. A large part of this success is due to the efforts of the co-operative societies, and I congratulate their members; but there are some—perhaps even some of their leaders—who have recently tried to interfere in political and Government development which has been in accordance with the law."

The provincial commissioner also issued a warning to those who were trying their best to undermine the workings

## Cotton Sales Competition

BOTH EGYPT AND THE SUDAN are reported still to have large quantities of long-staple cottons unsold, and both countries have taken measures to facilitate sales. Egypt recently offered a 23% discount, later reduced to 21%, on cotton paid for in hard currencies, including sterling. Last week the Sudan reduced its export tax on cotton by 1½d. per lb., while the Sudan Gezira Board made numerous changes, including reductions of up to 4½d. per lb. in the reserve prices for its auction sales of cotton at Khartoum. Cairo thereupon reduced the export tax on all Egyptian cotton to about 1d. per lb.

## French Enterprise in East Africa

A LARGE FRENCH OIL GROUP the Omnium has already invested about £750,000 in its East African subsidiary, Ozo East African Petroleum Co., Ltd., including £340,000 in a new Mombasa depot, which the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, recently opened at the invitation of Mr. H. Ballandé, vice-chairman of the Ozo group of companies. The six main storage tanks, erected on 12 acres at Changamwe, have a capacity of about 5m. gallons.

## British Central Africa Co.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO. LTD., after providing £32,000 for taxation, earned a group net profit for the year ended September 30 last of £39,488, compared with £20,287 in the previous year. A final dividend of 15% has been declared, which together with a bonus of 5% makes 25% for the year (15%).

## Commercial Brevities

Offerings at last week's Nairobi tea auction totalled 1,531 packages: 330 of Kenya tea, 559 from Uganda, 329 from Tanganyika, 201 from Nyasaland, and 52 from the Belgian Congo. The next sale will be on April 16. Prices of African teas at Mincing Lane last week averaged 3s. 3.45d. per lb. The highest price paid was 5s. 9½d. per lb. for 30 packages from the Kapchoru garden, Kenya.

Car Mari, Ltd., which has substantial Rhodesian interests, announces that in the year ended November 30 last the group trading profits totalled £347,575, against £334,289, but that heavier tax charges (£167,733, against £156,105) reduced the balance from £111,677 to £108,222. A final dividend of 10% against 10%, repeats the annual distribution of 17½%. Mr. A. J. Rayment is chairman.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Mr. H. M. le Marchand, says when he recently met the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that British Africa exports to Australia worth about £2m. annually and imports from Australia goods worth some £750,000, mainly building materials, farm and general machinery, tinned milk, and electric motor cars.

In the first two weeks of the Salisbury tobacco sale £2,741,717 lb. of flue-cured leaf realized £679,046, an average of 24.75p. per lb. The U.K. took 340,123 lb. (12.35%), Australia 81,664 lb. (5.17%), the local market 403,560 lb. (25.55%), and other markets 47.75%.

A bumper maize crop in Nyasaland's Central Province is forecast if the weather keeps fine, states the Agricultural Department. Wilds in the other provinces are expected to fall in good.

An African Bars and Restaurants Association has been formed in Nyasaland, with Mr. J. C. Katsone, managing director of Chester's Bars and Restaurants, as president.

The annual general meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor of the Protectorate, is to attend, is to be held on April 10.

Virginia tobacco and cocoa are to be grown in Zanzibar, according to a statement made in the Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary, Mr. P. Nightingale.

The Uganda Development Corporation has issued a hand-book on itself and its subsidiary companies. It covers the first five years of their work.

Dur oil remains will this week equal in size all tanks to discharge at the new bulk oil jetty which has cost £185,000.

## Dunlop In Rhodesia

THE COPPER SLUMP and present recession in the Federation will not affect our thinking," said Mr. R. Johnson, on his arrival in Bulawayo to take up his appointment as managing director of the Rhodesian subsidiary of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. Progress on the Bulawayo factory was "right up to schedule," but the cost would probably exceed the original estimate of £1½m. Engineers would shortly arrive to install plant and machinery, he added.

## A. Reyrolle Company Results

A. REYROLLE AND CO. LTD., the electrical engineers and manufacturers, after providing £1,409,188 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,762,274 for the year ended December 31, compared with £2,563,273 in the previous year. An unchanged final dividend of 11%, making 17% for the year, is being paid on the £4,579,411 of ordinary capital.

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## MINING

## New Control of Kagera Mines, Ltd.

## Directors Advise Shareholders to Sell

SHAREHOLDERS OF KAGERA MINES, LTD., who were informed last July that the company's mining activities in Uganda had been abandoned and its assets converted into liquid resources, have now been told that Hart Son and Co., Ltd., the merchant bankers, acting on behalf of clients, have bought from the company's directors and some large shareholders an aggregate of 170,915 of the 6% cumulative convertible preference shares of £5 each at 6s. 4½d. and 296,589 ordinary shares of £5 each at 11d. The board has stipulated that holders of the remaining 28,911 preference and 103,589 ordinary shares should have the option of selling on the same terms.

## Directors to Resign

The directors—Mr. A. M. A. Wijmans (chairman), Mr. C. J. Endert, both of them Dutch citizens, Mr. M. P. Jacques, a Belgian, and Mr. F. St. John North, a British, are to resign office in favour of nominees of the purchasers and Messrs. John Hartson to receive £750 compensation for loss of office as director and as London secretary of the company, subject to the approval of shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on April 15.

A circular letter from the chairman describes the prices offered as fair. If the company had been liquidated the preference shareholders would have received approximately the same sum per share and the ordinary shareholders less than the price offered.

When the arrangement was made the preference shares were quoted on the London Stock Exchange at between 1s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. and the ordinary shares at from 9d. to 1s. 3d., the last recorded bid being 1s. 4½d. per preference share on April 15 last year and 1s. per ordinary share on January 13 last.

## Wankie Colliery Closure

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., has decided to place its No. 1 colliery on a caretaking basis because a careful study of the coal requirements of the Federation indicates that further expansion is unlikely in the foreseeable future. The three pits are currently equipped to produce over 51m. tons annually, but an output above 44m. tons has not been needed, is not expected to be exceeded for a number of years, and can be met by collieries 2 and 3. This decision will involve the re-employment of a small number of European and African employees.

## Anglo American Dividend Increased

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., has declared a final dividend of 6s. per share for the year ended December 31, compared with 5s. in the previous year. Together with the interim dividend previously declared, this brings the total dividend for the year to 8s. (7s.). Subject to final audit, the profit for the year after providing for taxation is £4,987,000, compared with £4,418,295 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1m. and now stands at £23m., and £150,000 has been appropriated for provision against loans.

## Multi-Racial Union

MR. JACK JOYCE, the trade union official, from Durham who was sent to the Copperbelt some months ago by the miners' International Federation to re-organize the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union and maintain contact with the European union, said last week that both bodies had accepted the principle of liaison on matters of mutual interest, and that he felt that within the next few months they would merge in one multi-racial union with 10,000 members.

## Dividend Declared

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., has declared a final dividend for the year ended December 31 of 3s. per ordinary share, which together with the interim dividend of 1s. makes a total for the year of 4s., compared with 3s. 3d. in the previous year. Profits after meeting tax liability have increased from £906,733 to £1,305,643, from which £400,000 has been appropriated as a provision against loans. The chairman is Mr. T. Conifer.

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**Company Report**

# The British South Africa Company

## Revenue Largely Dependent Upon Copper Price

### Qualification as an Overseas Trade Corporation

### COLONEL SIR T. ELLIS ROBINS REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT AND INTERESTS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held last Thursday in London.

COLONEL SIR T. ELLIS ROBINS, K.B.E., D.S.O., the president, said in the course of his address:

At the end of the financial year covered by this report, then president of the company, Mr. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, expressed the wish—for reasons of health—to resign from that office and from the board. Mr. Hely-Hutchinson had been an executive director since 1925 and over a period of nearly 33 years had been a mainspring of energy and efficiency, particularly in remodelling its functions from those of an administration to those of a mining, commercial, and financial organization, which it assumed in 1923.

"I speak for all his colleagues and our staff—and indeed for many stockholders of the company to whom he is known—when I say how greatly we miss him and how devoutly we hope that, freed from the anxieties of office life, he will find improvement in his health and happiness in his leisure.

We have also lost through death a valued colleague and friend in Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, whose sound advice over nearly 24 years had been of the greatest benefit to the company. Owing to my being resident in Africa and a member of other boards of which Sir Ernest was chairman, I had been more closely associated with him than others of my colleagues, and over the years I came to appreciate that he was in every sense a great man and one of whom South Africa could well be proud. He was endowed with much of the vision, energy, and singleness of purpose that had characterized the founder of our company.

The board has been reinforced by the election of Viscount Melvyn, the Marquess of Salisbury, and Mr. Harry Oppenheimer to the vacancies which existed, and we welcome them on your behalf. Sir Charles Cumings, who succeeded him as the company's principal representative in Africa in May of last year, was also elected to the board and became the resident director.

#### Subsidiary Companies

Last year my predecessor in office referred in some detail to the Rhodesia Railways Trust, in which at that time the British South Africa Company owned 81% of the capital, and he explained the offer which the latter had made to acquire the remaining 19%. That offer was accepted by such an overwhelming majority of the smaller shareholders that it enabled the company to acquire the remaining capital, and the trust has now become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company.

"A further wholly-owned subsidiary, Charter Properties (Private), Limited, was formed in Southern Rhodesia in 1957, and has already made satisfactory investments in freehold property in the Federation.

"In view of the fact that the company now holds a 100% interest in all of its subsidiaries, the board considers that the affairs of the company and of these subsidiary companies should be grouped, and the form in which the accounts have been prepared gives you the consolidated balance-sheet and profit and loss account followed by the balance-sheet of the company itself.

#### Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

It will come as no surprise to you to learn that our revenue from mineral royalties, after providing for the Northern Rhodesian Government's 20% interest in that revenue, has dropped by some £34m. as compared with the figure for the previous year. In 1956 copper averaged £316 per ton for royalty purposes. Last year the average was £220. For the first five months of the current year the average was between £161 and £67.

It must be apparent that Rhodesian copper production have for some time been going through a period of over production, which has indeed been world-wide, and that shareholders in copper companies and the Charter itself must be prepared for lean fare, which even the voluntary percentage cuts in production already announced cannot improve matters.

Copper at £400 or even £300 per ton was unhealthily high and, although the present price hovering around the £160s and £170s is a little too near the margin of profitability, the industry can survive on it, and it will almost certainly have beneficial effects in bringing about more economical working and a determined effort to increase the uses of the metal.

"It follows that, in addition to causing a decrease in its direct mineral revenue, the depressed state of the copper market must necessarily mean smaller dividends from the producing copper mining companies in which the company is a substantial shareholder.

"I would lay particular stress on this aspect of our affairs. Members have received a favourable dividend this year as copper stood at a reasonably high level during the early part of 1957, thus giving a fairly good average price for the year. I feel, however, that I must repeat the words of warning uttered by my predecessor last year that, if the price of copper remains at today's level or goes lower, the company's revenues must be adversely affected and possibly its dividend rate may have to be revised. That warning may to some extent be qualified by what I have to say today.

Against last year's gain in royalty revenue the income from the company's estates, investments, interest, and underwriting commissions rose by about £300,000, largely due to increased dividends from investments in gold mining companies, interest on gilt-edged securities, and on loans to Daneroff and the Kariba scheme.

#### Total Group Income

The total group income for the year was £12,260,000 odd, against which must be set expenses totalling some £1,322,000. This latter figure has an item, the sum of £626,000 for amounts written off, and provisions made against the depreciation in market value of certain investments. This item includes an amount of £101,000 which we have considered it prudent to write off our holding in Kansanshi Copper Mining Company, Limited, and one other security, a provision of £119,000 for the fall in market value of our gilt-edged, and £406,000 for a similar drop in the value of the portfolio of investments held by our subsidiary Cecil Investments, Limited. The latter company has a large holding of shares in Bancroft Mines, Limited, which revealed a depreciation in market value at September 30, 1957, of £354,000.



"After the deduction of these expenses the consolidated profit for the year, before taxation, comes to approximately £10,938,000. The taxation charged on those results is £6,088,000, odd, leaving a figure of £4,830,000 available for appropriation — some £2,180,000 less than the previous year.

"Out of this figure of £4,830,000 the directors recommended the total distribution of 4s. 6d., less income tax, per stock unit of 5s. 3d., less income tax, which was made last year. Their recommendations in this respect will absorb an amount of £2,266,780, leaving a sum, which together with the amount of unappropriated profit at September 30, 1957, makes £4,100,000 available for further appropriation. Of this £24m. has been transferred to general reserve.

#### Consolidated Balance-Sheet

"The book value of the company's mineral rights, concessions, land and land rights has been reduced by £102,000 odd, accounted for by the receipt of £52,000 from the proceeds of the sale and lease of land in North-Western Rhodesia and by the amount of £50,000

which has been our practice for many years to write off. The increase of £724,000 during the year ended September 30, 1957, in the estates, buildings, etc., account is made up of amounts which have been spent on improving and developing the company's estates, the acquisition of land in extension of the company's forestry enterprises, and the planting of these areas, and in the expenditure on the new offices in Salisbury. The account also includes some purchases of property by the new wholly-owned subsidiary, Charter Properties (Private), Limited.

"The group's total investments at £25,670,000 show an increase of £4,220,000. The quoted securities had a market value at September 30, 1957, of £28,117,000, showing an appreciation of £1,442,000 odd over book value. An approximate valuation of the group's quoted investments at March 21, 1958, amounted to £23,898,000, or an appreciation over book value of £7,532,000. In addition, there was an estimated undisclosed appreciation on certain of the unquoted securities at that date of £4,300,000.

"Our British Government securities have this year been placed under the heading of current assets, and have been written down to their market value at September 30, 1957. While we shall always be holders of British Government securities, the amount of our investments and the nature of the stocks which we hold will necessarily vary from time to time, so that our holdings in this field should be regarded as short-term investments which can be easily realized.

"Total current assets, including British Government securities, exceeded current liabilities plus the proposed dividend, future taxation, and staff superannuation at September 30, 1957, by some £573,000. Capital remains unchanged, and general reserve has been increased to £12m. by the addition of £24m. which has been appropriated out of the profits of the year.

#### Company Qualifies as O.T.C.

"Some of you may have seen an announcement in the Press by the company that it had been advised that, subject to the directors taking certain steps, the company's revenues from its mining and estate operations in Rhodesia should qualify for the benefits accorded to overseas trade corporations by the Finance Act, 1957. When the Act became law, the company was not an 'overseas trade corporation' for the purposes of the Act, because, *inter alia*, its trade comprised dealing in securities.

"In the circumstances, your directors, in consultation with their accountants and lawyers, devised certain measures which have now been carried out and which

have had the effect of qualifying the company provisionally as an overseas trade corporation for the purposes of the 1957 Act with effect from March 21, 1958. One of the main steps which has been taken is the formation of a new subsidiary company, The British South Africa Company Investments, Limited, for the purpose of acquiring from The British South Africa Company its securities, other than those which have been acquired for permanent investment. This new subsidiary will operate in the United Kingdom as an investment dealing company.

"It has also been thought convenient and desirable to form a second subsidiary, Cecil Holdings Limited, for the purpose of acquiring certain fixed investments held by the new investment dealing company. This company will operate in the United Kingdom as an investment trust company. Other subsidiaries have been formed for the purpose of performing certain ancillary services for and functions of the group.

#### Result of Reorganization

"The result of the reorganization should be that the company's trading income derived from its activities in Africa (the bulk of which will consist of its mineral revenues), will be exempt from United Kingdom income tax and profits tax subject to the payment of dividends out of such trading income. It will rise to a charge of United Kingdom income tax upon the gross amount of such dividends. The group's investment income will continue to be subject to United Kingdom income tax and profits tax as heretofore.

"It may, nevertheless, be reasonably assumed that the various measures we have taken will result in an appreciable saving of tax, which will assist the company in expanding and developing its overseas activities. We estimate that so long as the company continues to qualify as an overseas trade corporation and on the assumption that our mineral revenues will amount to £5,400,000 in a full year, and that we continue to pay a dividend of 4s. 6d. and on the basis of current rates of taxes in the United Kingdom and overseas, then our tax saving as an overseas trade corporation will be of the order of £1m. per annum. Furthermore, some adjustment in the provision for taxation appearing in the accounts before you should be possible.

"Therefore, the somewhat sombre picture presented by the copper market and its effect on the company's revenues can be brightened, and it must be regarded as very satisfactory that the company's claim to qualify as an overseas trade corporation has been admitted.

"It has been my lot on many occasions during the past 30 years to criticize the unsympathetic attitude adopted by Governments towards companies like The British South Africa Company who for many years — indeed, for generations — have been devoting their energies and resources to developing the underdeveloped portions of the British Commonwealth and Empire. I must on this occasion congratulate H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for the most creditable change of heart that has inspired them to bring a practical measure which will encourage and assist companies like ours to make further resources available for this purpose.

#### Commitments Outstanding

"Reference is made in the Report to commitments outstanding amounting to some £6,200,000. Among these are £3m. of the Kariba loan, calls not yet made on the shares and debentures of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company (£1,197,000), and of the Debenture stock of the Mufulira Copper Mines (£735,000), certain capital expenditure on buildings and so on not yet completed, (£250,000), and loan facilities promised to the Federal Government for building the new Central African Archives.

"Since the report was prepared the company has promised to the Federal Government loan facilities of up to £200,000 for the purposes of the land settlement scheme for officers and men of the Armed Forces who are being prematurely retired under the new defence policy of the United Kingdom.

**"The Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company.** This company has been concerned since 1924 in the milling industry, and, in partnership with Spillers, Limited, has built up an extensive and successful enterprise within the Federation. The company operates eight mills situated at main centres in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and its buying organization has for many years been responsible for maintaining the regular supply of wheat to these territories. In spite of Government controls, which almost invariably fail to recognize the true costs of raw materials and labour, the milling industry has maintained its position.

**"The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company.** Last year the Southern Rhodesian Government handed over to private enterprise the well-established steel works at Que Que. As a member of the consortium which acquired that concern, the company has been allotted 2,250,000 shares out of a total equity capital of 2,250,000 shares at a price of £1 each and has undertaken to subscribe for £950,000 first debenture stock, carrying a right or option to subscribe at par for a further 190,000 shares. The Steel Company is engaged on an expansion scheme, the cost of which will exceed £8m.

**"Rhodesian Alloys, Limited.** After a very testing formative period, this refinery for ferro-chrome and allied products, in which the company holds a substantial interest, has reached a satisfactory position. Not only is it earning reasonable profits, but it is providing a valuable outlet for Southern Rhodesia's raw materials such as chrome ore, limestone, and coal, and it is one of the main consumers of electric power.

**"Bancroft Mines.** The company has been one of the principal shareholders of Bancroft Mines, Limited, since its formation and has also provided substantial loans towards bringing the property into production. The directors of Bancroft, Nchanga, and Rhokana decided, in view of present market conditions, to fall into line with other major copper producers by reducing their planned production for the year beginning March, 1958, by 10%. As production costs were higher than at Nchanga and Rhokana, it was agreed that Bancroft should cease production completely for one year from April 1 and confine its operations to the continuation of primary underground development and pumping at No. 1 shaft. In return, Rhokana and Nchanga will pay Bancroft a sum sufficient to cover interest on loans and the cost of this development and pumping. This arrangement will put Bancroft into a position to resume production at short notice at its full capacity and therefore at considerably lower costs than could be obtained before the mine temporarily ceased producing copper. More recently, there have also been announced arrangements for the financing of Bancroft on a more permanent basis. There is no doubt that this mine will be able to make its full contribution to the world supply of copper.

**"Kansashi Mine.** This small copper property, recently flooded, has suspended operation. It is of marginal value, owing to its limited extent, the complexity of its ores, and its distance from any main centre. The company is contributing to the cost of research to determine whether de-watering and re-opening of the mine are justified.

**"Kariba.** The company has undertaken to provide £4m. by way of loan money for this important Federal hydro-electric scheme, the cost of the first stage of which will be £80m. It is expected that the first turbo-generator set will be commissioned for use in the early part of 1960. The total installed capacity of the scheme

will be 1,200,000 kilowatts, and it will supply both Northern and Southern Rhodesia with the major portion of their requirements for power. Its conception represents a courageous and far-sighted policy on the part of the Federal Government, in which the company has been glad to participate.

Two years ago the company built a block of modern offices on its central site in Bulawayo in which are accommodated many of its associated concerns. In a few weeks its new Charter House in Salisbury will be opened by the Governor-General of the Federation. It will provide in a finely designed classical building accommodation for the company's considerably expanded interests, and also for the Rhodesian headquarters of our good friends the Anglo American Corporation and its associated companies. I am flying to Rhodesia in a few days to attend this interesting ceremony and to make a tour of the company's interests in the Federation."

## Falcon Mines, Limited

### Mr. F. L. Wigley's Statement

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement of the chairman, MR. F. L. WIGLEY, dated February 21, 1958, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1957:—

"The net profit for the year was £103,685. An amount of £4,000 has been written off unquoted investments and the sum of £20,000 has been appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets and mine stores. After providing for dividends Nos. 7 and 8, totalling 10d. per share (17½%), which absorbed £79,433, there remained a balance unappropriated of £15,941, compared with £15,964 brought forward from last year.

#### Dalny Mine

"At the Dalny mine the estimated ore reserve as September 30, 1957, was 536,300 tons valued at 4.32 dwts. per ton over a width of 96 inches, an increase of 14,300 tons, but a decrease of .38 dwts. per ton in value as compared with the previous year. The drop in ore reserve value is due mainly to the concentration of development effort in the area of 13 level which is being established as the main hauling level. In consequence, less than the normal amount of development has been accomplished in areas of the ore-body which are known to carry values higher than the average.

"On the Arlandzer section at a distance of some 19,500 feet west of the Rix shaft, an incline borehole was drilled to a depth of 587 feet. As announced in the report for the quarter ended September 30, 1957, values were encountered on three horizons and at 304 feet the ore-body assayed 13.3 dwts. per ton over a true width of 44 inches. This borehole was drilled mainly for protection purposes as well as for information, and it is not our intention to explore the area further at the present time.

"It was mentioned in the chairman's review last year that it had been decided to increase the capacity of the crushing plant at the Dalny mine from about 15,000 tons to 20,000 tons per month and also to introduce certain modifications and additions designed to improve the gold extraction. There were some delays in the delivery of the new plant units and the extensions to the mill were not completed until about the end of the financial year. Since the units were commissioned at the beginning of October, 1957, both mechanical and metallurgical difficulties have been experienced, but these teething troubles are being overcome."



Company Report

# The Uganda Company, Limited

## Statement by the Chairman, Mr. John F. Eccles

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 1 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, MR. JOHN F. ECCLES, O.B.E., F.C.A.

"From the consolidated profit and loss account it will be seen that the net profit of £5,480 represents an advance on the £2,931 shown in the previous year. The greater part of this expansion is of course commensurate with the increase in the capital employed in the business following the injection of new capital raised by the rights issue late in the financial year ended August 31, 1956.

"At the time of my last statement I reported that the recession to which I had drawn your attention was gradually easing towards the end of 1956 but of course it was not then possible to foresee the full consequences of the Suez crisis and its delayed effects upon East Africa nor did we visualise an even greater tightening of the credit squeeze overseas as well as in the United Kingdom.

"Taken as a whole, the year ended August 31, 1957 again presented us with a customary crop of problems involving our own trading and fluctuations in the prices of commodities produced in the Protectorate. Towards the end of the year under review there also developed a rather unusual drought; this fortunately came to an end in November but, although the effect on the year under review was slight, there will be delayed repercussions in the current year.

### Changes in Taxation

"Returning to the profit and loss account you will note that the charge for taxation is a little smaller than the previous year's charge on a lower profit and this is associated with the complicated changes brought about by the Finance Act, 1957, with regard to Overseas Trade Corporations.

"Exactly what the taxation liability of your Company will be in future years it is not possible to state with any accuracy save to observe that if its trading profits are treated as Exempt Trading Income the charge to tax in the United Kingdom will be limited; in the first instance, to that applicable to and deducted from the gross dividend distributed to shareholders. Uganda tax will continue to be payable although most of this is allowable against the liability to United Kingdom tax. I can assure you however that your Board is pursuing this question unrelentingly and is resolved that your company's affairs will continue to be so organised as to take advantage of the benefits of O.T.I. status; it is of the greatest importance in view of our desire to sustain our contribution to the expansion and development of our particular overseas territory by private enterprise.

### Dividend of 17%

"As far as dividends are concerned you will remember that in October, 1957 an interim of 6% less tax was paid and details have since been published of a final dividend of 11% less tax, which it is proposed to pay in April, 1958. This would make a total distribution for the year of 17% less tax, absorbing £117,057, after which the parent company would carry forward £7,976 and the subsidiaries £323,835 giving a combined amount carried forward by the group of £331,811.

"Having dealt with the accounts and before giving you the customary review of events in Uganda during the year I must refer to our plans, which I outlined last year, for our seeking not only to develop Uganda in working partnership with Africans but to produce a scheme wherein they would join us in financial partnership as shareholders investing within the enterprise of the company as a whole.

"While we were pressing forward with a scheme of reorganization to achieve these objectives the new Finance Bill with its introduction of the Overseas Trade Corporation formula suddenly changed the whole picture and called for a completely new appreciation and revised plan.

### East African Share Issue

"We at once put aside the reorganization and resolved to attract in Uganda more shareholders in the parent company itself. We are therefore at present planning an East African issue of ordinary shares in the Uganda Company, Limited, and the consent of the Capital Issues Committee has been sought.

"The issue is an entirely novel venture involving substantial problems and, even though in relation to the company's share capital (by the issue date exceeding two million pounds) the maximum amount which we shall seek of £100,000 may appear small, I have no doubt that shareholders will welcome the wisdom of the scheme.

"It is likely that the issue will be open to all residents in East Africa but with preference for Uganda residents. It would however be altogether contrary to our immediate plans for the whole issue to be fully subscribed at once by Europeans and Asians who are more versed and experienced in the buying and holding of investments and it may be desirable for us to set aside a block of these shares to be reserved for an agreed period of time for subscription by Africans.

### Capitalization Plans

"Arising from these plans, your board has been faced with the need to make a careful appreciation of the company's share capital structure. It would be difficult among other things to seek to issue shares in the circumstances which I have outlined at a price nearly double the nominal value; this point sometimes requires explanation in England let alone in East Africa. Furthermore in recent years it has become increasingly clear that modern conditions call for a company's share capital to be realistically aligned to the value of the assets employed.

"Your directors have therefore decided to recommend a bonus issue to bring the company's capital into line and I hope that with the circulation of this statement it will prove possible to distribute our formal recommendations and to summon the required extraordinary general meeting.

"The proposed basis of seven new shares for every ten now held would mean that the present 17% dividend on ten shares would be exactly equalled by a dividend of 10% on the revised increased holding of seventeen shares. This is in our view a more realistic and practical basis upon which to formulate an issue in East Africa and we certainly hope that it will make the proposed

Uganda issue more understandable to the wide range of potential investors.

**Increased Cotton Crop**

The Protectorate crop for the year was 372,433 bales compared with 363,675 bales in the previous year. Our own company ginned 14,801 bales compared with 10,268 bales and you will recall that following the purchase of additional ginneries at Nakiwate and Waluvu the company became the largest ginner in the Mengo/Entebbe area. An encouraging feature was the substantial increase in the incentive bonus received for the quality of lint produced.

One imagines that our cotton activities are always of particular interest to the shareholders of this company in view of the leading part which we played in establishing the Uganda industry and it is worthy of reflection that the fair value of the Uganda cotton crop in 1956/57 amounted to some £18,500,000.

At the beginning of our current year 1957/58 there were expectations of a record crop of over 400,000 bales and this was based upon the success of the previous campaign to persuade growers to plant their cotton. Unfortunately following the unfavourable weather conditions this record is not now likely to materialize and the official estimate has been amended to 385,000 bales; however, the price to be paid to growers has been fixed at 58s. per 100-lb. of seed cotton in the BP 52 area and 57s. per 100-lb. in other areas.

There are a number of unique factors associated with the cotton industry and since the end of the financial year it was decided to bring the book values of this company's assets more into line with their true value. Consequently the business was purchased and taken over by The Uganda Company Cotton (1957) Limited and the former company has since been placed in liquidation.

**General Trading**

"As far as The Uganda Company (Africa), Limited, is concerned I have already referred to problems encountered in general trading as a result of the effects of the credit squeeze, the operations in Suez and the aftermath of the sudden freezing of shipping. We consequently started the year in the Motor and Electrical Division with substantial stocks which were not as balanced as we should have liked. We continued to experience difficult conditions as did every other trading company in East Africa during the year.

Our principals The Ford Motor Company, Limited, introduced during the year and subsequently further new Dagenham models with which we hope to make further inroads into a market in which, as in other parts of the world, competition continues to be severe. Our activities on behalf of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, have shown, and continue to show, handsome advances and the products which we sell of B.S.A. Motor Cycles, Limited, hold a pre-eminent place in the Protectorate.

At the Salama Estates managed for Agricultural Enterprises, Limited, useful progress was made and in the case of The Ankole Tea Company, Limited—wherein you will recall we also have a financial investment—a further 150 acres were planted during the calendar year and the building programme proceeded according to plan.

The Mpigi Coffee Company, Limited, under our management has also made remarkable progress. In the first nine months of its operation in 1955/56 2,000 tons of coffee were processed followed by 4,600 tons in the next twelve months and 1,800 tons in the first five months of the current season.

In Kenya the management of Nandi Tea Estates, Limited, has continued satisfactorily and new areas are coming into bearing.

**Merchandising Organization**

"During the year we undoubtedly made strides in improving our methods and have built up a fine service which can be offered in East Africa and in the United Kingdom. Shareholders will be interested to learn that tea auctions began in Nairobi just over a year ago and now take place regularly twice a month. Tea from East Africa, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo is auctioned there and the contribution from Uganda as a whole accounted for over half the quantity of tea offered in the first year's operations.

"On the plantations owned and operated by The East African Tea Estates, Limited, and its wholly owned subsidiary, The Toro Tea Company, Limited, striking progress has been made. As is to be expected in view of the gradual coming into bearing of hitherto immature areas the overall crop of tea showed an increase while coffee production also advanced to a figure of 43,000 tons.

**Plantation Developments**

The total Protectorate robusta coffee crop last year was a record 67,044 tons compared with 45,000 tons in the previous year and in the current 1957/58 season was originally estimated at 65,000 tons, but the prospects were changed by the drought and the final figure is 43,000 tons.

The East African Tea Estates, Limited, leased during the year one portion of the coffee estate at Nantongo, Bulwanyi, and Jandira on a 49 years lease to The Mpigi Coffee Company, Limited. We are glad to record that we are retained as managing agents.

"As far as tea is concerned the planting programme for the year of over 500 acres was completed. As I have previously explained this is part of the overall plan to take the tea plantations of the Group up to a figure in the region of 5,500 acres. From all quarters it is acknowledged that the quality of this new planting has been quite outstanding and presages well for the future.

"Our primary objective continues to be the improvement of quality and I think it can be claimed with all fairness that last year there have been remarkable advances. Work was commenced and will be completed in the current year upon the new factory at Kijura in Toro district. I feel sure that you will hear more of this factory in future years because it represents a real advance in the mechanization of tea manufacture in all its stages.

"I referred last year to the importance which we continue to attach to the settling of married families in carefully planned estate villages in order to reduce the somewhat nomadic labour force which involves a number of unsatisfactory features. Steady progress has been made along these lines and our housing programme has been augmented; furthermore we now have five schools on our estates for adults and children.

**Property**

"As far as properties are concerned rent control on business premises throughout Uganda ended on January 1, 1957, thereby bringing the rest of Uganda into line with Kampala.

"On our Salama estate further residential leases have been disposed of and progress has been made in the construction of the first six additional houses to be built for sale. The plans for the rebuilding of our existing premises at 47 Kampala Road/No. 1 The Square are being completed. With current stringent monetary restrictions your board has deferred a decision on this development.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Since this statement was issued the Capital Issues Committee has given consent to the proposed East African share issue for the 1958/59 financial year.



## Company Report

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL **P&O** STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

## The Operations of the Group are World-wide

THE earned surplus of the P. & O. Group for the year before charging taxation rose from £12.3 millions to over £17.5 millions, a record in the annals of our Group. The explanation of this rise is not difficult to find. Although in the popular mind P. & O. is regarded as a passenger liner company, over 40 per cent. of its tonnage consists of cargo liners. Moreover, it is the parent company of a large Group of shipowning companies two of which are concerned wholly in the trading of tramp ships. Those ships are traded on the open market and depend entirely on the law of supply and demand for the rates of freight they can obtain. At the present time it is impossible to fix one at a rate which will show a profit.

Yet eighteen months ago the demand for tramp ships was at its height and freight rates reached almost unheard-of levels after a year or more when rates had been steadily rising. Herein lies the difference between 1957 and 1952. The year 1952 had the benefit of a peak in tramp rates as high as has been lately experienced yet the 1952 profits were only four-fifths of the 1957 profit. The rise in tramp rates which resulted from the Korean War arrived suddenly and receded equally suddenly. The number of voyages that could be fixed at the high rates then ruling was strictly limited. On the other hand, all voyages finishing in 1957 had the benefit of the very firm rates which ruled throughout 1955 and 1956 culminating, of course, with the peak rates secured by the relatively few voyages fixed at the end of 1956.

Furthermore, most cargo liners carry some cargo at rates related to those ruling in the open market and when those rates are very high the benefit is reflected in the voyage results. As I have explained on previous occasions, liner rates of freight do not fluctuate so spectacularly as do tramp rates of freight and it is important to remember that the results of the past year have been derived very largely from the profitable state of the tramp market.

The operations of the Group are world wide. A drought in India necessitating the import of extra quantities of rice; a bumper wool cheque in Australia; Government restrictions on imports into any of the countries which we serve; a major disturbance somewhere in the world resulting in a temporary shortage of shipping space;—all these occurrences can have an important influence for good or ill on our trade.

The closing of the Suez Canal caused disturbances to the pattern of world trade beyond that actually passing through the Canal. To give just one instance, the difficulty of obtaining goods from Europe caused India and other countries in the East to turn to other sources of supply. And as it happened that at a time when the earnings of the Group's cargo ships were swollen by the high rates of freight obtainable in the open market, certain of the liner trades experienced exceptionally good trading conditions.

Our ships are using the Suez Canal again, but one legacy of the unhappy events of 1956 still remains, who is to pay for the cost of clearing it? The suggestion made in the United Nations that the cost should be borne by the ships using the Canal

(and that means 40 per cent. would fall on U.K. shipowners) is simply monstrous. The closing of the Canal and therefore its reopening were the results of national policies. It is surely unjust therefore that the cost of reopening it should be thrown on individuals or companies representing a small section of the community. The cost of national policies should surely be borne nationally, and not by individuals.

As the P. & O. Group is the second largest user of the Canal, I need scarcely say that the United Nations proposal is wholly unacceptable to us.

## The Outlook for the Future

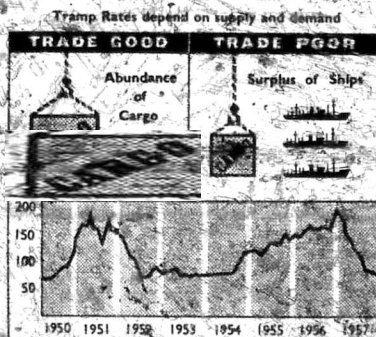
In face of the complex influences which I have described this is a most difficult moment to forecast the future of our shipping organization. Although some of our voyage rates, which were particularly badly hit by the closing of the Suez Canal, have been showing improved results during the past few months, the general position of cargo trades has deteriorated, particularly since the end of 1957. Nevertheless, as a result of the normal time lag before such influences make themselves felt on our voyages, the current results do not yet reflect the full effect of the collapse in tramp rates and the shortage of cargo which lies behind it. At present there is little prospect of any improvement and if these conditions persist for very long it will be necessary to lay up ships. Fortunately the spread of the Group's interests affords some insurance against the worst effects of the slump, but until there is a general improvement in world trade the trend will be downward.

## Dividend Policy

The profit for the year after taxation is 44 millions more than in 1956 and the Board were faced with the question of what dividend to pay. As we may well be on the threshold of a major depression in the industry, it might have been argued that the Board should not have raised the dividend above what was paid in 1956.

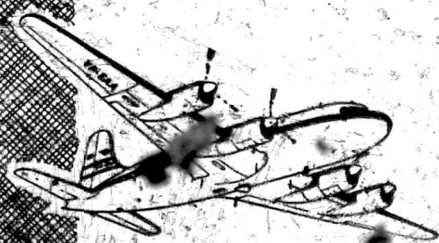
I fully realize, however, that the dividend that we have been able to pay for a number of years past has represented an extremely small percentage of the capital employed in comparison with the rate of return that can be paid by most other industries. Taking all this into consideration, the Board have decided to recommend an increase in the final dividend, making 11 per cent. for the year. Even so, after increasing the dividend, the amount paid out by the Group is no more than 11% on the book value of the net assets.

But we shall be able to maintain the dividend at 11% only if the market is obviously a matter of conjecture and I am anxious that nothing I say on this subject should be misunderstood. I would emphasise that shipping is a speculative industry where fortunes fluctuate more sharply perhaps than those of most land based industries. As to the future, I would remind you of the warning given in the Director's Report.



Tramp Voyage Charter Rates (Chamber of Shipping Index, 1952=100.)

If you are interested in these extracts from Sir William Currie's speech at the 118th Annual General Meeting, please write for a full report to the Secretary, P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.



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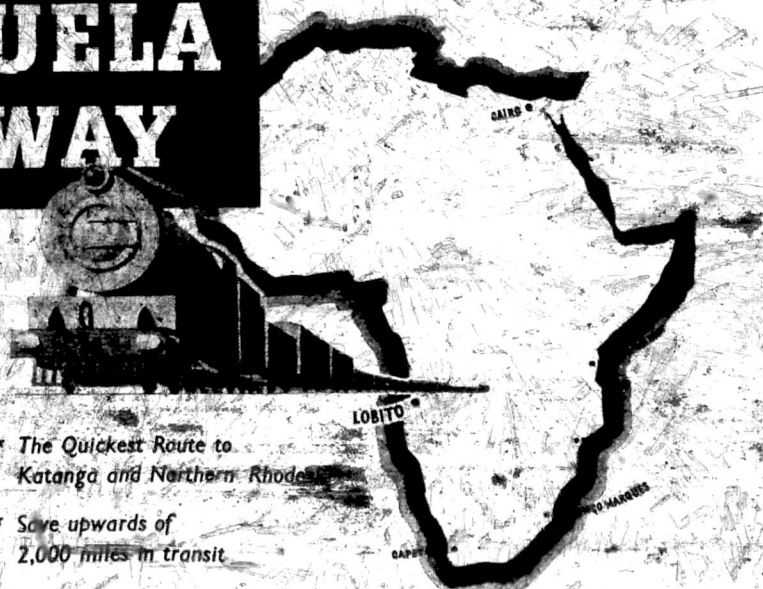
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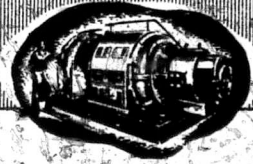


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## UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

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It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developments since its inception in 1952—the exploitation of copper-cobalt, apatite and pyrochlore deposits, and the establishment of cement and textile industries on the most modern lines, to mention but a few.

Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshops and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

Industrialists and others interested in the potentialities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive facilities provided by the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

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