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Thursday, June 26th, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1759

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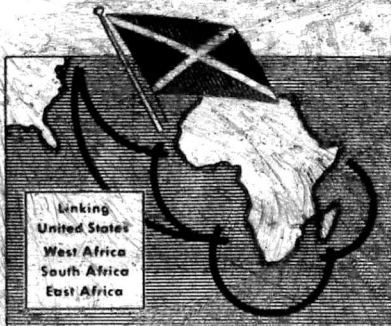
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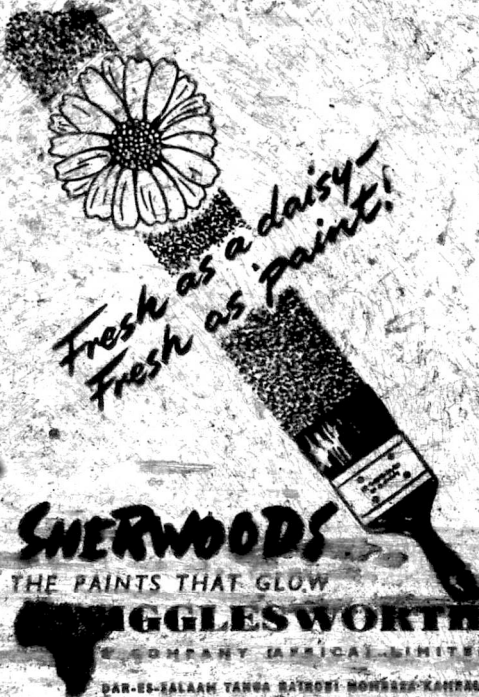
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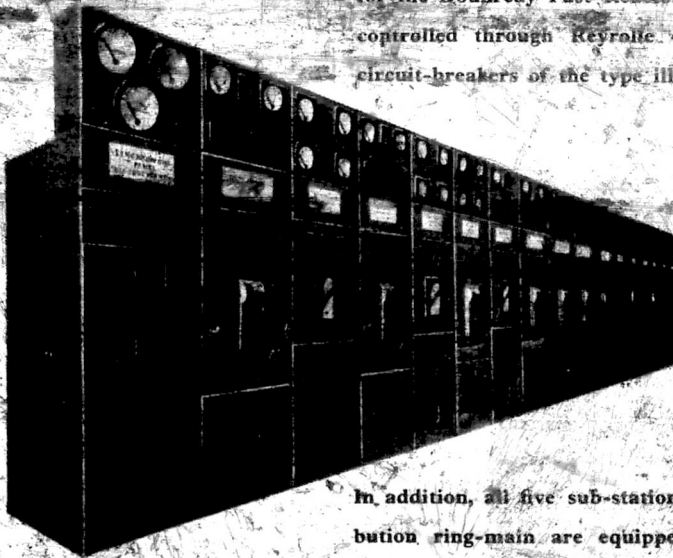
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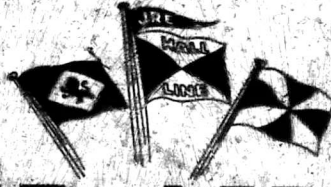
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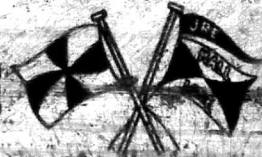
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1958

Vol 34

No. 1759

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY WHAT TEST should a Colonial Governor be judged? The first criterion must surely be the state of the Territory during his term of office, and particularly at the end of it, the later stages best revealing to what extent the head of a Government has succeeded in his primary duty of governing. In this respect the verdict on Sir Edward Twining's nine years of office in Tanganyika Territory is, on his own showing, unflavourable. Only seven months ago he admitted at a public dinner in Tanga: "Hooliganism has been growing during the current year, and frequently occurs under the name of some political party. It has led to intimidation and a general defiance of law and order. Moreover, some of the petty leaders with their riff-raff followers have arrogated to themselves the portion of powers of the authority of the Native authorities and even of the Government itself, and have done their best to sabotage Government policy, particularly in connexion with steps which are taken to improve the lot of the African population. The Government will not tolerate such lawlessness, and the full force of the law will be used against those who are guilty; and where it can be shown that any organization is responsible for breaches of the law, it will have to take the full consequences of the acts committed in its name".

The situation thus described by the Governor had developed precisely because he had tolerated lawlessness and not used the full force of the law against guilty men and offending organizations.

Development of Lawlessness. For years the position had been unsatisfactory, and continuing deterioration had caused widespread anxiety, by no means least among the great mass of loyal Africans. As far back as 1955 Sir Edward

Twining had told the Legislative Council that in some parts of the Territory "self-seeking individuals, usually men of straw having appointed themselves as political leaders, have tried to stir up the people against their Native authorities and in some cases the central Government, by exploiting local grievances, real or imaginary. He gave a warning that "Government will not tolerate such activities, which are designed to damage or not destroy good government". But there was such acquiescence in activities such as of good government that three and a half years later he had to issue a general defiance of law and order". Such were the comments of one who was regarded in many quarters as a "strong" Governor.

At least as striking was an implied judgment by the Secretary of State himself, one for which we recall no parallel. At a luncheon in Dar es Salaam a few months ago Mr. Lennox Boyd said:

Minister's Blunt Speech. "The first duty of any Government is to maintain law and order. The Governor and Government of Tanganyika will have the full support of H.M. Government for any measures that they may feel necessary to take to deal with lawlessness or dangerous hooliganism, or to deal firmly with bodies that claim in some parts of the Territory to have assumed the functions of government; and with this goes the duty of protecting private property — and this of course includes land, and land enjoyed by those of any race who have a legal title to it. The so-called immigrant communities are not here on sufferance, and their rights must be protected". What Mr. Lennox-Boyd naturally did not say — though that was understood by all who heard him — was that his statement had been rendered necessary by the failure of the Tanganyika Government to give proper protection to people against

whom Africans acting in the name of the Tanganyika African National Union had employed intimidation, arson, and even threats of death. As he had visited various parts of the country immediately before making his speech, the Secretary of State must have satisfied himself that there was justification for the strong criticisms of the Government which were then current. A little later, presumably in order to indicate that there was no difference of opinion between the Minister and himself, the Governor made the speech in Tanga from which passages have already been quoted, seemingly unaware that his own catalogue of breaches of the law constituted a grave indictment of his Government.

It was on Sir Edward Twining's initiative that the United Tanganyika Party was formed, its founder members including almost all the non-official members of all races in the Legislative Council. Not surprisingly, its attitude to the Governor was merely until he became so exasperated that some weeks before the last visit of the Secretary of State it published sharp criticisms of the Administration, which were direct criticisms of Sir Edward Twining himself for he had in general done or left undone what he wished; indeed, officials and non-officials recognized that no decision of importance would be taken in Dar es Salaam during his many absences on tours of the Territory which did more than anything else to make his term of office memorable. The U.T.P. complaint arose from the conviction that the Government had adopted a dangerously phobic attitude towards the racist Tanganyika African National Union, and that despite the fact that a number of its officials had been sentenced on charges of subversion, intimidation, and the like, Africans claiming to be T.A.N.U. agents affirmed that they had already been designated provincial and district commissioners in anticipation of the day when that body would take over the country, and Europeans, Asians, and Africans were told that T.A.N.U. did not recognize the land titles granted by the Government to non-Africans, whose land would be allocated to loyal members of T.A.N.U. Though not unusual, such claims were disquieting, for the same tactics had been used by the Kenya African Union before the Kikuyu began their Mau Mau rebellion; and it should in fairness be recalled that at that time Sir Edward Twining dealt summarily with a couple of thousand Kikuyu in the Northern Province of Tangan-

yika, nearly all of whom were sent back to Kenya.

Public protest by the U.T.P. was touched off by continuing official failure to deal with encroachment on European land by Africans acting in the name of T.A.N.U. A glaring case near Mpwapwa received much publicity, for after procrastination and weakness on the part of the authorities had lasted for many months, British residents in Tanganyika for the first time petitioned a visiting mission of the United Nations against disregard of their rights by the Government. That drastic step having been taken, certainly with great reluctance, and the Secretary of State, having given his very broad hint in public, what should have been done long before was done in the Matomondo Valley case. But there had been many other somewhat similar cases, many of them in a muddle, and failure to uphold law and order in widely separated parts of the country. Copies of official letters which have been sent to us by aggrieved Tanganyikans prove that promises made by one department about land were disregarded by another, and in some instances they were kept only after correspondence had lasted for years, and then in others pertinacity led to the grant of land which had been refused, sometimes on several occasions. Small wonder that officials outside Dar es Salaam came to share non-official dissatisfaction. Then T.A.N.U. discovered that it could hold up land transactions indefinitely, in at least some settlement areas, by putting forward one African to plead objections, however frivolous, even when the land in question had to African residents and the local chief and councillors had willingly consented to its utilization by a European farmer whom they considered an asset to the neighbourhood. But more notice appeared to be taken of the relatively tiny proportion of anti-Government and anti-European nationalist politicians than of the bulk of the people who had no wish to disturb the happy relations which had existed with the Europeans of their acquaintance.

An obvious corrective to artificially stimulated nationalism existed in the chiefs, many of whom have great influence in Tanganyika. Early in 1955 the Governor had described them as "neither stooges nor tyrants, but administrators. The chiefs, custodians of tribal laws and traditions, guardians of those undefinable things which their people revere,

the acknowledged and respected leaders of the people, who wish that they should be so". He added: "There is no room in Tanganyika for the heady wine of that type of nationalism which is based on emotion, not reason". At other times he emphasized that tribalism is not archaic in the eyes of Tanganyika Africans, but their sheet-anchor. He told the Legislature: "Very few Africans wish to see tribalism replaced by some alien system. Almost all the chiefs are chosen by the people. I doubt whether there are any cases in which a chief is fearful of speaking his mind to Government when he does not agree with Government policy". Yet the Government procrastinated inexplicably in creating a House in which the chiefs would be adequately represented, until the United Tanganyika Party and a number of non-official members of the Legislative Council last protested at the inordinate delay. Even then the Government was stubborn, declaring its support for the proposal but insisting that action should be postponed until after the first elections for half of the non-official seats in the Legislature.

That inevitably affronted the chiefs, who naturally thought it derogatory of their dignity that they should take second place to the election of tribesmen whom they despised in many cases as mere talkers. **Urgent Need For Action** of no consequence and little or no achievement. Since the whole purpose of a council largely but not exclusively representative of chiefs, common would be to mark the importance of the traditional authorities, it was a grave blunder not to establish such a body before the pseudo-democratic play began (the president of T.A.N.U. having said that he would boycott it). It is now desperately late to expect the traditional leaders to re-establish discipline and respect for authority, particularly as the central Government and so many of its officials throughout the country have shown such tragic weakness in dealing with a small number of trouble-makers; but the waste of years makes it the more necessary to mark the genuineness of a very tardy decision by acting before the general election three months hence. It is most unfortunate that Sir Richard Turnbull should be faced with such issues on assuming the governorship in a fortnight, but all his career in Kenya fortifies the hope that he will act quickly and resolutely, and so attract the support of influential and responsible Africans as well as that of the non-African communities.

ship the wheel turned full circle in some respects. When he arrived apathy was widespread and there were manifest misfits in the senior ranks of the Civil Service. Since that is what his successor will now find, some early changes in high places are to be expected. Sir Edward's vigour did, however, bring quick improvement in 1949 and 1950. He soon toured every part of the Territory, and thereafter all important districts had annual visits, and some several in the year. That made the Governor widely known and very knowledgeable about his Territory. He was enthusiastic, ebullient, optimistic, and the country's best public relations officer. His journeys (irreverently but generally called "circuses") appealed to the tribesmen because he took the police band with him on all such travels, bringing about a somewhat eccentric showmanship to his excursions. They unquestionably added to his popularity as the years passed — until about two years ago.

Argument Against Long Governorships

His term of office ended then, judgment upon it could have been much more favourable. The unhappy truth is that he was kept on too long — despite the sharp warnings against that tendency, the experience of Kenya and Nyanaland under Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir Geoffrey Colby. In modern conditions there are strong arguments against overlong occupancy of a Government House, not least because the entourage tends to become a *claque* and those who exercise and express independent judgment become less and less welcome; yet it is they alone who could to some extent counter the *circus*ers. Frank and frequent discussions with friendly critics are indispensable to good government, but experience testifies that in an age dominated by politics such meetings grow less frequent, less candid, less cordial, and less effective with the passage of time. We have known many Governors who consider that the tenure of the appointment in a territory should not exceed six years.

When Sir Edward Twining entered upon his governorship Tanganyika had started with its ten-year development plan, the groundnut scheme was in process of drastic overhaul, produce prices were high, revenue and trade were buoyant, a considerable road programme was in hand; the Moanda and Nachingwea railways were being built; deep-water berths for Dar es Salaam and Mtwara had been agreed; there were plans for great expansion of the social services, especially the medical and educational; and a beginning had been made with a system of African

During Sir Edward Twining's governor-

councils, of multi-racial provincial councils, and of municipal councils. In short there was great activity in many areas, race relations were excellent; and there were hopes that decentralization would make them still better by giving many groups of Africans, Europeans and Asians practical problems to tackle together. An additional advantage was common resentment at a most unfair, unreliable, and critical report by a visiting mission of the United Nations. Three years later the Governor attended meetings of the Trusteeship Council, some of whose misconceptions he corrected. Forthright in denying that too little was being done, and that too slowly, he said that Africa was littered with monuments to enterprises which had failed because of too hasty an approach; and he capped his homily with the assertion that African leaders often pleaded that the pace of progress should not outstrip the capacity of their people.

He wisely resisted all suggestions of rigid time-tables for constitutional changes, but three years ago he introduced his "parity"

scheme, under which ten Europeans, ten Africans, and ten Asians (including Arabs) were appointed to the non-official side of the Legislature, while the Government side had thirty-one members (including nominated non-officials). That was deservedly called the "Twining Constitution", for he had inspired it and withstood all attacks upon it, but its promise has been disappointed by the failure to deal adequately with an aggressive nationalism which cares little for parliamentary provisions, however generous. Given firm government, the results might well have been very different. It is on that note that this assessment must end, as it began for the whole future, economic, social and political, of an attractive and potentially powerful territory depends upon that strong administration and impartial enforcement of the law which can alone encourage long-term faith in the future and true inter-racial trust. Sir Kenneth Bull's task is highly challenging. We can think of nobody to whom we should prefer to see it entrusted.

Notes By The Way

Bipartisanship

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL, leader of the Labour Party, could scarcely have been less controversial when he addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society last week. Though he began by apologizing for an address of which he expected parts to seem disputatious to such an audience, there was scarcely a passage which anyone from East or Central Africa would have resented; and if a stranger had entered the hall without knowing the name of the speaker he might have thought him a liberal-minded member of any of the three political parties, or perhaps of none. Indeed, had there not been a couple of references to Commonwealth conferences, he might have thought him a professor, not a politician, for this was not the Mr. Gaitskell whose mind in African affairs has (presumably) been expressed by Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Callaghan, and others of his party whose aberrations have been examined from time to time in these pages. It was interesting to have the Parliamentary leader of the Socialists expressing carefully prepared views which were not partisan; but he did not maintain his plausibility at question time.

Irresponsible critics

WHEN HE WAS ASKED the inevitable question about the desirability of a much greater measure of bipartisanship between the parties in Colonial matters, he made, as will be seen from the report on another page, a reply which was unconvincing and exactly what any other Labour apologist might have said. Of course there are genuine differences of opinion on some Colonial issues (not merely between the parties, but within each party), and of course it must be hoped that party politicians will speak and act responsibly; but that is precisely what

many of them fail to do, as Mr. Gaitskell should know better than most people, since almost all the irresponsible vocalists are members of his party. It is quite safe to say that incalculable damage has been done to British Africa, and is still being done, by left-wing speakers and writers in this country who are responsible in their criticisms. There are few issues of this nature in which a genuine difference of opinion with a Government spokesman or elected or nominated member of some Legislature or a commercial leader is not expressed; but those comments are never made in a form which is injurious to the permanent interests of a territory or of any good cause. Indeed, their purpose is to serve the best interests of a territory or cause.

Theorizing from Little Knowledge

THE COMPLAINT of East and Central Africa is that, by contrast, Socialist extremists persistently fail to act with discretion; they denounce often extravagantly and without having troubled to acquaint themselves with the real facts; they propose what is entirely unpractical or incongruous in circumstances which have no resemblance to those from which their ideas have sprung; and by incautious statements, and sometimes by culpable silence, they encourage inexperienced African politicians in courses of action which are frequently harmful to their country. In short, they show irresponsibility. If Mr. Gaitskell were to ask somebody on the headquarter staff of his party to go through past volumes of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and examine its criticisms of Socialist speakers and writers, he would find that the basic fault in most cases was failure in a sense of responsibility, not a genuine difference arising from conflicting judgments of the real facts.

Party Tactics at Africa's Expense

WHAT HAS ANGERED Rhodesians and East Africans has been the theorizing and moralizing of men of little knowledge, and the deliberate exploitation of Colonial difficulties for party political purposes at home. An outstanding case was Mr. James Griffiths's broadcast at the time of the last general election. Britons in Africa are understandably affronted by such tactics, especially by ex-Ministers. But they do not object to the expression of opinions derived from careful and impartial study. If he doubts that statement, how does Mr. Gaitskell account for the fact that communists which are frequently nettled by the attacks of some of his followers were warmly appreciative of the well-documented judgments of the East Africa Royal Commission, even though they disliked quite a number of them?

T.A.N.C. and T.A.N.U.

WITHIN FOUR YEARS Tanganyika must have "internal self-government," with all except certain reserved Ministries necessarily headed by indigenous Africans, the last two words meaning members of Tanganyika tribes. That is the prescription for the Territory published by the recently-formed Tanganyika African National Congress. It cannot be accused of lack of ambiguity, or even want of discretion, for not one of its members has ever held any public office of any importance, in which respect it resembles its stronger rivals, the Tanganyika Africa National Union. Both these extremist bodies have the same general aim and both, of course, make play with their decision to act "constitutionally." T.A.N.C. follows that word "constitutionally" in its first public statement after its formation; it remains to be seen whether the relentless action of which warning is given will express itself as resolution or malevolence. Judging by its pronouncement, it will certainly not be shown by reason, for nothing could be crazier than the idea of entrusting most of the Ministries in Tanganyika to Africans by 1962.

Race to Disaster

NO RATIONAL EUROPEAN or Asian in the Territory would ask for internal self-government four years hence even if the non-official majority were to be composed mainly of Europeans and Asians who are immensely more experienced than any of the Africans. The idea that the African politicians should be placed in control is abysmally silly, for scarcely any of them have experience of controlling any organization of any size (and some are demonstrably deficient in self-control). The only sound policy for Tanganyika in the near future is the maintenance of power in the hands of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and anyone of any race who seeks to weaken that authority is either reckless or blind to the dangers involved in their objective. There cannot be great development in Tanganyika except through heavy investment of overseas capital in agricultural, mining, and other industries, and unless British administration is assured for the calculable future there is no prospect whatsoever of finding the hundreds of millions of pounds which would be required within the next decade if great mineral discoveries were made (as appears quite possible). What T.A.N.C. proposes is a race to disaster.

Smear Campaign

MR. LENNOX-BOYD protested last week in the House of Commons against "a campaign to try and smear the security forces and the administration in Kenya." His reference was to allegations made in a letter smuggled out of a detaining detention camp by men "deeply dyed" in the Mau Mau movement. "Peter Simple" of the *Daily Telegraph* commented in the form of a letter from

"Progressive Auntie": "The public conscience is deeply disturbed by new revelations of the disgraceful conditions in Kenya detention camps and the savage persecution of Mau Mau prisoners. These men, who are mostly detained for minor peccadilloes and minor offences against the licensing or parking regulations, are being illegally deprived of their copies of the *New Statesman*, *Observer*, *Tribune*, *Isis*, *Canterbury Deanery Gazette* and the other periodicals they look forward to so keenly. I have received hundreds of heart-breaking letters from these poor unfortunates, protesting, often in identical words, against this shocking treatment. May I urge those who share my horror to keep up the good work of deluging the Kenya detention camps with progressive literature? Some of it is bound to get through to the victims of Fascist tyranny, who when the day of freedom dawns, will, I am sure, know how to show their gratitude in their own uninhibited fashion." That should have punctured some M.P. and other publicists — if they are not insensible to irony.

Sycophancy

ON TOO MANY OCCASIONS in recent years Information Departments in East Africa have issued to the Press adulterary statements about public servants. On another page will be found the text of a *communiqué* which was released by the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika six days before the Governor of that Territory was due to leave on retirement. The department, I suggest, have confined itself to facts and omitted its own comments. Sir Edward Twining may be a "powerful personality"; but the Press and the public do not need that kind of comment from the Governor's subordinates, or the assertion that "never did he ever miss an opportunity to extol the virtues and to praise the work of the Government." That phrase is an abuse of the English and the reader's credulity. The Information Department know whether opportunities were missed or not? And can any man say that not once in nine years did he fail to seize every chance of advancing a cause, however genuine his interest in it? Not for the first time, I suggest, that no official should be the subject of flattery by an Information Department. Unless that rule be established and obeyed there will be an increase in the sycophancy which inevitably exists, and not infrequently flourishes, near the head of any Government.

Tilapia Comes to England

NEXT WEEK'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER in London will be the first public function in this country at which the well-known East African freshwater fish tilapia will be served, a consignment of frozen filets prepared by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation having been sent from Kasenyi in deep freeze to their London agents, A. Baumann & Company (London) Ltd., who intend to introduce tilapia to the United Kingdom market. They consider that its special flavour and texture will appeal to the public as a welcome change from other types of frozen fish, and East African residents in this country should soon find it possible to buy 14-ounce cartons containing five or six of the filets for about six shillings. The chef of the Connaught Rooms, at which the East African Dinner is held each year, has made experiments in cooking the fish in different ways, and is so satisfied with *tilapia meunière* (as it will appear on the menu) that the committee of the Dinner Club readily decided to co-operate in the introduction of the fish to Great Britain.

Week's Wise Thought

"I PROPOSE TO LEAVE OUT the next 2,000 words of my speech and send them in writing to the Ministers concerned." — Mr. N. S. Mungai, O.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislature.

Socialist Leader's Views of the Commonwealth

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell's Address to Royal Commonwealth Society*

WHY DOES THE COMMONWEALTH CONTINUE? In its every aspect there is diversity, whereas in every other grouping there is similarity. The Commonwealth stretches over five continents; it embraces all the great religious faiths; there can never have been an institution including so many races; and in the arts and cultures of the Commonwealth the differences, not the similarities, are striking. It is not a military alliance.

It is to some extent an economic group. Most of its members are within the sterling area (though that is not confined to Commonwealth countries), and Commonwealth countries retain their reserves in London. There are tariff preferences. There are many economic and financial ties of a less formal character.

Language has an important influence; but the British language is spoken in an important non-British country. Who knows how long it will be spoken in the Asian territories of the Commonwealth?

The monarchy is an enormously important tie to many countries, but there are countries within the Commonwealth, although the Queen is acknowledged head, the monarchy is no longer the significant tie.

One is Commonwealth Link

Is it just history which explains the Commonwealth today? Many empires have left no such a legacy behind them; but history gives a clue to part of the answer for all members of the Commonwealth are British. Why do they remain associated?

The first answer is they have evolved to freedom and independence peacefully, and in such a manner as to preserve friendship with the Mother Country. Ireland and the United States, where the evolution was not peaceful, are not members of the Commonwealth.

What really holds the Commonwealth together are the ideals which its members have in common — ideals, traditions, and some mutual interests; and I think the ideals and traditions more important than the strictly common interests.

The first of the four major ideals is a belief in freedom, democracy, and self-government. Freedom is not the same thing as democracy.

It is now generally assumed that the remaining dependent territories will evolve towards self-government. Some Colonial peoples are more advanced than others; some inhabit territories so small that it is difficult to see what form their independence will take. If any British Government were to announce that the present African Colonies were to remain indefinitely in a Colonial status — a supposition which can be ruled out — the effect on the Commonwealth would be devastating.

Evolution from Colonial Status

At the Commonwealth Conference in Lahore, we talked about evolution from Colonial status. Because we had kept our promises to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, we found that the attitude of their representatives to British intentions was profoundly different from what it would otherwise have been. Anti-colonialism within the Commonwealth would be increased to formidable proportions if it were thought that this country intended to obstruct the advance of other territories to independence.

Freedom from foreign rule is not identical with democracy, for a territory granted self-government could become a dictatorship or oligarchy. I underline that the principle of democracy in territories evolving towards self-government is as important as the principle of independence.

If we were to leave a Colony in such a way as to deprive it of the prospect of full democracy, if we were to grant independence to Colonies in East Africa in such a way that white supremacy would be a continuing feature, the Asian members of the Commonwealth would be extremely critical.

Nobody would suggest that there is only one pattern of democratic government. Commonwealth countries have fol-

lowed the British example. Our parliamentary system is as good as anything which can be found anywhere, but it would nevertheless be unwise to suggest to Asian countries of the Commonwealth that it is the only road to democracy. They must work out their own forms.

Suppose that there were somewhere a ruthless dictatorship, a police State based on one political system, it would find great difficulty in continuing in the Commonwealth.

Secondly, we can expect Commonwealth countries to take the same basic view in opposition to totalitarian dictatorship in other parts of the world, for you cannot demand democracy at home and be indifferent to tyranny abroad.

The Commonwealth rests upon racial equality and non-discrimination. It is a multi-racial community which could not hang together on any principle other than that of equal relations between the different races. That that is not realized everywhere is one source of strain, and if it assumed large proportions it would threaten Commonwealth unity. The ideal must be racial equality.

Economic Co-operation

The third principle is that of economic co-operation. The more advanced, richer countries of the Commonwealth must help the backward, poorer countries. It is inherently wrong not to help people who are worse off. Moreover, industrial developments in the Asian countries of the Commonwealth place great strain upon

A dictatorship carrying through an economic system which disregards the natural demands of people for improved standards of living, but if we want to see the efficiency of the Commonwealth there is an obligation to help its members through the difficult period of raising the rate of investment

which they may get on the economic progress. That involves immense programmes of industrialization.

The last principle is that of non-aggression in international relationships — observation of the United Nations principle of using force only in self defence or collective defence against an aggressor. We have not applied this principle in every part of the Commonwealth, but the same principle. They are not states which are threatened, they are threatened Commonwealth units, threatened, to the extent to which the Commonwealth unity is strengthened.

Because it stands for these ideals, the Commonwealth is an important moral force in the world, standing for full democracy, for the combination of freedom and good government, for decent race relations, for economic co-operation, and for non-aggression.

We do not all pursue these ideals or traditions in the same manner. We must go on building bridges throughout the Commonwealth, which is a force for good, with its members pursuing the same aims in different ways.

In Reply to Questions

Asked by Mr. N. E. Mustoe to define the Commonwealth briefly, Mr. Gaitskell replied: "It is a group of nations which have evolved peacefully from Colonial status to independence while preserving ties and friendship with the Mother Country, a group held together by ideals, traditions, and historical association."

Invited by Mr. H. F. Egleston to comment on the suggestion that control of East Africa should be maintained by the United Kingdom in perpetuity, Mr. Gaitskell emphasized that immediate policy and ultimate aim were not one and the same thing. The ultimate aim could, he thought, be none other than democracy on the principle of one man one vote. He agreed, however, that the rate of movement in that direction raised the greatest problems.

Mr. F. S. Joelson drew attention to the great damage done in Africa by the factions among many African politicians that they could play off one political party in this country against another to their own advantage, and asked whether in such circumstances greater bipartisanship in Colonial policy in Great Britain was not desirable.

Mr. Gaitskell thought it quite wrong to suppose that differences of public opinion were cooked up. On some issues there had been very genuine differences between the parties, but the Labour Party had supported the Conservative Government's proposals in respect of Ghana, Nigeria, Malaya, and the West Indies, and in their firm stand against the Mau Mau in Kenya.

Referring to "legitimate differences over the basic problems of the pace of evolution in Africa", the speaker said: "I hope we shall always have regard to what we say and do in a responsible way. Differences are inherent in our democracy. If over the past 50 years the Labour Party had not acted

*This is a slightly abbreviated report of Mr. Gaitskell's speech.

as we have done much that has been achieved would not have been achieved".

In reply to Sir William Murphy (who said that during the recent general election in Southern Rhodesia he had been chairman of the party led by Mr. Garfield Todd), Mr. Gaiskell said that at the Lahore Conference the representatives of Rhodesia had not found themselves disposed to challenge the basic assumptions about the Commonwealth which he (Mr. Gaiskell) had outlined.

He told another questioner that independence must carry with it responsibility for at least some measure of defence.

Lord De La Warr, who presided, dwelt on the need not to lose sight of the fact that freedom from domination by another country was not necessarily the same thing as democracy, and pleaded that self-government should be granted only where that could be done in the dual name of freedom and democracy. In the multi-racial communities of Africa the advance to self-government must be considered only on the basis of the supremacy of no one race.

Uganda Offered Fertilizer, Chemical, Iron and Steel Industries

Development Corporation's Plans to Spend Millions on Sukulu Deposits

THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., has submitted to the Government of that Protectorate a comprehensive plan for the exploitation of the Sukulu mineral deposits, at an initial cost of about £4m., not counting £3m. for necessary railway works and equipment.

The following statement is issued today by the U.D.C.

For the first time in the history of the Sukulu investigation it has been possible to draw up a plan which covers all aspects of the operation and leaves virtually no loose ends. It first covers the mining of the raw material, its transportation to the concentrator where it is beneficiated into apatite concentrate (phosphate), its loading into railway wagons and transportation to the coast, its bulk loading into vessels, its export to the market, and its conversion into superphosphate or other products in the hands of the buyers.

The plan is based on the production of phosphate at the cheapest possible price. To achieve the necessary economies in production costs and in costs of handling and loading into vessels at the coast, production of 400,000 tons of phosphate per year is planned. This major scheme involves mining over 2½ million tons of ore every year.

Implementation of the Uganda Development Corporation's plan will require fresh capital for the mines to the order of £4m. In addition, East African Railways and Harbours Administration estimates that it will have to incur capital expenditure in the region of £10m. on such matters as locomotives and wagon improvements to meet the erection of bulk loading facilities and other works at Mombasa.

Reference is made also to Sukulu's second product, pyrochlore, but the U.D.C.'s carefully costed plan shows that an economic proposition can be erected on the production and sale of phosphate alone, although profits might be very modest, with the present unusually low sea freight rates. Sukulu is so placed geographically in relation to its potential markets that, in general, an overall rise in ocean freight rates will bring it a better price for its products.

World's Highest Grade of Phosphate

There is, however, no gainsaying that by reason of its distance of 675 miles from the coast Sukulu suffers a disadvantage from which its main competitors are free. This is offset to a degree by its product being the highest grade of phosphate commercially obtainable in the world—and the price curve rises sharply for every percentage increase in phosphorus content.

Further, Sukulu, unlike other producers, has the potential advantage of a second important product as well as a free by-product which may well be of future commercial value.

In October, 1956, a small pre-production plant was erected at Tororo to produce substantial samples of Sukulu phosphate for distribution to likely customers. These samples of several hundred tons have had an unreservedly good reception. One doubt, however, lingered in the minds of certain superphosphate manufacturers—whether Sukulu apatite could be used in existing plants (designed for using soft Florida or Moroccan phosphates) without involving extensive modifications or alterations. This doubt has now been resolved, and it can be firmly concluded from factory-scale tests that users employing the normal sulphuric acid process will obtain the

many benefits of high-grade Sukulu apatite-type phosphate without running into any difficulties.

"It has long since been established that Sukulu phosphate is of particular value for the manufacture of superphosphate by the phosphoric acid process and for chemical uses.

"With this assurance a careful sales survey carried out by one of the largest (if not the largest) merchants handling fertilizer-raw materials throughout the world shows that there should be no difficulty in exporting Sukulu's phosphate production at prices which would show a present profit, with good possibilities of improvement. However, a premium price should be obtainable when the additional benefits accruing from the use of Sukulu phosphate, apart from the direct benefit of the extremely high grade, are taken into account.

"Consumption of phosphate is expected to continue with undiminished vigour, and this trend is expected to continue with undiminished vigour, and it should be remembered that in the areas of the Sukulu's main markets there is a vital need to increase food production to meet the demands of rapidly growing populations. There is room in these areas for a vast increase in fertilizer usage, and thus in the demand for phosphate.

Mention has been made of Sukulu's second product, pyrochlore, which is obtainable as a by-product of the treatment of tailings from the phosphate concentration process. It is beneficiated to give a product containing approximately 50% contained niobium pentoxide.

Niobium Potential

"Niobium is one of a group of high melting-point metals which has received increasing attention over the last few years, particularly in the aircraft engine, atomic and guided-missile fields. There is fairly general agreement that with technological advances there is a big future for niobium; this, however, may take some years to develop. Millions of dollars are being spent by Governments and commercial enterprises on the development of processes capable of attaining very high temperatures, and niobium appears to be particularly suitable as a base element for such an alloy. The future large-scale usage of niobium may therefore be well warranted on the success of this search. There is probably little doubt that success will be achieved, but how long this will take is not known.

"The U.D.C. plan therefore provides for the installation of plant to beneficiate the apatite tailings into pyrochlore concentrates; but this plant will not be embarked upon until the future trend of niobium usage is clearer. The plan is flexible, and allows for the production of varying quantities of pyrochlore—from 1m. lb. per annum to 3m. lb. A decision as to the scale will be taken in relation to developments, and in this connection U.D.C. is in touch with major user organizations—in the United States in particular—who are showing an increasing interest in the Sukulu product.

"A free by-product of the apatite process is magnetite, which will become available in almost equal quantities with the apatite. Much of it will be required to build the tailings dam, but nevertheless substantial quantities will be available for export if and when iron ore prices and the freight rate situation combined make it favourable to do so.

"Looking into the future, magnetite may well become the basis of an iron and steel industry in Tororo.

"It is necessary to say a word regarding the position of the U.D.C. partners in Sukulu Mines, Ltd.—Frobisher, Ltd., and Old Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Inc. In 1956 these companies agreed to join the corporation in developing Sukulu on the basis of the joint production of 100,000 tons of phosphates and 1m. lb. of niobium per annum. The scheme has since been magnified to four times that size in the search for an economic level of operation.

"The scale of investment now required is thus several times greater than originally contemplated by any of the promoters.

and, further, the return is frankly unattractive by the standards of private enterprise mining ventures. Whilst a very much more attractive return can be visualized should sea freight rates rise substantially, or should the demand for large quantities of niobium materialize, neither of these factors can be sufficiently guaranteed to make the modest initial profitability acceptable. Their feeling is, therefore, that whilst the Sukulu scheme as now planned is an attractive project viewed on a national basis, they are unable to enter into a capital commitment of this magnitude.

"Looking at the scheme from a national point of view, the modest profitability may, in the U.D.C. view, be accepted. There exists the possibility already mentioned of considerably greater profitability later; moreover, account must be taken of the other development that the exploitation of Sukulu now will bring in its train.

There will be the advantages to East Africa Railways and Harbours of an assured 400,000 tons of outward freight per annum, which will bring into better balance the railings to and from Mombasa (in 1957 railings from Mombasa Island exceeded export railings to the island by some 700,000 tons). The additional tonnage, too, may enable the Railways Administration to carry out its announced modernization plans far earlier than would otherwise be the case, and the importance of an annual revenue of some £1m. or more per annum from the additional freight is obvious.

"Sukulu will be a substantial user of electric power—approaching 40m. units per annum—which will bring forward the absorption of the existing generating capacity of the Dam, with consequent economic advantages.

The establishment of a fertilizer industry, probably at

Tororo, in conjunction with private enterprise may be taken as a certainty. The benefit to East Africa's agriculture of such a local industry able to produce and market superphosphate (and later probably other fertilizers) at reasonable prices and sufficient to meet not only all present requirements but to expand to keep pace with growth in demand does not need underlining.

"The development of Sukulu would provide the foundation for a chemical industry in East Africa. Substantial quantities of sulphuric acid are required in the psychroche process, and the fertilizer industry would itself need some 20,000 tons per annum, all of which could be produced in East Africa from either imported sulphur or local materials.

"Mention has already been made of the possibility in the future of an iron and steel industry based on the use of Sukulu magnetite. One could go on outlining the many smaller but nonetheless important developments that would follow, not the least of which would be the considerably increased employment opportunities available in a highly-populated area of Uganda.

"Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., is convinced that its plan is sound and that it will stand up to any examination. It is also convinced that it is of very great importance to Uganda in particular and East Africa as a whole that the development of Sukulu should proceed without further delay. It has therefore submitted its plan to Government in the firm hope that it will receive full support in its endeavours to raise the necessary capital."

Bank's Firm Faith in Rhodesia and Nyasaland National Overseas and Grindlays Bank as Opportunities in the Federation*

THE UNION OF THE FEDERATION of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has not in itself immediately improve the aggregate economic position, but, as the case is always greater than the parts, integration has opened enhanced future prospects.

As in any country where a modern economy has been superimposed on a primitive background, several factors have tended to retard progress. Considerable enlargement of the transport and communications system has taken place in recent years, but the rate of development has not kept ahead of increasing demands; although electric power is available at favourable prices, there has not been the opportunity until now to develop sources of hydro electric power to make the best use of all resources; housing capacity has not been sufficient to provide housing for the influx of the means of large numbers of settlers.

Immense Latent Wealth

Much remains to be done to remove these disabilities; large sums of money will be needed before the immense possibilities latent in the wealth of the country can be fully realized.

Large and varied mineral resources and the agricultural possibilities of the country clearly promise that the reward for investment and enterprise will be great. Not only is the population of the country big enough to provide a market for a large proportion of its own products, but climatic conditions and economic opportunities are such as are likely to attract an increasing number of permanent settlers of European stock. Moreover, besides a domestic market there are large outlets for suitable products in neighbouring countries.

The importance of gold in the export trade has recently diminished, and, apart from the growth of copper mining, a significant export business has developed in commodities which, although intrinsically less valuable than the precious metal, can overcome the

high transportation costs by reason of their extensive availability and low production costs. Examples of these are chrome ore, lead, zinc, tea, tung, and tobacco. External trade is in an annual value of over £100m., it is well diversified and trade is reasonably well balanced.

Since the war the base of the economy has been progressively broadened by the addition of new processing and manufacturing undertakings. More than three times more electrolytic copper is now being produced than in 1939. The steel and textile industries are remarkable examples of post-war progress. The textile industry now covers all phases from the spinning into yarn of locally-grown cotton and the subsequent weaving of material to the manufacture and export of finished cotton garments. The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, using local ores and coke from Wankie Colliery, produces iron and steel which are sold to local industries, and subsequently used for the manufacture of steel tubes and other fabrications.

Post-war development has indeed been remarkable. What has already been achieved, under some difficulties, may reasonably be regarded as a measure of what the future holds, given co-ordinated effort and sufficient finance.

Agricultural Prospects

While much of the land is suited only to ranching, extensive agriculture, large areas of good soil are capable of intensive cultivation for the production of such crops as maize, groundnuts, tobacco, cotton, sorghums, millet, tea, tung, and tropical and temperate fruit and vegetables. Under irrigation, sugar, lucerne, barley, and to a small extent, wheat are grown.

The mineral wealth of the Federation greatly outweighs its other potentialities and resources; in addition to the minerals which are now exploited, prospecting has revealed a number of others whose development will proceed as facilities become available. The total value of all minerals produced in the Federation increased from £46.9m. in 1945 to £114.5m. in 1953; in 1956 the value was £152m.

The closing of the Bancroft mine followed the decline in the selling price of copper, which has fallen from its peak of over £400 a ton two years ago to a figure well below half that sum. The effect of the reduced price of copper will certainly be felt throughout the Federation's economy. Never-

* Being extracts from a nine-page survey in the current issue of the bank's quarterly review.

theless, the broad economic outlook remains bright, despite the fact that the current situation will mean a little tightening of belts all round. The copper industry itself has undimmed faith in the future and has not altered its plans for long-term development.

Naturally the fall in revenues accruing to the Federal Treasury is expected to have the effect of curtailing some forms of Government expenditure and development in the next few years, but private enterprise is expected to continue to grow at much the same pace as heretofore, and there should be no slowing up of industrial and commercial expansion.

In 1956 total external trade was valued at nearly £341m. With exports valued at £181m. and imports at £159m. there was a favourable visible balance of trade of over £22m. About three-quarters of the exports consisted of minerals, copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, and chrome being the most important. About 16% of all exports consisted of tobacco. The remainder, nearly 10%, was made up of a varied range of products, including manufactured articles, of which textiles were the most important.

The Federation's import trade illustrates the developing character of the economy. Over 80% of imports were in the metal manufactures category, the proportion being mining, electrical, and agricultural machinery, railway materials, and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and such basic services as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products and supplier of its requirements is the United Kingdom. Imports from the U.K. in 1956 were valued at over £65m. and exports to the U.K. were worth over £105m. made up mainly of copper, tobacco, asbestos, and chrome. In importance were the Federation's trade relations with the Union of South Africa, which took £19m. worth of goods from the Federation and sent over £10m. worth to the Federation. The United States was the Federation's third largest market in 1956. Among the other countries with which substantial business is done are Argentina, Canada, Federal Germany, Italy, France, the Belgian Congo, the Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Mozambique, Bahrain, India, and Hong Kong.

The following table shows the rise in the national income since 1952—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
£ million					
Wages and salaries:					
European, Asian and Coloured	73.4	84.1	91.5	104.4	114.3
African	40.7	50.8	54.5	62.0	70.8
Incomes (self-employed):					
European, Asian and Coloured	23.9	23.5	25.7	25.9	26.5
African	5.9	7.0	8.0	9.2	10.4
Company and corporation profits	71.0	76.8	86.9	109.2	110.5
Rent: Government	1.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	5.0
Rent: miscellaneous	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.9
Net domestic output	220.4	248.9	273.9	318.3	343.4
Add income received from abroad	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.9	12.9
Less income paid abroad	36.2	36.1	35.9	42.2	50.7
National income	189.9	218.7	243.2	285.0	305.6
Subsistence output (estimated)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Net national income	206.9	235.7	260.2	302.0	322.6

The dynamic expansion of industries and businesses in recent years indicates that the country is regarded as a good field for private investment. More and more industrialists in Britain and elsewhere are realizing that it is both desirable and profitable for them to establish subsidiary concerns in the Federation rather than import their products into the country from outside.

One of the attractions of the Federation to the outside investor is its comparatively low rate of taxation. Generous initial and other allowances are given to new industries, and favourable conditions have been established for the movement of capital between the Federation and overseas countries, including the non-sterling countries. The local capital market is being steadily expanded with the appearance of insurance companies and the growing number of finance houses, by the rapid growth of the building society movement, by the formation of a small business investment fund, and by the operations of various sinking funds.

Tropical Producer Pays for the United Kingdom Inflation

Discussion on the Need to Stabilize Commodity Prices

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK recently began a correspondence in *The Times* on the price of tropical products. He wrote:

"The tropical primary producer, with few exceptions, is not protected from world competition. He sells his product at world prices with firm delivery dates. When his goods are manufactured goods from Britain, however, the price is subject to wage and other increases that may take place, and deliveries are also uncertain.

"He thus pays for British inflation, and now becomes its victim twice over. When a recession strikes in America, or a credit squeeze is suddenly introduced into Britain, the primary producer bears the first shock; his prices fluctuate downwards out of all proportion to the price of manufactured goods and to ultimate supply and demand of his commodity.

"The problem is not the simple equation of supply and demand but of dislocation of world economic and financial machinery.

"Why should the position of the British and American worker in these circumstances be maintained at the expense of the worker in the tropics? There is much talk of finance for underdeveloped countries. Should not the first effective line of assistance be to shield the tropical producer from such ruinous contingencies, for which he neither shares responsibility nor understanding?

"Might not Britain and the Powers reconsider the problem of primary commodities as a whole? The underdeveloped countries and colonies are vitally and often tragically affected, and in their turn affect the export trade of the West. At the end of the last war Lord Keynes had some correspondence with me concerning this problem. I believe he discussed his ideas in Washington, but more pressing issues then pushed them aside.

Mr. William Aitken, M.P., suggested that the Cohen Committee should consider the whole question, saying:

"Wild fluctuations in raw material prices and the apparent

helplessness of our economy to deal with them, have been one of the causes of inflation and currency difficulties. It has adversely affected industry. It has produced endless headaches of home and abroad to those who buy produce, or deal in raw materials. It has been resented against the public. It has damaged our shipping interests, harmed our banking and insuring business, and slowed down overseas investment programmes. It may yet do incalculable harm to our export trade. Something therefore, which can be done to stabilize commodity prices at a reasonable level would confer immeasurable benefits on this country and overseas territories.

"Mr. St. Clare Grondonia's proposals for a price stabilization system for the leading commodities used in this country are set out very clearly in his book 'Utilizing World Abundance'. Surely now is the time to examine these and any other ideas which could help us to bring about a degree of stability in raw material prices. Is this not a suitable task for the Cohen Committee?"

Sir John Barlow, M.P., wrote:

"Countries of the Commonwealth and Empire have in the past been some of our best customers for our manufactured goods but if they do not receive a reasonable price for their product how can they afford to purchase our exports? Indeed, what is the use of providing capital for development in the Dominions and Colonies if the ultimate production cannot be sold profitably?

"In all too many cases these countries are wasting capital on establishing local industries whose production is bound to be uneconomic when their costs are compared with world values. Generally speaking, most efficient manufacturers require a large turnover providing for a numerous and preferably wealthy population; these conditions simply do not exist where many countries are trying to become more self-sufficient.

"If some method of stabilizing prices even for certain Dominion produce could be devised, it would be of inestimable value to them and to the United Kingdom. Because many stabilizing schemes have ended in failure in the past it is no reason why other schemes should not be a success in the future. Some thinking on these lines would be appropriate before the Commonwealth conference in Montreal this autumn."

Mr. J. Hawkins, managing director of Messrs. Green Bros., Ltd., of Hailsham, Sussex, took a contrary view, saying:—

"Primary producers cannot have it both ways. Soon after the war prices for many commodities rose to an extortionate degree, and the commodity in which Sir Eldred Hitchcock is most interested, sisal, went up to about £240 a ton, against the present price of £70. At that high level, we heard nothing from the producer as to the advantage of the maintenance of a reasonable level of prices.

"Indeed, their method of marketing encouraged high prices to continue. They would not allow a normal futures market, in which there might have been hedging, or short-selling, to keep the price down, and now of course they are suffering from their lack of foresight in not introducing such a market a few years back.

"It is difficult for users to deal in raw materials where no hedging facilities are available, and such facilities have the effect of maintaining a more stable price for any commodity.

"Sir Eldred Hitchcock cannot have imagined that the users of his raw material liked the enormously high price that existed for many years after the war, but they did not mean. They may have lost business for goods made of his commodities, and in fact that happened, but no purpose can possibly be served by the purchasers of these commodities endeavouring to stabilize the price. Stabilization must come from the producers' end. Producers and users alike would prefer stability, but it is no good the producers blaming the working men of England and America for a position which can be cured or avoided only by the producers.

Preferential Duty on Sisal

"Sir Eldred Hitchcock's sisal is in a preferential position which he does not mention, there is a 10% duty on sisal into this country, other than from the Commonwealth. This means that in this market he is able to sell 10% higher than the world price. It may be possible to argue that he has not to face against a futures market."

Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., wrote:—

"The bulk of Britain's trade is still with the Commonwealth—many of our industries Commonwealth markets provide the sole market for their exports. Therefore, if the purchasing power of our traditional customers continues to decline, our exports, particularly of capital goods, are bound to suffer. This is already happening.

"It is of an advantage to Britain to enjoy ever more favourable terms of trade if the volume of that trade steadily diminishes. Indeed, no country has a greater interest in preventing a contraction in the volume of trade than our own.

"The cohesion of the Commonwealth system depends not merely upon sentiment but upon the maintenance of mutually advantageous economic relations. If that cohesion is weakened, Britain's authority and influence in world affairs is weakened. Britain speaks as the leader of a great world-wide association of like-minded nations of the right as well as not speak at all.

"We must not wait upon the Americans to provide leadership in world affairs. Maybe they will reward gold or undertake similar things, they will lower their tariffs and step up their overseas investment. Maybe they will stop undermining their friends by dumping their agricultural surplus abroad at give-away prices. Maybe—but we cannot be sure.

British Import/Export Bank

"With the present slack in our economy and falling purchasing power in the overseas Commonwealths we could make a beginning by setting up our own Import/Export Bank here, providing short and medium-term credits to Commonwealth countries provided they made their purchases in the U.K. This would give a much-needed stimulus to trade when it is needed most and in the directions most likely to reinforce Britain's best interests."

Sir James Turner, president of the National Farmers' Union, described the basic long-term problem as that of surpluses caused by under-consumption. He continued:—

"When two-thirds of the world's population is ill-clad, badly housed, and under-nourished, there is an obvious need for all the food, fibres, and minerals that can be produced, but effective demand is lacking. For the countries of the Western world, who depend so vitally on trade, it would be no more than enlightened self-interest to stimulate development in the less industrialized countries and thus create additional purchasing power. Indeed, studies by F.A.O. indicate the ways along which existing agricultural surpluses could be used to foster such development.

"The forthcoming Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference, which will discuss proposals for a Commonwealth Bank, provides an admirable opportunity to speed up such

progress. But it must not be forgotten that the success of development projects and the activities of the proposed bank must ultimately rest on the firm foundation of stable world prices for the commodities on which the under-developed countries must inevitably depend for their export earnings for many years to come."

Professor S. M. Wadham, of the University of Melbourne, emphasized the need for stable and relatively high prices for raw materials, saying:—

"It is commonly assumed that manufacturers must be pleased at getting their raw materials for less, but uncertainty as to the future prices of raw materials is a serious handicap in quoting for long contracts, while hedging on a future market, if available, is apt to be expensive and not always satisfactory.

Difficulties of Price Stability

"Both primary producer and manufacturer would be glad of firm prices for graded commodities. But there are two difficulties—first, the necessity of doing something effective with such surpluses as will certainly accumulate unless consumption keeps in step with production; secondly, a decision as to the course to be adopted if a new and cheaper substitute takes the place of a commodity which was once generally used. Margarine's replacement of butter is an example of the second, and the present slackening demand for wool due to economic uncertainty in several countries, combined with greater world production of wool is a typical case of the first.

"Many countries which were formerly dependent on farm products for their development have been or are becoming industrialized, so that their whole national life need not be demoralized by a fall in the prices of raw materials they export. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand illustrate this point.

"Others, especially those which have recently obtained independent nationhood, are not in that position. Their people are looking forward under democratic self-government to a general uplift of their standards of living. This whole development is jeopardized if the prices of their products fall. How can they improve their position by exporting more, for that will only depress the prices further. They can improve their lot only through intelligently planned industrialization, and for such a development external assistance will be essential.

"The 'haves' must offer help to the 'have-nots'. If they do not, these changes may mean the disappearance of the best elements of the human race, an ideal which was dominant for a century."

Tanganyika African Nat. Congress To Work "Constitutionally Relentlessly"

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has now been registered by the Registrar-General. It issued in Dar es Salaam last week a statement in the following terms:—

"We shall from now on work constitutionally relentlessly to achieve internal self-government by 1962 with all except certain reserved Ministries should necessarily be headed by indigenous Africans.

"It might bring some doubts to some members of the public as to what we mean by the term 'indigenous African'. This term was derived from the Trusteeship Agreement administering this Territory and to which the British Government is a party. In that agreement the term 'inhabitants' is used to mean all those people whether they originally came from Greece, Pakistan, India, Central Africa, Kenya or Britain, to mention a few, including the Natives of Tanganyika themselves, and the term 'indigenous African' is used to mean those members of the Tanganyika tribes as they are known to the Tanganyika Government.

"To achieve this our party has to see that they have members in the forthcoming Post-Election Constitutional Committee, and we have therefore decided to contest the forthcoming elections for the Legislative Council in at least some of the constituencies."

The above statement bears the signature of Mr. Michael M. Sanga, as chairman of the Congress.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

"This is a good budget for the average family man and for elderly people living in retirement. A very much more budget and some substantial increases in taxation had been expected by most people."—Mrs. Shaw, M.L.C., Kenya.

SERVING MAN'S NEEDS

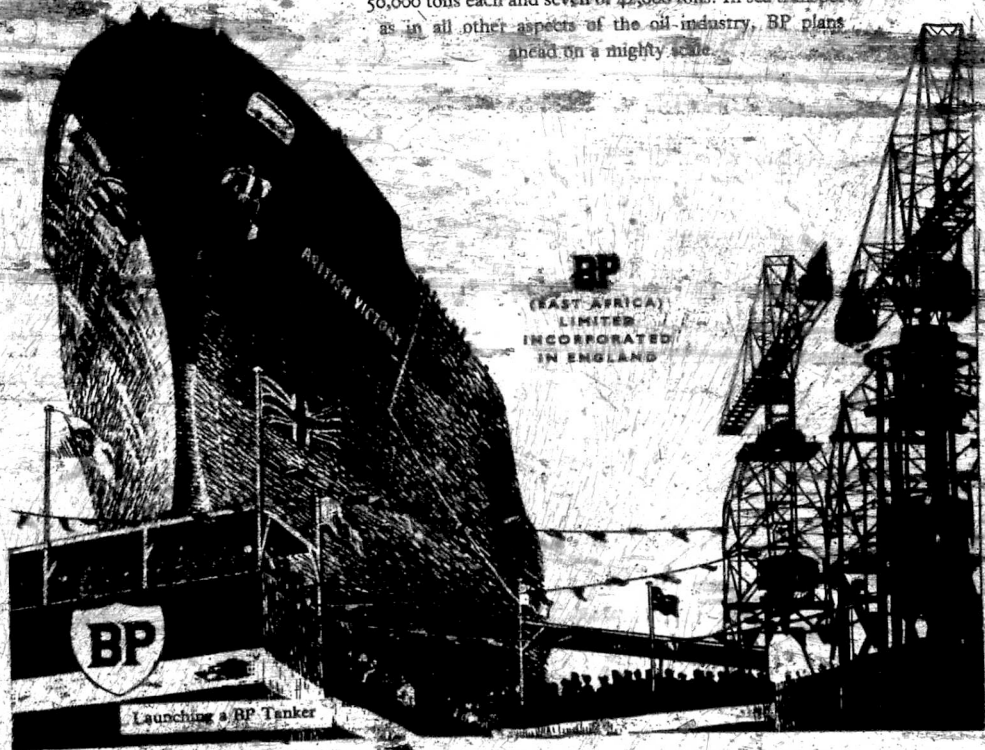
TRANSPORTING: When the first oil was shipped from the producing areas of North America to England in 1860, it travelled in casks as deck cargo, and was considered so dangerous that a crew had to be Shanghai-ed to work the ship. Twenty-five years later the *Gluckhauf*, the first true tanker, was built. Her gross tonnage was 2,307—the size of a large motor yacht.

Transportation of oil between the producing and consuming areas of the world has come a long way since then: today's tankers rival in size the biggest liners, and their graceful lines, comfortable crew's quarters, and cleanliness give no clue to the fact that the cargo they carry can be messy, difficult to handle, and dangerous.

To maintain the link between the oil fields and refinery, BP plays its part in the operation of thousands of miles of oil pipeline, through which millions of tons of oil are pumped each year, quickly, effectively and cheaply.

For transport by sea, BP operates a fleet of tankers which now totals more than two million deadweight tons. The ever-rising cost of replacement and maintenance places a tremendous burden on the Company, for like all new capital needed for expansion, the world's money markets are only able to supply a small part.

To meet the world's ever-increasing demand for fuel, BP has some thirty new tankers on order, seven of them 65,000 tons each. In addition, new orders include eleven tankers of 50,000 tons each and seven of 42,000 tons. In sea transport, as in all other aspects of the oil industry, BP plans ahead on a mighty scale.



PERSONALIA

MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELI will revisit East Africa in July.

LADY CRAWFORD has arrived in London from Uganda.

MR. ERIC BAUMANN has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. E. J. LOVATT, town-clerk of Salisbury for the past 20 years, has retired.

MR. R. C. PARKIN has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Uganda Treasury.

MR. A. B. MACFARLANE, a director of Mosenthals, Ltd., arrived in London a few days ago.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING is shortly due in this country from Central and East Africa.

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, was 58 last Friday.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has made a complete recovery after his recent emergency operation.

MR. AIREY NEAVE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, is writing a life of H. M. Stanley.

THE REV. J. W. SMITH, now education secretary and treasurer for the Anglican Diocese of Zanzibar.

MR. JOHN GAITSKELI, leader of the Labour Party, has become a vice-president of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

DR. J. N. P. DAVIES, of the School of Medicine of Makerere College, Uganda, has arrived in London for a visit of some weeks.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. M. BRIGGS, who commands the South Atlantic Force of the United States Navy, and MRS. BRIGGS, will be on a short visit to Kenya.

MRS. M. NEEDHAM-CLARK, MRS. MOHAN SINGH and MR. H. TRAVIS have been re-elected aldermen of Nairobi for six years from July 1 next.

MR. PARKIN presided at last week's dinner in London of the Women's Corona Society. COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA was the chief guest.

MR. W. W. OTEWILL left London by air last week to return to Dar es Salaam. MRS. OTEWILL had sailed a fortnight earlier in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

SIR ELDRED HUTCHCOCK has passed through England on his way from Tanganyika Territory to Brazil. He will return to Fanga about the middle of next month.

MR. F. D. MACKENZIE, one of the senior directors of the Thomas Meikle Trust, and his wife and their five children, have arrived from Rhodesia in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. F. J. E. NEBA, a veterinary assistant in Nyasaland, is to take a two-year agricultural course at Snettlesham College, Bedfordshire, starting in the autumn.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Socialist M.P. for Rugby, has recently spent three weeks in Liberia as the guest of the Government, which had asked him to review its educational system.

SIR SIDNEY WHITE, late Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England, left £24,806, on which duty of £2,673 has been paid.

MR. J. M. SAGER, chairman and managing director of the Bulawayo motor company bearing his name, and MRS. SAGER arrived in England last week in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

SIR GILBERT RENNY, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will preside when MR. JACK THOMSON speaks on "The Developing Federation and Partnership: How is It Progressing?" at 1.15 p.m. on July 3 at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

MRS. WINIFRED ROBINS, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has offered a 14-months-old ostrich to the London Zoo as a companion for one which had been reported to be lonely.

MR. E. B. PUGHE has been elected chairman of the Mount Kenya Association, of which MR. K. ROSS and MR. W. H. CHADWICK are respectively honorary secretary and treasurer.

MR. E. D. HONE, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, is interrupting his leave in England to fly back for the session of the Legislative Council which opens in Lusaka on July 1.

MR. J. H. HUIZINGA, who visited East Africa several years ago, has written "Confessions of a European in England". For years he was one of the best-known Continental newspaper representatives in London.

LORD HALIFAX, who was for many years president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, was last week installed as Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He succeeds the late LORD ATHLONE.

MR. ROBERT JEREMY ARMITAGE, elder son of SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY ARMITAGE, and MISS PHOEBE LEWIS, eldest daughter of BRIGADIER and MRS. H. L. LEWIS, were married last week in England.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has returned from his three-week tour of the High Commission territories in South Africa. He also paid courtesy calls on Rhodesian Ministers in Salisbury.

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, M.P., Minister of Law in the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, returned to Salisbury by air last week from a short visit to London, undertaken in connexion with the need to make an appointment to the Bench in the Federation.

BRIGADIER SIR RALPH EANNING, member of the executive committee of the Commonwealth and Empire Industries Association owing to the pressure of other affairs, especially in Devonshire, of which county he is High Sheriff. He has been a member of the committee for 20 years.

MR. C. J. MARTIN, Director of the East African Statistical Department, will spend part of his leave visiting universities in America in which statistics are a major study. His three-and-a-half months' trip, financed by a Carnegie travel grant, will also enable him and Mrs. Martin to go to Puerto Rico.

THE REV. MAXWELL ROBERTSON since 1937 principal of Chulubana Training College, near Lusaka, is about to retire. Speaking at the opening of a new administrative block at the college, Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said: "More than half his life has been devoted to the people of Northern Rhodesia, who owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude."

Recent arrivals in London from East Africa include MAJOR & MRS. K. A. BROWN, MR. A. A. W. BLOWERS, MR. N. G. BERGOMASCO, MR. I. BYNG-HALL, MR. & MRS. MICHAEL DUNFORD, CAPTAIN & MRS. R. GETHIN, MR. REX GRUNDY, MR. W. E. GREEN, DR. F. R. GREGORY, MR. E. F. HUMM, MR. & MRS. M. HANHAM, MR. & MRS. B. HUMPHREYS, MR. JOHN HENCHLEY, COLONEL & MRS. L. JUDKIN, MR. & MRS. R. MILLER, MR. G. T. MORRIS, MR. & MRS. R. POLLARD, MR. & MRS. S. G. SHARP, MR. & MRS. J. M. VENNING, MR. & MRS. C. WRIGHT, and SIR NEWNHAM WORLEY.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

MIDHURST, Sussex, beautiful, serene small property, perfect order 1937 house, 3 Rec., 5 Bed., 2 Bath, Double Garage, Central Heating, 12 Acres, Lovely Garden. All services near main roads, 1 mile polo, golf. Apply: E. W. Weather, Tamin, Midhurst, Sussex.

Four of the candidates in the recent general election in Southern Rhodesia are members of the League of Empire Loyalists, namely MRS. A. E. WILSON, MRS. K. P. JAMESON, MR. T. A. PINCHEN, and BRIGADIER A. SKREEN. All stood for the Dominion Party. One was successful — Mr. Pinchen, on the second count.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, who is to become Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey in the autumn, was Commander-in-Chief in East Africa from 1953 to 1955, when he was appointed G.O.C.-in-C. of the Southern Command in England. He commanded the Seventh Armoured Division (the "Desert Rats") during part of the last war and took part in the fighting at Salerno and in Normandy.

Obituary

Mr. W. Dickens

MR. WILLIAM DICKENS, son of Professor Bruce Dickens, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Mrs. Dickens, has died in Uganda of pneumonia contracted on the upper slopes of the Ruwenzori Range while on an expedition from Makerere College, Kampala. He was lecturer in geography in the college, and had been in Uganda for five years. Aged 31, he leaves a widow and an infant son. The expedition began the ascent on June 10, and planned to remain for three weeks, conducting the first full-scale investigations into glacier movements. Mr. Dickens died on June 18, and it took two days to carry his body down to Fort Portal. Previous expeditions had noticed that sharp attacks of pneumonia frequently occur at certain altitudes.

New Deputy High Commissioner

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Barrett Welcomed

MR. J. W. FITT, Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. Fitt gave a cocktail party at Rhodesia House on Monday evening to welcome Mr. P. F. Barrett, the new Deputy High Commissioner, and Mrs. Barrett. Among those who accepted invitations were:

MR. J. M. APOUR, MR. & MRS. J. G. ANTHONY, MR. & MRS. F. BARBOUR, MR. & MRS. G. H. BAXTER, SIR HUNT BEAVER, MR. N. R. BERRIANS, MR. & MRS. J. S. BEVAN, MR. & MRS. W. R. BLACK, MR. & MRS. J. F. BOWLES, MR. & MRS. K. G. BRADLEY, CAPTAIN & MRS. S. V. BREWSTER, MR. & MRS. P. BROADBENT, MR. A. E. BUGIE, MR. & MRS. S. J. W. BURTON, MR. & MRS. G. CORBETT, MR. & MRS. J. E. C. CROFTLEY, MR. & MRS. A. J. CUTTING, MR. & MRS. R. G. DASHWOOD, MR. & MRS. H. E. DAVIES, MR. & MRS. W. DIRKS-VAN-SCHAIKWIJK, MR. & MRS. R. A. ELSTON, MR. & MRS. W. F. E. FAULKNER, MR. & MRS. A. A. S. FROSTETT, MR. JONATHAN FITT, MR. & MRS. F. L. GIBSON, MR. & MRS. V. GOODWIN, MR. A. GRAY, MR. H. ST. J. GRANVILLE, SIR ARTHUR & LADY GRIFFIN, MR. & MRS. W. H. HARRISON, MR. & MRS. E. A. G. HANNAH, MR. & MRS. G. A. D. HARRISON, MR. & MRS. E. D. HAWKLEY, MR. & MRS. J. H. HARRISON, MAJOR P. W. HODGINS, MR. & MRS. C. M. HENNESSY, MR. & MRS. W. E. HOPE-SOTHERTON, MR. & MRS. D. W. HUNT, MR. F. S. JOELSON, MR. ROBIN JOHNSON, MR. & MRS. KAUFMAN, MR. & MRS. F. H. KEENE, SIR GILBERT LAITHWADE, MR. & MRS. P. F. LANE, MR. & MRS. W. E. LEE, SIR HEARY & LADY LINTON, MR. & MRS. F. MACDONALD, MR. & MRS. C. A. G. MCLAGAN, MR. H. MILBOURNE, WING COMMANDER & MRS. J. P. MOSS, MR. & MRS. M. C. NEWMAN, ADMIRAL & MRS. A. D. NICHOLL, CDR. COLIN NICHOLL, MR. & MRS. A. C. NOBLE, MR. & MRS. S. J. OLIVIER, MR. & MRS. T. R. PITTARD, MR. J. POLLOCK, MR. & MRS. J. POWER, COLONEL & MRS. F. DE PRANCE, MR. & MRS. H. E. REED, SIR GILBERT AND LADY RENNIE, SIR GEORGE & LADY SEEL, MR. G. E. B. SHANNIN, MR. & MRS. R. SIMS, MR. & MRS. S. SLADEN, MR. J. C. SNELL, MAJOR & MRS. H. E. P. SPEARING, MR. & MRS. P. J. SWANSTON, MR. & MRS. W. TAYLOR, MR. A. I. THOMSON, MR. & MRS. H. A. TITE, MR. & MRS. L. P. TAYLOR, LT. COL. & MRS. W. H. D. WALKER, MR. & MRS. J. H. WALLACE, and MR. H. WALMOT.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID HARVEY, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., director of pathology at the War Office from 1923 to 1930, has died at his home at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, aged 86. During a notable career he was a member of the commission set up to inquire into the typhoid fever in India, and of the Royal Society Commission on sleeping sickness in Nyasaland. After retiring from the Army he held the post of lecturer in Tropical Hygiene at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine for four years from 1936, and was also examiner for the Diploma of Public Health, and Tropical Medicine to the Universities of Glasgow, St. Andrews, London, and Liverpool.

MAJOR S. C. WOOLLEY, of the Northern Rhodesian African Education Department, has died. Educated at Dover College, he was commissioned in the Royal Marines in 1920, and retired with the rank of major in 1949. He went to Northern Rhodesia in 1952, and became the first secretary of the Central Teaching Service Committee. It was largely due to him that the United African Teaching Service, which includes more than 5,000 Africans and was the first of its kind in Africa, was established.

MR. THOMAS THORNING HUXHAM, who walked from Beira to Umtali in 1894, has died in Salisbury at the age of 86. He had been a blacksmith, a partner in a transport riding business, and from 1909 until his retirement in 1950 a farmer in the Mazoe district. A South African, he married in 1904 Maria Steyn, a member of the Henry Steyn trek, who survives him, with a son and two daughters.

MR. O. C. HARRIES, who has died in Kenya, had farmed in the Songhor district since shortly before the 1914-18 war, in which he served with the East African Mounted Rifles. He had been chairman of the Songhor Farmers' Association, a warden of St. Andrew's Church, president of the local club, and a member of the district council.

MRS. ANNIE HUTCHONS had died in Marandellas at the age of 93. She was the widow of Major Arthur Hutchons, of the Cape Mounted Police, who was killed in an accident in the mid-1880s. A teacher before her marriage, she went back to support four young children, and had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1908.

MR. DOUGLAS R. JARDINE, one of the best amateur cricketers of his day, who died in Switzerland last week at the age of 57, became ill last year while visiting Southern Rhodesia and never regained his full health. He had captained England and Surrey.

CAPTAIN CYRIL BYAS, chairman of Salisbury Aero Club, was killed last week when he fell some 3,000 feet from the cockpit of a Tiger Moth in which he was a passenger. He was on holiday in Beira with his wife.

In Livingstone's Footsteps

LAST WEEK WE REPORTED that Mr. Quentin Keynes, son of Sir Geoffrey Keynes, Mr. Farquin Olivier, 21-year-old son of Sir Laurence Olivier, and Mr. David Coughlin, an American (who as a student at Williams College, Massachusetts) were about to sail for Africa in order to make a motor trip along the Zambezi. They have now said that they intend to follow the route of David Livingstone along that river and its tributaries between 1858 and 1863 and that they hope to be able to locate the wreck of Livingstone's launch, MA. ROBERT, which foundered in the Zambezi on December 30, 1860. They bear a letter from the town council of Blantyre, Scotland, to the mayor and councillors of Blantyre, Nyasaland.

"One-third of all the motor vehicles in Kenya are garaged in Nairobi" — Mr. J. H. BUTTER.

*Letters to the Editor***"His Majesty" Not a Kiganda Title****Lukiko Committee's Statement Criticized**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I am grateful to you for having published the memorandum of the Lukiko's Committee on the Constitution of Uganda. Points 4 and 5 show a subtle and ingenious method of provoking tempers and a naive approach to constitutional problems.

Much as I like H.H. Mutesa II as Kabaka of Buganda, it is, I submit, unbecoming of the Lukiko and a lack of elementary courtesy towards the Omugabe of Ankole, the Omukama of Toro, and the Omukama of Bunyoro to suggest the Kabaka should be the head of the Protectorate without stating what superior qualifications he possesses which entitle him to such an elevated place of honour. The statement, being no more than a gratuitous insult to the dignity of the other royal houses of Uganda, should be regarded as a piece of mischievous utterance of time-servers and unprincipled opportunist, who will in course of time no doubt bring the Lukiko's committee into disrepute with the right-thinking people of Uganda and lower, instead of enhancing, the reputation of His Highness.

It is not true to say that the Queen recognized or recognizes the other rulers of the Agreement States in the Protectorate through the Kabaka of Buganda, for whereas the position of the Kabaka is now governed by the Buganda Agreement of 1955, the position and status of the Omugabe of Ankole is governed by the Ankole Agreement of 1901, that of the Omukama of Toro by the Toro Agreement of 1900, and that of the Omukama of Bunyoro by the revised agreement of 1955.

Thus the claim that it is the Lukiko's responsibility to discuss self-government for Uganda is as baseless as it is extravagant.

The Lukiko purports to confer upon itself powers which it neither possesses nor can legitimately claim by stating that when Uganda is unified the Kabaka should be its head—a claim which has rightly been denounced by the elected members of the Uganda Legislative Council. The unification of Uganda does not depend either on the Kabaka being the head or on the veto of one province (Buganda), which is of equal rank with the other three provinces; there are various ways by which a United Uganda could freely choose its head, e.g. by electing one, or by taking a leaf out of the Malayan Constitution.

One golden thread runs through the Lukiko's memorandum—that of fear: fear for the Kabaka, and fear for Buganda failing to hold her own in an independent Uganda. Fear, like an empty stomach, is not a good adviser. Needless to say, whatever retrospective steps the Lukiko may take, Uganda will march on. History teems with instances of nationalism prevailing over oppression and of democracy prevailing over oligarchy.

As to the title "His Majesty", that is an English, not a Kiganda title, which would mean nothing or little to the ordinary Ugandan.

The second aim of policy as stated by the Lukiko committee—which purports to preclude political parties and elected members of the Uganda Council from participating in constitutional negotiations—shows a glaring lack of common sense. It is inconceivable that the committee of "wise men" should have advocated such an impracticable idea unless the Lukiko envisages a Utopia of their own in which the present incumbents hope to govern in perpetuity.

How can it be seriously contended that the future of Uganda can be shaped without the counsel and guidance of the intelligentsia? Those who claim to be professional know-alls often deprive themselves of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth and of rectifying mistakes by discussion. As Aristotle said, "If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost."

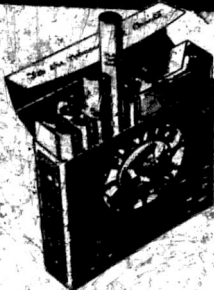
The interests of truth require diversity of opinion: tolerance, not indifference, for tolerance there is a conscious determination not to limit the freedom of others, even though we may disagree fundamentally with what they say. Accordingly, it is hardly fair for the Lukiko to claim a right which they are not prepared to recognize in others. Indeed, they must heed the fact that suppression of a political minority might eventually cause a violent revolution which might have been avoided if more liberty of expression had been granted.

If Uganda is to be developed as a democratic State there must be political parties, with constructive policies which aim at a social order designed to maximize happiness and well-being and minimize pain and ill-fare. In this connexion I remind the Lukiko of a maxim which we read in the Koran: that "a ruler who appoints any man to an office when there is in his dominions another man better qualified for it sins against God and the State."

The problem of democracy is not that of getting rid of kings, but of governing by consent of the people and creating a harmonious and stable society.

The Lukiko's attempt to exclude political parties from active participation in Uganda's constitutional and political development may be a blessing in disguise, for it may bring them to the fore and enable them to defend with zest their own policies—which have

(Continued on page 1354)



Player's
Please





the Bank-bag was his pillow

In 1892 two strangers arrived in Salisbury, then a swampy settlement of two hundred souls. They were the first representatives of the Standard Bank of South Africa; and like their clients, they lived rough. One took up residence in a converted hen-coop; one slept on the Bank's premises, with the

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Letters to the Editor*(Continued from page 1352)*

hitherto achieved precious little, and lack cohesion and guiding principles which can inspire hope or confidence.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of the arrest, prosecution, and acquittal on appeal of a prominent member of the Uganda National Congress, it will not be out of place to remind lovers of freedom and justice in Buganda that anarchy begins where the rule of law ends.

Uganda needs a period of tranquility in which to consolidate the recent achievements of the Government and people in education, social services, etc., and in which to build up a society of equals, set free from the evils of riches and poverty, mastership and subjection — and fewer irresponsible pronouncements and intrigues of misguided traditionalists.

Yours faithfully,

East Africa House, JOHN W. R. KAZZORA.
London, W.1.

Kenya Election Results

THE RE-ELECTION IN KENYA, caused by the election of sitting members to special seats in the Legislative Council, have resulted in the return of Mr. F. W. G. Bompas for Kiambu, Major F. W. Day for the Aberdares, and Major H. P. Roberts for the Rift Valley.

Michael's and St. George's School
Iringa, Tanganyika

THIS SCHOOL is a grant-aided boarding school for European children, and will open in January, 1959. It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to run the school on English Public School lines, and to provide secondary education up to the Higher School Certificate (Overseas) and University Scholarship standard. The buildings are new and first class. The school will start with boys and girls, but at a later date the girls will move into a separate school.

Applications are invited for the post of Chaplain, and for Masters/Mistresses to teach English, History, Geography, Latin, French, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Art, Music, Woodwork, Woodwork, Domestic Science, Physical Education, and General Subjects.

Salary Scales: Honorary Quinquates £1,000 x £50—£1,250; Post-Graduate £650—£1,250; trained non-graduates: 1950 scale £1150. A maximum of 10 increments allowed for experience. The Second Master, Housemasters and Housemistresses, and Heads of Departments will be appointed from the successful applicants and there is a generous scale of Special Responsibility allowances for these posts. Houses with basic furniture are available rent-free for all staff. U.K. Teachers' superannuation can be safeguarded up to five years of the school's own pension scheme. Passages paid on appointment, leave, and termination of appointment for teacher, wife and family up to a total of three adult passages. Two months' home leave every 22 months for staff recruited from outside East Africa and two months leave every 46 months outside the Territory for staff normally resident in East Africa.

Also required for January, 1959: Nursing Sister (1), Caterer (1). Salary Scale: £700 x £50—£1,000. The kitchens are all electric and the caterer will be expected to use this equipment economically.

In addition, Headmaster's Secretary (1), Assistant Caterer (1), Assistant Nurse Matron (1), Dormitory Matrons (11), will be recruited for January, 1959. Salary scales: £600 x £30—£810, and a maximum of 5 increments allowed for experience. The same general terms of service as for teachers (see above).

The Headmaster, Mr. C. R. W. Francis, M.A. (OXF.), hopes to be in the United Kingdom in July to interview candidates. Applications by air mail immediately to: Secretary, St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa, Tanganyika.

Importance of Candid CommentA Rhodesian Dislikes our Title

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — I do not entirely share your view of Mr. Garfield Todd — though I recognize him to be one of the most able and attractive men in Rhodesia — and there are points in your leading article on the results of our general election which I do not endorse; but, having read almost everything published in this country on the subject and the copies of all the main Central African newspapers received in London by air, I feel that yours were the most thoughtful of all the comments, and also the most candid. Those are qualities badly needed by the Federation, where we are so prone to take things lightly and assume that the results will be good.

I have been reading your paper for a long time now, and therefore know how often you have defended the Rhodesian and Nyasaland from unjust attack, and also how often you have put points for our consideration when you have disagreed with the words or actions of some of our public leaders. Nobody can doubt that the paper is a true friend of Central and East Africa, or question the wisdom of your practice of bringing an informed and independent judgment to bear upon each important issue as it arises.

On matters of fact you maintain a standard of accuracy for which I know no parallel, and I have been struck by your willingness to print prompt corrections when there are occasional errors. In matters of opinion you play fair by publishing letters from those who disagree with points which you have set forward. All this is becoming much more widely appreciated in Rhodesia.

But it's a pity that the paper is called EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. It should of course have been RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. Rhodesian Officer

As the paper was established in 1927 as EAST AFRICA, as time passed it became evident that East African affairs could not be satisfactorily covered without regular reference to what was happening in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and in consequence the scope of the publication was widened and the title changed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in 1936. By way of amends for the point raised by our correspondent a book which we shall publish within a few weeks will be entitled "Rhodesia and East Africa" — Ed.]

Points from LettersBouquet

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is providing a valuable and much needed service to Rhodesia at this critical period, indeed, a sterling service."

No Use for Gradualism

"AN AFRICAN TRADE UNION LEADER in Harare township, near Salisbury, Mr. Mzingeli, has recently declared — that 'policies of gradualism will never be supported by a reasonable and responsible African leader'. That was his retort to a reasonable and responsible African, the Rev. E. T. J. Nematere, who had expressed regret at the split in the liberal forces in Southern Rhodesia and suggested that the only practical policy for African advancement was to progress slowly. Why should Africans tend to consider advance by stages unreasonable? That many of them do is undeniable. Yet their whole tribal system acknowledges gradualism and practises it."

"Europeans say 'Ladies first'. According to African custom it is the opposite" — Mr. Bernard Mate, an African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.



BULAWAYO: The year is 1883. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele: opposite him is Charles Durnell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work 'all the metals and minerals' in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula's only sign of the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

The Bank's first branch in Rhodesia was opened more than 50 years ago. Today over 80 offices throughout the Federation keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Strange Case of Mr. A. E. Lewis Permit to Federation Refused

MR. A. E. LEWIS, an official of the British Trades Union Congress, who was last month appointed the new general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Mine-workers' Union, has been refused a permanent residence permit to enter the Federation by the British Immigrants Selection Board of the Federation in London.

Mr. Lewis, who was not officially informed of the board's decision until a day or two before his departure, has cancelled his passage. Aged 31, he is an assistant in the Commonwealth Section of the T.U.C.

While no specific reason has been given by the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs for the refusal, it has indicated that Mr. Lewis could not satisfy the requirements of section 9 of the Immigration (Selection) Regulations of 1954. That section lays down that every applicant for a residence permit (necessary before an immigrant can obtain employment in the Federation) must satisfy the board that he and his wife and children under the age of 18 are of good character; that he has the experience, qualifications, education, and training or experience likely to make him efficient in his occupation in the Federation; that his income is or is likely to be sufficient to maintain himself and his family, if any; and that he is neither a capitalist or income tax payer by the board.

Mr. D. Evans, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, said last week that Mr. Lewis had applied to the British Immigrants Selection Board in London for a residence permit. The application was considered in the ordinary course and after very careful consideration, was refused. The decision to approve or refuse a permanent residence permit is in the discretion of the board. In all cases of refusal it is the standard policy of the board not to make the reasons public. Therefore no reason for refusal can be given.

Mr. Evans had, however, informed Mr. Jack Purvis, acting general secretary of the union, and Mr. F. G. Fulfidge, an official of the Government, a few days before the official announcement was made. A confidential letter to Mr. Fulfidge, who has now released it to the Press, Mr. Evans wrote: "I would again remind you that the detailed information concerning Mr. Lewis's background which we gave Mr. Evans and yourself on Monday is confidential to you."

would be very grateful if you would both treat it as such. I realize that you will be called upon to give some explanation, but you should merely say that the Federal Government has refused Lewis the permit, you understand, on account of his unsatisfactory political background."

Hitherto the Federal Government has on several occasions and in the face of considerable pressure, declined to state its reasons for refusing residence permits.

When the official announcement was made in Salisbury, Mr. Purvis gave the local Press details of a telephone conversation which he had had with Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the T.U.C., of which Mr. Purvis had made a tape-recording.

He said to Sir Vincent: "The Federal Government informed us [the European Mine-workers' Union] privately that they have information that Mr. Lewis was a member of the Communist Party." Sir Vincent is quoted as replying: "That is entirely untrue. You can say their information is not true. This involves the good name of the Trades Union Congress, and I know more about this case than the Government of the Federation."

In an interview Mr. Purvis added: "Mr. Walter Hood, head of the Commonwealth Section of the T.U.C. and Mr. Lewis's boss, says that Mr. Lewis has never been a member of the Communist Party, and that Sir Vincent Tewson would never have anyone in a responsible position in the T.U.C. who was mixed up with Communism."

It then became known that Sir Vincent Tewson had sent a long cable to Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, whom he had known for many years, but the T.U.C. has issued no official statement on the case.

The London Selection Board has declined to give the source of its information and whether it is of a political nature.

Finance Portfolio in Kenya

Lord Portsmouth's Statement

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH emphasized during the budget debate in Kenya that the holder of the Finance portfolio should not be involved in elected politics.

Finance, too, being even a polyglot and polychrome life should be far away from being divorced from representative politics in any sense of that word, whether the representation is by means of a communal roll, future putative communal roll, or by means of electoral colleges.

In all countries such as ours there are reserved subjects of administration to be filled by the Civil Service. This is necessary while the country is undergoing growing pains and Constitutions go through an empiric stage of evolution, trial, and error. I say categorically that Finance is a Ministry that should be reserved. Yet at the same time we want the best man available as Minister for Finance. It is no reflection on the Civil Service

We should spread our net to get the best man for the job, layman or civil servant, whether from within the country or the Commonwealth. Should he be an elected member he should never be appointed to the job while he retains his constituency, whether communal or one based on an electoral college.

I do not believe it fair on the Minister for Finance, on any Minister for Finance, to be under the remotest suspicion of being answerable to any pressure among the groups supporting him, however obvious his integrity and strength of will to resist such pressure.

"Even though a selective seat is at first sight a much more neutral seat for a Minister for Finance, to hold it could be the thin end of the wedge of precedent. No precedent should be made at any stage or of any sort infringing this principle until we have grown into an economically stable, well tried, mutually interdependent nation both politically and socially. This is an end I pray for with all my heart; but as realists we know that that end, given good will on every side, is years away from now."

"There have been, are, and will be elected members and Ministers capable of making excellent Ministers of Finance for Kenya. The only proviso to the appointment of anyone in future which I should like to make is that their appointment to the office should mean resignation from their constituencies and that they should then be nominated by the Governor to fill the post. I think we have a right, on this matter of principle, to know the future intentions of H.M. Government."

WE MUCH REGRET in our issue of June 12 Mr. Peter Frank Tennant was stated to have been appointed C.M.G. He was made C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours List.

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"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd., which is now amalgamated with Grindlays Bank Ltd., is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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Parliament

More Questions on Lokitaung

Distinction Between Uganda and Kenya Cases

THE DAY AFTER the adjournment debate in the House of Commons on Lokitaung Prison in Kenya, reported in last week's issue, the Secretary of State again faced questions on conditions there.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) asked how many visits a month detainees were allowed from relatives, how many letters they could send and receive, and what was the daily water ration.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that, in common with all other convicted prisoners in Kenya, those at Lokitaung might be allowed a visit from relatives once a month and to write and receive one letter. Water was not now rationed.

He told MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) that it had not been practicable to appoint official visitors to the prison because people who could visit it regularly were not available. It was, however, visited regularly by visiting justices, who performed the same functions of inspection as official visitors, and also by senior prison officers.

MRS. WHITE: "As the visiting justices are, I understand, the province commissioners and district commissioners, I am sure that it is not an ideal of independence with which we are concerned. It is not satisfactory for any such establishment to be without some kind of independent visiting."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot agree to that. People who are more concerned than anybody else to clear the Administration of charges and to arrive at the truth have arrived at certain conclusions."

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked whether elected members of the Legislature were allowed to visit detention camps and

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think it is the discretion of the officer in charge or of the Commissioner of Prisons. Requests to Lokitaung had been made by elected M.P.s."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "What answer is being given to the elected members' request to be allowed to visit this prison in

particular? Elected members in Uganda have been invited to visit prisons. If facilities are provided in Uganda, why are the elected members in Kenya not given them?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I should first draw a very clear distinction between the Mau Mau conspiracy, which has devastated parts of Kenya, and the Protectorate of Uganda. No greater mistake is made than to assume that the circumstances are similar everywhere. I should not be altogether surprised if the Kenya Government were reluctant to allow visits by Kenya elected members in view of the effect, which certain utterances by some members had when circulated secretly last year, in Athi River detention camp, when there was a great increase in the number of detainees refusing to co-operate in rehabilitation. I am content to leave this point, and many others, to the discretion of the Governor and the Commissioner of Police."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Will the Colonial Secretary convey to the Governor that in the minds of a great many people it will be very improper and will give an entirely false impression if elected members of the Legislative Council are not allowed to visit this prison, in view of the fact that there is no one else, as far as I know, who is in a position to do so and who is outside Government service?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will always convey anything said in the House to the Governor, but I repeat that the experience gained in other detention camps as a result of some communications from elected members does not suggest that this is the best way to help bring Kenya back to normal."

MR. PAGES (Lab.): "If we are to expect elected members in Kenya to be responsible, is it not highly important to treat them as responsible? However bogus the Lokitaung complaints may have been, cases in the courts have shown that some pretty terrible things have happened in Kenya prisons, enough to cause some anxiety. I hope the Minister will consider this question of allowing the elected members to visit prisons, as they would be the best way to bring Kenya back to normal."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not think it would be the contention of any elected African members that I have not treated them as I desire to try to give them a sense of responsibility."

Desertion of Labour in Tanganyika

Commenting on complaints by the Tanganyika National Farmers' Union of desertions by African labourers after receiving their housing allowances, medical

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said in reply that the Government in Tanganyika had taken very little notice that such desertions had increased substantially since February 1, 1957, when the Government had begun to issue housing allowances.

The Governor and I deplore the extent of desertion of labour in the Northern Province, but I accept his view that the situation cannot properly be remedied by penal sanctions for desertions or compulsory registration. I have informed the president of the T.N.F.U. accordingly."

Passport Applications and Issues

Replying to MR. DINGLE FOOT (Lab.), MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that last year there had been 3,368 applications for passports in Uganda, and all had been granted. In Tanganyika there had been 2,200 applications, but only 1,800 had been granted. In Rhodesia 3,276 had applied and 20 were refused, these being mainly Africans who had applied for passports which were not needed.

Application figures for Kenya were not kept, but over the past five years there had been only two refusals; last year 11,165 passports had been granted. In the same period only six refusals had occurred in Tanganyika, where 4,606 passports were issued last year. Nyasaland also did not keep application records; there had been no refusals in the past five years, and last year 822 passports were granted.

K.K.M. Arrests

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Colonial Under-Secretary, told MR. STONEHOUSE that 337 Africans had been arrested to June 13 in connexion with the Kiama Kia Mungu secret society in Kenya. He added: "This threat, which has reared its head again, is a threat which neither the Governor nor the Secretary of State could ignore, a threat to peace and good government."

Protected Persons Passports


MRS. CASTLE asked for a statement on the results of the discussions between the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Federation on the issue of passports to British-protected persons in the Federation.

When told that the proposed discussion had not yet taken place, Mrs. Castle said: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that we on this side of the House are very anxious about this question, and about the doubt which a previous answer has thrown on the rights of protected persons in that area? How soon will he be able to make this important statement?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am very conscious of the interest which the House as a whole takes in this matter, and I will give an answer as soon as I can."

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Building Up Mass Racial Hatred Deliberate Attempt by Some African Politicians

GROUP-CAPTAIN BRIGGS, who recently resigned the office of European Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, has expressed regret in a speech in Nyeri that the European community, "the most important from the aspect of governmental experience, skill and economics", is not more strongly represented in the new Council of State, which has five European and six non-European members. He added:—

"I have been greatly concerned at the deliberate attempt of some of the African politicians to build up mass race hatred against the Europeans and the Government over the past year. This is potentially as dangerous as Kiama Kia Muungi, and is liable to lead to violence sooner or later.

"It is as much in the African interests to co-operate with the European as vice versa; but there can be no genuine co-operation when you have African politicians hurling every form of insult and abuse at the European community and the Government. It is the negation of the spirit of co-operation to say 'We will co-operate provided you agree to all our demands'.

"The lack of sincerity of the African politicians is what they will openly and clearly display in secret societies and secret cells. I find their licence on subversion and their attitude to necessary security measures hard to reconcile with their recent utterances suggesting that they are opposed to violence.

"Our troubles in Kenya stem from the over-hasty introduction of democratic principles to people who in the main are quite unready for them and ignorant of their meaning, and, indeed, generally lacking in the understanding of the basic qualities of tolerance, without which democracy cannot work or

come of our greatest faults. It is that we tend to bend over backwards to see the other man's point of view rather than steer a course that is fair to our own people as well as to theirs. This attitude of mind no doubt accounts for the

Socialist extremists' inability to see any good in anything their own countrymen do once they have left Britain.

"As the senior partner in Kenya, the European community must think of what is best for the country as a whole. This does not mean that we should pursue a path of constant appeasement and propitiation, nor does it imply that we should become liberal. It means that we should be reasonable, tolerant, and progressive, and, above all things, forthright and consistent.

"Strong, confident European leadership is essential if Kenya is to be saved from the result of tortuous political manoeuvring. European confidence cannot be maintained if the rights of the community are whittled away and standards lowered".

Cattle Rustling in Tanganyika Masai Raids in Northern Province

STOCK THIEVING CONTINUES in the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory. Since publication of the Government's reply to our leading article on the subject, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been informed of a number of further cases of stock stealing in the area.

Mr. Derek Bryceson, until lately Assistant Minister for Social Services, who has a farm at West Kilimanjaro, has recently suffered four attacks on his cattle *boma* by armed Masai. During one of the attacks Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government, was a guest in Mr. Bryceson's house.

Four cattle which were stolen at the fourth attempt were later recovered and brought back to the farm. Restoration is, however, regarded by local Europeans as a mixed blessing, for Masailand is an unclean area, even though the word may mean that recovered cattle bring disease into a previously clean locality.

The Government's own stock farm has been raided for sheep, and we have received particulars of other cases in which Europeans and African stockmen

Police Arrangements Criticized

One correspondent referring to the Government's claim that "in addition to police stations there are 15 police posts strategically placed, most of them equipped either with radio or telephone communication with police headquarters in Arusha", writes that most of the police posts are without transport and manned by askari who have not been trained in tracking cattle thieves. As to the mobile police force, he comments that their large and noisy four-ton lorries merely warn African hunting parties.

Criticisms, which we know to be widespread in the area, are, we are assured, not directed at the provincial commissioner in Arusha, Mr. Michael Malohan, but at his superiors and some of his subordinates.

Budget Criticized

TANGANYIKA'S BUDGET, which estimates a deficit of rather more than £1m., was described in the Legislative Council by Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association as "irresponsible" and the expenditure of some £21m. as "disgusting". Denouncing extravagance in Government departments, he asked that all of them should be thoroughly investigated by the Organisation and Methods Division of the Colonial Office, so that the country might be assured that its money was well spent. Mr. I. C. W. Bayldon, until recently chairman of the Association, who said that he had not taken leave out of the country for 20 years, was emphatic that Tanganyika should not be spending at least £1m. annually on leave pay for officials and more than £500,000 a year on air and ocean passages for them.

"No other African territories have the advantage of the programme local government system which we have adopted in Kenya". — Mr. W. H. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya.

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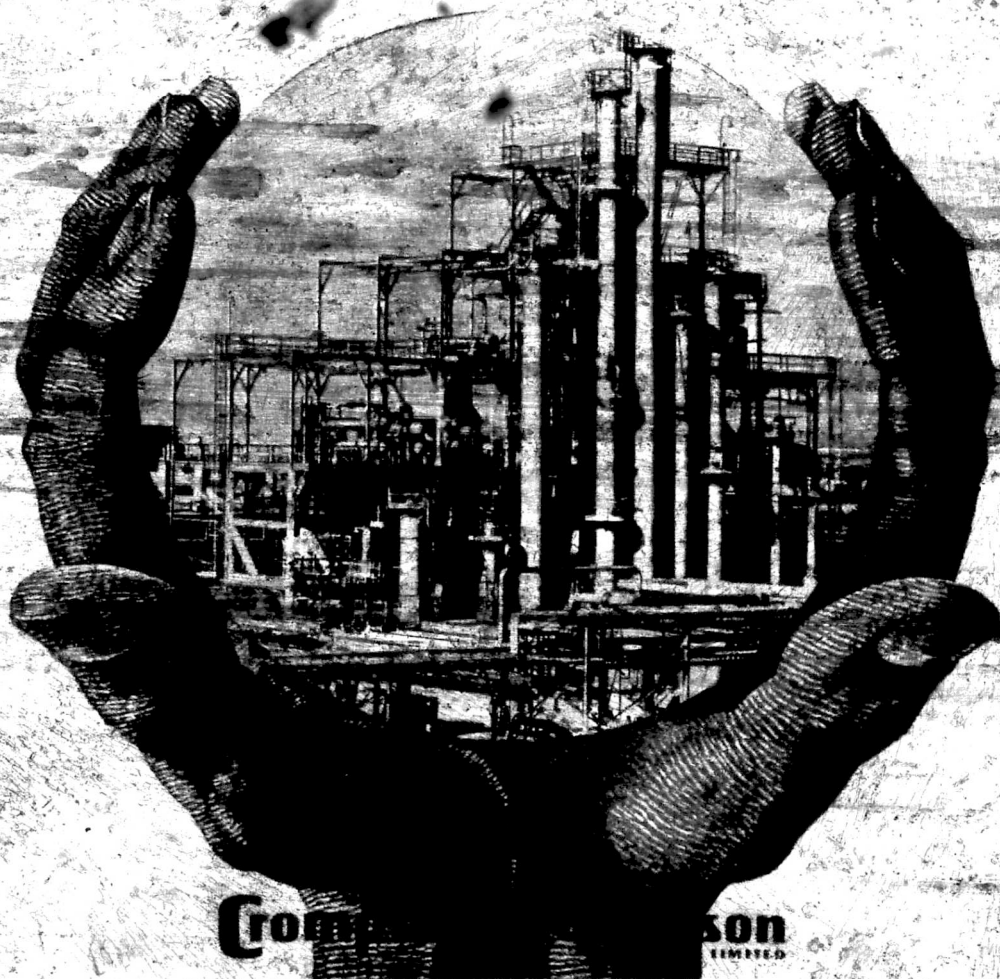
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Land Tenure in Northern Rhodesia Mayor's Protest to the Governor

DEFINITE EVIDENCE of business and intending buyers of property going to Southern Rhodesia because of Northern Rhodesia's leasehold tenure was mentioned by the Mayor of Kitwe, Mr. Hugh Stanley, to the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, when he toured the Copperbelt.

According to the local Press, Mr. Stanley said that at least 95% of the European population wanted freehold tenure. As that had been agreed in rural areas, it seemed unfair that those who had developed in the towns should be at such a disadvantage.

Sir Arthur replied that he had initiated the greater freedom of tenure of agricultural land, and "got the Member of Lands and Local Government to push it through", adding: "We have had the commission's report on urban freehold tenure considered in a preliminary way in the Legislative Council, but the Government has not made its mind up on what particular proposals to put before the country".

High Commissioner Seeks Ordination

MR. A. D. CHATAWAY, High Commissioner for the Federation in the Union of South Africa, intends to take Holy Orders in his retirement in July. He will go to Cuddesdon College, Oxford, for about a year, and then hopes to be ordained. He intends to return to Southern Rhodesia after spending a few years in this country to gain experience.

Mr. Chataway is 54. Born in Bulawayo, he served as a magistrate, and came to London as secretary to the High Commissioner until in 1951 he was appointed to Pretoria as the first High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. He became the first High Commissioner for the Federation.

His successor in Pretoria is to be Mr. J. M. Fitt, now Deputy High Commissioner in London.

East African Dinner

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER will be held in London on Wednesday next, July 2. Sir Stewart Symes will preside, and Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor-designate of Tanganyika, will be the chief guest. Applications for tickets should be made immediately to the honorary secretary of the Dinner Club, Miss V. C. Young, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. The cost of tickets for members of the club for themselves and their guests is 30s each, and to non-members 35s.

Kenya Fruit for Sir Winston

TWO BOXES OF PASSION FRUIT and two of mangoes have been sent from Nairobi to London as gifts for Sir Winston Churchill and his son-in-law, Mr. Christopher Soames, Secretary of State for War. They are from the Minister of Agriculture and the manager of the Horticultural Co-operative Union.

News Items in Brief

Telephone connexions with South Africa were disrupted last week when elephants pulled down the wires near Beit Bridge.

Arabs from East Africa and Somalis are at secondary schools in Egypt, in which Russian is now taught as an additional foreign language.

A new Roman Catholic Cathedral is being built in Zomba, capital of Nyasaland, at a cost of about £25,000. Mrs. E. Baring Gould has offered to paint the ceiling and walls.

On a free vote last week the Tanganyika Legislative Council defeated by 28 votes to 26 a plan to start a national lottery. The suggestion was for quarterly drawings with tickets at 5s each.

The Youth Hostel Association is to open a hostel in Kenya in August. The first in Africa, it will occupy half a disused railway station at Escarpment, on the eastern side of the Rift valley.

High salaries are now being paid to many employees of Nairobi City Council. The recently-engaged establishment officer, for instance, draws a salary of £2,360, with annual increments of £60.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company's liner Winsloe Castle, now under construction at Cammell Laird's yard at Birkenhead, will have escalators in the first and tourist classes.

The Kenya Wild Life Society has raised its membership to 2,120. The president is Sir Alfred Percival, the vice-president Mr. W. E. Crosshill, and Major H. B. Sharpe, Mr. Sydney Downey, and Dr. L. S. B. Leakey are other members.

East African currency notes of a new design, incorporating more security features to lessen the risk of counterfeiting, are to be issued by the East African Currency Board. The first issue, of a new 100-shilling note, will be made on September 15.

Two Tanganyika Africans are now assisting to provincial education officers, posts previously filled solely by Europeans. They control school educational administration. New Year will see the appointment of an African headmaster to a prominent school.

The presence of Young People's Branches of the United Tanganyika Party is to be a factor in the selection of candidates for the forthcoming elections for the Legislative Council. Mr. Stephen Emmanuel said a few days ago that no selections had yet been made. Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, has now decided not to stand for Tanga.

To celebrate the centenary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, a special programme is to be broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on Sunday, July 6. Those taking part will be the Bishop of South West Tanganyika, the Rev. Canon G. H. Bromfield, Mr. Richard Wood, M.P., and Mr. Maurice Katwala. The narrator will be Mr. Houghton.

"Tarzan and the Lost Safari", which was filmed mainly in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the Southern Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, is now being shown in cinemas in Great Britain.

An African sea eagle from Tanganyika attacked his keeper in the London Zoo to ferocity last week that he had to have four stitches in his forehead and arm wounds dressed. The bird had hitherto been regarded as tame. In future two keepers will enter his cage, one to watch while the other cleans it out.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Uganda Lint Marketing Board
Value of Price Assistance Fund**

THE VALUE of the Uganda Cotton Price Assistance Fund was amply demonstrated during the 1956-57 cotton growing season, states the annual report of the Lint Marketing Board for 1957. Despite continued uncertainty in the world's cotton markets, the Suez crisis, and the drastic reduction in India's imports of Uganda cotton, the growers were guaranteed a most satisfactory price for their cotton seed even before planting began, and the final price announced shortly before the opening of the buying season was one cent per pound higher than that paid during the previous year.

Had there been no price assistance it would not have been possible to guarantee a price to the grower before planting or to have them paying such a high final price when it was not even known whether, in consequence of India's changed policy, the whole crop could be sold.

A small surplus on the year's trading was once again due to the high prices paid for cottonseed early in the season by local millers. The prices declined considerably later in the season, but not until most of the crop had been sold. It is thought now that the high prices will again be paid unless there is an unexpectedly large rise in world prices for cottonseed cake.

The highest standards of ginning and the highest average grade were achieved last year since the board introduced its quality incentive scheme in 1951. Nevertheless, complaints continued to be received from overseas markets concerning the extent to which extraneous matter was found in the cotton lint, and further efforts were made to eliminate a fault which could seriously damage the reputation of the Protectorate cotton, and even lose it the new markets which had developed in recent years.

The whole of the cotton crop was sold by public auction in Kampala to licensed exporters, who, as in previous years, arranged for re-sale overseas. The crop totalled 172,333 bales. During the year the first recorded sale of a large consignment of Uganda cotton to China was made, and this time many replaced India as the most important buyer.

For the first time the Sudan Ministry of Agriculture and the Sudan Equatorial Projects Board asked the Uganda Lint Marketing Board to market on their behalf a small quantity of cotton lint and seed produced in the southern Sudan near Uganda's northern border.

Nyasaland Caviar

PRIVATE INTERESTS IN NYASALAND hope to start exporting early next year caviar made from the eggs of the *nyala* fish, *Aplocheilichthys* in Lake Nyasa. Lake Nyasa caviar once enjoyed a good market in Johannesburg, but as the retail price is over £1 a pound the South African Government restricted imports as a "luxury product" six years ago. It is expected that the South Africa market will be reopened next year and trade with the Rhodesias and Europe is also envisaged. The retail price in Nyasaland is likely to be about 5s a pound.

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**Investment in the Colonies
Higher Exports and Imports**

NO COLONIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN has been raised on the London market since May, 1957, states the report on "The Colonial Territories, 1957-1958" (H.M. Stationery Office, 9s.). External private investment in the territories last year was about £95m. During the past three years about half the external private investment in the Colonies originated from Great Britain and about a third from the dollar area (mainly in West Indian bauxite and in tourist industries).

Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds rose by about £1m. to just over £16m., but that was still only about three-quarters of the annual average made available under the Act.

Some reduction in the level of employment and activity in certain mineral-producing territories is noted, but Colonial output generally continued to rise, and sugar production reached record levels. The value of exports rose by 2% and of imports by 7%, the United Kingdom remaining the principle market for exports and the chief source of imports.

Rhodesian Tourism

UNLESS THE FEDERATION'S TOURIST INCOME improves, the Government might be forced to restrict overseas travel by residents of the Federation, says the Secretary of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. K. W. Hobson, in a speech to the Umtali Chamber. He suggested that the country's adverse balance on tourism might be as great as the adverse trade balance—£14m. last year. Mr. Hobson, criticizing the Federal Government for its meagre allocation of funds for tourist promotion, pointed out that of £477,500,000 spent on overseas travel last year, only £260,000 was in Rhodesia.

Dunlop's Bulawayo Factory

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY'S Bulawayo factory will cost £1m. instead of the original estimate of £1½m. Mr. A. Baugh, the overseas factory engineer in charge of the installation of the machinery, has said that provision is being made so that the factory could be trebled or quadrupled in size if that should prove necessary. It is thought that an initial staff of about 100 Europeans and 400 Africans will increase "tremendously". Production will start early next year.

Uganda Grass for Australia

MR. H. N. SHAW, an Australian grassland expert, who is visiting Uganda to collect species of nitrogen fixing plants, has said that some of the best grasses in Queensland were collected in Uganda on earlier visits by Australian agriculturists. Mr. Shaw has already visited South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Tanganyika, and intends to go on to Kenya.

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MINING

Mechanization on the Copperbelt

"Ten Years Behind the Times" - Mr. Bennett

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINES are 10 years behind the times in mechanization, and Nkana has so far touched only the fringe of automation, Mr. O. B. Bennett, general manager of Nkana, writes in the journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Improved methods and rationalization had, he said, resulted in the employment of 2,000 fewer Africans by Nkana alone last year, and plans were ready for a further reduction of 1,200 in the coming year. The mine also had a complete blue-print for the reorganization of European labour, which was being held up by negotiations with the European union.

Results of improved methods had been "spectacular", African working strength would have been almost 20,000 without improved methods, but the labour force had been kept under 10,000. That was down on the figure 10 years ago, though 75% more ore was being mined and 220% more refined copper bars produced.

Although the number of shifts worked by Africans every month had dropped, the copper ore hoisted at Nkana has risen by over 4,000 tons last year.

Lead sales from U.K. stockpile

THE BOARD OF TRADE has completed the sale of 6,700 tons of lead which it had previously announced was to be sold from the U.K. stockpile in the first half of this year. No more is to be released immediately. This being the first break in the Government's policy of running down its holding since supplies began to fall in 1946, it is intended to release 30,000 tons within nine months. The price of the metal was then £110 per ton. Towards the end of last year it was announced that the rest of the lead in the stockpile, 100,000 tons, would be sold. Disposal was subsequently speeded up to 1,100 tons a month and now it is to cease until further notice. The current price is £70 5s.

U.K. Copper Sales

IT WAS REPORTED last week that the Board of Trade had sold copper from the United Kingdom stockpile in fulfilment of its announcement to release up to 2,000 tons to manufacturers who could show that their supplies had been held up by the London dock strike. Most of the sales were of electrolytic copper wire-bars, which are in short supply. Last week they fetched up to £15 premium above the London Metal Exchange prices.

Uranium Prospecting in Kenya

THE UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY, in conjunction with Hunting (Geophysics), Ltd., has begun a radio-metric survey for signs of uranium mineralization of 4,000 square miles of the Coast Province on behalf of the Kenya Government. It is hoped to complete the survey by the end of July.

COMPANY REPORTS

Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., reports a net profit of £29,698 (£24,375) for the year ended March 31 and dividend on larger capital of 20% (same). Current assets, £1,288,285 (£1,310,092); liabilities, £114,025 (£108,835); tax, £28,500 (£22,500). Meeting, London, July 14.

Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd., which has a Central African subsidiary, reports a gross trading profit of £889,888 (£1,297,427) for the year ended December 31. After providing £84,429 (£69,848) for depreciation, and £300,472 (£296,920) for taxation, and adding £226,020 (£228,873) from investments, the net group profit was £429,007 (£408,637). Preference dividends amount £31,000, 5% (interim) on £620,000 shares £18,517 and proposed £2 final (all less tax) £153,037. The carry forward is £2,030,120 (£1,707,719). The company's capital is £900,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £441,200 ordinary shares of £1. Current liabilities are £1,000,000, net assets £5,325,000, and current assets £301,506 (£304,976). Directors: Mr. W. G. Jones (chairman), the Hon. R. M. P. Frenton, and Messrs. J. C. Belmont, J. C. Budd, R. T. de Poix, V. Mikolajczak (Belgium), W. Mure, R. E. Slavert, A. J. H. Smith, and J. F. Thompson (U.S.A.). Meeting, London, July 14.

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Company Reports:**Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.
MR. F. R. PETERS' REVIEW**

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON JUNE 18 at Chartered Assurance Institute, London, E.C.2.

Mr. F. R. PETERS, chairman, presided, and said:—
The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1957, show that the balance on profit and loss account is £132,252, against £74,106 for 1956. With the balance brought forward from 1956, the amount available is £169,496 and the board took the opportunity to write down certain quoted and unquoted investments, an amount of £34,025 being appropriated for that purpose.

A dividend of 4d. per unit (10%), less tax, has been paid for the year. Warrants were posted on April 9.

The amount of unappropriated profit carried forward is £68,321.

Falcon Mines, Limited

The anticipated increase in the through-put at the Dalmy Mine to 20,000 tons per month has now been reached, and should be maintained. Up to May 31 current year's operations showed an estimated total working profit from the three mines of £85,387, which is equal to an average rate of 10s. 2s. 0d. A dividend of 4½d. per share (7½%) has been paid on account of the current year.

Rhodesian Brick & Pottery Company, Limited

This company has paid a dividend of 5d. per share (10%) in respect of the year ended September 30, 1957, the same as for 1956.

The net profit amounted to £61,582, after providing £27,000 for taxation. £25,000 was transferred to general reserve (which now stands at £170,000), the amount carried forward being £17,952, against £18,170 brought in.

In his review, accompanying the report and accounts, the chairman said that the order position was strong and building activity remains at a high level.

A programme to increase the output at the Salisbury works has recently been completed, and a reserve production capacity has been secured.

Modifications and additions to the Bulawayo plant to improve flexibility of production and to provide an increase in capacity are in hand.

Tobacco

So far we have sold 84,700 lb. of the current year's crop of tobacco at prices averaging 36d. per lb. As is usual, the first sales are of poorer quality leaf. Sales are now being made at much higher prices. It is estimated that a total crop of 305,000 lb. will be reaped from 313 acres planted, an average yield of 974 lb. per acre.

Willgrove Estate

Rapid progress is being made in the development of this estate, and houses are being erected for sale.

York House

Good progress has been made with the erection of this important block of offices. The estimated date of completion is November 30, 1959, but the indications are that this will be improved upon.

The ground floor accommodation, which will be occupied by Rhodesian Corporation and its associated companies, is expected to be completed during 1958. Encouraging inquiries for letting space are being received.

General

You will be aware of the financial stringency which has developed in Southern Rhodesia. So far as the Corporation is concerned, I am pleased to tell you that

the position is such that we shall not be affected by this present state of affairs, as we are quite able to carry through our various development programmes from our own resources.

I take the opportunity to express our appreciation of the work done by our colleagues and the staffs in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The report and accounts were adopted.

**Kilifi Plantations, Limited
MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX'S REVIEW**

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT 10 OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.2, ON JUNE 23.

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX, chairman of the company, had circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1957, a report in the following terms:—

"It is regretted that the results for 1957 are less favourable than those of the previous year, in spite of production at 980 tons being 80 tons above the estimate and 120 tons more than in 1956.

"However, in view of my remarks at this time last year and the level of sisal prices since, poor working results for 1957 must not be taken expected, and a transfer from general reserve of £20,000 has been made to cover the loss for the year of £20,121. The wisdom of making adequate provision for 1958 is emphasized by the necessity now of drawing on those reserves in a difficult period. In view of this result, it is not possible to recommend any dividend.

Future Profits Depend on Sisal Market

"Shareholders will obviously be interested in the idea of how soon the company will be able to pay a dividend, probably. This, of course, depends on the future of the sisal market. It is impossible to forecast the first of these, although it is reasonable to expect in the long run that sisal prices will rise to a higher average than they are now.

"However, on the second point of production, the board have taken steps to accelerate so far as possible the planting of new areas, which should raise the level of production when they have reached maturity. You will see from the directors' report that 711 acres were planted with sisal in 1957, and at the time of writing the estate is completing the planting of its programme for 1958 of as many as 807 acres.

"It is always difficult to estimate production for any year, but for 1958 an improvement over the previous year is expected. As to the extent of the improvement, much depends on weather and the availability of labour later in the year. About 170 tons of this year's production have been sold at an average net price of £51 0s. 7d. per ton f.o.b., which is slightly below the net average at this time last year.

Planting Programme Accelerated

"The decision to accelerate the planting programme will result in time in a larger tonnage available for cutting, but unfortunately it leads to increased expenditure now. Both the board and the management are fully aware of the essential need to keep expenditure as low as possible, and in particular little is being spent on capital expenditure.

"Mr. Johns has recently completed his first year as manager, and I would like to thank him and the other members of the staff on the estate for their hard work in another difficult year. In addition, I wish to thank Mr. B. O. Moore, the visiting agent, and our agents in Nairobi, for all their assistance.



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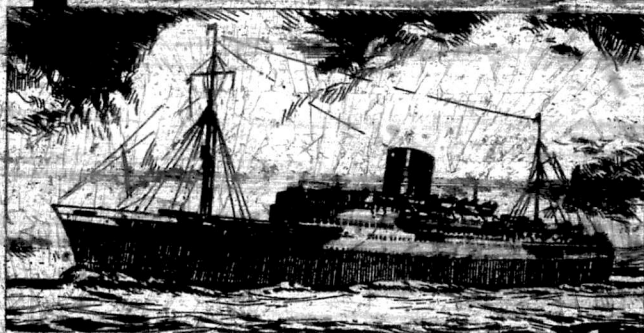
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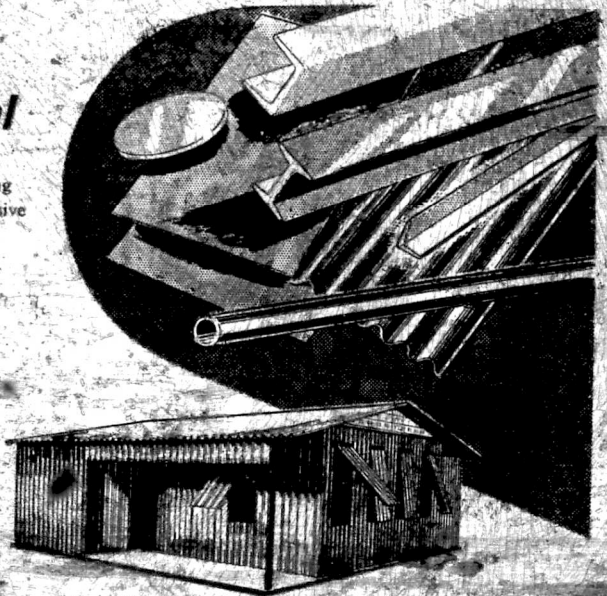
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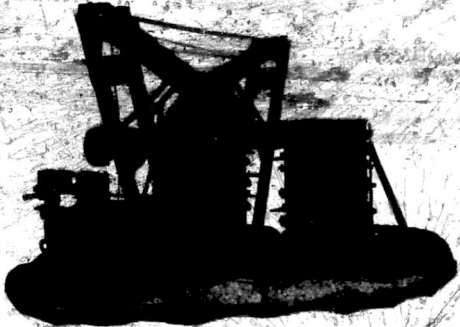


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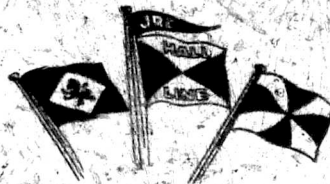
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Jeelson

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1760

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS SAFE TO PROPHECY that African extremists will forthwith increase their efforts to spread disharmony in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with the deliberate purpose of preventing the success of the Partnership policy of inter-racial partnership which is the very foundation of that State. The African National Congresses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have had no real policy except that of disruption of the Federation. There have been bitter personal feuds in both organizations, but in each the dream of achieving secession from the Federation has sufficed to prevent such quarrels from developing into deep schism, despite dismissals and withdrawals from office within the congresses, the propagandists have concentrated on the one demand that each State should be allowed to secede if it wished. The incentive was not the well-being of either Protectorate, for not even the bitterest critics have been able to make any kind of a case for the sedulously reiterated assertion that federation has been disadvantageous to the African populations of the member States. The agitation, which was essentially artificial from the outset, was organized by a few politically-minded men who saw careers for themselves and their friends if they could bamboozle sentimental politicians in the United Kingdom into acceptance of the fatuous proposition that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be regarded as comparable with the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and accorded the same political treatment. Then, with good government sacrificed to bad dialectics, there would be handsome pickings for the political zealots. At its most critical period, unfortunately, when firm administration and evidence of determination would have quenched the conspiracy, the Secretary of State for the Colonies was the emotional and stubborn Mr. Griffiths, who,

knowing nothing about Africans and refusing to listen to the advice of those who did, gave instructions that neither Government should deal as any Colonial administration would normally have dealt with deliberately organized mischief. By the time a general election in Great Britain had brought to the Colonial Office a realist in Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos), such immense damage had been done that there has still not been a healing of the hurt then inflicted upon the body politic.

It should have been healed on the very day when only — that the Labour Party had made it perfectly clear that the Conservative Government having decided to create the Federation, the Parliamentary Opposition would take the loyal course of doing all in its power to ensure its success and abstain from words and actions detrimental to British Central Africa. With a few honourable exceptions, Socialists in the House of Commons refused to take that course. Only after many unnecessary and reprehensibly acrimonious debates, devoted mainly to cynical attempts to score party political points, did the then leader of the Opposition, Mr. Attlee, pledge his party to acceptance of the majority decision and promise that it would help to make the Federation succeed. That undertaking, assuredly given in good faith, though inexcusably belatedly, has been disregarded by the party ever since it was given, with the obvious consequence that African opponents of the Federation have continued to feel that many members of the House of Commons were sympathetic to their ambition to destroy it, and that their aim could be realized when Labour returned to power at Westminster. Had the Socialists honoured the affirmation made in their name, the agitation of the

Congresses would have ceased years ago. It persists because the Parliamentary Labour Party has encouraged the expectation of its success at no very distant date. Even passive neglect by Socialist M.P.s to adhere to the policy enacted by H.M. Government would have been an encouragement to the African extremists (who are no more than a tiny proportion of the whole Native population), but many of their number have continued to give active comfort and counsel to the bigots who were bent on defeating a constitutional development of liberal intentions and high promise.

The first Parliament of the Federation is nearing the end of its life, and a general election must soon be held. The common assumption in Rhodesia is that it will take place in September or October. Federal Government, though some people expect postponement until March. That seems to us unlikely, for it would make a present of a few extra months for the improvement of its organization to the Dominion Party, which accounted for more than half the votes in the recent election in Southern Rhodesia, in whose Parliament it has won out of the thirty seats. The Federal Party — whose return we regard as absolutely essential for the good of all the territories — would scarcely handicap itself in this way and gratuitously strengthen its only real opponents by clinging to office until its term expired. One difficulty about a September-October election, however — and it is a point which we have seen mentioned nowhere — is that two Ministers of the Federation will then be in Canada for the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. It would therefore seem probable that the election will be held in November and as early in that month as can be arranged. The African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have both declared that they will boycott the Federal election, and so have the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia and two of the three African provincial councils in Nyasaland. It may consequently be assumed that all possible pressure will be exerted to compel individual Africans to abstain from voting.

Dr. Hastings K. Banda, who is now on his way by sea to take over the presidency of the congress in Nyasaland, will be a forceful new figure on the political scene, and anyone who knows anything about the man and his record will be unlikely to under-estimate his influence upon the situation. He it was who started

the opposition to federation by publication of an angry, inaccurate, tendentious, and widely distributed pamphlet against the policy — long before any scheme for federation had been prepared. That impetuosity and the document itself showed both his gamity and his irresponsibility. He remains implacably hostile. Indeed, it is that unrelenting oppugnancy which takes him back to the land of his birth after an absence of many years, during which he has practised medicine in London and Ghana. He knows most, if not all, of the political left-wingers in England, and he can count on the uncritical support of a number of them; he is presumably privy to Nkrumah's African intentions; and may well regard himself as the Nkrumah of Nyasaland; and for years he has been a student of political developments in the Western world, and doubtless not there only. Compared with him, the leaders whom the congresses have had hitherto to have been probationers — not quite so true, but still tyros.

Two courses are open to Dr. Banda: he can impose discipline and a period of quiescence in order to demonstrate that his arrival is not intended to stoke up the cause. It would be highly unwise to go along until the Governor publishes his draft plan for constitutional change, or he may feel that it would be more advantageous to turn controversy to quick profit, partly for the purpose of attracting African support immediately and partly in the hope of promptly weakening European confidence. If there should be a period of outward tranquillity, it will certainly be tactical and short; on balance it does not seem very likely to occur, if only because a federal election will be due not many weeks after his arrival. As he is not likely to waste his opportunities, the Nyasaland Government must be prepared to face difficult and delicate problems. Dr. Banda has already been declared a prohibited immigrant in Northern Rhodesia. He may force the same decision in respect of Southern Rhodesia because it would suit his book to exploit such rulings; but they would have limited effect upon his activities, for he could easily send messengers throughout the Federation.

Despite the proof afforded by his own career that application and persistence to a capable African have their due reward, he

will not show himself a gradualist. Inconvenient facts will be brushed aside; propaganda will be used as a substitute for reason; and there will be a determination to maintain and exploit the political initiative. The few Europeans in Central Africa who still favour appeasement of African agitation may have easy cause to change their opinion. The Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will need to discharge their administrative duties with a new firmness — one based on readiness to disregard party political rancour in Great Britain in

fulfilment of the obligation to protect the mass of Africans from the effects of misleadership which would cheat them of progressive advancement and doom them to misery. The British mission is still protective; and those against whom the millions of unsophisticated Africans most need to be guarded nowadays are those vociferous politicians, black and white, who seem never to put first things first, who are obsessed with party slogans and jargon, who are partial in all their assessments, and are consequently unsafe guides to the present or the future.

Notes By The Way

Lambeth Conference

OF THE 318 BISHOPS who will gather in Canterbury Cathedral today for the service which opens the Lambeth Conference, no fewer than 100 are from sections of the United Kingdom; 15 come from Africa, which would have sent still more representatives had it not been essential to withhold invitations from all but a very few of the assistant bishops. A century ago there was not one African bishop anywhere outside the British Isles. Such figures testify to the marvellous work of the Church of England in modern times. It

was in 1867 that the first Lambeth Conference was held. There were then 144 bishops in the Anglican Communion, but only 76 accepted the invitation of the then Archbishop of Canterbury; the gathering was based on principle by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, Manchester, Ripon, and Peterborough, and the Dean of Westminster refused to allow the Abbey to be used for the closing service. At the second conference, 40 years later, 108 of 173 bishops attended; a decade afterwards 145 out of 211 accepted; and by 1948, the date of the last assembly, the number of bishops in attendance had risen to 326. They come, not to make formal decisions on any matter, but to give common counsel. Though their resolutions have no legal authority they have great influence.

The Church and Race Relations

RACE PROBLEMS constitute one of the main matters for deliberation on this occasion, and there is to be a Committee on Conflicts Between and Within Nations, under the chairmanship of Dr. Joost de Blank, Archbishop of Cape Town. The guidance which it will give to the conference will inevitably require study by the secular authorities in many countries, who must heed what Lambeth has to say on this difficult question. By a coincidence, we publish this week a statement of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on racial issues in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That Church is disquieted, and it has set up a special committee to report annually for at least the next four years. All the Christian Churches have not merely the right but the duty to make their maximum contribution to the task of harmonizing what they preach with the practice of the Governments within whose jurisdiction they serve, and if too little has been done in some ways to improve inter-racial partnership, at least some of the responsibility rests upon the Churches for their failure to induce those of their adherents, cleric and lay, to take a more active part in public affairs, and so keep the Christian viewpoint prominent in all considerations of statecraft.

Convicts Still the Leaders!

HIS COLLEAGUES cannot have been pleased when Mr. Oginga' Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, hurried out to the Legislative Council last week, even at this moment, in the heart of hearts of Africans, who are at Lokitaung Prison are still their political leaders. Those convicts are Jomo Kenyatta and his associates, and the man selected as their chairman by a select body of African elected members of the Legislature declared that it is not he and his colleagues who are the real leaders of African opinion, but men sentenced to imprisonment for their complicity in the abominable Mau Mau conspiracy. Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. Odinga's statement, as almost incredible, shows the remorse was to men who had been responsible for managing a society which had been responsible for the death of thousands of innocent people.

Astonishing Candour

MR. COULTS WONDERED whether the London newspaper which had given prominence to a letter smuggled out of Lokitaung by the convicts would publish Mr. Odinga's statement. The publication in question, the *Observer*, had its opportunity last week to inform its readers of the Odinga avowal and to condemn such an attitude. There was no such report or comment — not, of course, that it was expected by those who know their *Observer*. When the full Hansard record arrives it will be possible to record how each of the African members reacted to the outburst of their leader in the House. Press telegrams suggest that only one of them, Mr. Mate, flatly contradicted his chairman by saying that the political careers of Kenyatta and company had "foundered like ships in a storm". Apparently all that Mr. Mboya could bring himself to say was that some unconsidered statements had been made in the debate, and that he disliked violence. If he did explicitly dissociate himself from the astonishing acknowledgment of his fellow Luo, the words which he used shall be noted as soon as they become known in London. There has been much too much equivocation about Mau Mau in political circles in Kenya. A little bluntness — on both sides — is overdue; but I scarcely expected Mr. Odinga to be so candid.

You Have Been Warned

DR. NKURUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, who is taken as a model by many of the extremist African politicians in East and Central Africa, said in Cairo last week: "I want to declare Ghana a republic, and this

will be done in not more than two years". He graciously added: "I think it proper that Ghana should remain in the Commonwealth, just like the Indian type of republic. India's republicans were at least courteous enough not to give notice of their intention from the capital of a foreign and ill-disposed State, as Ghana's dictators has done. Could he not contain himself until August, when he is due in London? Was he concerned chiefly to say something which would delight President Nasser? He said of his talks with that paragon of democracy: "We are in complete understanding, the most important feature of my visit is the real personal friendship created between us". That real friendship is with a man whose ministers are daily engaged in broadcasting incitements to subversion in several East African languages.

New Editor

MR. WILLIAM W. OTTEWILL, has just assumed the editorship of the *Tanganyika Standard*, on the retire-

ment of Mr. "Ossie" Blake, began journalism in the best way — on provincial newspapers, which expect any member of the staff to tackle any job at a moment's notice, get the facts right, and present them interestingly. He started on the *Reading Mercury* in 1936, did a short spell with the *Bucks Free Press*, and was then for five years on the *Bristol Evening Post*. During the war he served in the Royal Air Force as a fighter pilot, mainly in India and Burma, and four years ago he went to East Africa, becoming chief sub-editor of the *Uganda Argus* early in 1955, soon after it began publication. Last July he became assistant editor of the *Dar es Salaam* paper of which he is now in charge. Before leaving England he had done much broadcasting and script writing for the B.B.C., and he was a frequent broadcaster from the West of England on sport, especially soccer, boxing, and golf. While in Uganda he broadcast a weekly sports programme for the Information Department. He is a keen golfer, and was a member of the committee of the Uganda Golf-Club.

Constitutional Proposals of Northern Rhodesian Congress

Large African Majority in the Legislative Council Demanded

IN A PAMPHLET COMMENTING on the Northern Rhodesian Government's proposals for constitutional changes, the National executive council of the African National Congress recommends a Legislature consisting of a Speaker and 35 elected members, of whom 21 must be Africans and 14 Europeans. There would be 14 official members.

The pamphlet states (*inter alia*):

"Our lands and people were entrusted by agreement with our bearers to the protection of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. Northern Rhodesia came under the administration of the British Government in 1924, when it was declared a Protectorate.

"Although this official policy was that of paramountcy of African interests, the protected persons were not represented at all in the Legislative Council for 21 years, yet the handful of Europeans who were then in the country were given adequate representation right away. Africans were represented for the first time in 1936, when a Board of Commissioners nominated by the Governor to represent them. At this time there were 16 members in the Legislative Council — made up of eight official members (including the Governor as President), seven non-official members representing Europeans only, and a European nominated to represent African interests.

Direct Representation

"It was not until 1948 that Africans had some kind of direct representation, when two African members were appointed to the Legislative Council in addition to two Europeans nominated to represent African interests. There was a corresponding increase of one in the official representation and two elected European members. The result was that the number of elected European members was equal for the first time to that of official members.

"In 1954 the number of appointed African representatives was increased to four, with another corresponding increase in European representation and a reduction in official representation, thus giving the vocal white settler element a majority.

"Paramountcy of African interests was the official policy from 1924. This meant that when and if the interests of the Africans conflicted with those of the immigrant and the interests of the Africans would prevail. This was a point in the flesh of the white settlers, because on major issues the Colonial Office were prone to listen more to the Africans than to the settlers. A case in point was the insistent demand by the settlers to amalgamate the Rhodesias which was turned

down several times until the policy of African paramountcy was changed.

"There was absolute treachery in the replacement of the policy of paramountcy of African interests by the woolly 'partnership' formula. When this change took place the consent of the chiefs and their people was not even sought. Instead, in 1948 two hand-picked Africans were flown to London in the company of top Government officials and elected European representatives to dismantle the policy of African paramountcy.

"The so-called 'partnership' policy remained in force until 1954, when the Moffat Resolutions were passed by the Legislative Council. The first indication as to the meaning of 'partnership' as conceived by the European representatives was when Mr. Roy Welenski, then Minister for Settler representatives, said in the Legislative Council in 1952 during the debate on the Federal scheme that not all partnerships were 50-50, thus replacing the old paramountcy policy by one of European paramountcy.

"Up to now the jealously guarded Executive Council has been the prerogative of the Government officials and European representatives. Since 1948 one of the white nominees representing African interests has sat in the Council, but it was not until 1954 that a portfolio was offered to him. These so-called African representatives have never had the confidence of the Government.

Moffat Resolutions

"We appreciate the principle contained in §16 of the White Paper that political parties should begin to develop on non-racial lines and that politics should cut straight across race." Government say that they have consistently followed this policy and they believe that this policy has always been generally accepted by the people of Northern Rhodesia. Government have supported this line of policy by quoting the Moffat Resolutions. The relevant Resolutions are (1) and (2), which read: —

"(1) The objective of policy in Northern Rhodesia must be to remove from each race the fear that the other might dominate for its own racial benefit and to move forward from the present system of racial representation in the territorial Legislature towards a franchise with no separate representation for the races.

"(2) Until that objective can be fully achieved a period of transition will remain during which special arrangements in the Legislature and Executive Councils must continue to be made so as to ensure that no race can use either the preponderance of its members or its more advanced stage of development to dominate the other for its own racial benefit.

"The best solution to our constitutional problem now would be parity of representation in the Legislative Council between Africans and Europeans. Government, however, who are themselves committed to the Moffat Resolutions, argue in the White Paper that parity of representation between the races could not but consolidate and perpetuate a racial outlook.

"Using that argument Government have gone on to make proposals which are almost identical to the recommendations of the United Federal Party, which give the Euro-

minority in this country a big majority over African members. It is quite safe to assume from this that the reason given by the Government against parity is a false one, intended to support the Government case for proposing a constitution which gives the Europeans control of Government because of their more advanced stage of development to dominate over the Africans for their own racial benefit.

Whereas the Governor started constitutional discussions early in 1957 with individual members and groups of members of the Legislative Council and others, it was not until February 1958 that he met the leaders of the African National Congress. It is quite evident that he had already irrevocably committed himself to accepting almost *in toto* the proposals of the settlers.

We note the Government's desire that the constitutional arrangements should ensure that the government of the country will continue to rest in the hands of reasonable men, men with understanding and of sufficient education and experience of affairs to be able to reason and to exercise judgment between alternative courses of action. So much depends on the definition of the word "reasonable". As could be instanced from the White Paper, a reasonable person is a rich man with a knowledge of advanced English.

Government wishes that the electoral system must encourage the return of men or women who are prepared and indeed disposed to consider and to serve the interests of all racial groups, and who are prompted primarily by a spirit of public service to the whole community. To get these men the White Paper proposes to set the qualification for franchise so high that the masses of Africans will not be able to qualify thus defeating Government's own objective that no one, racial or otherwise, shall be preferred on the basis of his numbers or his more advanced stage of development.

Two Systems

Government intends to discourage the return of extremists, who it claims would not represent interests. It is no secret that in Government circles extremists are either Dominion Party followers or African National Congress members. There is nothing to bar Dominion Party followers from either qualifying as voters or standing as candidates. On the other hand, the majority of Africans would be left without the franchise. Government fears that a substantial number of these disenfranchised Africans would be misled by the so-called extremists to put them in the Legislative Council.

Government would like to label the African National Congress extremist. Congress represents 99% of the African population, which means therefore, that all Congress members are extremists, and therefore most Africans are extremists. If, then, when extremism becomes a common character trait, then it ceases to be extremism. Whether they like it or not, Government must enfranchise the Africans, as they must have people of their own political thought to represent them in the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Government proposes to give the vote to those who are contributing to the wealth and welfare of the country and are capable of exercising it with judgment and public spirit. When they propose to limit the franchise to people who are contributing to the wealth and welfare of the country and what else can mean the European class.

The African concludes, there is more than his white boss. The African has contributed to the man on the battlefields in defence of the British Empire; the African has contributed to the wealth of this country by providing cheap labour and by paying poll tax and other forms of taxation, direct and indirect. The African has provided the land.

In view of all this, the African has a strong case for demanding a much better franchise than the one proposed. In our opinion, and in the name of democracy, it should be universal adult franchise based on ONE MAN ONE VOTE. (Capital in the original. — Ed.)

Government have rejected the concept of universal adult suffrage, unsuitable for Northern Rhodesia, simply because the Iredgold Franchise Commission rejected it as unsuitable for Southern Rhodesia.

Amalgamation

It is quite obvious that the Secretary of State wishes to see a complete constitutional link between the two Rhodesias with a view to bringing about amalgamation of the Rhodesias, probably in 1960 when the Federal Constitutional comes up for review.

The Federal Constitution says that there shall not be amalgamation at any future time, but it can now be seen that the entrenched clause is *de facto* being flouted. This shows how meaningless British guarantees and promises are, however entrenched. If this is the plot of the Colonial Office against the Africans of Northern Rhodesia, we can only say that we are heading for disaster.

We are cheerfully opposed to any form of a qualitative franchise. Government have proposed to award the vote to educated chiefs in their own right, and also to educated headmen, hereditary councillors, pensioners and ministers of

religion. There are 853 chiefs and important headmen in Northern Rhodesia, and from personal knowledge of most of them we estimate that of these not more than 100 would be likely to qualify. The rest have not got the necessary literacy qualifications.

It is not money that makes a responsible person. Government have by awarding the chiefs the vote agreed that the chiefs, despite their poverty, do responsible work. It is therefore not fair to exclude a person from voting simply because he did not have the means qualification.

We agree with Government when they say that Northern Rhodesia has not yet advanced to the stage where the colour of their members is of no concern to the electorate, whether that electorate be predominantly black or white. We note also that Government does realize that, however much they may wish to have non-racial representation, it is just not feasible, and will never be in a society like ours under the present set-up. Indeed, however much we kid ourselves in terms of non-racialism, none of us will forget the shade of his skin.

Transitory Period

However, during the transitory period, from now to 1964, we commend this scheme to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his consideration: A Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, seven nominated officials, and 35 elected members, namely, 21 elected Africans and 14 elected Europeans.

As regards the Executive Council, the African National Congress propose the Governor as President, three African elected members, three European elected members, and three European officials. This gives the European a majority of seven in the Executive Council.

While the bulk of the African population resides in the rural areas covered by the 12 special constituencies, along the line of rail where Africans are mainly concentrated, 500,000 lives there are, according to the figures in Appendix B of the White Paper, 1,295 probable voters in the 12 special rural areas. It is illogical to give 7,353 voters six representatives and 17,295 voters only two just because they happen to live in the 12 ordinary constituencies where the interests of the European are predominant.

It is provided that every special candidate standing for election would be required to obtain a certificate from two-thirds of the chiefs recognized by the Governor in his constituency that those chiefs have no objection to his candidature. The certificate must be signed in the presence of witnesses duly appointed by the Governor.

It is our belief that because local Government is so closely linked with the economic life of Government and the Legislative Council, a similar link should be forged between the Legislative Council and the Native authorities in the rural areas. They propose most strangely that the best way to do this is by using the above ridiculous method.

This method does not bear any semblance to the link the municipalities have with central Government. A similar link should be to propose that every European candidate in an ordinary constituency should obtain a certificate signed in the presence of a number of witnesses duly appointed by the Governor, from two-thirds of the municipal councillors in his constituency that those councillors had no objection to his standing as a candidate. — Imagining that all such councillors held remunerative office under the Crown.

The proposal, if adopted, can quite easily be misused by chiefs and the witnesses appointed by the Governor. They might belong to certain political parties. Party loyalty could easily make them fail to execute their work without bias.

The most important reason against this proposal is that, if passed, it will give the Governor power to dictate whom to nominate for election to the Legislative Council.

"Wicked Provision"

This is a most wicked provision, which has no parallel in any known democratic country. To accept this would be tantamount to accepting direct dictatorship and despotism.

The Congress plan for parity of representation is more than supported by the Government's own figures in Appendix B of the White Paper. The 18,886 ordinary voters in the 12 constituencies along the line of rail have 12 European representatives. On that basis, the 17,295 special voters on the line of rail have a legitimate claim for 11 representatives.

On the other hand, the 1,126 ordinary voters in the rural areas have been offered two representatives. Working on the same proportion of representation again, the 7,353 mostly African voters are entitled to 13 representatives, instead of the six as proposed by Government.

On that basis there would be 24 African members in the Legislative Council, as against the 21 Congress has asked for.

The candidates are Mr. H. M. Nkumbula, national president of the Congress, and Mr. K. D. Kaunda, national secretary.

Federal Budget Does Not Increase Taxation

£3½ Million Cushion for Next Budget

PRESENTING HIS BUDGET to the Federal Assembly in Salisbury last Thursday, Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, said that he had £51.4m. of revenue to meet an estimated expenditure which would total £51.3m., after further economies in Government expenditure in which all Ministries were co-operating fully.

There would be no increase in taxation, but the maize subsidy would be reduced by 5s. per bag from June 27, saving over £900,000. The Minister had to look ahead to the time when the effect of the lower price for copper would be felt, and against the next budget his measures would produce a "cushion" of £3½m. Mr. Macintyre said:—

The year just ending had been satisfactory. Owing to the co-operation of Ministries in curtailing expenditure and to an unexpected buoyancy of customs and income tax revenue, it had not been necessary to draw on the accumulated surplus of £1.157m. at the beginning of the year or the income tax reserve of £1.1m., and there was a surplus of £700,000.

Government account also expenditure had fallen well below estimates, due mainly to a review of the development plan made necessary by the reduction in resources. This had led to some important projects being reduced or postponed. A noteworthy feature of the year had been the success achieved in raising loan funds: nearly £19m. had been raised abroad and £7½m. locally.

Although capital had flowed into the country at a fast rate, its total was insufficient to bridge the adverse balance of payments on current account, which was very much larger than that recorded in any previous year, and had resulted in a considerable drawing against reserves accumulated in the previous days. It was obviously necessary to introduce measures to check the drain, and at the end of January the Government therefore took steps to restrict credit.

These measures had been reasonably successful, and the Federation's external reserves had increased since the restrictions were imposed. However, experience had shown the balance of payments in the second half of the year to be more adverse than in the first half. Because of this, and since measures of trade had not improved again in the country's favour, it would be necessary to relax the restrictions on credit.

Regimentation Regretted

One reason why the Government had not imposed import control was that he believed that that would merely be treating the symptoms and do nothing to cure the patient's disease. Effective import control would have to range over substantially the whole field of imports and would undoubtedly affect the industrialist. Import controls were bound to create shortages, cause prices and costs to rise, and thus reduce the profitability of the export industries on which the life and development of this country must for a long time depend. Rising costs in those industries would in some instances imperil their very existence.

But these were not the only reasons why the Government had turned its face against import control. The very processes of regimentation by the State and supervision by it of the ordinary day-to-day activities of the people were quite repugnant in principle to the Government, which was pledged to a policy of free enterprise. The Minister had little doubt that the majority of thinking people in the Federation agreed with him that it was preferable for every man to make his own decisions rather than to have them made for him by an import controller.

Notwithstanding the deficit on the country's international balance of payments, its credit still stood high in the eyes of the outside world, as was demonstrated by the fact that the Government was able to raise £10m. in London early this year and another £9m. in America recently. Being able to borrow so much money early in the year was a cause for great satisfaction and encouragement.

Phenomenal development had occurred in the economy of the Federation. Over the past three years imports had

increased by some £52m., more than half being represented by capital goods, and an annual rate of total investment by some £68m. That was due mainly to the impetus to investment provided by the fact of Federation and the copper price boom.

In 1957 no less than 43% of the Federation's gross national product had been expended on investment. That was "fantastically high", compared with 18% in the United States and 24% in the Union of South Africa. However, the Federation could not expect to maintain such a large rate of investment; with the severe fall in the price of copper a continued rate of investment of 25% would be satisfactory.

Without wishing to give the impression that the years ahead would be unduly grim, those which had recently passed had been quite exceptionally favourable. In 1958-59 business profits were unlikely to be so easy to make, and would not therefore be able to finance so large a part of the investment programmes, which would probably have to be revised. In that likely economic environment the measures taken by the Government to restrict credit should suffice to correct the drain on overseas reserves.

A situation which would compel all private business men to take a second look at their investment programmes must influence the Government also, and its development plan had been revised to bring expenditure within the limit of the resources which the Government could expect to raise.

Estimates of expenditure on the revenue votes had had an unusually searching scrutiny. All Ministries had shown the most realistic appreciation of the situation, and it had been possible to reduce their budgets, thus making a contribution to development.

Provision for maize losses to be written off over four years had been reduced from £1.5m. to £1.2m. £200,000 had been provided for some relief to old age pensioners, £200,000 had been added to the agriculture vote to establish an agricultural research council, and the farm income tax rebate had been withdrawn.

The expected fall in estimated revenue in 1958-59 was mainly the result of a drop in the Federal Government's share of income tax receipts—from £25.8m. in 1957-58 to £20½m. Customs duties were expected to fall from £11,850,000, but excise duties, recovered from the territorial Government and the stationery bodies, and "other revenue" were expected to rise from £13½m. in 1957-58 to £15½m. in 1958-59, compared with £3.55m., £7m., and £2.4m.

Limited Manoeuvre

The field of manoeuvre in taxation was extremely limited, being restricted largely to income tax and customs and excise duties. Income tax came mostly from the profits of business enterprises, and the Minister did not agree with those people who thought that in times of diminished business activity and falling profits income tax rates should be increased and additional burdens imposed upon industry and business as a whole. He did not agree that a substantial increase in customs and excise duties on luxuries would result in a large increase in revenue; it could speedily lead to diminishing returns through the process of substitution.

There were directions in which he could obtain additional revenue, but there should always be something in reserve for a rainy day and to demonstrate to overseas lenders that the country had not been taxed to the limit. Mr. Macintyre considered that in time such as the Federation was facing the appropriate remedy was not to increase taxation but to reduce expenditure.

There was no longer the same justification for heavy subsidies on maize, and the Government had decided to reduce the subsidy by 5s. per bag, which would save £925,000. There was bound to be a small effect on the price of mealie meal, the burden of which would fall mainly on the employer of labour, but very much more unpleasant measures would have been adopted to balance the budget.

Present circumstances justified a Minister of Finance in looking beyond the particular year for which he was budgeting. Because of the time-lag between the making of copper profits and the payment of tax thereon, the full effect of the fall in copper prices would not be felt until 1959-60, in which year the contributions from the copper mining companies to the Exchequer would be substantially smaller than in 1958-59. In view of the expected fall in revenue in 1959-60 he had husbanded the resources of the Government, with the result that it would be able to face the 1959-60 financial year with an income tax reserve of £1.6m. untouched and a surplus carried forward from previous years of nearly £2m.

That is, he concluded, "a substantial and welcome cushion of over £2½m. which will be a great help in balancing the next budget without recourse to those savage increases of taxation which are so anxious to avoid."

How the Kikuyu Terrorists Were Defeated in the Forests

Mr. Ian Henderson's Account of the Operations of the Pseudo-Gangs

INCOMPARABLY THE BEST ACCOUNT yet published of the operations against the Mau Mau rebels in Kenya is Mr. Ian Henderson's "The Hunt for Kimathi" (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.). It is a thrilling adventure story, of course, but also an important ethnological, historical, and sociological document, one which ought to be read by those who doubt the importance of European leadership in Africa, who know nothing of the two-way traffic in trust between white men and black of which there are innumerable cases, and who think of Africans as though they were Europeans but for the colour of their skins.

By no means least, it should be studied in Army circles, for the Kikuyu Rebels made nonsense of the military measures which the Command was so slow to modify.

So far as the reviewer recalls, Mr. Henderson does not once emphasize the importance of the local white leadership which was in fact basic to the success of the extremely difficult and dangerous operations which he describes. He simply takes it as obvious. His account does not do more than to state it is at pains to give the credit to the captured Mau Mau terrorists whom he persuaded to join his pseudo-gangs in order to hunt down Kimathi, the most powerful, ruthless, and elusive of the rebel leaders, and the other thugs with whom they had previously been associated.

No Desertions

Surprising but true, that among the hundreds of Mau Mau who were captured and used again in the forest, usually in small parties which had no European members, there was not one case of desertion or loss of firearms, and the stage was eventually reached at which more than half the Mau Mau gangs in the Aberdare forests were actively working for the Government against their own leaders and their own organization. The teams often met hostile Mau Mau and joined in their conferences, conducting themselves so coolly and circumspectly that the deception was not detected. These men took their lives in their hands day after day for months, knowing that if their real role were discovered they would suffer terrible tortures before being put to death.

How was this systematic use of Kikuyu against Kikuyu developed? Mr. Henderson, who had been born on a Kenya farm and joined the police, had interrogated many hundreds of Mau Mau prisoners during the first three years of the rebellion. He found that "all had the same fanaticism, the same sullenness, the same suspicions, the same violent hate of anything not in tune with their life inside the forest. Even those who surrendered because they could not stand the hardships of forest life cherished warm memories of their semi-animal life in the jungle. They all seemed to share the same fears and superstitions and to possess an arrogance and a lust for killing which for them was really an entertainment".

At long last he met one exception, a man named Gati, who was quite open about his life as a terrorist, repented but asked no mercy, was polite and softly spoken, regarded lying as terrible, and was yet utterly fearless. He had led a gang of about 200. Thanks to Mr. Henderson's knowledge of Kikuyu mentality and the tribal language, Gati and his friend Hanga came to understand that Kimathi had kept the Mau Mau in the forest by lies and what they were shown of peaceful conditions in the Kikuyu country shattered any notion that the terrorists could win. That was the

beginning of a willingness to help catch Kimathi, the author of so much evil.

"For hours, or even weeks, a hardened supporter of Mau Mau will lean one way with utmost stubbornness, resisting every argument and every idea," writes Mr. Henderson, "and then suddenly some minute factor produces a fantastic change and the victim leans the other way, often with equal stubbornness. Normally that vital, minute chink in their mental armour can be found only by persons whose minds are in the same way". That Mr. Henderson's mind is wonderfully attuned to that of the Kikuyu is very evident from his success in plans which only very exceptional men could have brought to fruition.

Kimathi was a man with a split mind. He thought of himself as King of Africa. At a public ceremony he bestowed upon himself the title of Knight Commander of the African Empire, and he signed orders as "Prime Minister Sir Dedan Kimathi". But his nickname as a boy, "Njangu", meaning rough and treacherous, had been well chosen, and he had not outlived his early characteristics. As a schoolteacher he had raped two young girl pupils. Later he ordered many murders and committed a number himself, and towards the end he killed any terrorist and in the forest who did not belong to his own gang.

Yet this monster was never without his Bible, which he read regularly. He had the habit of praying beneath large *mugumo* trees, standing with arms raised above his head and his forehead pressed against the tree, he called aloud to the Kikuyu god Ngai, believing that he would ensure his immortality. He kept his followers up all night while he read to them from the Bible, and then called upon the leaders of his mythical armies to speak. When they spoke and heard nothing, he claimed to see ghost audiences and hear the voices of their spokesmen. Yet his men, whose loyalty never broke, did not question his sanity. The Kikuyu are the Germans of Kenya and Kimathi was their Hitler, says this book. Though both were clearly insane, both were served till death despite the incalculable hurt they inflicted.

Witch Doctor's Prediction

When Kimathi's area of movement had been progressively restricted small pseudo-gangs were placed in ambush near each *mugumo* tree in the area, in the knowledge that he would make for one of them to pray. He did—and he had a miraculous escape at short range because a sub-machine gun misfired. Then he ran for 27 hours without stopping even to drink, covering some 80 miles and collapsing at the forest edge. Soon after dawn the next day, as he slipped back under cover with stolen food, he was spotted by six tribal police, one of whom fired and knocked him down. Four and a half months later he was executed at the very time predicted long before by a Mau Mau witch doctor.

Lieut. General Sir Gerald Lambury, then G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, said just before he left Kenya that "Ian Henderson has probably done more than any single individual to bring the emergency to an end". For his services he won the George Medal twice—early in 1954 for securing the co-operation of "General China" and entering the forest again and again, usually unarmed, to parley with the half-crazy terrorists, and in 1955 for returning to the forest for the surrender talks with "General Chui".

He was quite evidently great physical and mental

energy, inexhaustible patience, and a rare capacity for understanding Africans. Born on a farm near Nyeri, he played with the African lads of the neighbourhood, becoming their warrior leader, "not a distant white king in a distant white house; he fought and thought with them; and he always asked questions".

That was the background to a series of achievements which deserve to be remembered not merely in Kenya but in connexion with Britain's services to Africa—for in eliminating the most dangerous of the Mau Mau gang leaders he and his comrades, white and black, defeated a plan to intimidate the Kikuyu tribe and then subjugate the whole of Kenya to the ambitions of a small clique of cunning, cruel, Kikuyu careerists.

A former journalist, Mr. Philip Goodhart, M.P., has written a long introduction which serves little purpose. Mr. Henderson's narrative can well stand alone, and would have been better so.

Church of Scotland and the Federation Special Committee to Report Annually

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND has decided to appoint a special committee of 11 members to keep Central African affairs under continual review. It is to report annually to the General Assembly until 1962.

At a recent meeting the General Assembly considered a report on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland made by its Committee on Church and Nation, and gave the following "deliverance":

"The General Assembly are gratified to know of the beneficial effects of Central African Federation already perceptible in the industrial and economic spheres, and rejoice in the prospects of greater financial prosperity and a higher standard of living for Africans in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"The General Assembly, concerned at the continuing racial tensions in Central Africa, deeply regret the introduction and passing of the Constitution Amendment Act and the Federal Electoral Bill, which, although the procedure satisfied legal requirements, and though one result has been an extension of the franchise to protected persons, have caused serious dissatisfaction and aroused increased resentment and suspicion among Africans in all the three territories.

"While the principle of extending the franchise is entirely right, what is of cardinal importance at the present time is to establish mutual trust and good will between Africans and Europeans, and, if the spirit of true partnership is to be achieved, the utmost tact and patience are called for.

Mounting Tension in Race Relations

"The General Assembly, in face of reports of the mounting tension in race relations in the Federation, particularly in the two northern territories, call for an assurance from H.M. Government:—

(a) that no further changes will be introduced in the Federal Constitution without proof of reasonable support in the statutory bodies representative of African opinion (that is to say, in the case of Northern Rhodesia of the African Representative Council, and in the case of Nyasaland of the three provincial councils);

(b) that no commitment has been made or will be made to the Federal Government which would prejudice the issue of Dominion Status as it comes up for discussion at the 1960 Conference.

"It was also agreed that an extract of this section of the deliverance be sent to the Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs".

"I have been taking stock of the political scene in Kenya for the last 12 months, and I now feel that it would be the wisest thing for me to support the [Lennox-Boyd] Constitution for the peace and stability of Kenya".—Mr. E. W. Maitu

Why the Rev. Andrew Doig Resigned

Text of Letter to Speaker of Federal Assembly

THE REV. ANDREW B. DOIG, who since its creation has been Nyasaland's European member representing African interests in the Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (in which two Africans from Nyasaland have also sat), has resigned, as we recently reported.

His letter to the Speaker of the Assembly said:—
"My conviction that I can no longer usefully represent African interests in the Federal Assembly rests upon two facts.

"(1) The setting aside of the reservation of the African Affairs Board in regard to the Constitution Amendment and Franchise Bills has so weakened the position of the board as to render it completely ineffective as a safeguard for African interests. It is true that the board has no power of veto, but it is equally true that the members of the board consider all the aspects of a Bill and decide if on a balance it is disadvantageous. That this was the considered opinion of two-thirds of the board and of all the members representing African interests from the two northern territories, both European and African, should have given the Federal Government, and even more the British Government, furiously to think before pressing on regardless of the consequences for the board. In my opinion further service on the board is useless.

"(2) The action of the Governments in insisting upon a fundamental change to the Federal Constitution (a) while African support had still not been won; Federation at all; (b) despite the implicit assurance in the wording of the Constitution that territorial practice would prevail (cf. introduction to sections 10-13, a variety never yet explained); (c) despite the increased suspicion and uneasiness of the Africans and the increased opposition through statutory and official bodies; and (d) without offering any proof or proof of the urgency for such fundamental change, a course of action I could not possibly defend and feel compelled in the interests both of Africans and of the peace of these territories to protest further by my resignation".

Christians in the Sudan

Continuing Criticism, But Relations Good

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN CONTINUING CRITICISM of Christians in the Sudan, Church people had not noticed any deterioration in the relations with Sudanese friends, the Bishop in the Sudan, the Rt. Rev. Oliver Allison, told a meeting of the Sudan Association in London last week.

He had had no difficulty in obtaining a visa valid for so long as he might remain Bishop, and all his overseas missionaries had been invited by the Sudanese Government to apply for new visas on that basis. Of relations between missionaries and Sudanese Christians, the bishop said that he had never known the sense of fellowship to be so deep.

If the final form of the Sudanese Constitution followed the published draft outline, Arabic would be the official language and Islam the official religion of the country, though other religions would retain the right to profess their beliefs and establish schools "subject to law and public order".

The Assistant Bishop, the Rev. Daniel Deng Abong, spoke of "a great awakening" among Sudanese Christians, saying that the most striking change was the way in which they were playing their part in building churches and challenging their non-Christian neighbours to accept Christianity. "Sometimes have to confirm as many as 700 people at one time. We are not discouraged by Moslems surrounding us. It is a challenge".

There are now 19 Sudanese priests in the C.M.S. diocese in the Sudan, which has 23 Sudanese students in training in its theological college.

The Royal East African Navy Crow Take Over Ship in England

A MICROCOSM OF MULTI-RACIALISM was the description given to the Royal East African Navy by Sir Arthur Kirby when he accepted at Chatham on behalf of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar H.M.S. BASSINGHAM for service in the R.E.A.N.

The ship was handed over by Admiral Parham, C.-in-C. the Nore.

Sir Arthur Kirby said in the course of his speech: "The Royal East African Navy, the youngest naval force in the Commonwealth, was established in 1950 in succession to the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, which had come into being during the Second World War."

Today the R.E.A.N. comprises an establishment of 200 Africans, 15 Europeans, and 10 Asians, who come from all parts of the East African mainland territories and Zanzibar. Till now the fleet has comprised the ROSALIND and MWITA, along with four pulling boats—a modest fleet indeed—but the force has performed yeoman service.

It traces its Royal Naval tradition to going on a mission to the Southern Province of Tanganyika when the town of Lindi was hit by a devastating typhoon in 1922. In Kenya it has undertaken similar tasks in connection with the Mau Mau emergency. It is establishing its own tradition of service, and has been well commanded, first by Commander J. S. Milner, R.N., and latterly by Commander E. A. Nicholson, R.N., and Commander E. A. W. Gibbs, R.N.

Part of the training follows the techniques of the Outward Bound courses. This young force enjoys racial harmony. It is indeed, a microcosm of East Africa's multi-racialism, with members serving together in a common aim for the benefit of the continent. When I met the R.E.A.N. party in London I was impressed beyond proud of their fine bearing, and I was glad to have them here to visit East Africa.

On behalf of the people of East Africa, I express their gratitude to H.M. Government for the encouragement, inspiration and assistance which the Royal Navy, and particularly its Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, has given to our young force in its early days. You have inspired us by example and given material assistance by way of ships, craft, and gifts of buildings at Kilindini.

Training of African crews for modern vessels is a big experiment, as is the sending of our East African crews to England. This is the first time it has happened, and we hope that it will be but the beginning. We know, and I am sure the men themselves will have realized, the great value of a course of training with the Royal Navy. The acquisition of new vessels gives new heart and enthusiasm to the R.E.A.N. and will help that Navy to take its place in imperial defence.

To the men of the Royal East African Navy I say: 'Conduct yourselves with dignity and in the fine tradition of the Royal Navy, and may God go with you and be your guide in all that you do in this ship BASSINGHAM.'

African Congress Registered Registrar-General's Warning

AS BRIEFLY REPORTED last week, the Tanganyika African National Congress has been registered under the Tanganyika Societies Ordinance. It succeeds the Tanganyika African Congress, which was refused registration in April.

From the amended manifesto submitted by the congress there did not appear to the Registrar-General to be sufficient evidence to support a refusal of registration on the ground that the organization was likely to be used for any purpose prejudicial to or incompatible with the maintenance of peace, order, and good government.

The Registrar-General points out in a statement: "However, that if the congress should show by word or deed that its aims and objects were in fact in accordance with the original manifesto submitted by the Tanganyika African Congress, he would not hesitate to take action under Section 12 of the ordinance with a view to cancelling the registration and thereby making T.A.N.C. an unlawful society."

T.A.N.U.'s President Charged Alleged Criminal Libels Against D.C.s.

THE CHARGES of alleged criminal libel against Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, were circulated in the House of Commons last week by the Colonial Under-Secretary. They read as follows:

"Julius Kambarewa Nyerere on or about May 27, 1958, in Dar es Salaam district of the Eastern Province, unlawfully published in issue No. 29 of the publication *Sauti ya Tanganyika* the following defamatory matter concerning:

(1) One F. B. Weeks, district commissioner, Musoma, with intent to defame the said F. B. Weeks that is to say—the present D.C. (meaning the said F. B. Weeks) in Musoma was D.C. in Geita when trouble began there... he "succeeded" in Geita and hoped to "succeed" in Musoma. A very senior chief there (meaning Muomia) was taken to court for cooked-up reasons (meaning that the said F. B. Weeks had been responsible for, or had been a party to, fabrication of evidence and false accusations against a chief); he was duly convicted but on appeal won the case. The good D.C. (meaning the said F. B. Weeks) is refusing to let the chief go back to his people."

(2) One G. T. L. Scott, M.C., lately district commissioner of Mahenge and presently district commissioner of Songea, with intent to defame the said G. T. L. Scott, M.C., that is to say— at one time trouble was reported in Mahenge. On inquiry I learnt that the D.C. (meaning the said G. T. L. Scott, M.C.), there (meaning Mahenge) had already closed a T.A.N.U. branch (meaning a branch of the society known as the Tanganyika African National Union) before it had been started to Mahenge."

"This evening I am viewing only gentlemen from some district (meaning Songea) in this country. He thinks our branch (meaning a branch of the society aforesaid) there (meaning Songea) is in danger of being closed down and is surprised."

"The D.C. (meaning the said G. T. L. Scott, M.C.) there (meaning Songea) is the good gentleman who had stayed long at Mahenge, would have closed down our branch there and is bound to close down this other branch. He (meaning the said G. T. L. Scott, M.C.) is now instigating people to make false accusations against T.A.N.U. He has already dismissed a chief who committed a false accusation."

LABEU.

(3) One F. B. Weeks, district commissioner of Musoma, and one G. T. L. Scott, M.C., lately district commissioner of Mahenge and presently district commissioner of Songea, with intent to defame the said persons, that is to say— these same officials (meaning *inter alia* the said F. B. Weeks and the said G. T. L. Scott, M.C.) who would have people commit perjury in court if only to help them to vilify T.A.N.U.; these same people, who intimidate and punish innocents, cajole and reward crookery, have the temerity to invoke law and order."

Mr. Nyerere has been remanded on bail of £750 on three charges of alleged criminal libel of district commissioners. He was ordered to provide a personal bond of £250 and two sureties of the same amount.

Sir E. Twining's Farewell Message Governor's Praise for Civil Service

TANGANYIKA IS IN good heart, Sir Edward Twining said in a farewell broadcast message. He continued:

"When I came here nine years ago I remarked that Tanganyika was embarked upon a programme of development, the effects of which were likely to be far-reaching and should bring benefits to all who lived in or had interests in the Territory."

"In my first speech I told the Civil Service that they are being called upon to adapt themselves to rapidly changing situations and new ideas, that the standards I should expect would be high, that the pace at times would be fast, but I expressed my confidence that they would repay the trust that I would repose in them. They have faced their tasks magnificently. Tanganyika has a Civil Service which has a high sense of duty and a standard of efficiency as good as any in Africa."

"These last nine years mark the beginning of the way ahead which, if every one gives of his best, will take Tanganyika forward to the great place in the world which it deserves."

N.R. African Council Demands Secession

Refusal to Send Members to Federal Assembly

THE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL of Northern Rhodesia, meeting in Lusaka, were urged by Mr. G. S. Jones, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, and Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for Education and Social Services, to take every advantage of their power in the Federal Parliament, and not to throw away their opportunity of furthering the progress of Africans throughout Northern Rhodesia.

The council was debating a motion moved by Mr. R. C. Puta that: "in view of the motion passed by the African Representative Council that Northern Rhodesia should secede from the Federation, this council is of strong opinion that there is no need to elect African members to go to the Federal Parliament."

Mr. Puta said that the African people of Northern Rhodesia had always been opposed to Federation, which had been imposed on them; at first they thought the best thing to do would be to send their representatives to the Federal Parliament and let them continue to oppose Federation, but their efforts had been ignored.

"The little understanding that existed between black and white in this territory is slowly dying", he continued. "We realize that we and our children will continue to suffer, and that the protection we have from the Government will not continue to allow Federation to continue."

It is not clear that this motion, which the council has decided not to support, will stand for election to the Federal Parliament. Those who did stand in election would be working contrary to the wishes of the chiefs.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Chilshie, a member of the Legislative Council, who said that Northern Rhodesia was becoming impoverished by giving her resources to the Federation, the Federation, which has the fourth largest debt due to money derived from Northern Rhodesia. "Our people have looked in vain for completion of the promise made by the 'K' Federation", Mr. Chilshie claimed.

Said

Mr. Franklin told the council that that was the second time he had seen the sad spectacle of African leaders striving for the chance of gaining the measure of power they need to redress their grievances. "There seems to be a feeling that because Africans do not like the Federation and would like to see it go they must not recognize it as a fact. It is a fact which affects your lives in so many ways."

In the former Federal Parliament Africans had been represented by six of their own people and three Europeans, and if those members had co-operated as a team they could have achieved a great deal more for Africans than they had done. In the new Parliament Africans would be represented by 15 members. "With these people you can have enormous power and influence", Mr. Franklin said.

Mr. Jones reminded the council of the speech made by the Governor at the opening of the 1957 African Representative Council, when he revealed that the Secretary of State had declared that there could be no question of any secession from the Federation.

Now that the price of copper had fallen so considerably, the financial benefits which the Federation derived from Northern Rhodesia were not so great as they had been, and it was possible for Northern Rhodesia to benefit financially from being a member of the Federation. "As Mr. Franklin pointed out, what is offered in the new Federal Franchise Act is more than you have had in the past, and those gains are made slowly, gradually, and progressively. Africans could do themselves more injury by refusing to take part in the Federal elections."

The motion was nevertheless carried by 21 votes to one, with six abstentions.

Not Interested in Votes

OF ABOUT 82,000 ELIGIBLE GENERAL AND SPECIAL VOTERS in the Federation, only 333 are yet on the special roll, a spokesman of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs has stated; 300 are in Southern Rhodesia, 31 in Northern Rhodesia, and only two in Nyasaland. When the new electoral legislation came before Parliament last year, the Minister of Law, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, estimated that the number who would be eligible to become special voters was about 29,000 in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 7,000 in Nyasaland.

Africans Reject White Paper

N. Rhodesian Constitutional Proposals

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN African Representative Council has rejected the Government's White Paper on constitutional reform by 25 votes to none. There were five abstentions.

The motion, which was proposed by Mr. R. Nabulyato and seconded by Mr. S. H. Chilshie, two African members of the Legislative Council stated: "That this Council rejects the White Paper and instead demands that parity with the non-official membership of both Executive and Legislative Councils between Africans and Europeans be the basis of discussions for the future constitution of Northern Rhodesia."

Mr. Nabulyato drew attention to the fact that Europeans had a majority in the Federal Parliament. "I find it difficult that people whose affairs are mainly federal and who have a majority in the Federal Parliament should claim a majority in the territorial legislature too. It is not parity that we want; it is majority representation, because we do not feel any justification for Europeans to have a majority representation in the territorial legislature."

Mr. S. H. Chilshie denied that the African community was treating the White Paper in a childish way. "Our party scheme is in conformity with the Moffat Resolutions, and does not undermine any section of the community."

He objected to the White Paper placing political power in the hands of the European minority, and to high financial qualifications which were designed to exclude Africans from the upper roll. "Northern Rhodesia must not be a satellite of the Federation if we cannot form our own territorial constitutional government", Mr. Chilshie declared.

Constructive Criticism Only

N. Rhodesia's Constitutional Reform

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has told the African Representative Council that in connexion with the Government's proposals for constitutional changes he will insist on constructive criticism only. "I will not listen to anyone, European or African, who simply says 'no' to the proposals", he said.

"The Government will accept constructive criticism will enter my calculations when I make my final recommendations to the Secretary of State."

The economic future of the Africans lay in their own hands. "The Government had put the fruit on the tree. But it is not going to pick the fruit and put it into the mouths of those who are too lazy to pick it for themselves."

"If the Government tried to do that it would have a very difficult job, because so many of the so-called leaders of the African people seem to me to spend so much of their energy in idleness."

A "considerable number of those Africans who are talking are listening to those who are, instead of getting on with their jobs and making themselves prosperous and helping to advance themselves and the rest of the African people up to European economic standards."

Zambezi Bureau

FOUR GOVERNMENTS, those of the Federation, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and Portuguese East Africa, have agreed in principle to an international bureau to collect and distribute information on the Zambezi River. During the unprecedented Zambezi floods early this year the Federal Minister of Power said: "The behaviour of the Zambezi in the last two years emphasizes the importance of setting up an international bureau of information on this great international river."

Federal Parliament

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, opening the fifth and last session of the present Parliament last week, described the economic position as extremely sound fundamentally, though deceleration in the rate of development was to be expected. Credit restrictions were already proving effective. The House is expected to rise not later than early August. A dissolution will follow.

Lukiko's Action Against Government Based on Legal Advice in London

AFTER LISTENING TO THE REPORT OF the delegation which went to London to seek expert advice on constitutional matters, members of the Buganda Lukiko decided last week without voting that legal action be taken against the Protectorate Government to test the legality of the Uganda Legislative Council as at present constituted.

Speaking before a crowded house, Mr. A. K. Sempa, Minister of Health and Works, who led the delegation, told the Lukiko that two main points had emerged from their consultations. The first was what he described as "the disagreement between the Lukiko and the Protectorate Government on the composition of the present Legislative Council". He claimed that the Council as at present constituted was different from the one which was envisaged in the Buganda Agreement of 1955.

Legal experts in London, Mr. Sempa continued, had advised that the only way to settle the disagreement between the Lukiko and the Protectorate Government would be to institute a court action. "We have brought with us the briefs for the case prepared by leading lawyers in London", he declared amid applause.

The second point was the question of Uganda's self-government within Uganda. "It is my view", London had pointed out, that despite the strengthening the Kabaka's position in Buganda and maintaining the status of the Lukiko by preserving its powers and the

"If the dignity of the impus is preferred and the Lukiko has power to determine its own affairs", Mr. Sempa declared amid further applause, "it is the best guidance in the way of progress".

In view of the pending court action, Mr. Sempa could not give more details. He added that their advisers in London had won the attention of the delegates to the fact that the country which aspired to self-government. The delegates had considered that up to beyond their terms of reference, but on the suggestion of one of the members, Mr. Leonard Bassude, had sought advice on the matter.

Mr. Bassude said that Buganda should draw up its own development plan. Once that was done the Protectorate Government would be asked to transfer funds from the African Development Fund to Buganda's own fund. Mr. Bassude also stated that he would soon call a meeting of African business men to discuss the question of founding a business corporation. An economic expert in London whom he had seen was willing to visit Buganda to help draft a plan. He would also help the Lukiko on economic matters if desired.

Before going to England he had some doubts about the readiness of the British Government but after seeing the Sudan and Libya he was convinced that Buganda was ready for it. Because it was important that overseas students who would be future leaders of the country should be well informed, the delegates had addressed Uganda students in London on the present political situation with the result that many of them were now converted in favour of the Lukiko.

Mr. A. D. Lubowa, the third member of the delegation, said that some people seemed to think that by asking for self-government immediately the Lukiko was seeking power for the Kabaka and the present Government; that was not so. The Government of Mr. Michael Kintu would be going out of office "tomorrow", but the Lukiko would still have the power to conduct its affairs without undue interference from the Government.

A complaint was subsequently filed with the Uganda High Court.

Buganda Farming Scheme

BUGANDA'S LUKIKO has unanimously approved a select committee's report proposing that the Uganda Government should open up 200,000 acres of unused land in Buganda for sugar, tea, bananas, and annual crops. The site is not identified. According to the report, low rainfall and shortage of water, roads, schools and hospitals prevent immediate settlement. The suggestion is that the scheme should be administered by the Kabaka's Government through a board appointed by the Lukiko, and that finance should come from the African Development Fund or loans.

Uganda Delegation Declined No Purpose in Coming to London

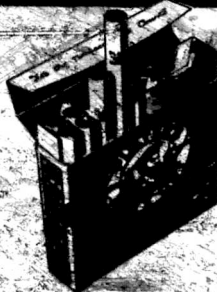
MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has declined to receive a delegation of Representative Members of the Uganda Legislative Council. They had requested talks on increased African representation in the Council.

Mr. G. B. Cartland, Acting Chief Secretary, gave the news of the Minister's decision to the Representative Members' Organization, telling the deputy chairman:

"The Secretary of State saw your chairman on June 4, when she fully stated the Representative Members' Organization's case for additional African representatives. The Secretary of State listened closely to this carefully argued case, but thought that the proposed solution as an isolated constitutional change at this juncture would give rise to more problems and discontent than it would solve or satisfy. The Secretary of State saw no possibility of changing this opinion before the forthcoming elections, and sees no point therefore in a delegation going to the United Kingdom to pursue a matter which has already been fully and directly submitted to him".

The Representative Members' Organization has repeated its request to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive a delegation before July 10, that it may present its case for increased African representation, a matter they consider of paramount importance.

1957 exports of coffee had to be sold at the price ruling in 1946 the Colony would have received only about £24m., whereas £103m. was actually received". — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development.



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PERSONALIA

MR. BRIAN WILLIS, is visiting Southern Rhodesia. MR. J. M. NAZARETH, M.L.C., has arrived in London from Nairobi.

LORD MALVERN is not to seek re-election to the Federal Parliament.

MR. JOHN SCOTT, is about to visit East Africa for the American magazine *Time*.

MR. K. M. CARLISLE has resigned from the board of the Bank of London and South America.

MR. A. E. BARKER has been appointed head of overseas talks and features for the B.B.C.

COLONEL A. TOZER has returned to his farm at Naro Moru, Kenya, from his recent visit to England.

SIR ARTHUR BRINSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened a new session of the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

MR. JUSTICE A. S. HATHORN of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, and MR. HATHORN are visiting this country.

MR. W. F. COULTS, Chief Secretary, is acting as Governor of Kenya during the absence of SIR EVERETT BARRING.

MR. LESLIE FARRER-BROWN, Director of the Nuffield Foundation, is to tour East Africa in August and September.

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, Acting Governor of Nyasaland, opened a new session of the Legislative Council on Monday.

GENERAL W. A. DIMITRI, Colonel Commandant of the K.A.R., will revisit East Africa in September for about a month.

MR. W. M. WORLEY, lately president of the East African Court of Appeal, has been appointed Chief Justice in Bermuda.

COLONEL J. O. CREWE-READ has taken up duty as Assistant Military Liaison Officer at Rhodesia House, newly created post.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, chairman and managing director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has arrived in England.

MR. JOHN GOSS rode into a hippopotamus in Jinja, Uganda, when motorcycling home a few days ago. The animal walked off unconcerned.

SIR HENRY LOW, a member of the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, left Southampton last week in the *Capetown*.

MR. A. P. GRAFFETTY, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. GRAFFETTY SMITH have arrived in London from Salisbury.

SIR JAMES MILNE, formerly a director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and of the Great Western Railway, left £76,663, on which duty of £33,923 has been paid.

MR. W. M. WEDDERSPOON, Commissioner of Income Tax in East Africa, and MR. A. W. KENT, city treasurer of Nairobi, are recent arrivals in London.

MR. LEONARD NYAMWITILA, a past president of Mombasa Dockworkers' Union, has returned to Kenya from a visit to England for instruction in trade union matters.

MR. P. J. ROGERS, M.L.C., chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the governors of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

MR. M. S. RICH, a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, has been awarded the Walter Frewen Lord Prize for an essay entitled "Pushful Joe and the Jameson Raid".

MR. E. B. EVANS has been re-elected for the third successive year as president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union. The two vice-presidents are MR. J. N. PATTERSON and MR. T. F. DAWSON. The retiring vice-presidents were MR. R. HUNTER THYNE and MR. JOHN MACINTYRE.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. GABRIEL, Chief of the Federal General Staff and G.O.C., Central Africa Command, is expected in this country on July 26 for the G.I.G.S. Conference at Camberley.

RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, was the chief guest at last night's East African Dinner in London. SIR STEWART SYMES presided. A report will appear next week.

MR. C. W. BRISLEY, manager of the technical and production department of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., left Johannesburg by air last week for visits to East Africa and Europe.

DR. HERRICK B. YOUNG, president of the Western College for Women, Ohio, is leading a party of 24 students and 10 faculty members on a tour of Africa. They are expected in East Africa next month.

SIR HERBERT BROADLEY has just retired from the post of Deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, an appointment which he had held for more than 10 years.

MR. ANEURIN JONES, since 1949 Registrar-General in Hongkong, is to prepare a revised edition of the Laws of Kenya. He has served in the Far East since 1937, and during the war was a prisoner of the Japanese.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH, founder of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, was the guest of honour at a reception and dinner in London on Monday night to mark the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the organization.

PRINCESS MARGARET has presented to the Zoological Society of London two zebu which were given her during her visit to Tanganyika in 1956. They have been at Whipsnade since their arrival in England, and will remain there.

MR. J. W. CROWFOOT, who was the first student of Gordon College, Khartoum, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from O.U.I. His next work in recognition of his outstanding services in archaeology.

SIR BRUCE HUTT, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, is to visit its organizations in Uganda next week. On Friday he will address a seminar on East Africa at Makerere College for members of the Foreign Service of the U.S.A.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA is a passenger for Beira in the WARWICK CASTLE, which sailed from London last week. After an absence of many years he is returning to the land of his birth in order to take over the leadership of the Nyasaland African Congress.

MRS. BIRLER (LADY DRUMMOND SHIELDS), who has been secretary of the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire Society (now the Royal Commonwealth Society) since 1925, is to resign shortly. EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the society, has described her work over the period as dedicated.

MR. Y. K. LUBE, Uganda's Minister of Rural Development, is making a two-month tour of the United States under a leader grant sponsored by the international educational exchange programme of the State Department. A Fort Hare and Edinburgh graduate, and a former teacher at King's College, Budo, Mr. Lube will study education and community development activities.

PROPERTY

MIDHURST, Sussex, beautiful, serene small property. Perfect order 1937 house, 3 Rec., 5 Bed., 2 Bath, Double Garage, Central Heating, 13 Acres, Lovely Garden. All services near main roads, 1 mile polo, golf. Apply Fairweather, Tania, Midhurst, Sussex.

SOUTH DEVON—40 furnished houses and cottages to let from September for six months or longer. G. M. Lamkins & Co., estate agents, Kingsbridge, South Devon, near Exeter, TA403.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, chairman of the P. & O. and British India Lines, and last year's president of the East Africa Dinner Club, is adjudged by the *Accountant* to have published the most informative and best presented company report of the past year.

MR. G. P. HAGBERG, who for the past two years has been in charge of the United States Information Service in Nairobi, has just returned to Washington. His successor is MR. EDWARD STANSBURY, who had previously served in Formosa and Indo-China.

MR. J. C. BUSHNELL and MR. Z. KOELENBERG have been appointed representatives of the Ford Motor Company in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Bushnell is to be zone manager, and Mr. Koelenberg service and sales representative.

BRIGADIER PRIOR PALMER, Conservative M.P. for Worthing, who visited East Africa some years ago with a Parliamentary delegation, is leading a party of Members of Parliament to West Germany to study the developments of the armed forces of that country.

MAJOR J. R. MCCRYDLER has retired from the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation. When Imperial Airways was merged with British Airways in 1940 to form B.O.A.C., he was appointed deputy managing director. He joined the board six years later.

COLONEL R. C. CRIST, general secretary of the British Commonwealth Society, has decided to retire not later than July next year, or earlier if convenient. His successor, Colonel Crist was A.D.C. to Sir Ronald Storrs when he was Governor of Northern Rhodesia. A daughter is married to a farmer in Kenya.

THE HON. SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya has arrived in England. He expects to be here for about a fortnight. LADY MARY BARING was one of the guests of THE QUEEN aboard the Royal Yacht last week when HER MAJESTY and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH visited Holy Island, off the coast of Northumberland.

PROFESSOR KENNETH KIRKWOOD, Professor of Race Relations at Oxford University, is visiting Northern Rhodesia. On behalf of Unesco he is analysing trends in race relations in the non-self-governing territories of British Africa over the past decade. He has recently visited Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. A. WILLIAMS, a British subject on the foreign language broadcast staff of Radio Brazzaville, is making a motor trip through Lesotho, Kenya, and Tanganyika. He will record native music and interviews with French residents in the territories. He is accompanied by MAJOR M. A. C. DOWLING, of the W.H.O. office in Brazzaville, and MRS. DOWLING.

LIEUTS. J. R. WELLS-WEST and J. L. THOMPSON, of the Rhodesian African Rifles, who are in this country on leave, have been invited to Brecon on July 25 when THE QUEEN will present new Colours to the South Wales Borderers. The R.A.R. and the S.W.B. served together in Malaya, and since then an allegiance has been formed between the two regiments.

DR. R. M. MORRIS, Federal Secretary for Health, will retire in September. His successor is to be DR. D. M. BLAIR, Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, who is succeeded by his deputy, Dr. W. MURRAY. Dr. Blair joined the Southern Rhodesia Medical Service in 1931; he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C. during the last war.

THE REV. W. H. AGOYA, an African priest from the Nyanza Province of Kenya, who has taken an educational course at London University during the past two years, is leaving England to visit universities and colleges in the United States. After an absence of six years, he will be back in East Africa in October. After studying at a Roman Catholic seminary at Kakamega, he was sent from Kenya to Rome in 1952, and three years later was ordained. Mr. Agoya is a Muluhya.

Rhodesian Team for Empire Games

THE RHODESIAN TEAM to compete in the British Empire Games has arrived in the United Kingdom. They are Mr. G. O. Plaskitt (manager), Mr. W. R. Fulton (assistant manager), Messrs. A. H. Payne, T. A. Sullivan, D. J. Dodds, N. E. Flannagan (athletes), Messrs. A. Bekker, G. R. Smith, W. A. Pretorius, J. J. Bekker (boxers), Messrs. A. Pascoe, R. H. Turner, C. S. Bradley, W. Yuill, H. Philp, B. Wells, W. J. R. Jackson (bowlers), Mr. K. G. Kendall (cyclist), Miss N. Steward and Miss S. Morgenrood (swimmers), Mrs. B. Reynolds (fencer), and Mr. A. Asaro (weight-lifter). The High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie gave a reception at Rhodesia House last week for the team.

Medical Expedition

MEDICAL STUDENTS from Westminster Hospital, London, intend to carry out scientific studies in the Belgian Congo between September and December, and hope also to visit Uganda and Kenya. The party will consist of Messrs. P. M. Aichroth, C. B. Everett, M. George, K. L. B. Lewin, D. M. Denison, and P. G. Souther. The aims of the expedition are to study the physiology of adaptation to tropical climates, to make a medical survey of a wide community in Central Africa, and to collect soil samples for analysis and to study plants with pharmacological properties.

Commonwealth Chest Conference

THE COMMONWEALTH CHEST CONFERENCE opened in London on Tuesday. Southern Rhodesia is represented by Dr. J. Addison and Dr. W. Dering; Northern Rhodesia by Dr. E. A. Ntshingale; Kenya by Dr. W. S. Haynes and Dr. D. Rosenwald; Uganda by Dr. H. N. Davies and Dr. W. J. M. Evans; East Africa by Dr. W. Williams; Zanzibar by Dr. K. Hassan; and Sudan by Dr. M. E. Mahdi.

Headmasters All

MR. W. E. MORGAN, headmaster of Oyster Bay European School, Dar es Salaam, has been appointed headmaster of Mbeya School in succession to Mr. C. W. K. Francis, who is to be head of the new St. Michael's and St. George's School, Iringa. Mr. N. Ferguson, a master at Mbeya School, follows Mr. Morgan at Oyster Bay.

E.A.W.L. Garden Party

THE ENGLAND BRANCH of the East Africa Women's League is to hold its annual garden party on Thursday, July 24, at the headquarters of the Victoria League, 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1. The patroness, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, will be the guest of honour.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who left London last week in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE, sailing via the Mediterranean, include:—

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. R. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Carmichael, Mr. A. L. Christie, Mr. G. R. Corse, Mr. P. Crichton, Mr. & Mrs. K. Crossland, Mr. H. Curzon, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Dalwood, Mr. M. J. Dwyer, Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Evershed, Mr. J. Fitzhugh, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. R. Flint, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Gavis, Mrs. J. Hickman, Mr. W. C. Home, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Howard, Mr. D. L. Jays, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Lea, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Liveridge, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Michie, Mr. T. E. Miller, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Olipinski, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. O'Neill, Group Captain & Mrs. C. H. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Smiddy, Mr. & Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. H. Taylor, Mr. M. R. Teables, and Mr. & Mrs. J. C. E. Vidler.

Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. H. D. G. O'Connell.
Dar es Salaam.—Dr. & Mrs. H. Boone, Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Chambers, Dr. & Mrs. D. Currie, and Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Peggs.

Obituary

Mr. Alexander Watson

MR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON WATSON, who has died in this country at the age of 80, was in the Colonial Service in Uganda for 21 years.

Born in County Armagh, Ireland, he was educated at the Royal Academy, Belfast. He then joined a linen manufacturer in that city, but soon afterwards left to try his luck in Canada. On the outbreak of war in South Africa in 1899 he joined the Canadian Volunteers (Royal Canadian Regiment), and was awarded the Queen's Medal with three clasps, at the end of hostilities he was one of 100 men of the regiment sent to London to be received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

Soon afterwards he went to Uganda, serving in various parts of the Western and Eastern Provinces and as town magistrate in Kampala until he was made Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province. He read for the Bar and was called at Gray's Inn two years before he retired from the Colonial Service in 1923.

After engaging in political and journalistic work for several years, he joined a mechanical engineering firm engaged in developing a new form of road traction for mountainous territories, and for three or four years from 1931 he edited a trade journal. Having settled in Brighton, he was one of the first men in the world to enrol in the Local Defence Volunteers, afterwards the Home Guard, which was raised in 1940.

He had married in 1917 Evelyn, daughter of the late Edward Gordon Willoughby, the survivor of them. There was one daughter of the marriage.

Mr. George Elmslie

MR. GEORGE ELM SLIE, who died in Edinburgh last week, was a director of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., with which he had been associated since its inception in 1901. Towards the close of the last century he was engaged in coffee growing on the Pumula estate at Cholo, Nyasaland, of the Scottish Central African Syndicate, and when that syndicate and other interests in Nyasaland were amalgamated to form Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., he returned to Scotland to become the company's accountant in Edinburgh. He was made secretary in 1936 and elected to the board four years later.

MR. MALCOLM N. DAVIDSON, clerk to the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, has died in Nairobi at the age of 36. He was educated at Tonbridge School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. From 1941 to 1943 he served in the H.A.C. and R.A.O.C. He joined the Colonial Service in Cyprus, where he was later private secretary to the Governor, clerk to the Executive Council, and a district commissioner. Four years ago he went to Tanganyika as a district officer, and he joined the High Commission in 1935. He leaves a widow, Dr. Audrey Davidson, and three children.

MR. GEORGE RICHARD GRIMWOOD, who has died in Kenya at the age of 60, first reached the Colony in 1926 and farmed for many years near Gilgil. He was well known as a golfer.

CAPTAIN E. J. C. CHAPMAN, M.C., who has died at the age of 81, was general secretary of the British Empire Cancer campaign from its inception in 1923 until 1946.

MR. A. H. HARDY, who has died in Kenya at the age of 83, was the father of Mr. Norman Hardy, executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

SQUADRON-LEADER CAUTLEY NAYSMITH-SHAW has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. STUART BELLHOUSE has died in Malindi, Kenya.

Sir Alan Pim

SIR ALAN WILLIAM PIM, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.S.I., who died suddenly on Saturday in his 88th year, served in the Indian Civil Service from 1894 to 1930, and thereafter made a number of financial and economic reports for the Colonial Office—including one on Nyasaland in 1932, on Bechuanaland in the following year, on Kenya in 1936, and on Northern Rhodesia shortly afterwards. He was objective and most thorough in discharging such duties. This was perhaps best shown by a formal request from the non-official leaders in Nyasaland that he should be invited to investigate the state of that country's finances; the proposal was not adopted, however.

Coming from a well-known Quaker family, he had been educated at a Society of Friends school in Yorkshire and then at Trinity College, Dublin, and Leipzig University. For some time before leaving India he had been acting Finance Member to the Government.

Mr. J. Reid-Rowland

MR. JOHN REID-ROWLAND, twice Mayor of Salisbury, has died at the age of 83. A Welshman, he first went to Africa during the Boer War. After demobilization he returned to Rhodesia to join the Railways. He farmed for a period near Plumtree, then moved to Salisbury in 1914 to found a tobacco trading business and trading business. He started the first tobacco co-operative society, which developed into the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

He was elected to the municipal council in 1921 and was mayor in 1924 and 1933. He became in turn chairman of every council committee. His public interests included social welfare, education, agriculture and sport.

He is survived by a widow, 11 children, 11 grand-children, and two great-grandchildren.

CAPTAIN DONALD SORRELL, until 18 months ago commander of the QUEEN MARY, and previously commander of the MAURITANIA and the CARONIA, who died in Southampton last week at the age of 65, was in the service of the British India Line from the time he finished his apprenticeship to sail until he joined the Cunard Line after the 1914-18 war.

THE RT. REV. HERBERT GRESFORD JONES, D.D., honorary Assistant Bishop of Liverpool since 1946, who has died at the age of 88, went to Uganda as suffragan bishop in 1920 and resigned three years later. He wrote "Uganda in Transformation" and "Foreign Missions and the Modern Mind".

Looking to the United States

"IN THE PAST WE LOOKED TO ENGLAND for our laws, but now that we are a Federation we must look more and more to the United States, especially on constitutional questions. The States, after all, were the first modern federation," said Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of the Federation, in San Francisco shortly before his return to Rhodesia.

African's 42 Years' Service

MR. J. S. KAMINJOLE, a senior clerk in the Federal Prisons Service in Nyasaland, is on the point of retiring, with 42 years' service to his credit. Four of his sons are in Government service and a fifth will shortly leave for Oxford University to study veterinary science.

Three Million Blind

Two-Thirds Preventable in Commonwealth

MR. JOHN WILSON, director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, said in London last week that the society was mobilizing resources for an expanded overseas programme. He hoped that next year Canada, Australia and New Zealand would for the first time assist by contributing funds and technical assistance. Mr. Wilson, himself blind, was addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society on the 50,000-mile tour which his wife and he recently undertook.

There were, he said, some three million blind in the Commonwealth—two million in India and Pakistan, 600,000 in Ceylon and Malaya, 70,000 in Ghana, and about 600,000 in the other Commonwealth territories in Africa. Those countries still tended to regard eye diseases as just one more of the distressing but irremediable infirmities of mankind, a fatalism which the R.C.S.B. challenged.

During the eight years of the society's existence central-blind organizations had been founded in a score of territories; 50 new schools and training centres had been started; braille alphabets had been devised; and the number of blind students and workers had multiplied tenfold.

From its beginning and its practical results have implications for the Commonwealth. This is a movement in which full attention can be given to contemporary ideals of Commonwealth partnership. From its original form of an association between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, it has gradually been extended into a Commonwealth effort to help the blind of the less developed Commonwealth territories.

Arab Epidemic

"Probably two-thirds of all blindness in the Commonwealth is preventable which can nowadays be either prevented or cured. Trachoma and the two forms of conjunctivitis, the most prevalent causes of blindness, are recorded as the major cause in 26 of the 44 Colonies which make returns. Ninety per cent of the members of one East African tribe have trachoma, and in some Arab villages everyone has it during the epidemic season.

"After a two-year survey in Kenya an eye specialist concluded that a fifth of the blindness in that country could be eliminated in five years, mainly through treating trachoma and conjunctivitis in the villages".

Ignorance and squalor were more intractable than eye diseases. Not long ago a doctor told him that he was fighting trachoma with antibiotics when he should have been fighting it with soap and water in the huts.

In a Northern Rhodesian district one in every 20 children was blinded from concoctions used by tribal medicine men on eyes affected by measles.

The mass prevention of blindness was now just as much an administrative as a medical problem. "We need more eye doctors in well-appointed hospitals, but just as clearly we need orderlies in jeeps and bush dispensaries". The society's task was to adapt to the realities of life in an African tribe or an Asian village, the modern techniques of blind welfare.

The blind of Africa and Asia came chiefly from the rural areas. When they became blind they gave up their work in accordance with tradition, not because they had lost their skill or because work was impossible without sight.

Village Crafts

To meet that situation a radically new type of training centre for the blind had been started in four African territories—to teach village people to learn to find their way about independently over difficult country, to grow food and crops, to tend cattle, and to make articles from local materials to sell in village markets.

The speaker looked to the day when in every Commonwealth country preventable blindness would be a mere misfortune, and blind people would have a chance to stand amongst their fellows as self-supporting men and women. The welfare of the blind in the overseas territories offered an unusual opportunity for Commonwealth collaboration.

To the countries concerned the advantage is obvious, but the Commonwealth itself benefits equally from forms of collaboration which have nothing to do with politics but have much to do with basic uncontroversial needs. So many of the great issues which bring Commonwealth Governments together necessarily involve contact at such a high level that they may never touch the ground and the lives of ordinary people".

Sir Hilary Blood presided.

Future of the Somalilands

Confidential Talks Continue

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, the Foreign Secretary, was questioned in the House of Commons last week on the outcome of the talks between the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Italy, and the United States on the future of the British and Italian Somalilands.

He told Mr. James Johnson (Lab.) that confidential discussions about the future of the Horn of Africa were continuing through diplomatic channels.

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that Ethiopian Ministers in Addis Ababa have said that they will accept the union of British and Italian Somaliland if the Ogaden is not included in the final settlement? Will the Foreign Secretary give an assurance that he will do nothing in this matter which will further disillusion the Somalis, who have been very loyal in these difficult times?"

MR. LLOYD: "As to the future of the Protectorate of British Somaliland, it is for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to answer".

MR. WALKER: "Is the Minister aware that though supporters of that friend of the Opposition, Colonel Nasser, are making progress in Somalia, there is still in that country a great good will towards Britain? Will he undertake to study the whole question of economic aid to both Somalia and British Somaliland, together with the possibility of setting up a Greater Somalia?"

MR. LLOYD: "Those matters are under consideration."

Kenya Regiment

THE KENYA REGIMENT, a Territorial unit, was reformed two years ago on the principle that all members would revert to the rank of private, although 741 had been commissioned during the Mau Mau rebellion. At the end of 1957 the strength, not counting those serving in the intelligence officers and district officers, was 55 officers and 1,163 other ranks. They were thus divided: permanent staff, nine officers and 32 other ranks; Territorial personnel, 35 officers and 714 other ranks; reserve, 11 officers and 151 men and 246 other ranks.

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Kenya's Central Housing Board Two African Women Appointed

TWO AFRICAN WOMEN are among the members of Kenya's reconstituted Central Housing Board. African representation on the board, one of whose main functions is to administer loans to local authorities for housing projects throughout Kenya, has been doubled, with four members out of 16 on the reconstituted authority.

The two African women members are Mrs. M. Majale, wife of a Government medical officer working in Kiambu, and Mrs. Rose Awori, who is a kerosene appliance demonstrator employed by an oil company. They are the first African women to be members of the Board.

The chairman is the Permanent Secretary for Housing, and the other members are: Mrs. E. D. Hughes, a member of the Legislative Council and architect; Mr. F. J. Khamisi, M.L.C.; Mr. M. J. Muchuri, M.L.C.; Mr. F. T. Holden, managing director of Unga, Ltd., and president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce; Mr. F. W. G. Bompas, M.L.C., secretary of the Kenya Building Society; Mr. G. V. W. Anderson, a Nairobi surgical specialist; Archdeacon P. G. Bostock, representing the Christian Council of Kenya; and Mr. H. Thorpe Dyer, an architect and town planning adviser to the Kenya Government.

Executive members of the board, in addition to the Permanent Secretary for Housing, are the chairman of the Kenya Chapter of the African Institute of Architects and the Kenya Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors, the director of Medical Services, and the chief architect to the Ministry of Works.

The London Coffee Terminal Market reopened on Tuesday being the last of the large Commodity Exchange markets to resume operations since the war. The main purpose is to provide better facilities for robusta coffee. There is no other robusta terminal market anywhere.

News Items in Brief

An epidemic of sleeping sickness at Lugala, in the Busoga area of Uganda, is reported to be well under control.

The Tanganyika budget proposals for higher wages of undistributed company profits are to be reconsidered.

Rhodesia Railways are to present 542 employees, Europeans and Africans, with wrist-watches in recognition of long service.

The Colonial and Continental Church Society has changed its name to Commonwealth and Continental Church Society. Residents of Fort Portal, a township in western Uganda, have been warned to keep off the streets at night because of prowling lions.

Uganda's Information Department has re-issued "The Story of the Legislative Council," an explanatory booklet, to coincide with the forthcoming elections.

A long list of periodicals—most of them dealing with sex and crime are forbidden entry into the Federation under regulations published in the Federal Gazette.

Dismissal of one clerk resulted in an unofficial strike of about 2,500 Africans in the port of Mombasa. All employees of East African Railways and Harbours remained at work.

The three-year-old son of Sayed Hassan Mohamed Hassan, First Secretary at the Sudanese Embassy in London, was killed last week when he fell 60 feet from the fifth floor of the embassy.

Thirty school girls and two teachers left Southampton last week to return to the Federation after a tour of Britain and the Continent organized by the Rhodesian Teachers' Association.

A new big game reserve, with the most modern facilities for the sport, is nearing completion at Mtwapa Creek on the mainland north of Mombasa. The first part of the scheme, a privately owned area, will cost about £40,000.

A raiding party of 400 armed Karamojong was dispersed from Moroto, northern Uganda, last week by police patrols which arrested more than 100, averting a serious tribal clash. The nomadic Karamojong were seeking grazing for their cattle.

"Stronghold of the Wild," an illustrated brochure published by the East Africa Tourist Trust, gives details of the 12 national parks and game reserves in Kenya, territories in which about 20,000 square miles are set aside for the preservation of wild life.

The 150-foot Mtwapa toll bridge, built across Mtwapa Creek on the coast of Kenya, has been opened by Major-General C. C. Eowkes, former chairman of the Road Authority, which was responsible for the two approach roads. H. Young and Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and Mtwapa Creek Ltd. built the bridge.

A four-man research team, from Witwatersrand University will undertake a seven-weeks medical and anthropological survey of the Tonga tribe in the Karusi area during this month and next on behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, and the National Museum, Bulawayo. The leader is Dr. P. C. Tobias.

For making the Kiwesa, course national champion in the Colony, an African green-keeper at Kisumu Golf Club, Mr. Joram Oduor, has been presented with a silver set by Sir Bruce Hutti, president of the Kenya Golf Union. Mr. K. G. Finlayson, winner of the Kenya amateur championship, held recently at Kisumu, judged it one of the best in East Africa.

The British South Africa Police have dropped the use of military titles, and every member of commissioned rank will revert to the title "mister". An article in *Ourpost*, the police magazine, says: "The commissioner of a force the size of ours has the equivalent rank of major-general". Before the change Mr. B. G. Spurling, the commissioner, was a lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Spurling and other officers holding military ranks are entitled to retain those titles outside police affairs.

Kenya Tourist Target

"MY PRESENT AIM is at least to double the number of tourists coming to Kenya—and 37,000 of them visited this country during 1957", Mr. W. E. Crossin, Kenya's Minister for Tourism, said when he addressed the recent annual general meeting in Nakuru of the East African Hotel Keepers' Association.

For that target to be achieved, he emphasized, private enterprises connected with the tourist industry must work together and the Ministry of Tourism must act as a co-ordinating body and give all possible assistance.

The Minister thought that the association should grade all hotels and that the country needed a number of smart, good, country-type hotels rather than many palatial establishments.

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the change was in boots and brandy

One strange—but very real—obstacle to early Rhodesian development was a chronic lack of cash.

Barter was the order of the day: newspapers changed hands for a pot of marmalade or a packet of candles; one settler, buying a sack of potatoes with a cheque, received as change

a pair of second-hand field boots and a bottle of Cape brandy.

Amusing? Maybe; but the coming of the Standard Bank of South Africa changed all this. It was the first bank to provide a banking service in those early days and is now a true part of Rhodesian life.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Credit Squeeze and Agriculture****R.N.F.U. President's View**

A WARNING that the commercial banks might cripple agriculture throughout the Federation if they carried credit restrictions to the degree indicated was given in Bulawayo recently by Mr. E. B. Evans, president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

Addressing the annual congress, Mr. Evans said that the credit squeeze had followed "a weight of rain that was to give Kariba world publicity". Some Southern Rhodesian areas had been badly affected, while "from the Kafue Basin to the Zambezi 50 inches in two months devastated maize and fodder crops".

Credit restrictions before crops could be marketed would be disastrous. He had been told that that was not the intention of those responsible for the "squeeze", but the commercial banks had since announced their intention to restrict credit "to the extreme limit" for the coming season, even to the extent of refusing credit for the purchase of livestock and machinery.

Mr. Evans held that all agriculture, European and African, including natural resources, should come under the single control of the Federal Government. Surpluses or shortages in individual territories, rather than in the whole, the only real question was whether there was a surplus in the Federation as a whole. To solve the question of a standard for European producers to adopt, he suggested a standard of orderly marketing in all territories.

Swingeing Tax on Buses

COMMUNIST proposals will be seriously opposed by the Protectorate Government's new taxation proposals, according to a unanimous resolution of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. Drawing attention to the matter, Mr. E. V. Haddaway said that a 64-seater single deck diesel-powered bus, costing nearly £7,000 and having a life in Uganda of only one-third of its counterpart in the United Kingdom, was now to pay £191 in annual tax. In January of last year the amount had been £60, and in July it had been raised to £95. Operators could not carry such additional burdens without increasing fares, which meant that the poorer classes would pay for the unjustified imposition. Fewer than 500 buses were on the roads of Uganda, and taxation on the proposed basis would prevent the necessary development.

Lyons' Nyasaland Estates

MR. I. M. GLECKSTEIN, chairman of I. Lyons & Co., Ltd., says of the Nyasaland interests of the group in his annual statement to the shareholders: "In 1924 we acquired the Lujeri tea estate in Nyasaland, where we now have 1,250 acres in production. It has been an interesting and successful venture, and has proved that tea of a good medium quality can be grown in that country. The whole production is sold at the auctions in London and realizes prices above the average for Nyasaland tea. We have recently built a second factory on the estate. Philatelists may be interested to know that this is the tea estate which was illustrated on some of the Nyasaland postage stamps for many years."

Kyle Dam Tenders

TWO TENDERS have been received for the £3m. Kyle Dam project in Southern Rhodesia. They are from Sir Alfred MacAlpine and Sons, Ltd., and from a combine of John Laing and Son, Ltd., and Richard Costain, Ltd. The tenders are understood to include not only construction of the dam itself, near Fort Victoria, but also a 3½-mile canal to feed the Triangle sugar estate and the Hippo Valley citrus estate, and housing and roads. The dam would be similar in design to that across the Zambezi at Kariba.

Government's Assurances Not Fulfilled**Bleachers' Loss on Nyanza Textiles**

THE CHAIRMAN of Bleachers' Association, Ltd., says in the annual statement circulated to the shareholders:

"During the year we decided, in conjunction with the Calico Printers' Association, to dispose of our joint interest in Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., a cotton textile project which we had established in East Africa in partnership with the Uganda Development Corporation.

"As had been expected, serious competition was quickly experienced from imported Indian cloth, but against this we had, from the first, received assurances of protection from the Uganda Government. However, when the immediate and pressing need arose, these assurances could not be implemented, and it was clear in those circumstances that our trading losses would inevitably continue.

"Our own financial share in the undertaking was not large, so that our loss on disposal was not very serious. Nevertheless, it was a disappointing outcome to what in many ways held the promise of a successful venture."

New Rhodesia Building Society

THE RHODES BUILDING SOCIETY has been formed in Southern Rhodesia with a subscribed capital of £150,000.

The chairman, Mr. J. J. Meviers, said that the capital was raised entirely in Rhodesia, "but we have been surprised and gratified at the favourable response we had had from overseas investment corporations and major finance groups". The head office is in Salisbury, and the first branch is to be opened throughout the Colony.

Twenty years ago Mr. Meviers formed the first building society to be registered in the Colony under the Building Societies Act, namely the Beverley Building Society, which was later acquired by the Pearl Assurance Company.

The other directors in the new venture are Captain Harold Hopkins, R.N. (Retd.) and Messrs. D. J. Loy, A. Lloyd Spencer, and Cyril Landau. The secretary is Mr. J. J. Davies.

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Steel Brothers and Co., Report

British and Commonwealth Shipping

STEEL BROTHERS AND CO. LTD., a group with interests in East Africa, report a profit for the year ended December 31 of £492,870 (£463,412), after charging depreciation of £29,264 (£23,047). To this total was added £21,543 further profits ascertained during the year but relating to trading in previous years, £265,769 (£278,141) from dividends and investments, and £117,861 (£60,803) being the surplus of proceeds over book-value of assets sold during the year.

After providing £547,918 (£545,014) for taxation, the group net profit was £350,125 (£266,638). Dividends, less tax, on the capital of the parent company totalled £105,225 (£27,600) 6% cumulative first preference stock, £43,125 on 7½% cumulative second preference stock, and £34,500 for 8% dividend on non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock. Contingency reserve receives £86,000, and general reserves £12,623. Carry forward, £74,078 (£78,101).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £800,000 in 6% first and 1½% in 7½% second cumulative preference stock, £750,000 in 8% non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock, and £250,000 in deferred ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserve is £63,797, revenue reserves £631,000, and amount set aside for U.K. tax £45,000. Current liabilities total £1,801,572, fixed assets £476,179, interests in subsidiary and associated companies £1,311,576, and current assets £1,739,007 (cash £330,789).

Directors: Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman), Sir John Tait and Messrs. P. C. G. Salkeld, G. ... A. McGilvray (Managing Director), and Messrs. I. T. McCreath, R. H. ...

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF the estimated 1958 crop of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco has now been sold. In the first 16 weeks of the marketing season 719,492,977 was sold for £1,062,864 lb. of tobacco, the average being 36,96d. per lb. The market is very firm in the better grades for which there is intense competition between U.K. buyers, but lower grades are more plentiful. Demand in Salisbury than in the United States is expected to be commensurate with the 65d. to 75d. range, but substantial quantities of lower grades are falling at between 10d. and 30d. To June 19 U.K. buyers had taken 46.6% of the offerings, but their current rate of purchase is 10% higher.

THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO. LTD. reports gross earnings for the year ended December 31 of £11,994,170 (£11,053,288). After deducting £3,513,629 for depreciation, interest on 5% debenture stock of £79,697, and estimated taxation of £4,814,663 (£4,491,459), and adding income from investments of £1,133,270, and consolidated net profit for the year was £4,762,605 (£4,451,135).

£3,816,252 is dealt with in the accounts of subsidiaries and £939,401 in those of the parent company. Of the latter, dividends on 5½% preference shares absorb £135,513, on 6% preference shares £18,975, and 20% dividend on ordinary stock £776,422. In the accounts of the subsidiary companies, the amount required to adjust equalization to the rates of taxation current on April 1, 1958, absorbs £1,133,748; £2,483,470 is transferred to capital reserves, and £86,990 to revenue reserves. The consolidated carry-forward is £404,385 (£283,385).

The issued capital of the parent company is £4,285,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £550,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares (redeemable 1965), both of £1; and £6,751,500 in ordinary stock of 10s. Share premium account stands at £42,538,500, subsidiaries current accounts at £6,384,161, current liabilities at £526,832, interests in subsidiaries at £3,705,589, and current assets at £499,411 (cash £776).

The directors have decided not to proceed with the building of three tankers scheduled for delivery in 1959, 1961, and 1964. The berths are to be used for the construction of three cargo vessels with a total capacity of 100,000 tons.

Directors: Sir W. N. Cayzer (chairman), Lord Rothermere, Mr. G. S. Cayzer and Miss A. Cayzer (deputy chairmen), Sir R. G. Erskine, and Messrs. J. S. Bayan, I. C. ... F. C. Howard, R. Munton, and J. A. Thomson. London, July 17.

Only one bid has been tendered for the £1½m. contract for ironing the Victoria Falls road between ... It has been described as the biggest ... its kind ever offered in Southern Africa. The work involves building 14 high level bridges.

Commercial Brevities

Lombard Banking, Ltd., is seeking a London Stock Exchange quotation for its 3,299,400 ordinary 5s. shares at present in issue. The preference shares already have an official quotation. In addition, application is being made for permission to deal in a further 2,500,000 ordinary shares to be issued as part of the expansion of the capital of two private companies. These new shares will be offered to existing stockholders in Lombard Banking at a price yet to be determined. The price of existing shares is about 20s. 9d.

The East African Currency Board proposes to issue new currency notes incorporating modern security features, including a panel watermark and a security line thread. New 100s. notes will be issued in September, and 20s., 10s., and 5s. notes some time later. Existing notes remain legal tender but will not be reissued when received by banks or other currency centres.

Railway and harbour service earnings of East African Railways and Harbours in May totalled £1,839,000, or approximately £118,000 below the estimate for the month; earnings for the first five months of 1958, £9,782,000, compare with £9,006,000 in the same period last year.

New port installations costing £54,000, which will increase the capacity of the Nyasaland Railways Lake Service by enabling vessels to turn round more quickly, have been opened at Nkai Bay by the Federal Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. W. H. Eastwood.

The Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., issue of £300,000 of 7½% convertible debenture stock, 1973, has been heavily oversubscribed. Applications made by members for additional stock have been considerably scaled down.

At last week's two auctions in Nairobi 2,318 packages were sold, consisting of 282 from Kenya, 1,471 from Uganda, 310 from Tanganyika, and 45 from the Belgian Congo.

Central Line Seal Estates, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 6d. per 10s. share, not subject to tax, payable on capital profits, subject to Exchange Control permission.

Annual Agricultural production of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika now stands at £1,355,500, an increase of £600,000 over 1956.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened branches in Highfield, Salisbury, Lilongwe, Nyasaland, and Kisumu, Kenya.

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MINING

Fluctuations in London Copper Price

United States Impose Tariff

THE PRICE OF COPPER on the London Metal Exchange topped the £200 per ton mark again last week after reports had been received that production at the Braden El Teniente mine in Chile might be held up due to a strike.

The prospect was viewed with some concern in London, for while the strike was considered likely to be lengthy, the supply pipeline had not been refilled following the recent 31-day stoppage at the Chuquibambata mine in Chile. With the news that the strike had been sorted together with the application of a copper tariff on copper imports into the United States of 1.7 cents per lb. (£13.12s. per ton) as from July 1, and the market depressed again. After Monday's trading, the price of copper metal had fallen by £2 17s. 6d. to £195 10s.—£196 10s. per ton and three months' metal by £1 to £196 5s.—£196 10s.

Small Benefit

Commenting on the imposition of a tariff on copper imported into the United States, the *Federal Times* writes:— "The suspension of the U.S. copper tariff, which has been in operation almost continuously since the war, has now come to an end. It has not been expected at this stage of course, as it is highly probable that the suspension has been allowed to lapse before, only for it to be re-imposed later. But as it is, the market trade outside the U.S. are right to view the present position with disquiet, especially as the U.S. Government already plans to help domestic producers with a 150,000-ton stockpiling programme. It is felt that if the American mining industry will derive much benefit from the tariff, the bulk of the copper ore imported into the U.S. comes from Cuba and the Philippines and this will remain free of duty. A large part of the rest only goes there for refining, is then shipped abroad again, and is also not subject to the tariff.

But the main point is that American consumers are no longer heavily dependent upon foreign supplies of copper.

Indeed, at the moment the tendency is more likely to be for copper to be shipped from, rather than to, the U.S. The bulk of the present world surplus of the metal is situated there. Copper consumption in Europe has been well maintained and, if prices in London were high enough, U.S. producers would probably dispose of some of their stocks, particularly of Chilean copper, by selling over here. For European copper producers still supplying the U.S. market the one consolation is that the tariff may be temporary and that it would have been considerably higher if the American mining industry had had its way.

Mining Development in Uganda

Now Third Most Valuable Industry

LAST YEAR was the first full year of operation at the Kilelesh copper mine, Uganda, and, for the first time in the country's history, mineral exports exceeded £1m. in value, becoming the Protectorate's third most valuable export industry, with a total estimated value of £1,742,425, excluding salt and limestone. These figures are given in the Mines Department annual report.

The wolfram industry is now in a depressed state owing to the fall in world prices, and the Board of Trade has not renewed the contracts under which wolfram produced in Uganda since 1952 was taken up at a guaranteed minimum price. Wolfram exports have since ceased.

On the question of royalties on minerals, the report says that an amendment to the Mineral Royalties Act of 1952, which provided for the inclusion of existing leases for royalty purposes. The new provisions, which will be in force from 1959, will again be reflected in small royalties, and although Kilelesh is in production, the depressed state of the copper market will defer the time when it will become liable for royalties, which is related to profits. However, the long-term outlook for mineral royalties is good, providing the present period can be weathered safely.

The new kiln at the Uganda Cement Industry's factory at Tororo is now producing cement on a year.

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Company Report**African Explosives and Chemical Industries**

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

Improvement in Trading Results**Factors Contributing to Increased Profit****MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER ON COMPANY'S EXPANDING ACTIVITIES**

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, was held on June 25 at Johannesburg. MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:—

My father, who was a director of this company since its formation in 1924 and chairman for 26 years until his death on September 25 last year, was primarily responsible for formulating the policy which has now become traditional. He insisted that the company, which in the field of explosives has a special responsibility to the mining industry of Southern Africa, should always keep ahead of the industry's demand and never hesitate to spend the large capital sums needed to provide for increased production well in advance. As with the other major companies of which my father was a director, I was always conscious not only of the company's responsibilities to its directors, to its employees and to its shareholders, but also of its wider responsibility to contribute to the progress and welfare of the countries of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Policy Maintained

Now that I have had the honour of being appointed chairman in succession to my father, I shall do my best to maintain the policy that he established.

It is with great regret that I have to refer to the sudden and untimely death on April 27, 1958, of Mr. Andrew Mackay Hagar, who had been managing director of the company since 1951. During Mr. Hagar's term of office a number of important new developments were brought to fruition and others began, and we were indeed fortunate to have had his able guidance during this period of progress and achievement. Everyone who worked in this company with Mr. Hagar had not only a profound admiration but also a real affection for him. His death will be mourned by all who knew him.

I now have pleasure in submitting, for circulation along with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1957, the following comments upon the affairs of the company and its subsidiaries.

Balance Sheet Features

It will be observed from the consolidated balance sheet that there has been an increase, compared with the previous year, of over £11,000,000 in fixed assets. This represents:—

(a) capital expenditure during the year on our various extension projects, less the depreciation provision for the year on the entire assets; and

(b) the incorporation in the accounts at January 1, 1957, of the surplus of the revised values of our manufacturing assets over net book values as at December 31, 1956, determined as a result of the detailed revaluation of physical assets to which reference was made in the chairman's statement last year.

The adoption of the revised values resulted in our

capital reserves being increased by an amount equal to the surplus, out of those reserves we have capitalized and applied £5,000,000 in paying up in full and at par 5,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and have written off the excess cost of shares in a subsidiary company over the book value of its net assets at the date of acquisition, amounting to £948,206. (The movements in capital reserve accounts are detailed in Note 2 to the accounts.)

The issued ordinary share capital of the company at December 31, 1957, is thus 18,500,000 £1 shares compared with 13,500,000 £1 shares at the date of the previous balance sheet.

Capital Expenditure

As a temporary means of financing further capital expenditure, arrangements have been made with our two ordinary shareholders, De Beers Industrial Corporation, Limited and Imperial Chemicals, Limited (South Africa), Limited, to borrow from a loan account, and at December 31, 1957, had a balance of £1,000,000.

Shares in associated companies, shown under made investments, have increased by £382,452, representing mainly the participation of A.F. & C.I. (Paints), Limited, in the augmented capitalization of United Paints, Limited, following the transfer to that company of our paints manufacturing business, to which reference was made in the chairman's statement last year.

The remaining items in the consolidated balance sheet are self-explanatory and do not call for particular comment.

The Year's Results

The manufacturing and trading profits of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1957, amounted to £4,005,198, representing an increase of £264,089 compared with the previous year. This increase is attributable mainly to full output at designed rates of operation being reached during 1957 on some of our newer projects together with increased demands for most of our other products.

The manufacturing and trading profits of the company, together with dividends from investments, total £4,084,198. After deducting interest on notes, debentures, loan stock and other borrowings amounting to £547,989 and the provision for taxation of £1,208,826, the net profits carried to appropriation account amount to £2,327,382. With the addition of the balances brought forward from the previous year of £447,201, together with an amount of £238,000 transferred from the reserve for obsolescence created by a subsidiary company in previous years to provide for writing off certain obsolete plant and equipment, now freed by the revaluation of assets, the total available for appropriation was £3,024,584.

An amount of £250,000 has been transferred to general reserve. Dividends on the 5½% cumulative preference shares amounted to £165,000. An interim

dividend of 4% and a final dividend of 6%, making a total of 10% for the year, were declared on the ordinary shares absorbing £1,850,000. Deducting also the difference paid and payable to minority shareholders in subsidiary companies, amounting to £68,959, and the difference between these dividends and the minority shareholders' proportion of the profits of the subsidiary companies for the year under review, amounting to £4,971, the balance carried forward to next year is £685,654.

Main Products and Newer Projects

I now propose to refer briefly to our main products and newer projects.

The financial results of the operations of our company and its associates reflect a sound and stable position on a scale which is gradually expanding, and we have undertaken to increase our range of products and output capacity to meet the growing requirements of our market. Our company is one of the cornerstones of the industrial structure of Southern Africa supplying, and often being the only supplier of, some of the basic requirements of the three primary industries of the country, explosives and accessories for the mining industry, fertilizers and plant products for the farming industry, and industrial chemicals for the manufacturing industry.

Blasting Explosives

Our sales of blasting explosives, detonators and other blasting accessories showed an overall increase during 1957, a small reduction in the demand from the gold mining industry on the Witwatersrand, as compared with 1956, being more than offset by increased requirements of the Orange Free State gold mines and the base metal producers. The most important increases in this group were again in the demand for Cordtex, Fuse and Igniter Cord, the implications of which represent important developments in mining practice, and plant extensions to augment the output of these products are in progress. Shareholders will be aware that blasting explosives are supplied to the major mining undertakings in the Union and the Rhodesias under long-term agreement between the company and the mining groups, the price being determined on a "cost-plus" basis with provisions for the company receiving by way of bonus, a share in cost savings which it achieves from time to time. It is of interest to record that the company has been applicable for a share in the year under review, and as this represents only a portion of the cost savings, it follows that the contract customers also received benefits therefrom. Unlike most manufactured commodities, the prices of which have continued to rise in recent years, the prices of our blasting explosives have been remarkably stable and recently have fallen slightly.

Superphosphates

As regards our fertilizer business, a slightly increased volume of sales was effected in the face of intensified competition in the retail sphere, and also there was a continuance of the recent trend towards a greater proportion of straight superphosphate, relative to sales of fertilizer mixtures. The fertilizer plant extensions at our Umbogintwini and Somerset West factories, which will bring our total fertilizer production capacity up to not less than 800,000 tons per annum and increase handling facilities of powdered and granular mixtures, are now at an advanced stage. In conjunction therewith, your directors have under consideration a scheme of modernization and improvement of the existing storing, handling, mixing and granulation facilities at Somerset West, which will improve the company's ability to meet the fertilizer demand in the Cape.

Production has now commenced on the granulating section of the new superphosphate plant being constructed by our subsidiary company, African Explosives

and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Limited, at Rodia factory near Salisbury, and it is anticipated that operations will be fully established in all sections of the plant by the middle of 1958.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that as a result of the capital programme above, your company's productive capacity for superphosphates will be sufficient to cater for the requirements in the Union and Central African Federation for many years to come.

Sales of industrial chemicals again increased in volume during 1957, in accordance with increased demands by the manufacturing and mining industries, over a wide range of products. The new chlorine solvents and plastics plant at Umbogintwini, which had until recently been operating at less than designed capacity since it was started up in stages in 1955 and 1956, is now functioning at full rated capacity to meet the demand for these products.

Capital Expenditure Programme

During the course of the year, your directors announced that a start was being made upon a large extension of the nitrogen manufacturing capacity at Middelfontein factory, involving estimated capital expenditure of £16,000,000. The project includes firstly, the extension of ammonia capacity by 70,000 tons per annum, bringing the total production to 145,000 tons per annum, and secondly, the installation of a plant to convert this additional output into about 110,000 tons of urea, which with other local sources of nitrogen, will satisfy the estimated annual requirements of nitrogen for agriculture in Southern Africa for some time to come. The selection of type of plant for the project was made after a worldwide survey and extensive investigation of various countries. This investigation led your directors to a decision of some importance in the national context, namely to base production on low grade Transvaal coal, of which almost unlimited resources exist, instead of on metallurgical coke, the country's known reserves of suitable coal for which are of primary concern to the steel industry. At the same time, operation of the existing No. 2 Ammonia plant, which has a capacity of 50,000 tons per annum, will be converted from metallurgical coke usage to low-grade coal. It is hoped that production in the new and extended plants will commence in 1960.

Vynide Division

The project of modernizing and extending the plant in our Vynide division is well advanced. Certain features of the improved facilities are in operation, with consequential improvement in the range and quality of plastic-coated products. The plant as now installed is operating at full capacity. It is expected that the whole project will be completed when the calendar, which is now on order with overseas suppliers, comes into production early in 1959.

Our paint business, in association with Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons (S.A.), Limited, which is now conducted through a jointly-owned company, United Paints, Limited is in the course of erecting a paint factory at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which will ensure adequate service to our customers in the Central African Federation.

At Klipspruit Cyanide factory efforts are being made to overcome certain technical difficulties experienced in the operation of the new extensions which include coal gasification and methane synthesis, and it is anticipated that consistent plant efficiencies will shortly be achieved.

Carbide Exports

Our subsidiary company, Rand Carbide, Limited, is maintaining its position in the local trade, based on

an increasing extent on carbide for chemical manufactures, including your company's production of polyvinyl-chloride and chlorinated solvents at Umbogintwini. Difficulties are being encountered, however, in certain of the carbide export markets, as a result of intensified competition and political disturbances in the Far East, but it is hoped that these will not be of protracted duration.

Our various subsidiary and associated companies in the Union, the Central African Federation and East Africa continue to play an active and valuable part in the overall activities and developments of our Group.

Personnel Problem

With reference to the personnel position, the recruitment of suitable technical and other categories of employees required in large numbers for staffing the Company's development projects, has been attended with considerable difficulty in the prevailing circumstances, under which employers are in competition for the country's limited resources of manpower. To meet the position in regard to technical staff, the company's large and scheme for assisted travelling have attracted new employees under contract from the United Kingdom and other European countries. We continue also with the development and application of techniques in relation to personnel matters, such as training and education, work and appraisal and assessment procedures, operating to the mutual benefit of the company and its employees. The company's activities as a responsible employer include the provision of day care centres at factories for essential categories of staff, and a home ownership scheme for employees elsewhere in urban areas.

Tribute to Executives and Employees

It should be acknowledged that the expanding activities of your company together with increasing responsibilities imposed by current legislation, have imposed heavy demands upon the company's administration. I would therefore conclude these comments with an expression of thanks and appreciation to the management and executives at all levels and to all other employees of our Group of companies who have rendered loyal service during the year.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Unemployment among Europeans in Southern Rhodesia is likely to become more acute in the near future, according to the Department of Labour. An employment exchange report describes the position of skilled workers as "not as healthy as one would wish", though in their case renewed demand might be stimulated in the near future if caution and hesitancy lessen. The outlook for handymen, storemen, and dispatch clerks is far worse.

Company Report

Selection Trust

MINING EXPLORATION AND FINANCE

Results for Year ended 31st March, 1958

	(1957)	
	£	£
Revenue, less expenses, of the Company and its Subsidiaries was	1,133,192	4,506,694
Taxation amounted to	1,626,962	2,344,813
Leaving	£1,506,230	£2,221,878
which has been applied as follows—		
Transfers to Reserves and increase in Unappropriated Profits	435,523	1,200,924
Preference Dividends, net	25,875	25,875
Ordinary Dividends (7s. per stock unit) net	1,044,832	995,079
	1,506,230	£2,221,878

Exploration Reserve was charged with Exploration Expenditure amounting to £208,318 (1957—£122,279) and Investment Reserve was charged with Depreciation on Investments amounting to £53,439 (1957—Cr. 15,047)

Consolidated Financial Position

	£	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Issued Capital, 5,191,711 stock units of 10s.	2,595,856	2,472,243
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	1,092,834	1,031,035
Outside Interests in Subsidiaries		
Preference Stock outstanding	133,474	133,474
	£3,992,164	£3,840,682

	£	
ASSETS		
Quoted Investments at book value	4,227,464	3,632,483
Unquoted Investments at book value	1,407,817	640,284
Payment for Securities since issued	2,213,966	937,423
Net Current Assets	2,213,966	2,444,917
Freehold Property and other assets	163	186,576
	£3,992,164	£3,840,683

The above investments appearing at £4,227,464 had a market value on the basis of Stock Exchange prices at 31st March 1958 of £19,344,908.

The unquoted investments appearing at £1,407,817 included the holding in Taumeb Corporation, which stands at the book value of £35,649 but which, valued on an arbitrary basis, is worth about £4,000,000.

Investments

- Selection Trust and its Subsidiaries are principally interested, directly and indirectly, in the following companies—
- American Metal Climax
 - Sierra Leone Selection Trust
 - White Minerals
 - Trepas Mines
 - Chibuluma Mines
 - Consolidated African Selection Trust
 - Beaumont Corporation
 - Mofutla Copper Mines
 - Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company
 - Rhodesian Selection Trust
 - Western Decca Petroleum
 - Roan Antelope Copper Mines
 - Western Holdings

Exploration

The principal exploration activities are centred in Canada and Africa and conducted mainly by two Subsidiaries—


Seleb Exploration Co. Ltd. Africa Selection Trust (Pty.) Ltd. Suite 609, 713, "Libertas", 77, York Street, Toronto.

62, Marshall Street, Johannesburg.

Copies of the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1958, may be obtained at the Company's Transfer Office at 26 & 27, WHITE STREET, MOORFIELDS, LONDON, E.C.2.

The Annual General Meeting of Selection Trust Limited, will be held at 2.30 pm on 24th July, 1958, at SELECTION TRUST BUILDING, MASON'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.2.

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Aberystwyth: 117/18
Tanganyika: Johnson's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 467, Nairobi.
Kenya: Gellier & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 467, Nairobi.
N. Rhodesia: Alfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndabeni.

Company Report

James Finlay and Company Limited

Earnings Exceeded Average for Past Ten Years

Tea Growers' Interests in East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR JAMES JONES'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in the registered office of the company, 22 West Nile Street, Glasgow, on Friday 11th June 27.

SIR JAMES JONES, C.I.E., Chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1957, a statement from which the following passages are extracts:

"Since we met last we have appointed Sir John Crawford Burns to a seat on our board. Sir John, before reporting us in Glasgow in 1957, was for some years the senior of our Bombay branch. He has had a distinguished career in India—particularly in the cotton manufacturing industry—and we are confident that his experience will be of great value to us.

"In my statement last year I said that the outlook for 1957 was not bright, but I expressed the hope that prospects would improve with a strengthening of the market and with a better supply of jute for our cotton mills. In part at least these hopes were fulfilled, and while our earnings are slightly less than in 1956, they are in excess of the average annual earnings for the past 10 years.

Trading Profit

"Our trading profit in 1957 amounted to £325,547, against a profit of £343,594 for 1956, and our investment income was £418,855, against £413,255, so that our total profit was £744,402, as compared with £763,556.

"From the total profit—to some details of which I shall be referring later—we have estimated £410,000 will have to be retained for taxation, and we have appropriated £100,000 to the revenue general reserve. We have allotted £10,000 to the reserve for staff allowances, and, after paying the preference dividend for the year and the interim dividend of 3% on the ordinary stock last December, we have declared a second interim dividend of 6%, and we are adding £51,902 to the balance in profit and loss account. I anticipate that the sum of £410,000 set aside for tax will be quite adequate to meet all relative liabilities in respect of 1957.

"Unfortunately, very little progress was made during the year towards making final the company's past taxation liabilities. For the great part the delay in effecting settlement is due to the difficulties in the determination of appeals overseas. Our company, as it is constituted at present, does not come within the definition of an overseas trade corporation, not that this is a great disadvantage, in so far as the actual burden of tax is concerned, but it means the continuation of all the current difficulties involved in reconciling assessments in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Disposal of Crop

"TEA.—The disposal of the last year's tea crop looks like being completed earlier than in the previous season, and, on the whole, the standard of teas produced in the areas where we have interests was good. The North India crop was less than in 1956, as also was the crop from East Pakistan, but there

were compensating increases from South India and from Ceylon.

"Generally the price levels, although lower, have not been unsatisfactory, except for teas of the plainest kind, and, on occasions, competition at the auctions for good teas has been quite intense. I have some hopes that the surplus of world production over world consumption which the statistics bring out will be found to be less than had been thought.

Plain Teas

"In this connexion there has been a tendency in some quarters to blame the producers from Africa for the misfortunes of the producers of plain teas, and, as your company is interested in projects in that continent, I would like to place the matter in a different perspective. I can do this best by reminding those concerned that in the years ending 1956 India and Ceylon increased their crops by 109 million and 77 million pounds respectively, the corresponding figures for 20 years being about 269 million and 149 million pounds.

"Against this the total surplus in the increase only, from the whole of Africa, including the Congo, Mauritius and Mozambique, was about 74 million pounds in 1956. These figures speak for themselves, but in any case it is not altogether surprising that some producers are turning their attention to areas where penal taxation and other excessive demands do not render it impossible to secure an adequate return on capital invested.

"The projects in Africa in which we are interested continue to progress. The African Highlands Produce Company Limited, had a profitable year, but, in view of its development programme for which funds are necessary, a dividend was not paid. The Rhodesia Tea Company Limited, also made useful headway during the period under review.

"The tea growing company in Southern Rhodesia in which we and our associated companies have shares is also making good progress and promises to be a success.

"Mr. McGrigor and Mr. Marr paid visits to Africa early this year and they wrote in favourable terms of the condition of the properties and of the work carried out on the new tea areas.

Satisfactory Trading

"GENERAL.—All things considered, the results for 1957 were not unsatisfactory. I have no reason to think that over all, the current year will be unfavourable. There may be a slight fall in our income, but to date the general trading has been satisfactory. Tea, I believe, will do well. Much will depend upon the success which attends our efforts to expand the sales of the products from our cotton mills in this country. As far as jute is concerned the outlook is perhaps not so bad as it was at this time last year, but it is still far from bright.

"I am confident that along the years to come we can continue, as in the past, to play a constructive part in the economies of those countries wherein we do business, whether it be in spinning and weaving or in clearing the jungle, in tilling the soil and growing crops.

and in housing very large communities of workers whose standards of health and living we raise and maintain.

"We import and we export goods of infinite variety, and the results of our trading and of our servicing of trade are always subject to the impacts of changing economic, fiscal, and political conditions throughout the world. We are constantly seeking fresh oppor-

tunities, expanding as conditions permit and contracting where these demand. Looking ahead, I am optimistic.

"STAFF.—I wish to accord to all who work for the company in our branches, offices and mills the thanks of the board for their industry and loyalty. The board are very appreciative of the manner in which all concerned have carried out their duties in conditions which were often difficult and sometimes frustrating."

Company Report

Dwv Plantations, Limited

MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWV PLANTATIONS, LIMITED was held in London on July 30.

Mr. S. A. Dohm, B.A., M.C., F.O.A., the chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement in the following terms:

"I much regret that the accounts for the year to December 31, 1957, show such a disappointing result.

"The operations for the year resulted in a surplus of £3,219, but after charging the provision for maintenance of plant and depreciation of buildings and plant of £10,785, which was increased by £2,643 interest payable to £13,566.

"The loss is due to two factors, namely, the further fall in sisal prices, and the lower output of sisal caused by a serious shortage of labour.

"The average c.f.f. price realized for our output was £65 per ton, compared with an average price in 1956 of £70 per ton.

Serious Shortage of Labour

"Output in 1957 was 1,007 tons, compared with 1,400 tons in 1956, a fall of nearly 30%, and this was due entirely to the very serious labour shortage which persisted throughout the year. There was a slight improvement in the labour position in the later months of the year, and outputs in the second half of the year amounted to 583 tons, compared with 424 tons in the first half of the year. This slightly higher output was not sufficient, however, to enable the estate to operate at a profit.

"Our manager in Kenya has persisted with great patience in his efforts to obtain labour, and his persistence appears to have borne some fruit during the early part of the current year. Output in the first four months of this year has been 446 tons, compared with only 251 tons in the same period of 1957, which would give us an annual rate of 1,338 tons, compared with 1,007 tons last year.

"It is impossible to forecast what will happen during the remainder of the year, but our efforts to recruit more labour will continue, and I hope the results will justify the intensity of those efforts.

World Production Exceeds Consumption

"The continued weakness of the sisal market is most disappointing. Prices this year have been running at about the same level as the average for 1957, and I cannot foresee any substantial improvement in the near future. World production exceeds consumption, mainly because of the very much higher production in Brazil, which is now more than 100,000 tons a year, and which is subsidized by the Brazilian Government. The excess production is comparatively small, but while this posi-

tion lasts, sisal prices are not likely to rise to any extent.

"We have been informed that your company has been provisionally recognized as an overseas trading corporation, and we shall therefore be relieved of United Kingdom taxation except on any dividends we may pay.

"As shareholders have been informed by circular letters, the fixed dividend on the preference shares has not been paid since December 31, 1956, and it will not be possible to make any payment for the current half-year. The fixed dividend of 6% per annum is cumulative, and I can only hope that conditions will soon improve sufficiently to enable us to make a start on reducing the arrears.

"No further sisal planting was done in 1957, as there was no labour available for the work. We have built houses for our African employees, but apart from the purchase of one new lorry, no other expenditure of a capital nature was incurred.

"Mr. S. A. Dohm, who was appointed to the board last October, visited the estate last January, and he reported on his return to this country that the manager and his staff are excellent, and that he viewed the prospects of the estate with optimism.

"The poor results for the year are in no way a reflection on the local manager and his staff, who have done everything possible to bring about an improvement, and who have had a most difficult and trying time. I am sure you will wish me to convey to them your appreciation of the efforts they have made."

Costs Now Covered by Higher Output

In the course of the meeting the chairman said:

"There is very little that I can add to my statement which was circulated with the report and accounts, except to bring the position more up to date. The labour position has continued to improve slowly but steadily, and outputs in the period January-May this year amounted to 580 tons, that is at an annual rate of nearly 1,400 tons, compared with the output for the year 1957 of 1,007 tons.

"The price of sisal, however, remains at a seriously low level, and realizations so far this year have been at prices only slightly higher than the average for 1957. At these prices the company was operating at a loss during the early months of this year, but with the higher outputs in the last two months it has been able to cover all costs.

"It is generally felt within the industry that in the long term the price of sisal will rise to a higher level, but it is quite impossible to forecast how long we must wait for the improvement to take place. In the meantime we shall do all we can to maintain the higher rate of output we have reached and to keep the expenditure to a minimum."

"The report and accounts were adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected."

Company Report

Steel Brothers and Company Limited

Difficult Trading Conditions

MR. J. K. MICHIE'S REVIEW OF WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED was held on June 26 in London, Mr. J. K. MICHIE (the chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from the chairman's circulated statement:—

"In the areas in which we operate international trading becomes no easier and this fact is again reflected in the volume of stocks carried by us at the end of last year.

Profits for the year before deducting taxation were £35,774. Tax took £127,000 leaving a balance of £25,000.

Profits and dividends strictly applicable to 1957 were considerably less than for 1956 and the dividend for the year proposed to be paid to deferred ordinary shareholders ex capital profits accounts is reduced to £25,000 as compared with £50,000.

Overseas Activities

"**BURMA.** Last year the Government wisely realised the considerable surplus of rice which the State Market had been enjoying coupled with this, imports were drastically reduced and other savings of foreign exchange arose through the reduction of mineral oil imports made possible by increased oil production and the operations of the new refinery.

"In consequence a year ago Burma's economy seemed to be finding a reasonable balance. But 1957 brought the poorest monsoon for forty years, seriously affecting rice and other cash crops; indeed, the exportable surplus of rice and rice products available for 1957 fell to 1,000,000 tons from an expected 2,000,000 tons.

"Naturally this heavy blow to exports has further impaired Burma's ability to import and temporarily left part of our activities in a state of inactivity.

"In my last two statements I alluded to the difficulty of obtaining remittance for the remittance of past year's profits, and I regret this situation continues.

"**Burma Cement Co. Ltd.** On September 30, 1954, in pursuance of a policy of nationalization, the Government of Burma assumed possession of the physical assets of this company. Ever since that date we have been endeavouring to reach an agreement on the terms of compensation. I regret I am still unable to report any concrete progress.

"**Siam Hotels Ltd.** The hotel was well employed throughout the year and this state of affairs continues.

"**INDIA.** Our trading activities suffered some restriction in 1957 which will be reflected this year, but other activities are being developed.

"**PAKISTAN.** Considering the economic difficulties through which the country has been and is passing, the results our branches achieved were commendable.

"**HONGKONG.** Our activities at this branch are purely in trading, and conditions continue to be difficult. Competition is keen and margins small.

"**JAPAN.** Our Tokyo branch had a satisfactory year and in conjunction with our Japanese partners is building up a sound business.

"**THAILAND.** Trading conditions continue to be difficult. Our company results for 1957 showed a very small debit balance.

"**CEYLON.** Our subsidiaries Messrs. E. B. Creasy and Co. Ltd. and Messrs. Darke, Butler and Co., Ltd., both made reasonable profits in 1957.

"**MIDDLE EAST.** Messrs. Spinney's (1948), Ltd., and Raffair Developments, Ltd., both realised moderate profits which are being retained in the businesses. Messrs. W. J. Coker and Co., Ltd., I regret, showed a small loss.

"**EAST AFRICA.** Our associate company, Messrs. A. Badmann and Co., Ltd., report a successful year.

"Our subsidiary in Tanganyika, Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests), Ltd., showed a fair profit in spite of more difficult conditions in the timber market.

"**CANADA.** 1957 was a difficult year in western Canada, the region being particularly hard hit by the slump in lumber prices and the temporary recession in building activities.

"**British Columbia.** Our trading in Vancouver again showed a loss, if a smaller one than in 1956, and this trend is continuing.

"**Pittcethly Brothers, Ltd.** Our investment in this company continues to justify itself.

"**Mainland Clay Products, Ltd.** The higher activity in house building in Vancouver this year should bring better results to this small company.

"**Hope Lumber Co., Ltd.** The year 1957 again was higher than in 1956 and the year-end balance down and put on a care and maintenance basis.

"**Alberta Lodes Lime Co., Ltd.** As expected, profits increased somewhat last year and we expect this improvement to be more than maintained this year. So far reports are encouraging.

"**Alberta Ytong Manufacturing Co., Ltd.** This company again made a considerable loss entailing the provision of further finance from us and our British partners.

"**Dales Brothers, Ltd.** Target figures were not reached in 1957, nevertheless a small profit was shown and valuable organizational experience obtained.

United Kingdom

"**Carbutt and Co. (1928), Ltd.** As expected operations last year showed a loss. The credit squeeze particularly after the raising of the Bank Rate to 7% had a very adverse effect on the offtake of rice in this country and despite the fact that our stocks generally had been bought relatively cheaply, throughput fell and costs rose.

"**Sondes Place Research Laboratories, Ltd.** The expected increase in the volume of business, duly materialised last year and a reasonable profit was made.

"**Peterlite Products, Ltd.** Although the qualities of "Peterlite" are becoming more widely known and appreciated, the company has still to achieve sales of a sufficient volume to cover costs.

"**Expanded Perlite, Ltd.** Offtake was disappointing last year and in consequence operations showed a small loss.

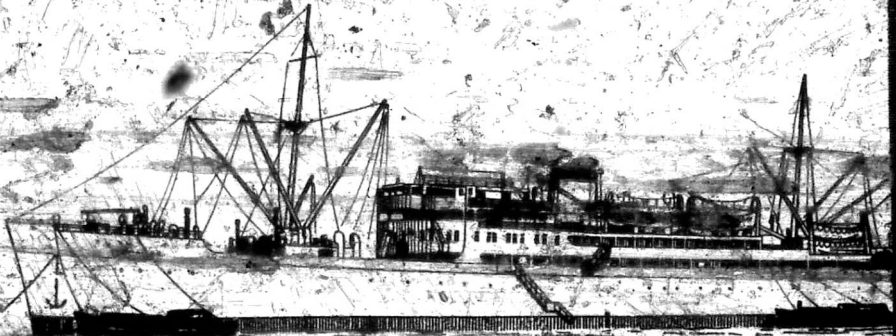
"**Oil Prospecting in Lancashire.** Drilling at our Rosedale area began on January 16 and at time of writing the borehole is at a depth of over 1,550 feet.

"The maximum depth to which we expect to have to go to prove or disprove the area is 5,000 feet.

"**PROSPECTS.** As you will have gathered these are difficult to assess partly because of the economic and other troubles through which many Eastern countries are passing but in Canada and the Middle East, 1958 appears to hold better prospects for our companies."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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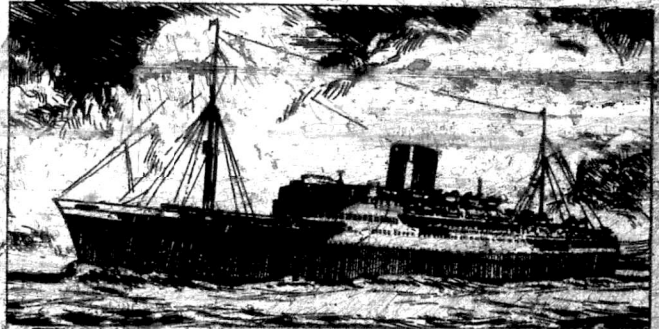
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"Striving Castle"	Aug. 28

From London		Return
"Kenya Castle"	July 15	Aug. 1
"Bloemfontein Castle"	July 21	Aug. 7
"Rhodesia Castle"	Aug. 10	Aug. 26
"Breda Castle"	Aug. 20	Aug. 26
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*Out West Coast, return East Coast.		
*Out and return West Coast.		

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