

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 10th, 1958

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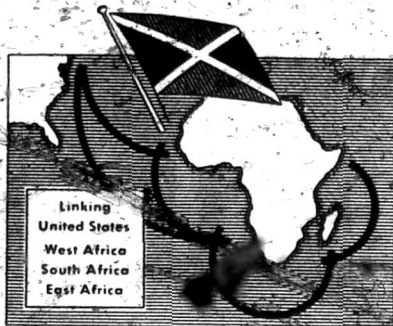
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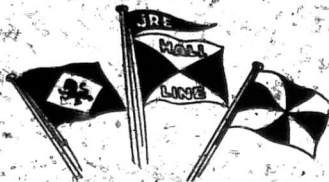
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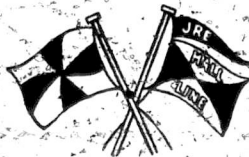
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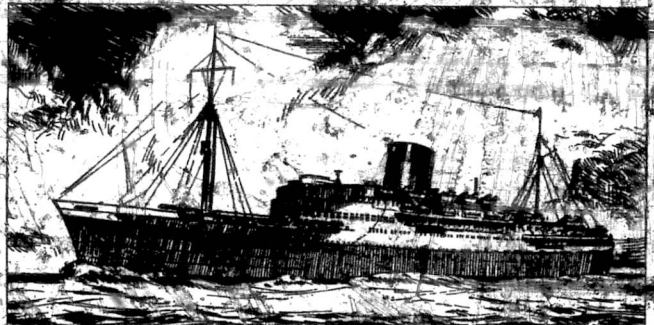
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

JUST AFTER THE CHAIRMAN of the African Elected Members' Organization of the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. Oginga Odinga, had blurted out in the Chamber his assertion that the real political leaders of Kenya are not the present elected members but Kenyatta and his chief colleagues in the creation of the Mau Mau movement, the Organization issued a statement entitled "Our Pledge, Our Goals, and Our Constitutional Proposals". It is published in full in this issue because what purports to be responsible African political opinion in the Colony ought to be generally known. The irresponsibility of the leadership is made transparently clear by the document. Its first point is that every man, woman, and child is entitled to the fullest development of his or her physical, mental, and spiritual attributes. Agreed; but every one of the African elected members knows perfectly well that very few African women indeed are allowed by the male members of their tribes to enjoy such development, and that the primary purpose of Mau Mau, and now of the Kiama Kia Muingi (which might be translated as Popular Front), was and is to submit adult Africans, men and women, to physical, mental, and spiritual intimidation in order to condition them for use by the political organizers of subversion. So the statement begins with sophistry and equivocation.

A little later there is an admission that no society can last unless it is founded on deep-seated moral and spiritual convictions, which include the enhancement of human dignity and respect of men as images of God, chivalry, and uncompromising opposition to cruelty, unkindness, and violence. Yet those who wrote such words had declared

through their chairman not many hours earlier that African leadership in Kenya really rests with men who, after a exhaustive trial were convicted of crimes which might be summarized as the most ghastly perversion of morality and the worst possible assault on human dignity and chivalry, and in which included the most debased forms of violence employed wholesale. The first of the three pages of typescript must, indeed, be dismissed as the most cynical flummery. A less convincing "pledge" it would be difficult to draft. It was probably written with the idea of appealing to sympathizers outside Africa, but some of them, even in the House of Commons, are at long, long last beginning to think that their enthusiasm for some African politicians may have been misplaced. This memorandum should accelerate the process of disillusionment.

The second page, which deals with the goals of Kenya's African politicians, starts with the untruthful affirmation that Kenya is an African country. It is not; it is essentially multi-racial. During the many centuries throughout which it was wholly African, it was savage, stagnant, and devoid of all the moral qualities which the emergent politicians now think it good tactics to emphasize. The arrival of Europeans, including many selfless Christian missionaries and high-minded administrators, gave the Africans of Kenya their very first glimpses of civilization — of law and order, compassion, impartial justice, and the other boons now menaced by a strident racialism. That racialism is the greatest of all threats to the mass of the African people. Ignoring all the basic facts, the African elected members make their usual suggestion that all adults should have the vote — despite the fact that the overwhelming

majority of their people have not the slightest conception of the political game (for that is what it has been made). These praters about democracy want only "rights", not the responsibilities which are their corollary. Stressing what suits them and ignoring what would better suit the community, they chatter about "democratic institutions", in the false name of which "the African people through their elected representatives will govern Kenya, subject only to the usual and democratic safeguards of minorities" — doubtless the kind of safeguards which have been so obvious in Ghana, in Ceylon, and in other previously happy and well-administered territories in Africa and Asia which have been betrayed by feeble politicians in Europe (often headed in administration and policy by pressure from the United States).

These immature African politicians, not one of whom would be likely to persuade any financial institution anywhere to entrust him with the control of even a moderate sized business, proceed to declare that they will "constantly earn the faith of home and foreign investors by observing the economic and internationally accepted rules of fair play". One such rule is to leave the management of economic affairs in the hands of people competent to discharge the duty; and there is yet no African in Kenya with the requisite competence. Another rule is not to drive away the external capital essential to progress — as any suggestion of an African majority in the political life of Kenya would promptly do. The signatories of all this nonsense would do well to ponder the statement that "what you do speaks so loudly that I cannot hear what you say". Their deeds, not their words, will be the test applied by potential investors; and publication of their present statement is a deed which will not be quickly forgotten. It is both silly and stupidly timed.

A proposal for a smaller Council of Ministers would have much to commend it; but it is coupled with the absurd idea of adding another twelve African members to the Legislature. That Ministers and Legislature would bring its membership to ninety-six. Southern Rhodesia, by any standard a more important territory than Kenya, manages quite satisfactorily with thirty members of Parliament, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has hitherto had only thirty-five members in its Assembly, has decided that fifty-nine will suffice for the adequate representation of the

two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Yet Kenyan African politicians want an already ridiculous total to be increased by a dozen, so that African elected members, who numbered only eight until a few months ago, would be raised to twenty-six (not counting nominated Africans). The Council of Ministers now has fifteen members (and two Assistant Ministers). To reduce the total from seventeen to eleven would be a step in the right direction; but only a step for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia make do with Cabinets of five or six. To such a pass of extravagance has Kenya been brought by overdoses of politics.

The Africans also demand half the portfolios not filled by civil servants, and that all portfolios not in official hands should be distributed, not at the discretion of the Governor, but by vote of the elected members of all racial groups sitting together, which would mean

Africans Want To Dominate.

that the Africans would in fact decide, for they would total twenty-six, against the Europeans, six Asians, and two Arabs. So we are back at the idea of counting heads, on the absurd assumption that all are equally valuable to society. To cap this fustian, there is insistence on the abolition of the Council of State, though it met for the first time only last month, and the disappearance of the twelve specially elected members of the Legislature, three of each race. Any visitor from Paris who arrived in Nairobi and was given this document to read might well say that the Colony would gain by the abolition of every electoral seat which could return members capable of writing such rubbish.

Statement Worth Noting

"I can say with absolute sincerity that nothing would please us better than to see your country occupying as prominent a position in our import trade as we do with respect to yours". — Dr. A. J. van Ryn, Union Minister of Economic Affairs, opening a South African trade exhibition in Bulawayo.

"A Glasgow woman, taken to task for having said something, replied: 'It was not what she said, but the dirty way she said it.' 'The Government of Kenya does not object to good, informed criticism, but welcomes it. The point is how it is put over'. — Mr. W. F. Courts, Chief Secretary.

"Now that the United States has cut its acreages under tobacco, the Federation can become the world's leading exporter of flue-cured tobacco". — Mr. R. G. Hoskins, Davies, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

"If you wait much longer to start a museum in Nyasaland you will have lost many fine examples of African art". — Dr. Paul Eriq.

"Whether they are business men or artists, Kenyans are all road experts". — Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo.

Notes By The Way

Communism or "Free Democracy"

THE FIRST PAN-AFRICAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE to be held anywhere in Africa has been meeting at Makerere College, Uganda, delegates coming from 12 African countries. On the opening day Mr. Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, expressed the opinion that Africa might best go to Communism if the Western Powers did not give Africans "free democracy" (by which he means universal adult franchise). The spread of Communism in Africa would certainly be catastrophic; but so would acceptance in present conditions of the principle of giving the vote to every African adult, for the vast majority of them have little or no conception of political, administrative, and economic affairs. Even more important is the fact that all experience shows that there would be intimidation on the widest scale to dragoon these unsophisticated voters.

"Democracy" Means Intimidation

"FREE DEMOCRACY" would not mean fair play for the mass of the people. They would become the fodder of manipulative politicians. That, indeed, is the strongest of all reasons against the universal franchise while an overwhelming majority of Africans lack the knowledge and experience which could alone justify the experiment—one which has fallen far short of satisfactory results elsewhere. In Africa itself there are forbidding examples of the defects of the democratic system. Ghana, which African politicians in East and Central Africa take as their model, is a warning to heed rather than an example to copy: if a British Colonial Government were to do some of the things which the Nkrumah Ministry has done, there would be shrieks of indignation from the Africans and Europeans whose indiscriminate adulation men of the press, though it doubtless pleases, that practitioner of Tammany tactics.

O.G.H. Tie

MAY WE EXPECT A TIE for past and present Colonial Governors? The possibility is raised by the news that the Governor-General of Canada has designed such a tie for past and present Governors-General. This initiative having been taken in the oldest Dominion, other territories, whether now self-governing or still dependent, may not be satisfied to remain without similar recognition. Will a present or former Governor of an African Colony move quickly in the matter? Some, who have been happiest in their finery, might be delighted with the idea. Others, who have liked nothing better than to reduce protocol to the inescapable minimum, might reject it. And I can think of some former Governors who would have laughed the conception to scorn. One, no longer alive, who was a wit, a puncturer of pretence, and at his best on safari, might have said ironically: "Better have one tusk on it for an Excellency of the third class, two tusks for the second class, and three for the first class, and if they look more like tooth-picks than tusks it would serve the lot of us right. I hope an authoritarian Socialist Government will make it compulsory for every Governor and ex-Governor to wear the tie daily as a condition of drawing his salary or pension."

Looking West

GHANA IS THE MODEL for most of the African politicians on the other side of the continent; and many readers of this paper could make lists of Africans in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the

Rhodesias, and Nyasaland whose ambition is to make themselves the local Nkrumahs. That being the situation, and because those men and their associates ceaselessly circulate misinformation about Ghana, some of the happenings in that newly-independent West African State should be kept under notice in East and Central Africa. A few days ago, for instance, the Ghana Government decreed that there should be no public meetings or processions in Accra, the capital, for a month, and that during that period party propaganda vans should not be used. Such deliberate silencing of their critics by African politicians who pretend to stand for "free-dom" should be noted by the Odingas, Musazis, Nyereres, Nkumbulas, and Chipembere—who, if they do recognize such decisions to be reprehensible, or at least regrettable, will be very unlikely to comment adversely when addressing public gatherings in East or Central Africa. If this had happened in a British-administered territory, there would have been howls of denunciation from these men and their left-wing friends in the House of Commons—who are usually deaf, blind, and dumb when Africans intimidate other Africans or deprive them of their obvious rights.

From Makerere to Canberra

MR. D. A. ("TONY") LOW, lecturer in history at the University College of East Africa, has been expected to leave Uganda for Canberra, where he will join Sir Keith Hancock, Director of the Research School of Social Sciences and Professor of History in the Australian National University, and previously Professor of Commonwealth Affairs in the University of London. Before going to the Antipodes, Mr. Low will spend some time at Oxford on two books on Uganda for which he has been assembling material. His departure from Kampala will be a loss to the country in general, and not merely to Makerere, for in recent years he has written regularly for the Press about Uganda affairs, judging them objectively, writing candidly, and so helping to create an informed opinion about the Protectorate.

By What Logic?

A CHEETAH in a restaurant, which would have caused no comment in Kenya's early days, is father too much for some Nairobi people of this era, and complaint against its presence has been made to the city council, which has decided to take no action provided the animal be removed by the end of this year. By what logic, I wonder, was such a ruling made. If the cheetah were deemed dangerous, or even a nuisance to the public, prompt banishment would presumably be required. That more than six months' grace should be allowed seems tantamount to a certificate of good conduct. But if this well-conducted member of the leopard family can be expected to behave satisfactorily until December 31, why should its intentions for the new year be impugned? If Nairobi's councillors expect due decorum over the Christmas period, why should their faith then falter?

"East Africa has some of the finest tourist attractions in the world, but I get constant complaints, particularly from Americans, who do not like our hotels or our roads. I dare not repeat what they say about our roads."—Colonel C. B. P. Fitzgerald, general secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

East African Dinner in London

Speeches of Sir Stewart Symes and Sir Richard Turnbull

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the East African Dinner Club was held last week in the Connaught Rooms, London.

Sir Stewart Symes, president for 1958, was in the chair and the chief guest was Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory.

His age-group, said Sir Stewart Symes, had shed its Victorian inhibitions and many pet illusions. Some of those who went East at the turn of the century had soon become aware that behind the imposing façade of the British *raj* there was a color-consciousness in reverse, a latent Asian race-consciousness, ready tinder for the sparks of nationalist agitation.

When he went to Dar es Salaam in 1931, Tanganyika, though disturbed by the world economic blizzard of the period, was only ruffled by the play of local politics. There was a common assumption, which he doubted, that the practice of racism and nationalism might be held almost indefinitely by the Sahara. The relationship between Europeans and Africans was changing perceptibly and must be expected to change more rapidly.

"I hoped that the necessary adjustment in the mutually indispensable Euro-African association might be made quietly in the economic and industrial fields and discreetly in the social one, and that the adjustment would be well under way before we reached the near-strong emotional phase of local politics, with such vexed questions as popular representation and constitutional reform."

War and Peace

"The events of the next 20 years—the onset of World War II and its aftermath, the rapid decline of British power and prestige throughout the Near East—were to upset this time-table and many others. Now a number of newly-independent Asian and African States have appeared on the political map."

In East and Central Africa the European and Asian communities were assets of the first importance. But the question of how to retain popular allegiance was complicated by the fact that the line between the "haves"—with their patent superiority in political understanding, technical know-how, and material possessions—and the "have-nots" generally coincided with racial divisions.

"This creates a difficult and potentially very dangerous political situation. In order to cope with it, British policy—operating empirically, as always—has discarded the older formulae of trusteeship and guardianship as being or becoming out of date and adopted partnership to express the guiding principle of a Euro-African association in which this new concept of a common citizenship may germinate more freely.

"As earnest of this intention, and to gain practical experience, attempts are being made to weld individual members of disparate elements, European, Asian and African, into something like a working alliance at the highest levels of government. That is obviously a tricky business and probably a lengthy one, but if it succeeds it will be an important step forward."

Implications of Partnership

Partnership, applied to various local circumstances and populations at different stages in political evolution, implied for Europeans a readiness to give Africans the benefit of all reasonable doubt. That was not easy, and it required hard thinking, firm decisions, and willingness to take a risk.

"But I reflect that no advance without security, never was an acceptable caption for Europeans in an area of the past, and I do not believe that it indicates either the best or, in the long run, the safest course today. Neither do I believe that *hardness* and the *laager-like* tactics pursued in the South can be reconciled with the new ideal of the Commonwealth or would be practicable north of the Limpopo."

The risks inherent in this great experiment might be minimized by allowing partnership to percolate consistently, but without undue haste, at all levels, not only political, but in business and personal relationships; by special efforts to immunize the public services from jerryandering and partner-

ship; by the firm decision that, until it could be seen that the new political arrangements functioned satisfactorily and enjoyed public confidence, the suzerain authority of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should be maintained and enabled to intervene effectively in an arbitral capacity or otherwise in any crises of affairs that might arise; and by abstention by the political parties in this country from irresponsible speeches.

Sir Richard Turnbull said that he was about to play once again the terrifying rôle of the new boy.

"Even this distinguished gathering, composed of men and women renowned for bravery, hardihood, coolness in crisis, and every other quality that denotes a stout heart in the face of danger and trouble, have, I feel certain, locked within their bosoms recollections of the startling horror of their first days at school. The most acute source of misery, is, I suppose, not knowing anyone's name and the certainty that even the most natural-seeming and reasonable action is likely to transgress some cherished but unwritten and unwritten custom. My position is almost exactly similar to that of those unhappy little creatures who, after the comfortable routine of the home, are plunged into their first few days at their first prep school."

From Frog to Tadpole

"School days do not see the last of this metamorphosis in reverse, this change from frog back to tadpole. The young district officer, who only yesterday was maybe a pebble-blue, whose feet were still in the earth, finds himself on appointment in a district office. Service back down the snake at the very beginning of his ladder, and wallowing in a sea of ignorance from which he will have to drag himself bit by bit as best he may.

"My own first days as a D.O. were bedeviled by the fact that my P.C.s. name continually escaped me, that the rules of the local political game were entirely unknown to me, and that I was taken in by the party with advanced views who told me that the strength of African custom was dying and that it was therefore not worth bothering with and should be ignored. That was

When I first sat in a district office I used to ask myself why it was that the more abstruse problems of Colonial administration—problems of a sort never contemplated by Lord Hailey, and which would have taxed the ingenuity even of Miss Margery Perham—were always put on one side for me. Then I found that the sequence of events made a pattern. This went to the African court; that went to the African district council; the other was a police matter; the balance was all mine.

Decision by Rubber Stamp

"One of the older Kenya district commissioners is said to have reduced this pattern to a model of simplicity. He first insisted that every complaint, every petition, and every *shauri*, should be reduced to writing; he then studied each and endorsed his decision on it. It took the form of one of three rubber stamps. The first read *Shauri ya Polisi*; the second, *Shauri yako*; and the third *Shauri ya Mungu*.

"When I was first posted to the Kenya Secretariat nearly 18 years ago, I was determined to avoid my earlier pitfalls by careful study to find out who was in fact who. I quite won the heart of the senior cypher clerk, who thought me the politest and most forthcoming section officer he had ever had to deal with. I was firmly under the impression that he was Sir Gilbert Rennie.

"When I arrived as a recruit to the provincial administration of Kenya, Sir Stewart Symes had already assumed the Governorship of the Territory for which I am now destined. Much has happened in those 27 years, and I have had the advantage of working under such distinguished men as Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir Evelyn Baring, not to mention Sir Vincent Gienday and Sir Gerald Reece, at whose hands I learnt the specialized trade of the Northern Frontier District. I am about to follow a man to whose insight into the problems of Africa and to whose sparkling imagination and profound

humanity Tanganyika owes more than it can ever repay. It makes me feel as though I were Strudwick going in to bat immediately after Jack Hobbs.

The Great Consortium

"In the past 40 years we have been able to build on the solid foundations laid by that great consortium of the administration, the railway, the settler, and the early missionaries. Under its aegis were established the fundamentals: the courts of justice and access to them without fear or favour; communications and the freedom to use those communications in security; the initial infusion of wealth and enterprise without which no services could have been provided and the Government could scarcely have functioned; and the Christian faith to enlighten the dark places of superstition and hopeless mistrust.

"In my time we have pursued a large handed one to us of establishing on those foundations stable societies firmly based on the rule of law, and so organized that the local people, Arab, African, Asian, and European, can play a greater and greater part in the management of their own affairs and in the government of the country — at the same time evolving an economy which will not be vulnerable to the uncertainties of world markets, and which will provide the revenues needed for schools and hospitals, and by the staff services, loans, and grants to keep the machinery of Government and development in motion.

"East Africa, primarily an agricultural country, must depend primarily on agriculture for the means to meet the cost of the services which in the modern world are regarded as a natural birthright and to sustain the structure of law and order upon which these services depend.

"Compared with West Africa, it is a poor country: its rainfall slight, its terrain difficult, and its soils dangerously liable to erosion by water and by wind. Profitable working conditions are scarce; its climate and air expertise which when available was just not available locally, which looked as though it never would be available, and which even today can be procured only with pain, disappointment, and expense.

Change of Emphasis

"For this and other reasons of even greater cogency we came in the early days to rely upon European farming and the plantation industries to provide the bulk of the revenue. Some say we relied too much and for too long; that on the one hand we bled the immigrant until he was on the verge of packing his bags, and that on the other we failed to take early enough steps to develop African agriculture. Both criticisms are, in my view, unfounded.

"Whatever the wrongs and rights of that argument, the fact is we have seen the beginning of a significant change in emphasis, and we are now turning our backs to the African farmer in his capacity as a producer of cash crops for export to be one of the main supports of our economy. The great co-operative of the Chagga is one example of what can be done. We recognize that we have to rely increasingly on our own efforts and our own resources in men and in their land, and that the resource which can most surely be developed is that of African agriculture.

"This shift in emphasis does not mean that we can make do with a lesser contribution from farms and plantations or from the mining and secondary industries; or that we shall be able not to accept such generous assistance as we have received in the past from this country; or that we can do without those infusions of external capital without which undeveloped countries such as those of East Africa cannot hope to expand their economies. On the contrary, our need is as urgent as it has ever been. Our revenues are insufficient for the services that are being demanded today, and certainly will not pay for those which will be expected in the future. However successful we are in developing the potential wealth of African agriculture, it will always have to be supplemented in as large a way as possible by what can be derived from the investment of outside capital.

Making the Blood Run Cold

"The interests of Africans, Europeans, Arabs and Asians are interdependent to a degree that is never, under reasonable conditions, it is not only distasteful but alarming to have one community boasting how well they would manage were it not for the presence of the others, but what really makes the blood run cold is to hear young politicians say that they can go it alone — that all immigrant, enterprising, and investment can be dispensed with. Of course, anybody can go it alone if he is prepared to pay the price of his isolation, but consider the cost to East Africa in continued unemployment, sickness, and unregarded ignorance.

"The Swynnerton Plan in Kenya and the African agricultural productivity schemes in Tanganyika are designed to supplement the great co-operative organizations and to accelerate and consolidate the transformation of the old subsistence society into a modern one, in which individual African farmers can make a good individual living from efficient farming under

proper advice on planned agricultural holdings. We are trying to persuade the African to break away from the old system of tenure whereby his land was broken up into a number of widely separated, economically useless, and agriculturally dangerous patches, and to gather those fragments into units of a size which can be worked with profit to the farmer and with benefit to the soil.

"Planned farming supported by a cash crop economy and the basic change in the system of land tenure are not going to be easy, cheap, immediate, or universal. Apart from the formidable technical problems of markets and marketing, communications and transport, research and supervision, we have all the old miasmas of Africa — conservatism, inertia, suspicion, the exploitation by the city slicker of the fears of the peasant, and so on.

Cannot Go Too Fast

"So we cannot go too fast. We have to dispel African misgivings and keep in step with African opinion generally. On the other hand, we dare not delay for too long, for with the current terrifying rate of increase in population, the numbers of humans are inevitably outstrip the capacity of the land to support them. By the end of the century Kenya's present population of six millions will rise to 32 millions. Short of some appalling world cataclysm, this just cannot fail to happen. The only immediately acceptable solution is to increase the carrying capacity of the land and to do the best advantage for from that land must come not only the food the people need but much of the wealth they will require for schools, hospitals, and other essentials of a civilized life.

"When I said that the land must be used to the best possible advantage I meant not merely to the advantage of the individual owner, the co-operative, or whatever body may farm it, but to the advantage of the land itself and future generations. The soil must be held in place and its fertility conserved; and the vital water catchments must be protected. The danger of these principles being neglected is felt even in advanced countries. In Africa and Asia we have seen the most frightful and irreparable commercial destruction of forest, prairie, and other natural resources. We have to deal with farmers who for so many generations have been accustomed to drain the soil and move on to repeat the process, that the forests are still unconsciously regarded as potential gardens.

"Even at the risk of smaller yields we must resolve not to treat the land as a great reservoir of wealth which needs only giant machines and chemicals of ever-increasing potency to make it give up that extra pennyworth; nor must we allow local demands or the exigencies of politics to persuade us to open our forests to the plough. Whole civilizations have perished through failure to look after the land, and unless we treat the soil and the forests with all the skill and devotion at our command we too shall be ruined.

Erosion and Anarchy Must Come No Nearer

"The essence of the land is its continuing fertility, not the money we can get from it, and the most important crop yielded by the forest is water. The fruitful fields and the flowing springs are blessings which in this country we take for granted — along with our parliamentary institutions and the rule of law. We grow up with them, and it scarcely occurs to us that they can ever be destroyed or diminished. But under the hot sun of Africa there is no room for complacency of this sort. Neither fertility nor water supplies — nor the rule of law — are maintained by themselves; both the soil and the whole paraphernalia of civilization require a continuing positive effort if they are to be kept in good heart.

"That effort often calls for a difficult subordination of immediate personal interest, and always for a degree of individual discipline. But it must not be relaxed; without it fertile land can in a few years become desert, and the complex machine of civilization can break down completely. Erosion and anarchy are never far away; we must make it our duty to see that they are allowed to come no nearer.

"Side by side with the various political and constitutional issues that face us we have these two fundamental abiding needs of Africa — the preservation of our natural resources and the maintenance of the rule of law. I might add a third — the maintenance of a public service of scrupulous trustworthiness. We argue pretty freely about most matters in East Africa, but there can be no dispute about this trio of essentials. They are the three stones upon which the political cooking-pot must be firmly based if it is to rest securely.

"The Government has a special charge to do everything possible to find more funds for pensions, and with this in mind my Government has under review the whole position of the pensioners who come under our care. — Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, opening the Lynton Scheme for the Care of the Aged, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Que Que.

Federation Must Think More of Duties than of Rights

Mr. Jack Thomson on Measures to Improve the Climate of Partnership*

THE FEDERATION of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which has a population of roughly 300,000 Europeans and about 7m. Africans, was established in 1953 and since that time has never looked back.

Some of the world's major mining and financial groups have shown interest in its great natural resources, its rich and accessible mineral deposits of coal, iron, lithium, lead, zinc, chrome, cobalt, gold, asbestos, and of course copper, and its cattle, cotton, tobacco, and other forms of agriculture.

The exceptional and unaged inflow of capital indicates marked confidence in the technical ability of the people and the Government to develop those resources. The Federation's economy is expanding considerably faster than any other in Africa, and this capital investment in the Federation has been unmatched.

When the World Bank were considering investing in the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, I sent out many teams of people, in addition to looking at the technical and economic aspects, the fundamental things in which the Bank were interested: were the people and their attitude. It was no good investing in a scheme to generate over a million kilowatts which might never be used if the country could not provide the political stability and harmony necessary to encourage investment. The World Bank demonstrated its confidence by putting in the first loan of \$20 million dollars.

Despite the sharp fall in the price of copper, the Federation has not felt the pinch so much as other countries because of the diversification of its economy brought about by Federation and because it is continuing to finance a rate of development which is high by comparison with other countries. There are even yet few signs of curtailment in private development expenditure, although naturally the Federal and territorial Governments have had to cut down or slow up some of their development schemes. From the economic standpoint the Federation has undoubtedly brought great prosperity and tremendous benefits, social and economic, to all the inhabitants, black and white. But these factors have brought great problems and responsibilities too.

Investment

A week ago the Federal Minister of Finance stated that investment had reached 43% of the gross national product, a fantastically high rate, comparing with 18% in the United States and 24% in South Africa. The economy is buoyant and the country's credit high, and the Minister summed up the spirit of the country by saying: "This is a land which demands enterprise and initiative. It is useless for us to expect that we shall get there if sufficient measure if enterprise and initiative are taxed out of existence."

To the Western world Africa is the most important continent in the world today. It is therefore vital that the facts and problems of this great federal experiment should be seen in correct perspective.

I have lived in the Rhodesias for over 30 years, seen tremendous changes and developments, and watched this great country grow up into this live, vivid, and expanding brave new ideal that we know today. I went to Southern Rhodesia as a young engineer in 1925 and in 1929 to Northern Rhodesia where our children were born. I came to the U.K. nine months ago and have recently returned from a month's refreshing visit to the Federation.

Ever since Southern Rhodesia was created a self-governing Colony in 1923 the European community had moved further and further away from the South African policy of segregation, now called *apartheid*. The European in Rhodesia and Nyasaland took a different attitude towards the indigenous Africans

and looked for a common meeting-ground in the hope of avoiding any form of racial friction.

Hemmed in by countries where either the interests of the white or of the African population were considered paramount, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has chosen the path of partnership between the races. If this can succeed it can set a new pattern for Africa.

Partnership implies that every lawful inhabitant has the right to progress according to his character and qualifications, without distinction of race, colour, or creed. That is one of many interpretations — just as there have been many references to "a civilized person". Who can say what a civilized person is? Were the Nazis or the Japanese of the Burma Road civilized?

"Partnership" is an act of faith. It has a moral rather than a political emphasis. I see it as a practical translation of the vision and ideas expressed by Cecil Rhodes more than 60 years ago when he spoke of "equal rights for all civilized men". Partnership was not something new and wonderful that came suddenly into being in 1953 with the Federation. In the Rhodesias and Nyasaland the gradual emergence and awareness of the need for better race relations had been developing all the time.

"Partnership" does not mean 50:50, 30:30 or 40:40. It means a sharing by all the people of benefits and responsibilities.

Primitive people who have had only a short contact with civilization are readily inclined to translate benefits into rights. What rights have you or I? We are entitled only to the rights that we earn or the right to any benefits in proportion to our contribution to the overall common good and our acceptance of the responsibilities. The people in the Federation, black and white, must give more thought to their duties to each other and less to their so-called rights.

So the Federation stands for a fair deal to all, not only to all irrespective of colour, but to all who will change things overnight, these things can only be done by a Christian willingness to do our duty to our neighbour.

Fair Deal

When I say a fair deal to all, I mean being fair to the African without being unfair to the European, whose vigour, skill, enterprise, capital, labour, know-how, and vision made this great country and all its development, with its accompanying benefits to the African — possible. Conversely, in being fair to the European, we must not be unfair to the African.

No Government is perfect, but the Governments, despite their faults and failings, have laid the foundations on which the Federation's success and prosperity are based. They have been led by men confident of their ability to handle the problems of race relations without having to resort to special measures.

In the last analysis, the future lies in the attitude of the average man. It is the people in the Federation, the Europeans and the Africans, on whom the future depends. The European carries a tremendous responsibility, because it is up to him to show the correct attitude and courtesy and treat the African as a human being. That cannot be done by legislation; you cannot legislate for an attitude of mind.

In my time in the Rhodesias I have seen many milestones of progress despite many upsets and disappointments, many foolish and ill-considered actions of some Europeans and the militant and threatening utterances of African political demagogues — the kind of African leader who would prefer to go back to the law of the jungle than have a progressive and beneficial Government in association with people of another colour.

That type of unrealistic nationalism could provide a fertile breeding-ground for Communism. But when you read reports of inflammatory utterances or stupid actions by Europeans or Africans, remember that these concern only a very small number of people. For every such incident there are 99 who contribute to the pattern of partnership. Because they are the normal day-to-day happenings, they do not find their way into the press, but it is these day-to-day attitudes of thousands of good citizens, black and white, living and behaving in a decent, Christian, manner, which fill in the background of partnership. After all, Little Rock is not the United States of America, and the St. Paucras Council, with its red flag, is not England.

"Colonialism" has in recent years been given a stigma. I am sorry to have had the privilege of being a colonist in Rhodesia. To those critics who equate colonialism with economic exploitation of indigenous people and chronic underdevelopment I give the Federation as a proved example of sound planning, development and progress.

Take as a practical example the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, where the mines employ some 38,000 Africans and 7,000 Europeans.

* Being a much abbreviated report of an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

Under the advancement scheme many Africans now earn over £30 a month; they enjoy pension schemes; they are on the same basis as Europeans in respect of the metal bonus scheme; and nearly 1,000 are doing or will soon be doing jobs which were previously European. They are offered training schemes by the mines — and so are their wives. They have the same medical services as the Europeans; and all manner of clubs.

But all these material things; these hard, cold, impersonal facts, are not enough. The African expects more from federation. It is here perhaps that the European has fallen down, because all that we have given the African must taste like food without savour.

He wants to be spoken to and treated as a normal person; he wants to have a sense of human dignity in his day-to-day contacts and to be accepted by his fellow men. He feels a frustration, whether justified or not, because he is not able to go to the same hotels as the Europeans — although I doubt if he wants to. There are hotels in Lusaka and Salisbury to which he can now go. There are things that have to be put right, and it is those things that are often high-lighted and exploited.

Progress is being made in all these spheres. The Race Relations Committee in Northern Rhodesia has just reported steady improvement in the removal of discriminatory practices in spite of inflammatory speeches and ill-considered actions by extremists on both sides which tend to damage the good will of the liberal and responsible opinion of which there is an abundance.

At the individual level race relations are good. Many Africans admit that the European who lives and works with them is his best friend. The European youth of the country knows that he is no longer privileged because of the colour of his skin. The two races are complementary to each other, and in my opinion with the tremendous potential in the Federation, the difficulty will be to find enough white hands and black hands to do the work that lies ahead.

The recent results in Southern Rhodesia caused some confusion in this country. It has been said that a wise politician or statesman carries a message on his chest, the reminder that political success in Rhodesia involves acting as liberally as possible, saying nothing about liberalism, and talking tough.

Victory from Defeat

Perhaps Mr. Garfield Todd reversed those axioms. His elimination — temporary, I hope — is regrettable, but may be merely his own fault. Parliament will greatly miss his individual brilliance, and Southern Rhodesia owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his energy, courage, and single-mindedness. One may hope that his defeat may prove merely a skirmish on the road leading to eventual victory.

Southern Rhodesians have not rejected partnership. What they have done is to refuse for a stable Government with a definite record of honest liberalism and realistic progress, rather than support a Government with a forward policy which could not hope to succeed. To have supported such a party at this time would have rocked the boat and frightened some bewildered voters into the reactionary ranks and thus slowed up the tempo of African economic and social advancement.

The proposals for franchise reform are a step towards the formation of a true common citizenship. They get away from the sterile and purely communal representation which accentuates racial antagonism. For the first time large groups of emergent Africans will vote alongside Europeans or fellow Africans as fellow citizens. The proposals have been heavily criticized by Europeans as handing over control to Africans and they have been bitterly criticized by African leaders as falling very far short of what they expected. So they must have merit. The African leaders should accept these advances in the franchise, make them work, and then look for something better. I see these proposals as a franchise-worthiness test to get Africans on the roll, not as a device to get voters off the roll.

One important thing remains to be done. We — the Governments, the political parties, and above all the individuals — must convince the African — and time is short — of the benefits of federation. He must understand that it is for him, and not, as he is told, for the benefit of the European only.

He must be made to realize that it is his Federation, his country, his flag, his loyalty, his team, and that he can play in the first team if he can make it.

To the people in Rhodesia I would say: Press on with your efforts. Have faith and courage in your progressive and forward policy. Do not be discouraged or deterred by unwarranted and misguided interference, no matter how sincere.

The people in Rhodesia know what is right, and they have not failed. If the Federation continues as it has started, it will bring great happiness and prosperity to all its peoples. If we have failed in certain aspects of our

objectives, as we have, that is not a matter for despair, but a challenge to do better.

An Indian, the Rajah of Alirajpur, Assistant Commissioner for India in the Federation, has recently said: "The first step towards true racial partnership in the Federation must be the creation of a climate of partnership in which the races get to know one another". He added that he was confident that nearly all whites in Rhodesia want partnership and African advancement.

"This is not our last chance in Africa. It is our great chance."

Nyasaland's Constitutional Future

Finding Key to Non-Racial Politics

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, Acting Governor of Nyasaland, opened the 73rd session of the Legislative Council last week.

Discussions had, he said, been initiated by the Governor with individuals and representative associations in order to ascertain their views on constitutional development, since H.M. Government wished that the four-year term of the present Council should be employed in a search for some form of constitutional arrangement which would assure security of opportunity for all and foster a non-racial approach to development. Mr. Footman continued:

"What we need for all sections of the community to turn their thoughts towards a search for a non-racial approach to our problems cannot be over-emphasized. It requires a determined effort by each section to see the other's point of view. This is the positive duty of all who have the welfare of Nyasaland at heart, and it is in their interest that they wholeheartedly enter into a sincere search for solutions which will solve the problems on the lines proposed."

"Each member of this House has an especial duty to bring a common approach to constitutional, social and economic problems; and to do nothing by word or action which would nullify or make more difficult such an approach. A great responsibility rests upon members for the future well-being and prosperity of all the peoples of Nyasaland who make their home here."

"We were warned last year that we were entering on a period of consolidation, and we have had, in view of the world economic climate, to scale down our development programme certain desirable projects. However, we have achieved over the past year a rate of development expenditure higher than ever before, and by night travel round the country I have been most impressed by the evidence of development in almost every field. The impression I have gained is of a country which has come alive and which can look forward with confidence to an expanding future."

"Though we have to plan prudently and must expect a period of financial difficulty in the year to come we hope to maintain a rate of development expenditure not far short of that which we have attained in the past year."

No Permit for Commander Fox-Pitt

Visit to Federation Prohibited

COMMANDER T. S. L. FOX-PITT has been informed that he has been declared a prohibited immigrant to the Federation by order of the Governor-General in Council. No reason is given in such cases.

Commander Fox-Pitt wished to visit the Federation after an absence of five years. As he had spoken and written against the formation of the Federation and against its continuance without the advance towards racial partnership on which it was said to be founded, he asked for an assurance that he would be allowed entry.

He served in Northern Rhodesia as a district and provincial commissioner from 1927 to 1951, except from 1939 to 1945 when he returned to the Royal Navy. He retired after a press agreement with the African policy of the Government.

In recent years entry permits have been refused to Mr. A. E. Lewis, who was about to go out to Northern Rhodesia as general secretary of the European Mine Workers' Union; Miss Rosalynde Ansell, U.K. representative of the South African quarterly *Africa South*; and Mr. Basil Davidson.

Pledge, Goals and Proposals of Kenya's African Politicians

Full Text of Statement Issued by African Elected Members' Organization*

WE, THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council, personally, collectively, and on behalf of the African community which we represent, do hereby pledge ourselves to observe, perpetuate, and safeguard the principles and ideals herebelow, outlined, which we believe to be the most just and most humane for the kind of Kenya society which we long for and for whose realization we have dedicated ourselves.

- (a) Every man, woman, and child is entitled to the fullest development of his or her physical, mental, and spiritual attributes.
- (b) In pursuance of the above ideal, we envisage, and shall work for, a democratic society in which equality of educational and economic opportunities, as well as equality of political and legal rights, will be the fundamental principles of Government.
- (c) Every person is entitled to enjoy the fruits of his or her labour in accordance with the principles of equity and fair distribution of wealth.
- (b) We believe in equal pay for equal work irrespective of race or sex of the worker; we condemn all forms of exploitation of peoples or confiscation of their private property and do cherish the principles of the distribution of wealth is such as to embody the very elementary principles of equality, justice and the proper utilization of the country's resources (*vide* the Kenya Highland system) the State is justified to intervene so long as just compensation is duly paid to all those whose property may in any manner be affected by the redistribution or by the economic planning that the State deems necessary.

All Souls

- 3(a) The purpose of the State is to do for the community those things that the community cannot do for itself. Accordingly, the State, through its organized institutions of Government, is responsible for the well-being of all individual citizens who are in unavailing want, for every soul counts and none are expendable.
- (b) This principle must go hand in hand with the concept of civic responsibility, which calls upon every individual to be fully conscious that his duties to the community and the State are best safeguarded by individual citizens' willingness to play their full parts as contributing members of the body politic.
4. No society, however well organized or well fed, can last unless it is founded on some deep-seated moral and spiritual convictions, among which are:
 - (a) The enhancement of human dignity and respect of all men as images of God;
 - (b) Chivalry and uncompromising opposition to all forms of cruelty and unkindness and violence, and more so to women, children, and the helpless;
 - (c) Equality of all peoples before the law, and the belief in the Golden Rule in social, economic, and political relationships;
 - (d) A burning faith in eventual triumph of truth and justice and peace among peoples and among nations.

The aims of our political struggle are formed on the obvious factor that Kenya geographically, historically,

The above statement (in which cross-headings have been inserted for the convenience of readers), was headed "African Elected Members' Organization: Our Pledge, Our Goals, and Our Constitutional Proposals." Editorial comment is made under "Matters of Moment."

and popularly is an African country. The fact that Kenya also has some thousands of non-Africans does not alter this fundamental factor that Kenya is essentially an African country.

I.—Our first aim, therefore, is the establishment of a democratic society in Kenya, organized politically in accordance with the principles and patterns of parliamentary government.

In that system the African people, through their elected representatives and democratically established institutions, will govern Kenya, subject only to the usual and democratic safeguards of minorities as outlined in section IV below.

II.—We realize that political freedom without economic well-being is like a car without petrol.

Our second aim, therefore, is to do all in our power to increase the productivity of the people of Kenya, to raise the standards of the people's earnings, to promote all forms of education which go to provide Kenya with growing numbers of skilled men and women, and to constantly earn the faith of home and foreign investors by observing the economic and internationally accepted rules of fair play.

III.—Continued peace and good will among the people who live in Kenya is our third goal.

We hold it to be well known that the amount of written guarantees and promises and safeguards can provide any sense of security unless they are buttressed with good will on the part of all concerned. Hence, the best written safeguards, therefore, must do all in their power to earn the good will of the people in whose hands the governing of the country will eventually rest, i.e. the African people as far as Kenya is concerned.

That African people are known for their good will and hospitality toward immigrant or foreign communities and their dedication to this political struggle is not motivated by hate or ill-will but is motivated by their desire to see their rights to political freedom and social, economic, and cultural equality, free from white supremacy, imperialism, and economic exploitation.

IV.—The parliamentary system which we envisage will have the features herebelow outlined:

- (a) Parliamentary legislative supremacy coupled with the power of judicial review, i.e. any laws passed by Parliament are subject to review by the High Court of Law as to their constitutionality, and consistency with the declared rights of individuals and property safeguards.
- (b) A Bill of Rights of individual citizens *vis à vis* the State shall be an essential feature of the Constitution, so that every citizen, irrespective of race or country of origin, may know them clearly and have easy access to the courts of law in case of their alleged violation.

Constitutional Proposals

We, the African Elected Members, convinced that the only just and correct direction for Kenya's constitutional development is the direction that leads to true parliamentary democracy hereby propose:

I.—That African communal elections, like the communal elections for the immigrant races, must be on the basis of universal adult franchise, i.e. every African aged 21 or over to be eligible for one vote, and one vote only, provided he or she is a citizen of the United Kingdom and the Colonies or a British protected person residing in Kenya.

II.—That African representation in the Legislative Council, which at present is most inadequate, should be increased by creating new African communal constituencies as follows:

| Members | | Members | |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| Nyanza North | 1 | Nairobi | 2 |
| South Nyanza | 1 | Kisumu | 1 |
| Masai | 1 | Nyeri | 1 |
| Central Rift | 1 | N.F.D. | 1 |
| North Rift | 1 | Taita/Taveta | 1 |
| | | Kwile | 1 |

TOTAL: 12 additional African members.
III.—That the specially elected seats be abolished. We propose instead that steps be taken to examine the workability of a common roll system in Kenya.

IV.—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: During this initial phase of constitutional development towards democratic self-government, which is our cherished goal, we propose that the number of ministerial portfolios be reduced to a minimum as follows: (1) Chief Secretary and Defence Minister; (2) Finance; (3) Economic Affairs (to include economic planning, land, natural resources); (4) Education; (5) Social Services (i.e. health, welfare, housing); (6) Internal Affairs (police, immigration, information); (7) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; (8) Labour and Works; (9) Legal Affairs; (10) Forest, Game, and Fisheries (including tourism); (11) Commerce and Industry.

- (a) Africans to hold 50% of the non-official Ministries;
- (b) All the non-official Ministries to be filled only by persons recommended by elected members of all racial groups sitting together;
- (c) The posts of Assistant Ministers (whether known as such or by any other name) to be abolished, in view of Kenya's limited funds.

V.—COUNCIL OF STATE: We propose that this body be abolished and no provisions (disguised or modified) be made to take its place. We believe that the surest way at this stage for guarding against discriminatory and punitive or unjust

legislation based only on racial grounds is the issuing of an Order in Council making such legislation null and void and prohibiting discrimination based on race, colour, or religion or faith.

CONCLUSION: Our aim now, as in the past, is the achievement of self-government in Kenya with a constitution that provides for parliamentary democracy and government by the majority of the inhabitants of this country, namely, the Africans, with adequate minority safeguards and the upholding of human rights.

“No Change” Budget for Northern Rhodesia

Low Taxation Vital for Developing Territories Says Financial Secretary

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Northern Rhodesia's Financial Secretary, did not propose any change in taxation when he introduced the Budget in the Legislative Council last Friday. Substantial economies in Government spending were foreshadowed, however.

It was, he said, vital in a developing country to keep taxes as low as possible in order to attract capital for outside investors who probably benefited more by taxation policy than anything else except political instability. Low taxation was equally important internally, as capital could be amassed only by saving, which was impossible if tax rates were too high.

Until there was no practicable alternative he had set his face against imposing a surcharge on personal income tax assessments. The Federal Constitution gave Governments taxing powers; the surcharge on personal income tax was almost the only one that arrow left in the territorial quiver, and he was reluctant to use it in a difficult period.

Revenue for 1958-59 was estimated at £15,100,772 and expenditure at £15,000,266, leaving £100,506 on the right side.

Despite the undoubted recession in the Federation, which would force Government and free enterprise to take healthy and drastic measures to set their houses in order, there was no reason for depression, Mr. Nicholson said, *inter alia* :—

Metallic Future

For the foreseeable future the economy of the Federation will be largely based on minerals, and in no way derogates from the importance of broadening the basis of the economy, and cultivating a wide field of ancillary enterprise, agricultural, commercial, and industrial. It is the firm opinion of our metal industrialists, reflected in their development plans, that the long-term position is assured. That is confirmed in the view of an eminent American copper economist that an average metal price materially higher than the present level will almost certainly be needed over the next 10 years if there is to be enough of that metal to meet growing needs.

The fall in the copper price has had and will have a serious effect on our revenues. Economically the past year has been difficult in Northern Rhodesia; but the territory is now part of the Federation, in which the volume of output continued to expand although the value of that output was a little less because of lower prices for copper and other commodities. In Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland output increased in value as well as volume. Gross investment, imports, personal incomes, and business receipts were all up in 1957. The rate of economic expansion of the Federation is still striking by any standards.

Investment in the Federation, financed by an inflow of new capital from outside, continues high. The net capital inflow in 1957 was over £28m. If it is an capital investment, that the Federation's future prosperity depends. We shall not for many a long day, if ever, be able to finance all the investment needed from internal resources.

The foreign investor is a sensitive body. He puts his money out on faith, so he must have all the greater confidence in where he puts it. He will obviously be impressed by policies which are likely in his view to lead to social stability as well as those which reflect economic initiative. Whether we like it or not, the confidence of the outside investor is important to us. He may see things in a wider perspective than we do.

Government spokesmen, public speakers, writers, and political parties of all complexions bear a special and very heavy responsibility in this matter.

The Federal and Northern Rhodesian economies are still inflated. Between January, 1957, and March, 1958, the cost-of-living index rose by 40 points, or nearly 5%. The rise in

Southern Rhodesia, based on a different index, was about the same. A prolonged period of less prosperity ought normally to reduce the cost of living, or at least reduce its rate of increase, because customers with less money in their pockets would be expected to shop more thriftily and selectively and so cause traders to quote keener prices. That this has not happened makes me feel that many members of the public have not yet convinced themselves that times have changed, or that there are benefits to be gained from critical shopping, preferably for cash.

In the labour field the most important development has been the efforts of employers to use manpower more frugally and efficiently. The number of Africans in employment fell by about 4.4% during 1957, and though there was in that year a corresponding reduction in the number of European employees, it is known that employers are becoming more selective; there are fewer opportunities for those with no particular skill or training.

African earnings increased in 1957, and for the first quarter of 1958 nearly 58% of the workers, apart from railwaymen and miners, earned over 100s a month, compared with only 32% in 1955. European wages outside the mining industry showed a noticeable drop. Those in that industry, however, although the level of their wages is still high by comparison with wages elsewhere, are still high by comparison with wages elsewhere.

Unemployment has become a serious problem, and many retrenched African miners have taken advantage of the special arrangements made by the mining companies and the Government to repatriate them to their homes in the rural areas. The number of man-days lost in industrial disputes was under half the 1956 figure. Employers, and I think trade unions and employees, are becoming increasingly alive to the importance of using labour economically.

Although company registrations have dropped only slightly compared with the record total in 1956-57, the aggregate of increases of authorized capital has fallen to well under half the previous year's total. The boom years, with high profits made fairly easily, have brought over-trading, over-indebtedness, and to some extent resulting from an excessive reliance on credit. This has left some firms with inadequate resources to face the period of severe, difficult trading conditions, and some have been unable to survive. Bankruptcies numbered 44 in the end of June, compared with 34 in the whole of 1957. These refer to individuals. Eighteen companies went into liquidation in the first half of this year, against 15 in the whole of 1957.

Too Much Credit

There is too much reliance on credit. If present difficulties cause a change of heart and policies in this respect, our economy cannot fail to be stronger and more competitive as a result.

Last year was a record year for the quantity of copper produced—472,000 short tons, compared with 432,166 in 1956—but the increase in output was more than made up for by higher prices. These averaged £180 per ton for blister copper and £197 for electrolytic copper, compared with £268 and £291 respectively in 1956. Other metals have had the same experience of increased output but smaller returns. Cobalt has now replaced lead as the third most valuable revenue-earning product in the mineral group.

After a succession of good years, maize and tobacco growers suffered one of the worst seasons on record. The maize available for sale by European farmers is estimated to be about 40% below the 1957 figure and that to be sold by Africans will probably be about 80% to 85% less than last year. Tobacco has been generally poor in yields and quality. There has, however, been a satisfactory expansion of production of Turkish tobacco by Africans.

A hopeful aspect of the agricultural situation is that, in contrast with the rest of the territory, the Eastern Province—encouraged by the decision of the Federal Government to make up realization prices for North-Eastern tobacco to those offered, grade for grade, at the unclassified sales of tobacco grown elsewhere in the Federation—has had a relatively good season.

(Continued on page 1422)

PERSONALIA

MR. A. W. DAVSON is in London from East Africa. SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY is in London from Kenya on a short visit.

MR. R. A. WAY, of Ruira, has arrived in England on six months' leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE is to revisit East Africa next month.

MR. W. SPARROWE has been appointed assistant general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

SIR NORMAN HULBERT, M.P., has been appointed a director of Constructors John Brown, Ltd.

SIR COLIN THORNLEY, Governor of British Honduras, and LADY THORNLEY are in London on leave.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE, one of the Crown Agents, left London a few days ago for Northern Rhodesia.

SIR CHARLES FITTON has succeeded Mr. LESLIE GAMAGE as president of the Institute of Export.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE will fly to Tanganyika Territory at the end of the month for a brief business visit.

MR. B. K. S. VERMA and MR. G. A. K. LAKHA arrived in London last week from Uganda for a business visit of about 10 days.

LORD ALTRINGHAM has written "Two Anglican Essays", a book in which he suggests radical reform of the Anglican Church.

MR. R. J. STEEL is acting as Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of W. C. LITTLE.

MR. DONALD S. TROOP, provincial commissioner for the Southern Province of Tanganyika, has retired after 28 years' service in Tanganyika.

MR. F. B. N. JACKSON, officer in charge of the Joint Fisheries Research Organization, is compiling a check list of Northern Rhodesian fishes.

MR. K. R. M. CARLISLE, a managing director of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., has joined the board of the Bank of London and South America.

MR. N. K. KINKEAD-WEEKES and MR. G. W. H. RELLY have been promoted managers of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

LADY RENNIE gave a tea party at Rhodesia House on Tuesday for the debutantes from the Federation whom she is to present this year and their mothers.

MR. G. G. GRIEVE, a member of Nairobi City Council, and chairman of the general purposes and finance committee, is in London on council business.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR and VISCOUNTESS KILMUIR were the guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at dinner on Tuesday evening. A report will appear next week.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the RT. REV. FRANK THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland for more than 21 years.

DR. F. DIXIE, Geological Surveys Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned to London after his visits to Madagascar, Tanganyika and Uganda.

MR. LIONEL BOWMAN, the South African pianist who has made several tours of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has sailed from the United Kingdom in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. S. H. FARROW, secretary of Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd., has joined the board on resigning the secretaryship, to which office MR. K. G. BUTCHER has been appointed.

SIR EDWARD & LADY TWINING, SIR HENRY & LADY POTTER, LADY BELL, MR. & MRS. J. P. ATTENBOROUGH, MR. & MRS. K. P. HADJINGHAM, MR. G. E. HILL, MR. & MRS. C. J. MARTIN, MR. A. R. MACDONALD, and MR. & MRS. O. R. LEWIS were among arrivals in London yesterday by the British-India liner KENYA.

DR. VON KNORRING, a petrologist on the staff of the Institute of Research in African Geology at Leeds University is spending about 10 weeks in the Busoga, Bukedi and Kigezi districts of Uganda.

SHEIKH ALI MUSHIN BARWANI, leader of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, has resigned from the Legislative and Executive Councils in order to have more time to organize and strengthen the Nationalist Party.

SHEIKH MBARAK ALI HINAWY, Liwali of the Coast of Kenya, will sail for Mombasa in the British India liner KENYA towards the end of this month. He has been in England and on the Continent since the end of April.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, and LADY TURNBULL will leave London Airport on Saturday for Nairobi, where they will make a short stay on their way to Dar es Salaam.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, president of the Victoria League, presided at the annual meeting in London last week. She mentioned that the league now had branches in almost all parts of the Commonwealth.

MISS D. S. SUTHERLAND, of Bedford College, London University, is spending about three months in Uganda to examine the alkaline complexes of the eastern part of the country, particularly in the Sukuma and Tororo areas.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL ROBINSON are due in London in a few days from Kenya. In the recent election in the Rift Valley constituency Mr. ROBINSON polled 300 votes against 427 cast for MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS.

MR. FRANCIS MACNAB CRAWFORD, elder son of Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and LADY CRAWFORD, and MISS RUTH DARYL CLEVELAND, of Milwaukee, United States, have announced their engagement.

MR. K. C. WHEARE, rector of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed an honorary fellow of Nuffield College. He was one of those who gave professional advice in regard to the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, former East African Commissioner in London, has been gazetted chairman of the Mombasa Pipeline Board. His colleagues are Messrs. W. URQUHART, C. W. GRAY, R. P. CLEASBY, K. A. JEREMY, R. G. NGALA, and J. E. HUNTER.

ALDERMAN MRS. NEEDHAM-CLARK has been elected Mayor of Nairobi. The city has never before had a woman mayor, the late Gladys Lady Delamare, who served the office for three consecutive years from 1938.

MR. ERIC WILSON is the new Deputy Mayor.

Of the three judges who are to hear the treason trial in South Africa, one, MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY, was for some years in the Civil Service in Northern Rhodesia. He was born in the Transvaal, graduated at the University of Natal, and was called to the Bar in 1942.

MR. S. M. TAYLOR, who has been Director of Commerce and Industry in Sierra Leone since 1951, will leave England for Dar es Salaam in September to take up his appointment as Commissioner for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika. He will succeed MR. G. MAURICE.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was sailing with LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD and their three sons off the Channel Islands in their 52-ton yawl TAWAU, were fog-bound between Horn and Jethou at the weekend. So that he could get back to the Colonial Office and two of his sons to Eton, Mr. Lennox-Boyd called over the radio telephone for a pilot, who took the yacht into St. Peter Port, Guernsey, whence they flew to Gatwick.

PROPERTY

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

PROFESSOR B. S. KING, of Bedford College, London University, who was at one time on the staff of the Geological Survey Department in Uganda, has just arrived in that Protectorate for a stay of some seven weeks, so that he may resume work on the geology of western Uganda.

Four African Legislative Councillors from Uganda, **MESSEURS J. BIKANGAGA**, S. KYEWALYANGA BYEKWASO, P. E. ESABU, and Y. K. MULONDO, and one Asian, **MAJOR DIN**, are spending this week in and near Nairobi to acquaint themselves with the work of the East Africa High Commission.

LORD LISTOWEL, Governor-General of Ghana, who for many years has been keenly interested in East and Central African affairs, was in Accra last week to **MISS STEPHANIE SANDRA VIVIANE WISE**, a Canadian whom he met in Paris two years ago when she was studying singing. She has sung with jazz bands in London.

MR. G. E. M. VAN EEDEN, M.P. was elected territorial president of the Dominion Party in Northern Rhodesia at the annual congress in Lusaka. This year had been vacated since **MR. JOHN DUFFY** resigned from the party. **MR. R. A. G. GREEN** (Nairobi) was elected chairman of the party, and **MR. C. J. W. FLEMING** (Lusaka) vice-chairman.

MISS AUDREY RUSSELL, a well-known broadcaster, who covered for the B.B.C. the visit of **QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER** to Southern Rhodesia in 1957, when Her Majesty attended the Rhodesian Exhibition in Bulawayo, is to speak regularly in the B.B.C. programme calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MICHAEL ANDREW B. DOIG, who, as we reported recently, has resigned from the Federal Parliament in which he was one of the European representatives of African interests, is due to return to Nyasaland next January after leave in this country. He will remain a member of the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

PROFESSOR J. A. CRUTCHFIELD, who has been studying the fish marketing problems of Uganda during the past year, is spending some weeks in Kenya at the request of the Government of that Colony. **MR. DONALD H. FRY**, another United Nations fishery expert, who had been working with Professor Crutchfield on the fisheries of Lake George, has been unable to finish his study in the time, and it is to be continued by a colleague.

MR. S. M. PECHAY, deputy chairman of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission has resigned. He was appointed chairman in 1954, and the Southern Rhodesian Government nominated him to the board when Risco, was acquired by private enterprise. He often acted as chairman, as **SIR JOHN DUNCANSON**, lives in England. **MR. PECHAY'S** place as Government nominee has been taken by **MR. G. ELEANOR BROWN**, a cabinet Minister until he was defeated at the recent general election.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the *m.v. DURBAN CASTLE* include:

Beira—**Lieut. Commander & Mrs. F. W. BROWN**, **Mrs. G. G. Dobson**, the Rev. P. S. Egan, Mr. & Mrs. H. Knight, Mr. C. W. Strachan, Mrs. E. A. Victor, Mr. A. Waller, and Mrs. D. Worsfold.

Dar es Salaam—**Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Deadman**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Hatcher**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Horne**, **Mr. A. W. G. Hutchings**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Mathewson**, and **Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Reddaway**.

Mombasa—**Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Birmingham**, **Mr. & Mrs. H. Bosstick**, **Mr. D. Callanan**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Clark**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. E. K. Cuthbert**, **Mr. D. P. Green**, **Mr. D. A. Horsman**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Hutchins**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Ingram**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. Koski**, **Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Roperson**, and **Mr. & Mrs. W. D. G. Rowe**.

East African Dinner in London

Full List of Those Present

SIR STEWART SYMES, president for 1958 of the East African Dinner Club, was in the chair at last week's annual gathering in London.

The chief guests of the club were **Sir Richard Turnbull**, Governor-designate of Tanganyika, and **Lady Turnbull**, and **Sir Gilbert** and **Lady Rennie**.

Those present were:—

A
Mr. T. T. K. Allan, **Mr. & Mrs. C. N. G. W. Aschen**, **Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Garton Ash**, **Mr. D. A. Bain**, **Sir Archer Baldwin**, **M.P.**, **Mr. J. W. V. Banks**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. Baumann**, **Air Commodore B. Bennett**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Blokam**, **Mr. S. Bolster**, **Mr. & Mrs. L. P. S. Bourne**, **Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent**, **Mr. D. C. Brook**, **Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Brown**, **Mr. R. W. Byron**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Bullmore**, **Mr. E. J. Butler**, **Mr. & Mrs. D. A. J. Buxton**, **Miss Montagu Buxton**.

C
Mr. & Mrs. F. K. Campling, **Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Carey**, the **Hon. A. Cayer**, **Capt. & Mrs. L. G. Clough**, **Mr. R. W. E. Craddock**, **Mr. M. Curtis**, **Mr. A. W. Davison**, **Mr. & Mrs. C. de Bunsen**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Deane**, **General & Mrs. W. A. Dimolou**, **Mr. & Mrs. O. E. D. Drane**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. Duncan**, **Mr. M. W. Dunford**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. Dymally**, **Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Egan**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. Elliot**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. W. English**, **Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Esler**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fenton**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. Foden**, **Mr. J. L. Fookes**, **the Rev. & Mrs. I. Gilbert**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Gillespie**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. Oryve**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Grimley**, **Mr. A. H. Grosvenor**.

H
Sir John & Lady Hathorn, **Miss F. Hall**, **Mr. M. Hall**, **Lord & Lady Clud Hamilton**, **Mr. A. G. Hatcher**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. H. H. Sheehy**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. H. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Hopkinson**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. H. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H. H. H.**, **Miss E. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Jenkins**, **Mr. & Mrs. D. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Johnson**, **Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Harman Jones**, **Mr. F. H. Keenyside**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. Kent**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. Kerr**, **Miss A. M. Keyse**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Killick**, **Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. A. M. Knox**, **Mr. G. A. K. Latta**, **Mr. F. J. Lattin**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Legge**, **Mr. B. Lewis**, **Dr. & Mrs. F. R. Lockhart**, **Lady Lockhart**, **Mr. B. F. Macdonald**, **Sir Donald MacGillivray**, **Mr. L. I. D. Mackie**, **Mr. L. A. Malcolm**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. Martin**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Matheson**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. V. Maynard**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh**, **Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Mellersh**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. Morland**, **Mr. & Mrs. S. H. H. H. H.**, **Mr. L. J. Murphy**.

N
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. P. Neish, **Mr. J. M. Foxley Norris**, **Mr. L. R. O'Byrne**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Paine**, **Mr. B. A. Parker**, **Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Pettipierre**, **Miss A. Pettipierre**, **Mr. & Mrs. P. Phillips**, **Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillips**, **Mr. A. J. Picking**, **Capt. C. R. S. Pimms**, **Sir Charles & the Hon. Lady Ponsbury**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Pope**, **Mr. A. W. Poltinger**, **Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Potts**, **Mr. A. N. Raphael**, **Mr. & Mrs. F. Ratcliffe**, **Mr. W. N. Rayner**, **Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. St. C. Robison**, **Mr. J. Rodway**.

S
Mrs. N. Sabine, **Mr. J. W. Saunders**, **Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Simpson**, **Mr. V. R. B. Smallwood**, **Mr. B. Griffin Smith**, **Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Griffin Smith**, **Mr. H. Griffin Smith**, **Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Smith**, **Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Stewart**, **Stewart Symes**, **Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Taylor**, **Mr. Francis Theakston**, **Sir Colin and Lady Thornley**, **Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Tebbis**, **Sir Richard & Lady Turnbull**, **Lord & Lady Tweedsmuir**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. P. van Heyningen**, **Count B. K. S. Verjee**, **Miss J. Waddington**, **Mrs. Waddington**, **Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Warby**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Ward**, **Mr. J. K. Watson**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. I. T. de C. Wheeler**, **Mr. & Mrs. A. G. White**, **Mr. D. M. White**, **Mr. W. Wigglesworth**, **Mr. G. W. Williams**, **Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Wilson**, and **Miss V. C. Young** (Secretary).

African Paintings

PAINTINGS BY AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia are on view at the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W., until July 27. The exhibition was opened on Monday by **Sir Gilbert Rennie**.

Sir Robert and Lady Armitage

Reception at Rhodesia House, London

THE HIGH COMMISSION IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie gave a reception at Rhodesia House last week for the Governor of Nyasaland and Lady Armitage.

Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Anstey, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. Jeremy Armitage, Mr. R. Armitage, the High Commissioner for Australia & Lady Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Gorell Barnes, the Deputy High Commissioner & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Barrow, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Sir Harry Battersbee, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Beard, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bertram, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Bottomley, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bowles, Sir Oswald Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. B. Braine, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent,

Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Callaghan, Viscount Chandos, Lord & Lady Colgrain, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. & Mrs. J. Crossley, Mr. T. J. Cullen, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. & Mrs. Clement Davies, Sir Charles de la B. Erlanger, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dispolne, Mr. G. S. Dunnett, Mr. P. V. Egan, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M. & Mrs. W. M. R. & Mrs. R. E. Egan,

Mr. & the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Gamage, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Gillespie, Lord & Lady Glendyne, Lord & Lady Godber, Mr. & Mrs. V. Graham, Mr. J. S. Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Lord & Lady Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Basil Hubson, Lt. Col. & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Hull, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mr. & Mrs. Crech Jones, Sir Arthur & Lady M. J. Jones, Mayor & Lady Mayoress of London,

Mr. & Mrs. F. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. Mackay, Brigadier & Mrs. G. A. C. Macmah, Sir Robert & Lady Mackinnon, Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Mackinnon, Mr. C. J. & Lady Anne Holland Martin, Mr. P. Moran, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Michie, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Naylor, Mr. George & Lady Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble,

Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Pargiter, Mrs. E. Pennefather, Mr. J. Puck, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Reed, Lord & Lady Rennell, Miss Rhodes, Mrs. I. Rosbottom, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. B. Rose, Sir Leslie Rowen, Mrs. N. Sanders, Sir Alfred & Lady Savage, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Mrs. W. Street, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomson, Major & Mrs. P. H. B. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Miss P. Green Wilkinson, Mr. H. Wilton, Mr. & Mrs. A. Corbett Wilson, and the Hon. & Mrs. Richard Wood.

Visitors from N. Rhodesia

RECENT VISITORS to the Northern Rhodesian Office in the Haymarket, London, have included:—

Mr. S. Abrams, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Acheson, Mr. R. J. D. Acheson, Mr. H. G. Alport, Mr. J. Angeli, Mr. R. Angier, Mr. G. Angier, Mr. R. F. Ancombe, Mr. E. U. Beads, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Barker, Mr. H. R. Beck, Mr. G. E. Deeken, Mr. A. G. Bell, Mr. N. G. Billis, Mr. R. T. Brand, Mr. & Mrs. H. Cahal, Mr. J. Callaghan, Mr. A. B. Camping, Mr. M. M. Chone, Mr. F. E. Coombes, Mr. A. E. Davies, Mr. K. Davies, Mr. J. H. R. Davies, Mr. M. A. Denborough, Mr. W. Drew, Mr. O. C. T. Dykes, Mr. A. V. Ellison, Mr. I. Farquarson, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Fourie, Mr. J. Gilchrist, Mr. R. N. Gilget, Mr. F. F. Godding, Mr. R. A. Godfrey, Mr. & Mrs. G. Goodfellow, Mr. A. D. Gaudet, Mr. H. W. Green, Mr. H. M. F. Halcrow, Mr. G. H. Harding, Mr. D. D. Hardingham, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. R. Hawes, Mr. G. Hayward, Mr. & Mrs. N. G. Hill, Sir Michael Hogan, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hone,

Mr. D. H. L. James, Mr. M. M. Katowa, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Kinghött, Mr. P. J. Daw, Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Lemon, Mr. B. Lewis, Mr. T. Markham, Mr. D. A. McLean, Mr. & Mrs. van der Merwe, Mr. R. M. Moebus, Mr. J. Möstert, Mr. K. E. J. Munthall, Mr. D. H. W. Ould, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Pinder, Mr. M. G. Robson, Mr. H. R. Ross, Mr. E. Rutherford, Mr. M. J. Satter, Mr. I. E. Smith, Mr. K. Swinbo, Mr. W. A. Tait, Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Thomas, Mr. W. Trench, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Trevor, Mr. N. R. Trevor, Mr. C. P. T. Vaughan Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. C. Vannon, Mr. & Mrs. J. Washington, Mr. E. P. Walsh, Mr. S. Wasserberger, Mr. D. W. Waters, Mr. C. C. T. Werner, Mr. R. E. White, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Wicks, Mr. J. B. A. Williams, Mr. R. D. M. Williams, Mr. N. Winston, Mr. J. E. Workman and Mr. H. Yates Jones.

East and Central Africa Lodge

Installation of Third Master

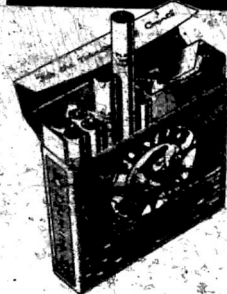
THE REV. OSMUND H. SKIPWITH, P.D.G.CHAP. (East Africa), was installed last week in the chair of the East and Central Africa Lodge of Freemasons, No. 7446, E.C., by his predecessor, the Rev. James Gillett, P.A.G.CHAP. P.D.D.G.M. (East Africa).

The officers appointed by the new Master are: senior warden, E. M. Hyde-Clarke; junior warden, R. G. Miller; chaplain, J. Sykes, P.G.D., P.D.G.W. (East Africa); treasurer, Arthur Hornby, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.TREAS. (East Africa); secretary, F. H. Palmer, P.M.; director of ceremonies, F. S. Joelson, P.A.G.D.C., L.G.R.; senior deacon, K. B. W. Jones; junior deacon, E. L. Lorcombe; assistant director of ceremonies, M. W. Harris, P.M.; almoner, J. C. T. Earll, A.G.ST.B., P.D.G.W. (East Africa); organist, H. Catlin, P.P.G.ORG.; assistant secretary, J. R. Forrest; inner guard, G. S. Cox, P.D.G.STD. (East Africa); Stewards, L. Clough, J. C. Earll, A. L. George, and R. E. Groves; tyler, T. Thompson, L.G.M.

Freemasons in East and Central Africa who visit the United Kingdom are invited to communicate with the secretary of the lodge at 17 Moorfields, London, E.C.2.

Emperor's Canteen

TEN THOUSAND OUNCES of silver have been used by a Sheffield company in making a set of cutlery for the Emperor of Ethiopia. The set consists of 100 pieces in a banqueting set for 100 persons. The cutlery is in a mahogany cabinet, weighs almost 100 lbs.



Player's
Please



Obituary

Lord Bledisloe Dies in 91st Year

Report on Closer Union in Central Africa

VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., who died at his home, Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, last week in his 91st year, was chairman of the Royal Commission of 1938 which inquired into closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The result was extremely disappointing, for though they recommended an inter-territorial council and early amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as desirable in themselves and as stages to later union with Southern Rhodesia, all of the members of the Commission, including the chairman, appended notes expressing disagreement with some aspects of the report. Mr. Huggins (now Lord Malvern), who was then Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, felt the missed opportunity so strongly that he flew to London for consultations with Ministers. He made it clear that he rejected some of the evidence on which some of the conclusions were based. Had war not supervened soon afterwards there would certainly have been much controversy about the report.

Nor was it welcome to the Colonial Office, for it referred caustically to the over-frequent transfer of Ministers and other senior officials; it strongly advocated the devolution of greater responsibility to Governors and by them to provincial and district commissioners; and it recommended that the Executive Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should contain equal numbers of officials and non-officials.

Had the Bledisloe Report of March, 1939, expressed approval of the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland—as much of the 260-page document would have justified—the political troubles of the past four and a half years would have been avoided, for the splendid loyalty of the African populations during the 1949-45 war would have provided the ideal atmosphere for the experiment, which, as a direct result of 14 1/2 years, has suffered ceaseless attack by African racialists.

Settlers Disappointed

Though it wanted postponement, the Royal Commission asked the Imperial Government to approve the principle of the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. In the House of Lords debate Lord Bledisloe admitted that the recommendations had bitterly disappointed at least three-quarters of the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia, the development of which he contrasted with the "stagnation in almost every direction throughout the two northern territories, particularly Northern Rhodesia". He praised Southern Rhodesian leadership as enlightened, and declared that the whole white community showed a sense of responsibility and wished to improve conditions and develop the country. He rejected the doctrine of African "paramountcy", declaring that the only hope was to treat white and black as partners.

Rhodesians were very critical of the report, but they had been attracted by Lord Bledisloe during the three months of investigation, for, apart from the many political interviews, he had visited many farms, mines, and industries, attended agricultural shows, addressed all sorts of meetings, and shown simple friendliness everywhere. Some years earlier, while Governor-General of New Zealand—which still regards him as one of the best ever sent from the United Kingdom—he was affectionately nicknamed "Chattering Charlie" (for he had been born Charles Balthurst). That name was known in Rhodesia before the arrival of the Royal Commission, and his loquacity was therefore not unexpected. In the House of Commons he had been called "Cheerful Charlie".

Rhodesians deeply appreciated his zealous and informed interest in all aspects of agriculture. He had been a farmer from his early manhood, had studied at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, had been the first Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food when it was created in the 1914-18 war, and had left the House of Commons in 1928 after 18 years' service in order to become chairman of a committee set up under the auspices of Imperial Chemical Industries to improve pastures within the Commonwealth.

He had been president or chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee at Rothamsted, the board of governors of the Royal Agricultural College, the Board of Governors Farmers' Club, the Agricultural Section of the British Association, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association, and of numerous non-farming organizations. It was as a farmer and a Commonwealth man that he talked to the Rhodesians, and his knowledge, zest, optimism, and genuine interest made a marked impression. That probably added to the disappointment at the nature of the report.

He was for many years president of the Empire Day Movement, chairman of the Empire Careers Council, and pro-chancellor of Bristol University. He had been Director of the P. & O. and British India Lines, and one of the pioneers of the national parks movement.

Canon Broderick

THE REV. CANON GEORGE EDWARD BRODERICK, D.D., U.S.C., who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was born in South Africa, educated at Berkhamstead School and London University, and after three years as a schoolmaster was ordained. He went to Bulawayo in 1906 as assistant priest at St. John's Church and part-time master at St. John's College. He was at St. Augustine's Mission, Penhalonga, in 1908-10, priest-in-charge of St. David's Mission, Bonda, for the next six years, and then until 1920 at St. Columba's Mission, Bulawayo. After two years as chaplain at Cedric College, Bulawayo, he became principal of Domboshawa Government School for Africans, near Johannesburg, during that post for 12 years. He then returned to mission work, and in 1941 became diocesan secretary and treasurer. He was made an honorary canon of Southern Rhodesia in 1947, and since 1952 had been a canon of Mashonaland. Mr. Broderick was in his 79th year. Among his books were "The Valley of Decision", "The Teaching of English History and Civics for Africans", "General Science for African Teachers" and "Personal Hygiene for Elementary Schools in Africa".

Will of Lord Egerton of Tatten

THE RT. HON. MAURICE EGERTON, fourth and last Baron Egerton of Tatten, left estate in Great Britain valued at £1,717,572 gross, £1,035,978 net (duty paid, £168,752).

He left the parts of Ngongoni Estate, Kenya, vested in him and stock and effects to the Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro; his mansion, Tatten Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire, excluding the park and park grounds, to the National Trust; his collection of sporting trophies, his Native and other skins and collections, and his large brown game book, old cars, museum exhibits, and other effects required to be retained for the preservation of the house "as an example of a country residence" to the National Trust; and, after other legacies and bequests, the residue on trust for such charitable purposes as his trustees, in their absolute discretion, determine, providing that the two boys' clubs at Knutsford be carried on, and, if the National Trust accept the devise of the mansion, that land around it be used to constitute a nature reserve for the benefit of the nation.

A country schoolmaster, Mr. Kenneth Selwood, executor of the estate, first met Lord Egerton at the age of 12 during a sea voyage when he was returning with his parents from Japan. Later they became close friends.

Nyasaland's Cautious Budget

Economy Without Retrenchment

INTRODUCING HIS BUDGET in the Legislative Council, Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, Financial Secretary of Nyasaland, said that the outlook for 1957-58 was likely to be very favourable. When the estimates were framed a deficit of £150,000 was expected, but it now appeared that there would be a surplus of £500,000 on revenue account, due largely to economies made after the heavy fall in the copper price. The development account, however, would have a £200,000 deficit, though expenditure would be £500,000 less than had been proposed.

For 1958-59 the estimates totalled just over £53m. on revenue account. Of ordinary recurrent expenditure over 15% would be spent on educational services, while agricultural, veterinary, and forestry services together accounted for rather less than 15%. The P.W.D. would employ over 11% of the total, works maintenance services another 6%. Debt service, grants and contributions to local government authorities each about 3%. No less than 40% was devoted to central and provincial administrative and advisory services and to the Government's concern with the prescription of law and order.

Taxation

At current rates of taxation only some £3.25m. would be raised. The fall in the price of copper would mean that the territory would receive about £500,000 less than in 1957-58. Luckily, however, the fall in income tax revenue would be cushioned by the fact that 1958-59 would for the first time see the introduction of African tax on the basis of the new agreement between revenue and expenditure was, therefore, of the order of £250,000.

Expenditure had nevertheless to increase, for example, Government had every intention of implementing its plan for educational development, which in itself demanded annual increases of expenditure varying between £100,000 and £150,000. In 1959-60 there might well be a gap between revenue and expenditure of £500,000. Any surplus from 1957-58 would therefore go to a revenue stabilization fund against the more difficult years ahead.

The 1958-59 deficit was too high, and part would need to be filled by additional taxation. Government had accordingly

decided to raise the fees for motor vehicle and driving licences. That was justified by the considerable expenditure on roads. Government would intensify its programme of road maintenance. Motor vehicle licence fees had been unchanged since 1934, and lagged considerably behind those in neighbouring territories. The yield from this additional taxation should amount to about £76,000 a year, reducing the deficit to £170,000.

Development expenditure would include provision for a start on a new teacher training centre, for extensions to Dedza Secondary School, for a new tea research station at Cholo, for a project report on the crop potential of the Elephant Marsh, and for an extended programme of mineral investigations.

Nyasaland was fortunately less exposed than its partners in the Federation to the economic recession of the previous year. It relied basically on agriculture, and prices for its main products, such as tobacco and tea, had continued stable.

African agriculture continued to increase its contributions to the economy, notwithstanding climatic difficulties and pests. Mineral production, however, was frustrating. All the prospecting investigations of recent years had not so far yielded an economic deposit. Nevertheless, investigations were continually proceeding in the hope that workable deposits could be found in a sufficiently large concentration not far removed from the lines of communication, and a magnetometer survey was planned to assist in the location of these ore deposits. Mr. Phillips hoped that private enterprise would be persuaded to contribute to the cost.

It was in the development of secondary industry that the territory must pin its hopes. The Government had arranged in order to assess that potential the Federal Government had arranged to cooperate with the Federal Government in an economic survey of Nyasaland. All the surveys in the world, however, would not attract secondary industry to the territory unless there was political stability. Given that, he had every confidence in the economic future.

Dr. H. K. Banda Back in Nyasaland

Excited Reception at Airport

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA has returned to Nyasaland by air from London after an absence of 41 years. At the airport he was welcomed by a large and excited crowd. Mr. M. W. K. Chiume, an African M.L.C., described him as "the symbol of our freedom as we journey towards secession from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland." While waiting for the aircraft children had sung anti-federation songs, the tunes of "Marching Through Georgia" and "John Brown's Body".

A report telegraphed to the *Manchester Guardian* said that Dr. Banda had been expected a week earlier and that the disappointed crowd had then threatened to burn the aeroplane. There had been confusion about Dr. Banda's plans. In London he had said he would return by sea, and his name appeared as a passenger for Beira in the WARWICK CASTLE.

He is to assume the presidency of the Nyasaland African Congress in order to campaign for the withdrawal of Nyasaland from the Federation.

Dr. Banda left Nyasaland 41 years ago as a boy of 13, and worked through Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia to Johannesburg, taking various jobs on the way, one being at a hospital. That work made him think of becoming a doctor, and American missionaries helped him to go to the United States, where he qualified in medicine, science, and arts. Then he came to Great Britain and took a medical degree at Edinburgh University. He was in private practice in London and latterly in Ghana. He has been keenly interested in African politics for a long time, and actively opposed to Federation at all stages.

According to the *Observer*, he is being acclaimed as "the black Messiah".

Dr. Banda will practise medicine in Nyasaland.

Partnership Needed

THE SOCIAL COLOUR BAR is the real reason why Nyasaland Africans are afraid to accept Federation, according to the treasurer-general of the Nyasaland Progressive Association, Mr. E. D. Padambo. He has called upon all Europeans to start practising a more truly multi-racial policy if they wish the Federation to succeed. "Partnership would make people forget about self-government because they would then have equality, and all would have the same prospects."

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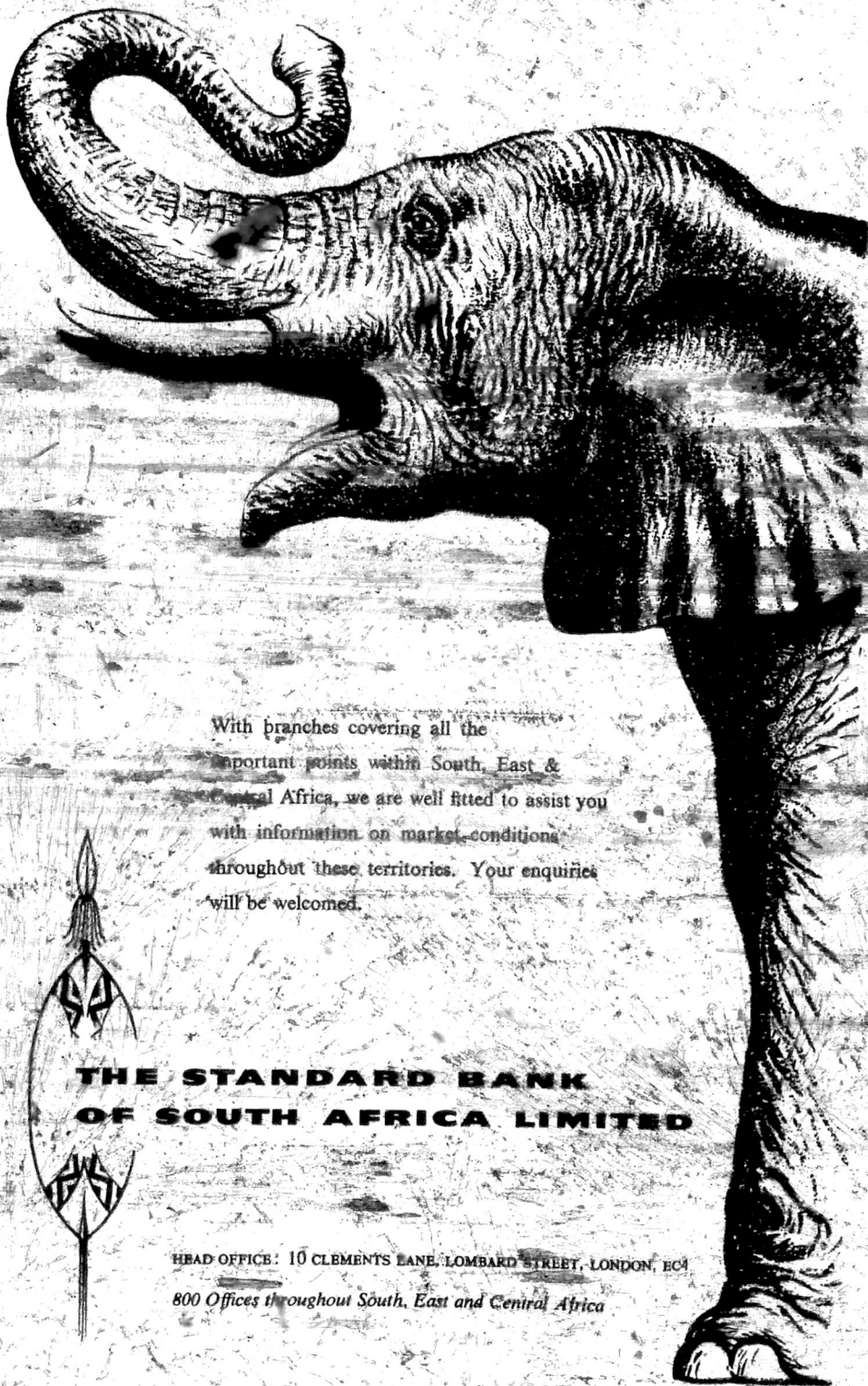


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N. Rhodesia's Budget

(Continued from page 1413)

"The first crop of wheat from the pilot polder scheme on the south bank of the Kafue has been reaped. The yield, though not high, was satisfactory enough—five to six bags per acre. Unfortunately flooding of the area has precluded the planting of an irrigated crop this year.

"Savings in Government recurrent expenditure, substantial as they are, will probably not suffice to meet the situation which will result from the further substantial reduction of our revenues to be expected next year. If our economy can be achieved over a period by means of reorganization, the most important being a headquarters reorganization which will entail the gradual merging of departmental headquarters with their respective Secretariat divisions directly under the Members of Executive Council responsible, combined with a progressive delegation of greater responsibility to staffs in the provinces.

"To enable a start to be made, the draft estimates propose the creation of several new posts of Secretary—with duties corresponding closely to those of Secretaries in the Federal and other African administrations. These Secretaries will be responsible under his immediate superiors for the administration of the new combined unit. A start is being made with the Mines and Works portfolio.

"These combined units which result in better policy co-ordination, will eliminate overlapping, now manifested between departmental headquarters and Members' offices will make possible reductions in executive appointments and clerical staffs and will facilitate the decentralization of executive work to provincial offices.

"The Publications Bureau will progressively shed its public relations and private commercial firms. The Welfare Department will concentrate more on its statutory and residual duties, handing over its other work progressively to autonomous voluntary bodies, and the Game Branch of the Game and Forest Department will confine its attention to game reserves and adjacent controlled areas.

Large Surplus

"The accounts will show a large surplus in the financial year just ended. Of course, mineral royalties are down. The estimate for 1957-58 assumed an average price of £235 per long ton, which was not achieved. The shortfall in revenue from royalties was £381,000. Receipts from income tax and surcharge bettered the estimate by 3%, or £349,000, of which £99,000 came from the surcharge.

"Interest on investments increased £400,000 more than was expected, thanks to a rise in the already high interest rates prevailing in the Federal Republic and especially in London, where the Bank rate stood for some months at 7%, the highest rate for 36 years.

"The final revised estimate of revenue for 1957-58 is £19,143,288, compared with the estimate of £18,277,073.

"Practically every department and service showed savings in expenditure, compared with the approved estimates, these savings resulting almost entirely from the deliberate policy to save as much as possible, a policy which was communicated to heads of departments as soon as the deterioration in our financial position became evident early in the financial year. Expenditure has been reduced from the approved estimate of £18,248,000 to £18,607,000, a net underspending of £1,633,000. The surplus was thus £2,506,521. Considering the financially difficult years ahead, I am most thankful that this extremely useful surplus has been achieved.

"Government has not been panicked by events into making arbitrary cuts in departmental expenditure which might have done a lot of damage. Instead it conducted an expert investigation before ordering economies. The process has been selective, with the emphasis on priorities and on savings through improved organization. It would have been easy to say: "No new services next year"—easy, but unrealistic, and almost certainly damaging to our development. A measure of expansion must be allowed for certain selected services, only three represent any significant additional expenditure—police, provincial administration, and African education.

"The first duty of a Government is the preservation of law and order, and I am confident that Council will be willing to vote funds in 1958-59 for as large an expansion of the police force as training facilities and other physical limitations permit. I have provided for the European inspectorate to be increased by 175 posts and for the recruitment of an additional 1,000 African police. The cost of new services will be £330,000. Provision has been made for an additional 30 district officers and cadets. During and since the war we have been woefully short of trained administrative officers, but with the admirable assistance of the Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London and his staff, recruitment has become easier and we must take advantage of this improvement.

"New African education services will cost £142,000. Although the draft Estimates were framed within certain limits communicated to Heads of Departments in advance,

the Council should not assume that provided the limits were not exceeded the Estimates were accepted without query. They were most rigorously examined and pruned. As a result cuts totalled more than £4m.

"Total expenditure of £15,000,266 compares with an approved estimate of £18,240,127 in 1957-58—a reduction of £3,239,861. Had we remained static in 1958-59—no economies and no new services—the expenditure would have been at least 3% higher than in 1957-58 because of salary increments and other unavoidable increases, making £16,340,000. Of the draft estimates of £15m., new services account for £569,000, leaving £14,431,000 as the expenditure to cover services brought forward from 1957-58. If that figure is compared with what the expenditure would have been had no economies been called for—£16,340,000—it will be seen that our efforts have resulted in savings totalling the very large sum of £1,909,000. That is the additional revenue which would have had to be found simply to maintain existing services had the Government not taken at an early stage the vigorous and drastic steps to cut down its expenditure.

"So large a share of the basic income tax levied by the Federal Government and the surcharge on the income tax assessments on company profits comes from the copper industry that the estimate of mineral royalties was less than in the financial year just ended—£1,276,000 compared with actual receipts of £1,909,000 in 1957-58. But, due to the time lag in assessing and collecting the tax on the past year's output of recent low metal prices will not be felt until 1959.

"We must not take too rosy a view of spasmodic improvement in the price of copper. There is no firm evidence that the recovery will continue, or even that copper will stabilize itself at present levels; the price might easily go back. The United States economy will finally give the answer. It would be rash to budget for a continuance even of existing levels of copper prices. I have based my calculations on a price of £175 per long ton throughout the year.

"Unless copper prices revive substantially to the level which will be necessary to balance our revenues will be less and some expansion of selected Government services is inevitable—I therefore propose to transfer the whole surplus made in 1957-58 of £24m. to a revenue equalization reserve.

"The fuel of all life is food, and this plain and alarming fact about the Northern Province is that the traditional form of agriculture there, *chitembo*, even in its controlled form, is completely unable to feed even the present exigent population. We were warned that this would be by the report of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners in 1952. A massive assault on this problem has become an urgent necessity, and over a quarter of the £2m. provision for special development there will be the Lipinga Province is to be devoted to the training of about 500 to 1,000 African farmers in orthodox rotational methods of cultivation and to their establishment on holdings to be created on an individual land tenure basis in about a dozen selected areas covering some 270 square miles. Conservation, water works and sound regional planning will be required.

Facts of Life

"It behoves us at this time to understand some facts about the main bases of our economy, copper and minerals generally and our human resources. In regard to the former, we are blessed with immense mineral reserves but, contrary to what some people imagine, our mines are not low cost mines. They are situated a long way from the coast and long transport hauls by rail are expensive. Royalty payments and bonus costs, both of which are based on prevailing prices, provide a certain form of cushion which our competitors may not have, but the cold fact is that to enable our mines to compete in world markets and to make a substantial contribution to the country whose resources they are exploiting, both employers and employees must co-operate to the utmost to keep production costs as low as possible. In this context the Government welcomes the recent agreement between the Mining Companies and the European Mineworkers Union to eliminate restrictive practices in the N.R. copper industry. From the point of view that it should achieve a useful advance both in racial and industrial relation, Government also welcomes the closer liaison which has come about between the European Mineworkers Union and the African Mineworkers Union.

"We have hardly started to develop our human resources. The vast mass of our population is uneducated and unskilled. Consequently its productivity and wages are low. A huge consumer market remains undeveloped. To ensure the full exploitation of our material resources needs skilled man-power and hard, uninterrupted work. We must ensure by sound immigration and educational policies that there are enough of the best type of skilled European administrators, professional men, teachers, and technicians, and that in turn their skills are fully imparted to the African partners.

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Parliament

Political Situation in Tanganyika

Restrictions Relaxed in Some Areas

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week MR. JOHN STONHOUSE (Lab.) asked for a statement "on the worsening political situation in Tanganyika" and the reasons for banning T.A.N.U. branches and the action taken against its officers.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was not aware that the political situation was deteriorating. The Colonial Secretary told the House in May why the Tanganyika Government had taken action against the Tanganyika African National Union. "There has been no substantial change since then; indeed, it has been possible to relax restrictions in some areas where elections will take place in September. Legal action has been taken against branches of T.A.N.U. only where it is *prima facie* evident that they have broken the law."

MR. STONHOUSE: "Is the Minister aware that his evasive reply is not satisfactory? If he looks at the answer given on June 26 he will see that no fewer than 14 branches of T.A.N.U. have been banned and that this campaign and the attempt to discredit T.A.N.U. has gone too far? Is it not time that the Secretary of State intervened to prevent it?"

MR. PROFUMO: "It is certainly not time that my right hon. friend intervened. Of course, I looked at the answer which the Colonial Secretary gave the other day. In the four applications were refused, but only two have been refused this year."

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN: "Is the Minister aware that the avowed object of this union is to break down any possibility of an inter-racial coming together? Will he support the Tanganyika Government in stopping these branches wherever possible and give his assistance to the United Tanganyika Party, which wants to bring all races together?"

MR. STONHOUSE: "I know of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply. I give notice that I will choose a suitable opportunity to raise the subject on the adjournment."

Congress Meetings in Nyasaland

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MR. STONHOUSE that no restrictions were imposed on chiefs and village headmen in Nyasaland in attending meetings of the Nyasaland African Congress.

The Minister continued: "I should add that Government may from time to time find it necessary to remind a chief that in his capacity as leader of his people he is exercising of his statutory obligation as a Native authority to assist the Government he is expected to be above party politics and not encourage his people to support the congress campaign against the fundamental policies of the Nyasaland Government."

MR. STONHOUSE then asked for what purpose a circular dated May 21 had been distributed by the District Commissioner, Zomba, Nyasaland.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The purpose of the circular was to make it quite clear that Government was in no way sponsoring certain Nyasaland African Congress meetings, for the summoning of which congress had improperly used Government stationery. The circular was sent to all village headmen in the Zomba district."

Uganda Passports

Replying to MR. STONHOUSE, MR. PROFUMO said that the issue of passports in Uganda was within the discretion of the Governor. Five applications had been refused in the last five years.

MR. STONHOUSE: "Has the Under-Secretary of State's attention been drawn to the case of Mr. Mawagi and Mr. Ulaayemza, two students at Makerere College, who had their passports taken from them when they were going to the airport to go to the Brussels Exhibition? Is not this an intolerable interference with the freedom of the individual to travel and a perfect gift to the Communists, in that they can use it in their propaganda? What does the Minister intend to do about it?"

MR. PROFUMO: "I do not intend to do anything. I see no reason to depart from the normal practice and disclose reasons in the case."

Inter-Racial Schools

Replying to MRS. CASTLE, MR. PROFUMO said that inter-racial schools in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would not be specifically the responsibility of the territorial Governments or of the Federal Government.

MRS. CASTLE: "Is the Under-Secretary aware that the Federal Minister of Education, Mr. Greenfield, said in May that the Federal Government had no intention of introducing inter-racial education in the schools? What would be the position if one of the territorial Governments, having more interest in the policy of racial co-operation and integration than has the Federal Government, wished to make a start with an inter-racial school? Would it be empowered to do so under the Constitution?"

MR. PROFUMO: "There are provisions in the Constitution for delegation whereby it would be possible for either the Federal Government or a territorial Government to take the necessary responsibility in relation to multi-racial schools, if both Governments were agreed."

MRS. CASTLE: "Does that mean that the Federal Government would always have the power of veto if the territorial Government wish to take the initiative in this very important aspect of multi-racialism, which we all want to see?"

MR. PROFUMO: "I said, providing both Governments agreed. There is to be a review of the Constitution in 1960, and the terms to me to be just one of those matters which could then be written into the Constitution."

Federal Passport Discussions

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

MR. PROFUMO said that a first meeting between the Governments took place on June 18, at which no final conclusions were reached.

MRS. CASTLE: "Can the Minister give any indication for this mysterious delay. If the position is as it stands, then on April 3 that the issue of passports remains a matter of responsibility with the Federal Government, what is the picture? Is not this leading to great anxiety among Africans and on this side of the House?"

MR. PROFUMO: "We must await the outcome of the discussions."

T.A.N.U. Registrations

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that the following branches of the Tanganyika African National Union had been refused permission to register: Mwarza (Lala Province), Bukolwa-Buchosa, Geita, Malampaka, Nassa, Nara, Lushoto, Morogoro, Karabozo Kondoa, and Shinyanga.

In the case of the Morogoro branch, registration had been permitted to allow activities throughout the whole of the district save in the two sub-chieftains of Mkuruni and Matombo.

Prison Visits in Kenya

MR. PROFUMO, replying to MR. BROCKWAY, said that a request by the African elected members of the Kenya Legislature that an independent inquiry should be held into conditions in prison and detention camps, and that as M.L.C.s they should be permitted to visit them had been rejected by the Legislative Council. During the debate the Government had said that the Commissioner of Prisons would consider requests to visit prisons but not emergency detention camps.

Unemployment on the Copperbelt

MR. PROFUMO stated that up to the end of May the number of Africans employed at Bancroft and other copper mines in Northern Rhodesia had fallen by 6,338 of whom 947 from Bancroft had been repatriated to the Northern and Luapula provinces, where the daily wages paid by Government on development schemes ranged from 2s. 2d. to 5s. for unskilled and semi-skilled labour and were 10s. 4d. for skilled workmen.

International Co-operation Administration

In reply to MR. W. T. WILLIAMS, MR. PROFUMO said that the United States International Co-operation Administration was providing about £750,000 towards the development of African agriculture in Kenya, and were also paying for the services of 12 American agricultural specialists for two-year periods.

Tyranny or Colonialism

"MANKIND HAS TO CHOOSE between the tyranny that crushed Hungary into the dust and the colonialism that gave Ghana its freedom." — Earl De La Warr, chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, addressing the annual general meeting.

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Kenya's Team for the Games

TEN ATHLETES, two cyclists, and a team of bowlers will represent Kenya at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games, which start at Cardiff on July 18. The team is accompanied by Mr. Derek Erskine, president of the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association, and Mr. A. Evans, Colony sports officer.

The cyclists are Messrs. Benjamin Porter, of Nairobi, and Clifford Ash, a Serviceman who qualifies as a Kenya representative by spending the last three years in the Colony with the R.A.F.

Mr. John West, a Nairobi innkeeper, is the official captain of the bowls team, which consists of Messrs. W. Carefull, A. Graham, J. G. Trowsdale, S. M. Strachan, C. Cochran, and K. S. Roberts.

With the exception of one Goan, all the 10 track and field athletes are Africans: Messrs. B. Rotch, Nyandika Malyon, J. Leresse, K. Boit, K. Keter, A. Anentia, K. Sum, S. A. (a Goan clerk), A. Yusuf, S. (a Goan), and S. (a Goan).

Nyandika Malyon, the long distance runner, is making his mark in the Colony.

J. Leresse, a French-born sportsman, has led Kenya at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, where he qualified for the high jump final. This season he has cleared 6ft. 8in. on two occasions.

THE FOLLOWING will represent Uganda at the Commonwealth Games in Cardiff: Athletics: E. Amukun, S. G. Bwowe, B. K. Nduga, and C. W. Okello, 100 yards, 220 yards, and 100 yards relay; P. Etetu, high jump; A. Gwang, long jump, and hop, step and jump; G. Okello, 440 yards. The boxers are: T. Kawara, welterweight; J. (a Goan), light middleweight; P. Odiambo, middleweight; G. Seruwani, light weight; K. O. Obita, light welterweight; L. O. Peach, who is going as an official, will also box as a heavy weight.

Candidates for Federal Election

THE CONSTITUTION PARTY in Southern Rhodesia has decided to concentrate on a few selected seats in the coming Federal general election. Dr. J. C. Campbell, the chairman, has said that the Southern Rhodesian division of the party could do best as yet (the Northern Rhodesian division) and add to the party's strength in the Federal Parliament. The Dominion Party intends to fight every seat in Northern Rhodesia, but only one candidate has so far been formally adopted: Mr. D. Winchester-Gould, for Ndola.

Departmental Efficiency

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER has been merged with the Ministry of External Affairs to avoid duplication of functions and increase administrative efficiency. The new department, called the Office of the Prime Minister and External Affairs, is divided into separate sections dealing with external affairs, Cabinet business, and the co-ordination of economic questions. Rhodesia House, London, has been strengthened by the establishment of a new trade and economic section.

Tanganyika Chiefs

TWELVE CHIEFS from Tanganyika Territory are visiting this country under the auspices of the British Council. They are Messrs. Saidi Abdallah, Mkosi, Albert Chabumba, William Mashinbi Humba, Gregory Mashauri Malasa Igobeko, Omari Kombo, Kimburu Bakari Malo Kumbutu, Serapion Kyanukuma, John Tibarindokola Lweyemaru, Mwolwa Ndeka, Harun Robi, Shaib Seif, and Ndumia bin Shoshu.

East African Trophies

GAME TROPHIES from the collection in the East African Office in London have been presented to the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs, which will use them as challenge trophies. Colonel Muller, assistant general secretary of the association, was formerly Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika and later Inspector-General of Colonial Police.

News Items in Brief

Applications for Federal citizenship are now running at the rate of about 500 a week.

Extensions costing £120,000 have been completed at the Nairobi Medical Training Centre.

Grants totalling £2,200 have been made to Rhodesia University College by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The preliminary register of voters for Uganda's forthcoming direct elections covers 625,222 names in 141 volumes.

Seventy-five Southern Rhodesian chiefs flew over the Kariba Dam site last week to see the progress being made on the hydro-electric project.

A team of American doctors will go to the Federation next winter. The visit is part of a world tour, embracing 24 nations, sponsored by the Baptist World Alliance.

Special stamps of 49 cents and 1s. 30 cents to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika by Burton and Speke are now on sale in East Africa.

Next month will see the completion of another film hospital for Africans in the Federation. The one at Bulawayo, in May, a film hospital was opened at Harare township library.

The population of Entebbe, Uganda, is now only marginally estimated at about 11,000, of whom 6,000 are Europeans and 4,73 European females. The numbers of Asians are 1,100 and 389 respectively.

There is increasing tension in Tanganyika. The Veterinary Department is experiencing considerable difficulty in making the population understand the need to restrict the movement of dogs and cats.

When an employee of Nairobi City Council asked it to consider service with the Federal Government in Rhodesia and Nyasaland in connection with citizenship, the application and the finance and general purposes committee rejected the application.

The Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women held its annual meeting in the conference room of the Commonwealth Relations Office. The speaker was Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

Our note last week about the Lambeth Conference stated that 15 of the 251 bishops from sees outside the United Kingdom were from Africa. There are 15 from the African areas covered by this paper, but about three times as many from the whole of Africa.

The Kenya Central Housing Board has approved plans and the allocation of funds for a housing scheme at Nakuru consisting of 200 two-room units, with water-borne sanitation. The cost £42,488. During the past nine years Nakuru Municipal Council has spent £104,000 on new African housing schemes.

A Federal Parliament Select Committee is to review the grant for the personal emoluments and expenses of the Governor-General. Announcing this, the Prime Minister said that £20,500 had been fixed last year for this purpose, but that it had been appreciated that that might not be sufficient.

Dominion Party and Congress

Sir Roy Welensky's Blunt Criticisms

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, told the annual congress of the United Federal Party last Friday that the right-wing Dominion Party and the left-wing African National Congresses had produced very similar schemes for dismemberment of the Federation. While the Dominion Party wanted to carve two black States out of the Federation, Nyasaland and Barotseland, the African Congresses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland wanted both those countries to withdraw.

The Dominion Party consisted of "terrified little men who could see no further than the end of their noses" and the African National Congresses consisted of "self-seeking African leaders who believe that if they can only overthrow the concept of federation they can establish for themselves cosy little empires in which they can reign supreme, with the devil taking the great mass of African people who tag along behind such leaders."

Results of the F.E.F. in the Federal general election with a substantial majority would show the world that most Rhodesians and Nyasalanders were opposed to extremism and committed to federation, racial harmony, and progress.

Lord Wabern has decided not to seek re-election. His former election agent, Mr. Sidney Sawyer, is to contest the seat for the U.F.P.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Tanganyika's New Sisal Council Welfare of Both Sides of Industry

THE FIRST MEETING of the Central Joint Council for the Tanganyika Sisal Industry was held recently in the Lead Memorial Hall, Tanga, under the chairmanship of Sir Barclay Nihill.

Among the functions of the council are co-operation between management and employees for the development of the industry and the improvement of the conditions and prosperity of all engaged in it. The council can also "make representations to Government on the needs and opinions of the industry."

Other functions include giving to employees a wider interest and greater responsibility for the industry under which their work is performed; promotion of a proper understanding of the industry and its needs; and employees' contribution to the industry's general development; consideration of working conditions and wages in the industry as a whole, and consideration of health and welfare conditions and other services obtainable for the industry.

The council, totaling 48 members, is represented by an equal number of employers and employees from the Tanga, Northern Province, Central Line, and Southern Province regional consultative councils, three representatives of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and three representatives of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union.

At the constitution of the council the chairman of the council, Sir Barclay Nihill, announced that it was unlikely that he would be able to act as chairman after its next meeting. That to me is a matter of the highest importance, he said. Sir Barclay, but it was felt to be incompatible with the position as speaker of the Legislative Council, although by special permission he had been allowed to act as chairman during the formation of the council.

The representatives of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association are Messrs. W. Diener, J. Ward and A. L. Le Maître, and of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union, Messrs. L. G. Gondwe, Z. K. Muharuna and V. A. Mkelia. The chairman of the employers' side of the council is Mr. H. Markwalder, or alternatively Mr. D. Lead, and the secretary Mr. A. L. Le Maître. The chairman of the employees' side of the council is Mr. Andrea Okingo and the secretary Mr. Wallace James.

At the conclusion of the meeting Sir Barclay Nihill expressed his great gratification that the industry has now fully launched upon its career which he was sure would be both successful.

Mr. Markwalder for the employers said that from all over the Territory people were watching the proceedings, upon which the greatest importance was set. Their deliberations would affect 130,000 workers, or, with their families, about 300,000 to 400,000 Africans.

Mr. Okingo on behalf of the employees expressed appreciation of the manner in which the Sisal Growers' Association had approached the question of trade union recognition. "I take it for granted that each person who comes into this hall does not come here as a person interested in himself but of the interest of the country as a whole," he said.

African Mercantile Company

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., which has interests in East Africa, reports a trading profit for the year ended December 31 of £170,985 (£174,421). After providing £11,743 for depreciation and £50,264 for taxation, and making other provisions, the net profit is £73,040. General reserve receives £10,000, preference dividend (net) absorbs £11,213, 4% interim dividend and 8% final (recommended) on ordinary stock £16,100. The carry-forward is £75,665 (£75,182). The issued capital is £350,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. and £300,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1. Capital reserve is £33,590, revenue reserves and undistributed profits £440,998, and reserve for taxation £74,500. Current liabilities are £495,918, fixed assets £111,756, and current assets £1,600,609 (including £284,738 in cash). Directors: Mr. W. J. Saunders (chairman and managing), Mr. J. W. M. Maynard (vice-chairman), Lord Cholmondeley, and Messrs. H. H. Sawyer, W. Walker, J. M. Ingle, and G. H. A. Haynes (secretary). Messing, London, July 24.

Standard Bank of South Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reports that at March 31 the balance of the profit and loss account after payment of all expenses and rebating current bills was £1,347,396, or "£1,084,046" after deduction of the interim dividend of 1s. per share.

After adding £160,000 to the reserve fund and £50,000 to bank premises account there remains £874,046. A final dividend 1s. 6d., less tax will require £395,025.

The issued capital is £9,160,000 in shares of £1. The reserve fund totals £8,850,000 current, deposit and other accounts almost £333m., and acceptances and other liabilities on account of customers almost £8m. Current assets stand in the balance sheet as just under £50m., £37m. being in cash and nearly £10m. at call and short notice. Treasury bills total £9.2m., investments quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £11m. and those quoted on African stock exchanges £38.7m. Trade and other bills are nearly £36m., advances over £164m., and remittances in transit £33m. The investment of £1m. in the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd. appears among fixed assets. Bank premises and property amount to £2.7m. Liabilities of customers for acceptances total £7.9m.

Sir Edmund Hall-Patch is the chairman, Mr. J. P. de la Haye deputy chairman, and Sir Frederick de la Haye, Lord Robert Appan, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Earl De La Warr, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Lord Harlech, Mr. C. T. Holland-Martin, Mr. J. T. Pridcaux, the Earl of Scarborough, Mr. C. H. Villiers, and Mr. A. Comar Wilson.

Mr. C. R. Hall is general manager in London, Mr. R. E. Williams assistant manager, and Mr. H. D. M. Mayer secretary.

The Rhodesian board consists of Mr. C. A. Barron (deputy chairman), Mr. R. C. Buccook, Mr. W. Charles, Mr. G. H. Low, Mr. H. Malvern, Mr. A. H. P. Robinson, and Mr. James Tucker.

The Finance Corporation has an East African local board of Mr. R. G. Ridley (chairman), Sir Ferdinand Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. A. A. Lawrie, Mr. John L. Kiddoch, and Mr. J. T. Simpson.

Mr. H. W. Jeffreys is general manager and Mr. C. C. Rogers assistant manager in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mr. R. G. Ridley general manager in East Africa.

British Electric Traction Company

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION CO., LTD., which is largely interested in transport undertakings in East and Central Africa, reports a group profit for the year to March 31 of £3,687,219, from which taxation of £1,803,621 had to be deducted, leaving £1,883,598 net, compared with £2,150,263 in the previous year.

Dividends of 25% on the deferred and a deferred ordinary stocks, of 8% on the preferred ordinary, and of 8% on the cumulative participating preference stock, the same as in the previous year in each case, will require £1,167,716. The drop in profits was caused by adverse results of the Canadian subsidiary, the prospects for which during the year were greatly improved.

The issued capital slightly exceeds £9m. and debenture stock in issue totals £1.6m. Capital reserves are just over £2m., revenue reserves and undistributed profits nearly £5m. and deposits £3.2m. Current liabilities total £991,549.

Interests in subsidiary companies appear in the balance-sheet at £10,878,520. Other investments, which had a market value of almost £13m., stand in the balance-sheet at £6,768,893, and unquoted investments with a book value of £3.6m. are valued by the directors at £5.7m. Cash totalled £957,628. Revenue from subsidiary companies amounted to £1,582,036 and from other investments £1,225,648.

The directors are Mr. H. C. Drayton (chairman), Mr. J. Spencer Willis (deputy chairman and managing director), Mr. R. F. Boddow, Mr. P. L. Fleming, Mr. K. E. Garcke, Mr. W. T. James, Mr. A. F. Roger, and the Earl of Rothes. Mr. W. F. Brown is secretary.

Frozen Tilapia

WHEN REPORTING that frozen tilapia from Uganda were to be marketed in this country, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA stated that 14-ounce cartons containing five or six fillets would cost about 6s. We now learn that improved methods of handling are expected to make it possible to reduce that price considerably.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company

Increased Traffic Movements

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., reports gross receipts for 1957 of £1,067,292 (£1,011,813 in the previous year) and working expenses of £790,021 (£761,545).

During the year 845,695 tons of traffic were carried, compared with 799,878 in the previous year. The chief items were general merchandise, 97,970 tons (90,170); sleepers, piles, and timber, 96,841 (92,115); tobacco, 13,833 (16,497); petrol, paraffin and oils, 27,398 (23,796); cement, 19,526 (35,659); tea, 10,262 (11,240); maize, 23,243 (23,243); fertilizer, 12,402 (11,417); sugar, 30,243 (34,817); public coal, 57,754 (59,653); cotton seed, 6,572 (7,080); salt, 4,995 (4,991); cotton lint, 4,429 (3,909); molasses, 5,227 (4,549); limestone, 112,612 (112,255); groundnuts, 19,812 (18,761); unginned cotton, 8,210 (4,492); cassava, 7,244 (1,557); clinker, 29,858 (1,784).

Issued loan capital totals £2,851,619 and share capital to £1,067,292. Reserves appear at £1,712,744, revenue reserves at £1,314,527, and Government guarantees at £604,217. Current liabilities are £1,067,292. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £2,851,619 and current assets at £837,428.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, C. B. E., is chairman, and the other members of the board are Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. C. J. Holland, Mr. Carey, Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. J. B. Correa da Silva, Mr. I. K. Hayward, and Mr. J. S. Peake.

Mr. H. W. Stevens is general manager in Africa, and Mr. E. A. Short secretary in London.

Spru Sugar Estates' Net Profit Nearly Doubled

SPRU SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., report a trading profit of £1,146,000 (£1,258,370) for the year ended December 31, 1957.

After providing £200,000 for depreciation, £48,864 interest on debenture stocks, £29,833 for debenture stock redemption, and £418,000 for taxation, the net profit was £875,121 (£845,544). Taxation provisions no longer required and 18% preference dividend less tax absorbs £16,819, interim ordinary of 4% free of tax £54,600, and proposed final of 6% free of tax on increased capital £122,850. General reserve receives £682,500, and amount set aside for additional depreciation £100,000. Carry forward is £125,640 (£144,288).

Issued capital consists of £900,000 6% cumulative preference stock and 21,000,000 ordinary shares in 1957 with revenue reserves total £2,000,000, debentures £910,243, current liabilities and provisions are £1,158,908, fixed assets £7,732,906, trade investments £15,276, and current assets £8,327,467. Directors: Lieut.-Colonel C. B. E. Hornung (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Hornung, Major N. H. Du Boulay, and Messrs. Vivian L. Oury, I. Backhouse, Mr. F. B. H. Fox is the secretary. Meeting London July 22.

Built-In Furniture

MR. MUSA AMALIMBA, Kenya Minister for Housing, said at the first meeting of the reconstituted Central Housing Board: "I wonder whether the technical committee of this board will look into the question of built-in furniture. This might save the incoming tenant the trouble and the bother of worrying about furnishing the house. I am thinking of cupboards, a table, a bed, and even seats that fold into the wall."

Nyasaland Railways Raise Dividend

More Traffic and Passengers Carried

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., report gross receipts for 1957 at £1,089,924 (£1,036,454 in the previous year) and working expenses at £881,682 (£819,031), giving a surplus of £208,242 (£217,423).

Interest on debentures and income bonds of Trans-Zambesia Railway, dividends and interest on other investments, provision for taxation no longer required, and the balance brought forward bring the total to £503,375 (£483,633), and debenture and loan interest, a dividend to ordinary shareholders of 6% (5% last year), transfers to replacement and general reserve, total £435,432 (£431,367), leaving a balance forward of £69,943 (£52,266).

During the year the railway carried 464,232 tons of traffic (438,558) and 377,320 passengers (276,857). Including provision for renewals, the working expenses were 80.89% of the gross receipts (79.02%).

Issued loan capital amounts to £4,938,759 and share capital to £472,459. Revenue reserves are £1,089,924. Provisions for the renewal of fixed assets £1,158,908, current liabilities £292,143, and amount due to a subsidiary £101,540. Fixed assets stand at £4,688,932, investments in the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., £1,824,150, investment in the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., £399,000, and current assets £1,221,172 (£1,411,740).

Mr. W. M. Codrington is chairman and managing director, and the other members of the board are Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Hornung, Mr. V. L. Oury, and Mr. A. E. P. Robinson.

Mr. H. W. Stevens is general manager in Africa, and Mr. E. A. Short secretary in London.

Seeds from Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA HAS GREAT PROSPECTS as a seed supplier, according to Mr. A. L. Cullen, partner in the British wholesale seed company, and chairman of the Wholesale Horticultural Seed Merchants' Organization. While visiting Southern Rhodesia to find new seed growing sources for his company, he told reporters that he had been most impressed and had placed trial contracts for vegetable and flower seeds. United Kingdom suppliers were, he said, looking for new sources because they were dissatisfied politically and economically with present sources like Morocco, Hungary, Poland, Cyprus, and Malta.

Rain-making Experiments

IF IT CAN OBTAIN "modest" financial support from local farming bodies, the Federal Meteorological Department will undertake experiments into artificial rain-making. The director, Mr. J. S. Peake, has said that there are four possible methods for producing rain, and that a system of salt-seeding commended itself for trials in the Federation. The seeding agent was cheap and readily obtainable, and sufficient could be carried to seed a large number of clouds in one sortie.

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LONDON'S NEW COFFEE TERMINAL MARKET, held at the Commodity Exchange, Mincing Lane, provides hedging facilities based on African robusta coffee, contracts being in five-ton units, and Uganda Native robusta No. 2 being taken as the basic grade. Business will normally be limited to 13 months ahead. On the opening day 57 lots of five tons each were traded, and that was regarded as a good start.

Hitherto dealers have not been able to hedge against price fluctuations in robusta, consumption of which is increasing here and in the United States because it is the type used for the soluble "instant" coffee, now taking an important share of world consumption, and for blending for the "espresso" which is multiplying so rapidly in many countries.

The rapidly expanding demand for coffee of African robusta has been a factor in the price rise of 250, when the market in Rhodesia has been made unfavourable by over-production in South and Central America.

Second Kariba Station

MR. DUNCAN ANDERSON, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, announced in Kitwe recently that the Commission is considering a second power station at Kariba. He said: "Having raised the water level by 20 feet and discovered that the flow from the catchment area between Livingstone and Kariba is much greater than expected, the second station will be very much larger than the first."

Rhodesian produced wine made from grapes grown on the estates of Evelyn Tappin Trust, Ltd. at Rusape, will shortly be on sale in limited quantities in the Federation. Mr. Arthur Tappin has stated that at first there will be about 3,500 bottles at 5s. a bottle retail. This year's vintage, for sale next year, should represent nearly twice the quantity.

Commercial Brevities

A £1m. railway link from Bukonde, eastern Uganda, to Jinja, a distance of 53 miles, has been approved in principle by the East African Transport Advisory Council. The cut-off would reduce the length of the through railway route to Kampala by over 40 miles and make it part of the main Uganda line, the old section becoming a branch. The route, first surveyed in 1926, is to be re-surveyed at the end of the year.

The Tanganyika Government loan for the building of a new luxury hotel in Dar es Salaam has been raised from £200,000 to £225,000. Because building costs have risen since the original agreement was made, the number of rooms is to be reduced from 110 to 87. Building will start shortly.

Arusha's new thermal power station, built by Balfour Beatty & Co. Ltd. and the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., has cost some £80,000. With a capacity of 2,300 kW, it has about five times the capacity of the plant which it replaces.

The Government-owned power plant at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, is expected to be an over-subsidy of financial interests with technical control by David Whitehead & Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.

Early cotton plantings in South Nyanza are more extensive this year than at any time since the end of the war. First estimates of the crop from that district are 3,000 bales, twice the output in 1957.

A company in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, is assembling light motor-cycles, bicycles, and auxiliary motors for attachment to bicycles from "knockdown" parts imported from Europe.

Alston teas sold in Mincing Lane, London, on July 8, 1958, a package A consignment from the East African Tea Kenya fetched the highest price at 5s. 14d.

East African Airways have opened offices for operations, engineering, and administrative branches to Nairobi's new airport.

East African Railways are considering the adoption of the "roomette" type of first class coach. They provide luxury compartments.

The Salisbury branch of the Ottoman Bank is to be opened early next month under the management of Mr. B. P. Barr.

The National Overseas and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. has opened a branch in Shinyanga, Tanganyika.

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|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
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| 1938 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 20 | 69,936 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 351,000,000 |

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MINING

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African Politicians and Trade Unions

MR. JACK PURVIS, president of the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union, said on Saturday in Bulawayo when addressing the annual meeting of the Federal Trades Union Congress that officials of the African Mine Workers' Union in Northern Rhodesia received threats of murder almost daily because of their resistance to the African National Congress.

Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, president of the African union the largest African organization of the kind in Central Africa is known to have been under pressure from African politicians for some time, and Mr. Purvis and many other European trade unionists feel that closer co-operation between the European and African unions would help them and their cause to keep the unions on their feet.

On the day following Mr. Purvis's statement the chairman of the Broken Hill branch of his union, Mr. Gavin Mackenzie, criticized him for having spoken of matters which the executive committee of the union had not considered.

Southern Rhodesian Emeralds

THE TWO RHODESIAN EMERALDS, Mr. Laurence Contat and Mr. Cornelis Oosthuizen, who in May last year discovered what has been named the Sandawana emerald mine on the Liebig ranch near Bellingswe, refused an offer of £1m for a quarter share in the property, according to a special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

They were civil servants in the Irrigation Department of Southern Rhodesia when the Government of that Colony announced a scheme which was so attractive to the small prospector that they decided to resign and search for chrome, lithium, beryl and precious stones.

Because a new railway promised to open up the Bellingswe area, they concentrated their attention on that district, in the granite hills which carry great quantities of beryl. Then one of their African employees brought in the first emeralds. Two feet beneath the surface large quantities of large emeralds were found. When samples worth about £60,000 had been valued in New York an ordinance to protect the area was passed through the Legislature.

Motapa Gold Mining Report

MOTAPA GOLD MINING Co. LTD. report a working profit of £13,693 (£30,683) for the year ended December 31 and a net profit of £8,463 (£24,376). The carry-forward is £9,758 (£721).

The technical adviser's report states that it is unlikely that the life of the mine can be extended much beyond the period necessary to work out existing ore reserves. Thereafter operations will be confined to reclamation of any dumps which can be treated economically and to clean-up. The issued capital consists of £800,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve is £311,285, revenue reserve £24,045, and the secured loan from New Consolidated Gold Fields totals £20,925. Current liabilities are £24,196, fixed assets £1,055,433, and current assets £100,743.

Directors: Messrs. J. W. A. Wright (chairman) alternate D. J. White, W. M. Barclay (alternate J. F. L. Cornwall), T. H. Cooke, W. C. Cox, P. S. Hammond (alternate E. S. Hallett), and W. H. Ralston. Meeting Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, July 24.

Jobs Survey Completed

THE INDEPENDENT SURVEY OF THE JOBS done by members of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union has been completed, and the report—compiled by Production Engineering (Central Africa) (Pvt.) Ltd.—has been submitted to the Union and the copper mining companies. Together there are 377 descriptions of work carried out by members of the union. The descriptions were approved by representatives of the union and the management and by the employee concerned.

Diamond Sales

DURING THE JUNE QUARTER £10,734,932 (£10,573,699) of gem diamonds were sold through the Central Selling Organization and £3,199,173 (£4,776,282) of industrial diamonds. Sales for the first six months of 1958 were £21,248,621 and £7,975,455 respectively.

Selection Trust's Net Profit of £1½m.

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., which has extensive investments in the copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia, earned a net profit of £1,506,230 for the year ended March 31. Dividends and interest from investments produced £3,127,366, to which sundry revenue added £95,262. Taxation totalled £1,626,962. Exploration reserve receives £250,000, investment reserve £100,000, and dividends absorb £1,070,797 (1s. 9d. interim, £261,208; final of 7s. 3d. recommended, less tax). The carry-forward is £747,283 (£664,260).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,595,856 in 10s. units. Share premium accounts stand at £436,167; revenue reserves and surplus at £2,973,766, and 3½% debenture stock at £133,474. Fixed assets are £112,796; interest in subsidiary companies £2,791,709; investments £2,311,547, and current assets £2,870,416 (cash £1,312,104).

Directors: Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Mr. T. H. Bradford (managing—alternate Mr. E. C. Wharton-Tigar), Brigadier R. Mickleth, Sir R. L. Prain, and Messrs. C. W. Boise, A. V. Conrad (alternate R. H. M. Williams), J. A. Dunn, E. J. T. Gourdie, D. D. Irvine, G. W. Peetson, J. M. C. B. Ferguson, and R. Walker (alternate R. H. M. Williams). Secretary is W. T. Padgett. Meeting, London, July 24.

SELTRUST INVESTMENT, LTD., a subsidiary of Selection Trust, Ltd. report income of £2,437,839 (£3,583,892) for the year ending March 31. After providing £1,298,623 for taxation, the consolidated profit is £1,168,843 (£1,718,367). Preference dividends absorb £32,344, and ordinary dividends £1,078,631. The carry-forward is £58,843 (£450,313). Issued capital of parent company consists of £1,250,000 4½% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £100 each £650,000, and 10% ordinary shares of £100 each £600,000. Capital reserve, revenue reserves and surplus £493,212. Current liabilities and 3½% interest in subsidiary company £100,000, investments £2,309,547, current assets £1,312,104. Directors: Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), T. H. Bradford (managing), Sir R. L. Prain, and Messrs. C. W. Boise and R. M. Peetson. The secretary is Mr. W. T. Padgett. Meeting, London, July 24.

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Company Report

The Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co., Ltd.

Sir Gerald D'Erlanger on the Position and Prospects

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 10 in London.

SIR GERALD D'ERLANGER, C.B.E., A.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated review:

"The consolidated profit for the year of £1,074,551 arising at the end of adding dividends received by La Forestal Argentina, and land before deducting stock provisions and taxation, has risen by £59,187. This increase has been achieved in spite of the sharp drop in world selling prices for quebracho and mimosa which occurred in February 1957. Fortunately these price reductions were offset by a substantial increase in tonnage sold during 1957."

In the course of his review of the group's activities overseas, the chairman said:

Union of South Africa

"The Natal Tanning Extract Company in all the circumstances of a difficult year has maintained its position in a most satisfactory manner.

"The company's estates again had a satisfactory year and sales of timber continued to make a substantial contribution to the estates revenue.

"The new factory at Hermannsburg was completed towards the end of 1957, and thereafter production was carried on normally until the close of the season.

"The policy of your South African subsidiary, which is, and should for many years remain, the principal source of profits for the group, must be essentially one of consolidation rather than expansion, as far as any rate, as the wattle industry is concerned. This objective has been pursued with remarkable success throughout the past year, and I would like to refer in particular to the substantial progress which has been made by The Natal Tanning Extract Company, in conjunction with the other extract manufacturers, and the Wattle Growers' Organization, in the essential task of keeping production in balance with demand and maintaining the stability and harmony of the whole industry.

"At the same time such possibilities as exist in South Africa for the development of new activities outside the wattle industry are not being neglected, and interesting experimental work is going on in several fields.

Southern Rhodesia

"In November, 1957, the second of the Rhodesian Wattle Company's factories came into production, thus completing this subsidiary's plans for the manufacture of wattle extract.

"I am glad to be able to report that the experience of the eighteen months since stripping and manufacture commenced in Rhodesia has fully confirmed that we can reckon on exceptionally good quality bark from our plantations and on the satisfactory operation of the two factories as regards both quality of extract and cost of production.

"Over the year 1957 we were successful in selling the production of the Melssetter factory, which was operating throughout that period, and halfway through 1958 the indications are that the output of the two factories now operating will be substantially disposed of during the present year without undue strain upon the market.

"With the completion of its wattle extract programme on a basis now providing for the operation of the two factories at a level of production which is both economic from the point of view of costs and within the limits of what the market will take, and the limiting of plantations to the production of the necessary quantity of raw material for this purpose, the Rhodesian Wattle Company is in a position to direct its energies increasingly towards the most profitable utilization of surplus land, timber and 'know-how'."

"Encouraging results have already been achieved, some requiring further investigation, but others being capable of immediate development on a large scale. Whilst there is as yet no large scale project under way there are several small ones in hand, which, if added together, could make a useful contribution to the earning capacity of the company."

Kenya

"It now seems clear that conditions in the Province Reserve, and in particular the industrial falling of wattle trees to provide timber for the Kikuyu resettlement, will result in a substantial reduction in the amount of native grown bark which will be available for extract manufacture for a number of years to come.

"Your Kenya subsidiary—and indeed the Kenya wattle industry as a whole—has been faced with the necessity of adjusting itself to this contraction in its raw material base.

"The present conditions in the world market, however, such an adjustment is not necessarily a disadvantage; and, as it is in process of being carried through by a concentration of production capacity on lines which should achieve substantial economies, we believe it will eventually work out to the benefit of your company.

"Parallel with this concentration of effort upon a narrower field in the wattle industry the Kenya Company is pushing on with its programme of diversification directed at the profitable utilization of surplus land on the same lines as those adopted in Southern Rhodesia.

"These two industrial projects referred to in my review last year—wood impregnation and the production of charcoal—are going forward and the prospects are promising."

Production

Referring to the outlook, the statement continues:—

"We feel reasonably confirmed in our belief that the world market for quebracho/mimosa/chestnut will remain stabilized, taking one year with another, at around 400,000 tons for as far ahead as is practicable to look.

"In this situation a major objective of members of the industry must be to ensure that production does not appreciably exceed the fairly strict limit thus established. If this can be achieved, we should be able to look forward to a period of reasonably stable and profitable trading conditions.

"We are again recommending the payment of a total dividend of 9% and I feel entitled to hold out with somewhat more confidence than last year the prospect of being able to maintain this level of distribution."

The report was adopted.

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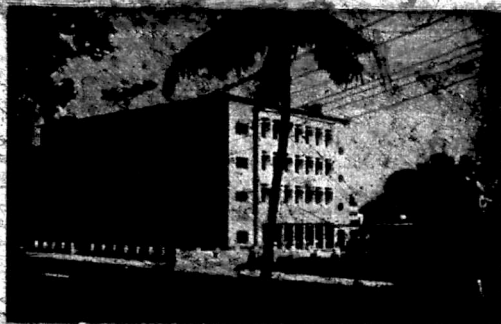
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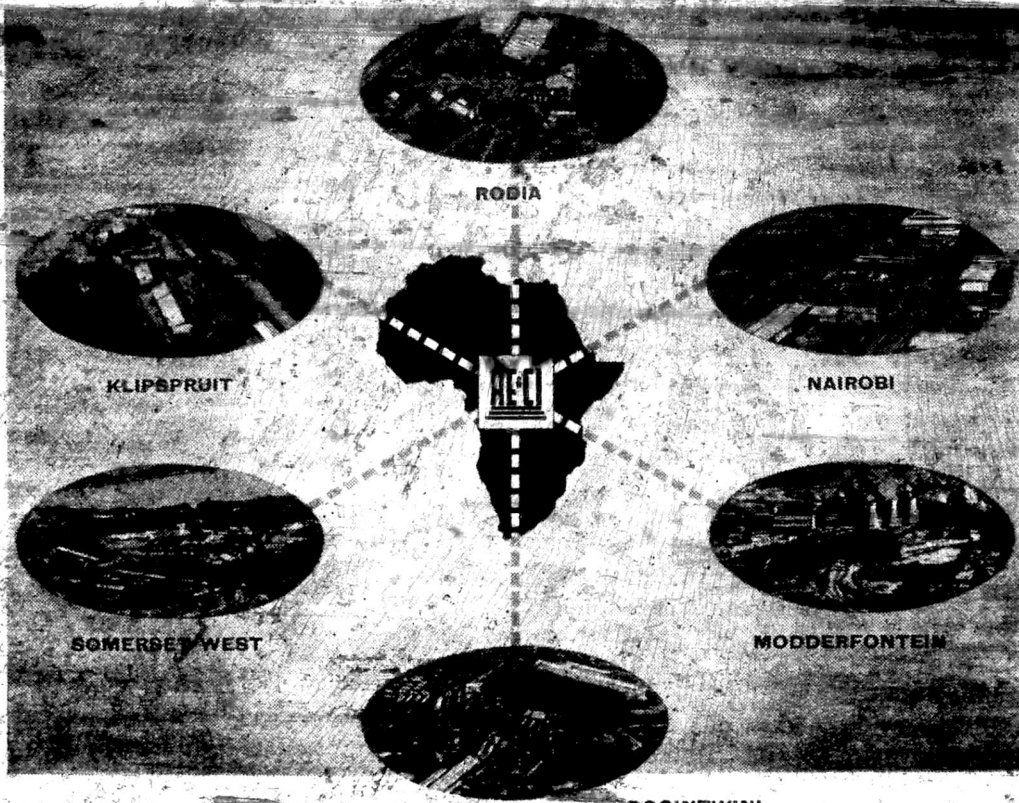
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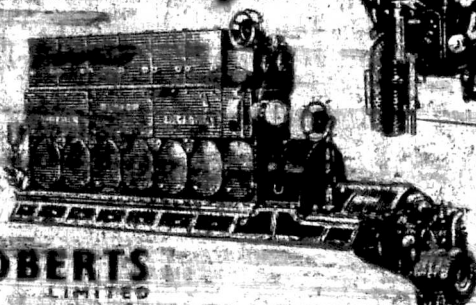
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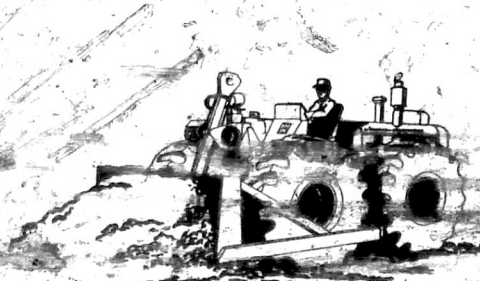
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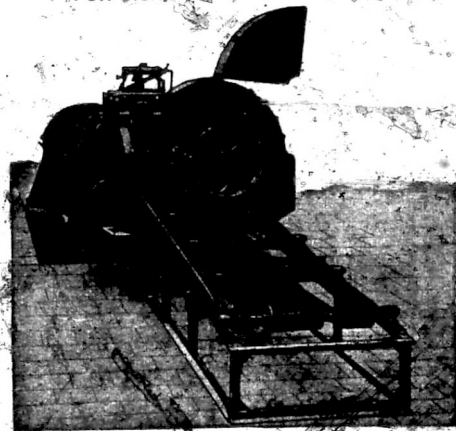
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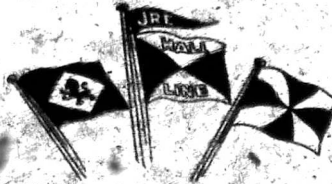
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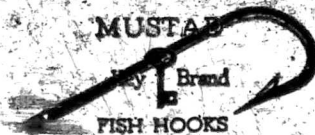
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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1958

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OF THE FOURTEEN African elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya there was only one, Mr. Mate, who in the course of a two-day debate in the Legislature uttered a word in contradiction to the repeated affirmations of Mr. Odinga Odinga, chairman of their group organization, that the real political leaders of Kenya Africans today are the Kenyatta and his fellow convicts in Lokitaung prison, who were his closest associates in the management of what the Chief Secretary to the Government briefly and rightly described as "a society responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent men". The full report in other columns shows that Mr. Odinga's shocking assertion cannot be dismissed as due to uncontrollable excitement in the heat of debate. It was deliberate, so deliberate that it was repeated as soon as the House met on the second day, and then reiterated so emphatically that there could be no possibility of misunderstanding.

Every person who heard the statement must have recognized its importance and implication, and not even the most naive of the African members can have thought that the dilemma in which they were placed by a few words from one of their number. What of the other dozen? Do they or do they not share the view of the man whom they have elected their chairman? They cannot complain if their silence is assumed to mean that they do not disagree with him. If any or all of them disagreed, the reasonable course would have been to make that perfectly plain, each dissentient saying enough to have

Do African M.L.Cs. Support Mr. Odinga?

his opinion recorded in *Parliament*. The majority had disagreed with Mr. Odinga the day before. If the same procedure would then have been to elect another of their number to preside over the African Elected Members' Organization. Since they have taken neither course it is perfectly fair to deduce either that they still regard Kenyatta as the real leader or that they lack the courage to disavow that assertion, made in their name. The matter should not be allowed to rest in this dangerous position. Each African member should be challenged to state unequivocally whether he accepts or rejects this new Odinga doctrine — which is now reported to have been declared to a mass meeting in Kisumu last week of some 5000 African members from all parts of Nyanza. This concentrated effort to whitewash Kenyatta cannot be dismissed as mere folly.

The declaration that Kenyatta is still the real leader will be taken by simple-minded folk, and by other people also to imply justification of Mau Mau. For Mr. Odinga or his colleagues to reply that that is not what he has said will not suffice. Politicians may excuse themselves by casuistry, but they must not expect the mass of the people to draw nice distinctions of the kind. Nasty actions are a much more probable consequence of the very combustible political material which firebrands are carrying about the country. They must know that unsophisticated village folk are as dry grass in which raging bush-fires might start, and political conflagrations often do far worse damage than other types of incendiarism. If Mr. Odinga and his associates do not want to kindle dire trouble they should promptly quench the sparks which have been recklessly struck in Kenya.

Political Firebrands.

Notes By The Way

Commentapes

ANYTHING WHICH CAN HELP to increase understanding between the United Kingdom and British Africa is to be welcomed. I therefore draw attention to the initiative of Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., in starting what he calls a Commonwealth Commentape tape, which takes the form of comments on record tapes which are to be sent by air to the Federation — for Central Africa is the first area to be served in this way. Thousands of tape recorders are already in use in the Rhodesias, where they continue to sell briskly despite the tendency to spend less freely. So there is obviously a potential public for the right kind of commentary on tape at the right price. I was able to hear the programme before it was airmailed on Tuesday. It is topical, brisk, informative, controversial in parts, and kept lively by the use of several voices.

Right to Criticize

MR. WALL — who was a member of the Parliamentary delegation to the Federation led last year by Mr. Robert Wood — is introduced by an anonymous lady (I think) after dealing with some of the current problems of the area. He interviews Mr. James Johnson, Labour M.P. for Rugby, who is blunt but frank about the Federation, admitting that there must be progress by stages to inter-racial partnership, and expressing the hope that enough will have been done in that direction by the time of the constitutional conference in 1960 for his party to be able to take a favourable view of the proposals which will then have to be considered. Some Socialists have made it clear that they want the Federation to collapse. Mr. Johnson wants it to succeed. A politician with that outlook has much more right to criticize than one who longs for the dissolution of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

To Start You Talking

MULTI-RACIAL EDUCATION, which is now confined to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland — of which Mr. Johnson speaks with warm approval — should, he suggests, be carried a little way down the ladder, at the next step to boys' secondary schools for pupils between about 14 and 18 years of age. Most Rhodesians will consider that premature; but how much more sensible it is than the emotional and unpractical demand of most of his party colleagues in the House for multi-racial schooling from the primary level upwards. I mention this matter as an instance of the conflict of opinion which Commonwealth Commentapes intend to record and distribute. Though aimed especially at men of affairs (for whom there is an up-to-the-moment survey from the City), my guess is that this novel stimulant of discussion will soon be heard at many a sundowner and dinner-party in Africa. The venture deserves success, and will, I hope, attract enough subscribers to justify the developments which are already planned by Patrick Wall and a partner who is well known in the Rhodesias but prefers to remain anonymous.

Chairman's Cautionary Comment

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman and managing director of Nyasaland Railways, has an apt little paragraph in his annual statement which runs: "Unfortunately a minority of the small aristocratic section of the large African population, encouraged by certain elements in this country, are agitating for a rate of political progress — towards the so-called democratic principle of one man one vote — which no one who

knows the country and has any sympathy for the mass of Africans can at the moment regard as realistic". I often wish that more business leaders would comment candidly in public on political tendencies which have a direct influence upon economic matters. Arguing that they must keep out of politics, too many of them fail to exercise what could be very potent influence in correcting widespread public misconceptions. Why should extremist politicians be left to make the running?

Daily Clamour

LIKE ALMOST EVERY HEAD of a large enterprise operating in East and Central Africa, Mr. Codrington has a sincere sympathy for the mass of Africans; and I am sure that it was this interest in their welfare which induced him to sound the warning against the dangerous idea of prematurely introducing universal franchise in Nyasaland — which, in common with the other British African territories, is the victim of daily clamour for that kind of concession. The poor quality of present African representation in the Nyasaland Legislative Council will be promptly apparent to anyone who reads the Hansard report of the proceedings for a day or two; but these members nevertheless assume that they and their fellows could run the country. To give the country a better government.

Swahili Dictionary

A DICTIONARY can provide much more entertainment than many a novel, and I have dipped with interest and pleasure into Mr. R. A. Snoxall's Concise English-Swahili Dictionary, which the Oxford University Press has published in handy form. I wonder on what basis it was decided whether or not to include an illustration? On the first page there are sketches of an abacus and the location of the abdomen, and then 20 unillustrated columns until an anvil is shown, followed by a scale and a half (yes, not just an angle) and a bridge with three arches. Page 50 has a conch shell, page 100 a fire-escape, page 150 a lamp-post, the top of a coat, and a door latch, page 200 a pair of pincers, a Highland piper, and a piston rod; and the last page a zip-fastener (which require eight words in Swahili: *nambo ya kifungo cha madini kwa kufunga mifako*).

Abbreviations

SEVEN COLUMNS are given to abbreviations. I should have expected D.C. to stand for district commissioner in a book of this kind, but not a bit of it; the translation offered is direct current. Nor is A.D.C. the assistant district commissioner so well known to Africans; he is an aide-de-camp (*katibu aliyechaguliwa na mkuu kumtumikia kwa nambo nyakuzimo maalum*). I am intrigued to find *b* explained not only as "born" but as "bowled (*kwa michezo wa cricket*)". Would that more Africans played that game! Though purists will regret the levity, Legislative Council is reduced to "Legco". Who would have guessed that w.p. meant "weather permitting"? R.D., the banker's injunction to refer to the drawer of a cheque, require 13 words of explanation in Swahili, thus: *yaani ni maagizo ya benki kuonyesha kuni aliyehandika hawala hana fedha katika benki*. It will be seen that fun is to be found in this little volume. It is wonderful value at 6s. 6d.

"There is no such thing as bad law: some laws are better than others". — Mr. D. W. Conroy, acting Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya.

Kenyatta and Company "Still Kenya's African Political Leaders"

Exact Text of Astounding Statement by Chairman of African M.L.Cs.

AS BRIEFLY REPORTED in a recent issue, Mr. Oginga Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said in that Chamber recently during a debate about convicts in the prison at Lokitaung that "in the heart of hearts of the Africans they are still the political leaders".

The reference was to Jomo Kenyatta and some of his chief associates, who were convicted under the criminal law for their part in organizing Mau Mau.

The exact words used by Mr. Odinga require to be recorded, and they are given hereunder, but in order that the context may be fully appreciated, the earlier stages of the debate are briefly summarized.

It arose from a motion by Mr. TOM MBOYA who, having just finished his Government statement in reply to allegations made by some convicts in Lokitaung Prison, asked for an independent inquiry into Kenya prisons and detention camps. In a long speech he criticized the Chief Secretary's reminder of the circumstances leading to the conviction of the men now at Lokitaung as "unpalatable" and "irrelevant". He argued that all members of the Legislature should be given automatic admission to any prison or detention camp.

Criminal Offences

MR. CONROY, temporary Minister for Legal Affairs, saying that the Government could not accept the motion, recalled that the London *Observer* had published a letter which began "We, political prisoners of Lokitaung". That was untrue; they were not political prisoners, but men convicted for criminal offences.

Four of the five alleged signatories had given evidence at their trials and been disbelieved by the court. When they appeared to the Supreme Court and the East African Court of Appeal, both took the view that they had lied in the witness box. Against the statements of convicts whose credibility was open to suspicion there was the word of a senior police commissioner and a medical specialist. Council could say which account it preferred to believe.

Last year two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, one a missionary anthropologist of wide African experience, had visited 52 of Kenya's gaols and detention camps; in 1955 a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders had made a full investigation, completely vindicating the prison service of complaints which had been made; in 1957 a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation had visited prisons and camps. Further inquiry was deemed unnecessary.

Real Issue

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS suggested that the real issue was whether the Council accepted the Government's refutation of the allegations made against them or preferred to believe "ardent, convicted Mau Mau criminals, men devoid of decency and integrity, and presumably still unrepentant". Against the affirmations of the Chief Secretary and the Acting Attorney-General, both men of integrity, some supporters of the motion seemed to accept the statements of a few Mau Mau thugs. Their attacks must create the impression that some of them were Mau Mau sympathizers.

Some African members had publicly denounced subversion and the Kiama Kia Muingi, but he himself had never heard any such denunciation from Mr.

Mboya, who would, he hoped, tell Council in what terms he had spoken on K.K.M.

DR. KIANO, commenting on a remark that Kenya's good name was jeopardized by the absence of independent inquiry into prison conditions, said: "Having lived outside Kenya, I know that Kenya does not have a good name. Even its Government does not have a good name, because such allegations continue and continue and continue."

Strange Gentleman

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM wondered who had made Kenya's name bad in parts of America. A gentleman who should be nameless had made some strange statements about Kenya's concentration camps when visiting the U.S.A. He, who accused the Government of being in bad odour, had created some of the smell.

MR. ODINGA said (*inter alia*): "When I pray for the good name of Kenya, I pray that from the bottom of my heart, I thought when the Chief Secretary made his statement last week that he was ignorant of the facts which the Africans know about the prisoners at Lokitaung."

"These people, before they were arrested, were the political leaders of the Africans in this country, and the Africans respected them as their political leaders at this very moment, in the heart of hearts of the Africans, they are still the political leaders. If that is not known, it has not to be known, because that is the respect rooted in the African heart, and we expected that when these people were arrested and imprisoned they would be treated as the leaders; they would be treated just as the leaders of any other community would be treated when they were imprisoned."

"That has not been done, I am sure. The Government has made one of the serious mistakes of the neglect of these people and the Government is further neglecting the feelings of the Africans. From the hearts of all the Africans you will be hurting their feelings."

At that point the debate was adjourned until the following day, when MR. ODINGA continued:

"These African prisoners were the political leaders of the African people, and the African people respected them as such. I was putting that point across because the Chief Secretary seemed as if he took these people as just ordinary prisoners who would just be treated as any other prisoners. Even yesterday the Solicitor-General seemed to take these people very lightly indeed. I thought: 'I shall be doing a great service to the African people and Kenya as a whole if I publicly declare that these people are the leaders of the African people who are respected as such.'"

"Deserve Respect"

"As the leaders of their community they deserve respect; when they are in prison they should be treated with some respect because they are the leaders of the people—just as when Archbishop Makarios was arrested by the British Government and taken to Seychelles he was put in the Governor's lodge there. Nearly every day he gave a report of his health and his activities were in the Press. The same thing with Mr. Jomo Kenyatta should exactly be done."

THE SPEAKER: "Mr. Odinga, this is not about the treatment of an individual gentleman. This is a motion which concerns an inquiry into conditions."

MR. ODINGA: "If I am mentioning the name of one man I will only say that I include him with his colleagues because what is worrying the Africans most, and the heart of their conditions and their treatment in that place, the African people will not be easy about it. They would like to know exactly their health and how they are being treated in these places. If they complained, these people are fully grown-up people, and they would know whether they are being well treated or mistreated."

"I would draw the attention of the Government here and even in Great Britain to know that these people are the leaders of the African people—and I do not take into consideration the recent violence in Kenya; I take into consideration the past deeds of these people in the field of politics, economics, and social advancement of the African people, and I respect them as such."

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM: "Mau Mau."

MR. ODINGA: "Maybe you take them as Mau Mau, but I am asking you what you should know about our feelings towards them. Before you realize that you can never get the co-operation of the African people."

THE SPEAKER: "Mr. Odinga, I have already ruled that the subject matter which you are now discussing has nothing whatever to do with the motion before the House. Please adhere to the subject matter of this motion."

MR. ODINGA: "I do, Mr. Speaker, but as the Government have—"

THE SPEAKER: "Order, order! I have given a ruling, and you cannot say 'but'."

MR. ODINGA: "Mr. Speaker, the Government have stated that they are not going to accept the motion, and since I had found that they have had some misunderstanding about these people I took it that it is my right to explain it to them—"

THE SPEAKER: "Mr. Odinga: Will you kindly cease speaking? Next speaker—Mr. Mate."

MR. MATE: "The people detained are our brothers. They happen to be in gaol, but like any other person in gaol, there is sympathy for his welfare. We in the Central Province feel very strongly about any slurs made about such people."

"I take exception to some remarks of my hon. friend. We in the Central Province today see the political leaders in the Central Province. I mean my political leaders—the members for Central Province South and Mweri and Embu."

Floundering Careers

"We had leaders in the Central Province from time to time and there have been some cases where their political careers have floundered like ships at sea. We can distinguish between what is genuinely political and what is not. The latter is referred to were no doubt engaged in political activities and they were considered as one of us sympathized with the cause. Nothing came of it at Lari or any other place. Genuine political activity must be clearly distinguished from criminal activity as well as referring to parallels in the history of leaders in other countries—good elements and bad elements."

"These people in detention camps have written these letters to us because they recognize that we are the political leaders as far as they are concerned. We are concerned at the welfare of these particular individuals and the causes there are arising there."

"I am elected members are individuals with a sense of responsibility for our own duty and for law and order. It should be possible for members of the House from both sides to visit these places and see if they can help."

MR. DUNN, Minister for Internal Security and Defence, said that the *Observer* had made no inquiry from the Government as to the truth of the letter before publishing it.

The allegations had been refuted by a similar district commissioner and two doctors. Within the past 18 months, visiting justices had paid seven visits to Lokitaung and senior prison officers nine visits. The officer in charge of Lodwat detention camp went to Lokitaung every month, and so did other senior officers from time to time. Bishop Kariki and Dr. Anderson of the African Inland Mission had twice visited the prison last year with the chaplain of the department.

The latest medical report stated that each prisoner was in good health, and that their diet was good and well balanced, a diet on which millions of prisoners would benefit enormously if they were lucky enough to be able to obtain it.

Two of the men having complained that they had not received reading glasses for which they had asked, their eyes were tested. "No visual defect was revealed. All could read small print with ease. No abnormalities were observed in the eyes of any of the prisoners. The statement that some have almost lost their eyesight is untrue."

Police Report

The Minister said that the *Observer* had recently published a letter from a Mr. D. R. W. Salmon, who had described himself as an ex-inspector of the Kenya Police. The value of his letter might be judged from the fact that after he had taken his course at the police training school at Kiganjo the report upon him read: "Leadership and power of command: poor. Physical training: weak. Sports and games: not interested. Examination results: failed whole examination. His superior officer also reported: "Ability and performance: mediocre. Special aptitudes: none noticed."

As to Mr. Odinga's suggestion that people whom he called leaders should have special treatment, all convicts, of whatever race and previous position, were subject to exactly the same rules in prison.

MR. JOHNSON, Minister for African Affairs, said the detention camps were constantly visited by a special Rehabilitation Advisory Committee consisting of clergymen of all denominations and also African members.

Referring to a letter published by the *Observer* from a former rehabilitation officer, a Mr. Meldon, the Minister said: "He was employed by the Ministry of Community Development from March 1954 until he was dismissed in June 1955 for laziness; absence without leave; failure to settle his mess account (having a cheque dishonoured by the bank) and heavy drinking."

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, speaking as a lawyer and visiting justice with close knowledge of the prison's service over many years, described it as "a very fine service, with humane officers."

Members of Council should be agreed, see conditions for themselves, but he quite understood that the Commissioner for Prisons might not wish to admit to detention camps members of the Legislature who declared themselves sworn followers of men convicted of crimes connected with politics; "it is rather natural not to allow the sworn followers of such political prisoners to visit them."

MR. WANYUTU WAWERU, Assistant Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, himself a Kikuyu, said that reopening of the case of the convicts at Lokitaung had strengthened the K.K.M. movement and was therefore a disservice to the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru.

"If some members were to visit these camps, displaying the attitude they have displayed in this House, they would do more harm than good. There is a Kikuyu proverb that says: 'Do not pretend to blow the fire when you mouth is full of water.' The speeches which we have heard here prove that if some members were to visit these camps they would go pretending to blow the fire in order to the prisoners or detainees, but in fact they would have their mouths full of water and put the fire out."

MR. W. F. COOLES, Chief Secretary, referring to a suggestion by Mr. S. V. Cooke that action for criminal libel should be taken against the *Observer*, said that Kenya courts had no jurisdiction over what papers did in the United Kingdom and it would be very difficult to take action in Africa. He could not comment on possible proceedings for libel which might be pending.

Mr. Odinga's statement of the previous day had seemed to him incredible, and he had expected to see him in the morning. Instead he had reiterated it, saying: "Now they are still the Africans' political leaders." "They" were men who had been convicted of managing a society which was responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent people. Would the *Observer* publish that statement?

Subversive Activities Reiterated

MR. MBOYA said that his only hope was that the *Observer* would be the suggestion that the Government should issue a statement of May 20.

At the time Mr. Mboya said that the African members condemned violence and did not support the K.K.M. movement in subversive or secret organisations. "I take this opportunity to condemn all types of subversive activities, such as K.K.M. policy, emphatically, and categorically, but Government must also help in bringing peace in the country by removing punitive and restrictive regulations such as movement passes and curfew restrictions from the lives of the thousands and thousands of good and decent citizens in the Central Province. In this manner these non-violent and peaceful citizens will be made to see that it pays to be a good citizen, which is not the case today."

£156m. Granted to Colonies in 12 Years

GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS in overseas territories which were approved by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts totalled £13,380,563 in the last financial year, not counting £1,123,850 granted for research schemes.

The amount issued during the 12 years to March 31, 1958, totalled £156,156,137, of which £13,266,291 was spent on research. These figures are given in the annual return on the schemes which covers the period April 1, 1957, to March 31, 1958.

Grants approved during the year included £9,331,224 for communications, of which £3,481,312 was for road development, and £1,105,115 for civil aviation. Agricultural and veterinary schemes again headed the economic list, accounting for grants totalling £3,052,466. Education received £3,989,983, of which £2,221,768 was for the development of primary and secondary schooling.

Intensification of African agriculture accounted for £1,016,000 of the development grants for Kenya approved during the year. The University College of East Africa received £451,000. Road development in Tanganyika was allocated £568,000, and £283,000 was granted to Somaliland for the development of the port of Berbera.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland received £18,275 for the purchase of additional furniture and equipment for the departments of botany, chemistry, physics, and zoology. Nyasaland was granted £145,800 for the installation of water-borne sewerage. African high density residential areas, and £90,000 for the acquisition of land for African settlement.

£135,730 was received by the East African Trypanosomiasis and Industrial Research Organization, £70,156 by the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit in Arusha, and £30,938 for a joint capital housing programme for the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research and Veterinary Research Organizations.

What is the Real State of Tanganyika Today?

Criticism and Support of Our Comments on Sir Edward Twining's Governorship

RECENT LEADING ARTICLES on affairs in Tanganyika Territory have laid stress on the unsatisfactory state of law and order in a number of districts. From a considerable correspondence, most of it private, we have selected for publication letters which take a view different from our own and one from a well-known farmer who writes with us against the Government's spokesmen.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS WRITES:—

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" of June 26 recently arrived in Dar es Salaam and those who have had an opportunity of seeing this air mail edition have, almost without exception expressed astonishment at the attack in your editorial on Sir Edward Twining and his long period as Governor of Tanganyika. As a result of the views given to me, and at the request of many persons here, I am writing this letter.

The entire editorial has been devoted to an attempted critical survey of Sir Edward Twining's administration of the Territory. You have tried to condense in some seven columns of print an almost complete condemnation of the Government of the Territory during the past nine years. I have endeavoured to prove that, as a result of Sir Edward Twining's failure to carry out the primary duty of the head of Government, there has spread a development of lawlessness which has caused widespread

Governor's Speeches

In support of your criticism you have quoted extracts removed from their context, from speeches made by the Governor on various occasions. The warnings contained in those speeches were given by the head of Government at appropriate times and were placed into the correct perspective by people who were in a position to assess the general position in the Territory accurately.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, has also been mentioned here again; you have taken an extract from a speech made in Dar es Salaam and interpreted it as an implied judgment on the Administration of the Territory, without knowing the background or the circumstances under which Mr. Lennox-Boyd made the speech in question.

Although a report made by a Visiting Mission of the United Nations is mentioned in the editorial, there is no reference to the most recent report of that most critical body, a report that indicated the great strides made in the all-round development of Tanganyika during the years immediately preceding the visit in 1957.

In that part of the editorial where you argue against long governorships, with which I have no quarrel, you have failed to mention that it was on the unanimous request of the representative and nominated non-official members of Legislative Council, and widespread representations from the whole of Tanganyika, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies asked Her Majesty to extend Sir Edward Twining's term of office for a second period of two years and the same reasons influenced Sir Edward in his acceptance.

There is no necessity to answer in further detail any of the allegations as, in general, the whole article gives the impression of a determination to belittle the work of a great Governor and an outstanding personality, a Governor who has done a lot of good administratively, economically, and socially during his nine years of office and whose departure has been deeply regretted by all races.

I am all in favour of strong, impartial, and constructive criticism, and have on many occasions admired the attitude taken up by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—and

by EAST AFRICA in the early days—on matters of public importance. On this occasion, however, I cannot help feeling that at a time when unity and goodwill are of such vital importance comment such as that contained in your Matters of Moment is neither constructive nor helpful, and it is to be regretted that a journal of your standing should have permitted such an unjust summary of the administration of Tanganyika during Sir Edward Twining's regime to be published.

Our Reply

Sir Charles Phillips is not the only subscriber to criticize our carefully considered review of Sir Edward Twining's governorship; we expected the attempt at a frank but fair assessment to be disliked in various quarters, but so far the expressions of thanks and agreement far outnumber the few messages similar to the above.

We did not try to condense in that long leading article an almost complete condemnation of the administration of Tanganyika during the past nine years; we endeavoured, as fully objectively what had been done and not done in that time, emphasizing that Sir Edward Twining's vigour brought quick improvement in the position early in his term of office, specifying various achievements, and saying specifically that if his governorship had ended two years earlier judgment upon it could have been much more favourable.

Our criticism was directed to stain the only just criterion of judgment must be based on the results of the end of a governorship, and we adhere to our position that on that crucial count the verdict must be adverse. It is not that we thought that we quoted extracts from speeches by the Governor. Had we made accusations for lawlessness in the Territory in terms half as strong as those used by Sir Edward Twining himself on a number of occasions we might well have been charged with exaggeration. Clearly, therefore, the best course was to quote the Governor's own words. That he had to talk as recently as seven months ago about "growing hooliganism" and "general defiance of law and order" was, we suggested, evidence that appropriate action had not followed his many assurances that lawlessness would not be tolerated. But it was tolerated, as Sir Charles Phillips knows.

As we are quite as well aware as he is of the background to the Secretary of State's speech in Dar es Salaam, at the time we had much correspondence from Tanganyika expressing satisfaction that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had recognized the true state of affairs and made it clear that he expected improvement. Of course the speech implied judgment on the Administration. In what other way could it be interpreted? Sir Charles must know some at least of the facts about the exceptional measures taken by the Secretary of State to acquaint himself with the state of the country before he made his striking comment at the luncheon. Has he not heard expressions of pleasure at Mr. Lennox-Boyd's very thorough and unusual inquiries? If so, his words are ingenuous; if not, this is another occasion on which Tanganyikans thought it more satisfactory to communicate with us than with the senior non-official European member of Council.

Visiting Mission's Report

It is the case that the leading article did not mention the latest Visiting Mission's report; we could obviously not deal with every aspect of affairs during the last nine years, and since long passages from the report were quoted in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA not long ago this seemed a subject which might fairly be omitted.

While he seems to agree with us about the danger of long governorships, Sir Charles Phillips recalls that it was the non-official members of the Legislature who asked for Sir Edward Twining's term of office to be extended for the second two-year period. They must now surely recognize that their intervention was ill-advised, and that it would have been better for the Territory and for Sir Edward Twining's reputation if he had retired in 1956. He would then have completed seven years as Governor and many ex-Governors hold that six years should be the maximum term in a territory. Whenever in East or Central African Dependency proposals have been made for the extensions of a Governor's term, the suggestion has been supported by some members of the Legislative Council, and usually by most of them, if not all. Yet all the long governorships of modern times have ended disappointingly. One moral is that non-official members should heed the evidence of experience more than personal persuasion.

Our correspondent has avoided specific criticisms of the leading article, presumably because he could not refuse it in detail. He charges us with "a determination" to belittle a Governor who has done a lot of good administratively, economically, and socially. Could anyone have held the office for so long without doing "a lot of good" in such ways? That must surely be taken for granted. There was no "determination to belittle", but merely an attempt to take a detached view of an important period in Tanganyika — which had the enormous benefit of the distribution (we do not use the term "investment") of some £35m. of the U.K. taxpayers' money in the grossly mismanaged groundnut scheme. We deliberately avoided that aspect of the subject lest it create the impression in some minds that we were seeking to minimize what has been done in Tanganyika since 1949.

Unity and goodwill are certainly very important, but neither is promoted by pretence. The unhappy and incontrovertible fact is that unity and goodwill have weakened in Tanganyika in the recent past by the late Governor's failure to govern firmly. Would British farmers resident in the Territory have petitioned the United Nations for the first time against their own Government unless they had been "driven to their wits' end" by persistent encroachment on their land by Africans whose flouting of the law was repeated for many months despite protests and warnings? Would the Tanganyika African National Congress have raised its present insistent petition for achieving unity and goodwill? Many would it has been left to Sir Richard Twining to allow it to seem that he was entering upon an easy heritage? He is faced with serious problems which have been greatly aggravated by procrastination and other weaknesses, and to pretend that that is not so would be to do Tanganyika and its new Governor a disservice.

Criticism of Our Criticism

MR. JANSON WRITES:

Your adverse criticism of Sir Edward Twining's nine-year administration of Tanganyika rests on the complaint that he has left the country in a state of lawlessness, discontent, and unrest, a state inferior to that in which he found it. But is there now any dependent territory in the whole world which is not disturbed by the forces of nationalism?

The trend of your article, and indeed the whole martinet tone of your newspaper, suggests that it is somehow possible to avoid Colonial disturbances by what you call "strong administration". I submit that it is no more possible to produce stable conditions in Africa now than it has been to produce them in Europe during the last decades. Further, we shall be endangering the future of territories such as Tanganyika if we adopt the attitude of a Victorian governess towards its peoples. Victorian governesses, we should remember, are no longer heeded even at home.

The great merit, I suggest, of the Twining régime has lain precisely in the humorous mobility of the Governor and in his insistence on the ultimate absurdity of trying to force Tanganyikan Africans to behave like British public schoolboys. Of course it is the duty of the Government to maintain law and order through its officials; but can it seriously be contended that this has not on the whole been done? What at any rate is most evident to the visitor is the profound respect which Africans feel for Sir Edward Twining. "He is a great man and he has helped us" is a typical comment that one hears in Moshi or Dar es Salaam. In a continent where personalities still count as they used to count in Europe is not this kind of enduring respect worth infinitely more than you appear to think?

Police there will have to be in British Africa, and probably many more of them than are there today. But let us not imagine that Britain or Europe will be able to maintain its creative influence on the continent unless it actively supports local nationalism in principle. The whole tendency of your newspaper is to oppose it and thus to disqualify Britain from canalizing African energies in the appropriate way.

Can Mr. Janson quote any passages from any leading article in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* which suggests that our attitude to any question has been that of a "Victorian governess", or any passages which advocated dealing with Africans as if they were British public schoolboys? On many occasions we have emphasized the folly of applying ideas

and practices general in the United Kingdom to wholly dissimilar conditions in Africa.

As to his contention that law and order have been satisfactorily maintained, will our correspondent read the following letter from Mr. Robin Johnston? Will he explain why Sir Edward Twining himself had so often to refer in public speeches to breaches of law and order unless they were many and serious? What has he to say of the Governor's own statement seven months ago that there was "a general defiance of law and order"?

Support of local nationalism is wise if the last word means nationhood, but certainly not if it means the selfish, bitter, destructive activities of political extremists and careerists; and the antics of African National Congresses have given "nationalism" a most unpromising connotation.

Mr. Janson considers that "the great merit of the Twining régime has lain in the humorous mobility of the Governor". Is that a very complimentary judgment on nine years in office?

"Disgraceful" Conditions in Northern Tanganyika

MR. ROBIN JOHNSTON, chairman of the Kilimanjaro West Farmers' Association commented:

"The letter from the Assistant Secretary of Public Relations concerning stock thefts in the Northern Province of Tanganyika which appeared in your issue of June 12 describes the efforts that the Central Government is taking in an endeavour to limit this offence.

It would make more reassuring reading to those who have had, and continue to have, their stock stolen were there signs that stock theft as a whole was being effectively reduced by these measures. The latest statistics in the last few weeks, in a large area, show a series of thefts in the area covered by this Association or immediately neighbouring it, are an African stock owner who has lost four head, a European farmer seven, and the Government itself, from its own stock farm at West Kilimanjaro, five.

We estimate that offences of stock theft now occur in the Northern Province at the rate of at least one a week. The animals involved over the years must run into thousands.

If stock-owners in the Province — be they African, European or Asian — have to concentrate their animals at night, as they do, behind walls of barbed wire, or cement — and thereby, incidentally, lose some 20% of milk or beef production as compared with the normal results of open paddocking — because of the threat of continuous, and frequently armed, stock theft, the situation requires immediate and effective treatment.

The last debate on stock theft in the Legislative Assembly clearly showed that this state of affairs is not confined to the Northern Province; nor are the sufferers limited to any particular race.

In remote Dar es Salaam it may be comforting for the Government to feel that the situation is in hand, because there are in the Northern Province "three-quarters of the Territory's stock theft preventive officers, 15 police posts strategically placed, and a motorized police company stationed at Moshi"; but if, despite all this apparent strength on the ground, theft continues, there is something seriously wrong.

There would appear to be a complete failure in the Central Government to understand the real damage and loss that stock theft and its threat bring to the farmer. Apart from the cost of precautions and the necessity of having to maintain armed watchmen, and the loss of condition of stock forced to concentrate at night, recovered cattle are often of dubious value to the original owner, for, if they have been taken into unclean areas (the areas with endemic disease) by the thieves before recovery, they cannot be re-introduced into a clean herd. Their value for sale as meat in these circumstances would, of course, be quite disproportionate to their probable original value to the farmer, especially if they are breeding stock; and lately thieves have shown a preference for this type of animal.

Tolerant View of Stock Thefts

There is unquestionably in certain quarters a tendency to take a vaguely tolerant view of the stock thefts that the Masai perpetrate on their neighbours. The argument goes that life is so dull for these poor fellows that a little bit of stock theft is all they have left to enliven them. Maybe — but farming economies in areas that adjoin the Masai cannot be expected to pay for this type of "sport".

The letter of the Acting Director of Public Relations mentions the case of one of our members who was killed by a Masai. At the time he was, apparently, endeavouring to disarm this man who, with his fellow trespassers, was moving stock illegally and by daylight across the farmer's land. The letter states that the words "noble savage" did not appear in the judgment in this case. He is correct; but may we draw his attention to one paragraph in the judgment which reads: "The Masai are a proud race, and to take a spear from a Masai man is not unlikely to be regarded as an insult. Such taking is not done with good and sufficient reason."

Although this case took place three years ago, it has not been forgotten, and while deeds which could lead to similar tragedies occur, we are driven to wonder who has the most genuine "good and sufficient reason" to feel insulted — the landowner on his own property defending his lawful rights against armed intrusion, or the trespasser with an apparent sensitivity about being disturbed!

The situation will not be under control until stock, small and large, can leave their animals in normal paddocks at night, taking what protective measures they will against predatory animals. It is not under control at present, when they have to concentrate their stock behind enclosures in an attempt to safeguard them against armed thugs.

Mr. Molohan, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, has gained many farmers' gratitude in his personal efforts to reduce stock theft, but the situation demands a more realistic and sympathetic direction from the top. It is not going to suggest that stock theft can be entirely stopped; it is the extent to which it is at present allowed to operate which is so disgraceful!

Debate in Legislative Council

Our correspondent refers to the last debate in the Legislature on the subject of stock and crop thefts. That they have been widespread throughout the Territory was emphasized by speaker after speaker.

Mr. Hunter (Northern Province) called upon the Government to take more active measures to maintain law and order, saying that no farmer dare leave his stock out at night, even guarded, and that the worst sufferers were African stockowners. To get their stock to market they had now to pay guards armed with shot-guns, a head to protect the herds, not from wild animals, but from wild men. One trader who had resorted to transport by lorry had had all his sheep and goats stolen as they were offloaded. Considering that their offence was armed robbery, thieves who were caught escaped very lightly.

Coffee factories in the Northern Province had had to be surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements, but these were still constant threats, even when factories were floodlit and had armed guards on duty. Coffee was stripped wholesale from plantations at night, African growers being again the chief sufferers.

Mr. C. L. Towne, from the Iringa area, said that he had brought such matters to the attention of the Government 18 months earlier, telling the Chief Secretary of an armed guard being speared and killed. He wanted the motion, which referred only to the Northern Province, widened to include all the Territory.

Mr. George said that armed African gangsters stripped coffee and maize even in daylight, and Mr. Bonani declared that the depredations were so extensive as to threaten the country's economy.

The Attorney-General replied that impassioned speeches could be made about the theft of diamonds, timber, or iron ore; indeed there is hardly any product in Tanganyika

that people do not complain is being stolen in an organized and wholesale way.

A step preliminary to social and political progress must be the restoration of law and order throughout Tanganyika. It is not much good picturing every African with a School Certificate in his left hand and a ballot-paper in his right, walking from one factory to the other, if on the way he is going to be held up, and when he gets there finds that the dark satanic mills have to be floodlit at night and surrounded by barbed wire. In order to achieve a state of affairs where a man and his possessions can travel in comparative safety across Tanganyika, more has to be done than to call upon the Government to take stronger measures.

That state of affairs cannot be brought about by any laws or by doubling the police force or by issuing everybody with shot-guns, because it comes from something deeper. It comes ultimately from the growth of a social conscience, and until that appears in a country, that country can have no pretensions to call itself civilized nor to hold up its head among progressive peoples.

Mr. Bryce, an Assistant Minister, said that his farm had been raided five or six times in two or three months; Mr. Kunambi reported widespread thieving of coffee in his area, in which Africans were discouraged from growing coffee by such thefts; and Mr. Baydon (Southern Highlands Province) drew attention to the individual who was part of the pattern of lawlessness.

Mr. Grotton-Bell, Chief Secretary, replied that the Government took a very serious view of stock and crop thefts, which were more serious in some areas than in others elsewhere. Twenty-six major stock thefts in that province had been reported to the police in the previous year; of 1,476 cases of stock stolen, 1,210 had been recovered and 50 individuals had been convicted. The steepest sentences in those cases had been six months' imprisonment and a fine of £25.

As to crops, in the Northern Province 122 cases of theft from coffee plantations had been reported in 1957, with 135 prosecutions and 80 convictions. In the Southern Province in 1957 there were again 22 cases of thefts and 125 prosecutions in the Midlands Province, with 85 prosecutions and 47 convictions.

**Thousands of Africans Need Schooling
50,000 Places Short in N. Rhodesia**

Mr. J. A. COTTRELL, lately Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, who joined the department on its establishment in 1930, says in his last annual report that some 50,000 African children in the urban areas cannot attend school.

Compulsory education for Africans was introduced in Broken Hill and some Copperbelt towns in 1943, and by 1948 it was in force in all the Copperbelt and line-of-rail towns except Lusaka and Mazabuka. But the post-war influx into the Copperbelt placed an impossible burden on the department's resources. Warnings were given in 1948, 1949, and 1950 of the impending breakdown of compulsory education, and it had to be temporarily suspended in 1951 because only about 10,000 of the 21,000 children of school age could be accommodated.

Facilities are now required in the Copperbelt for more than 50,000 African children, but only 20,000 are enrolled; in all the industrial and urban areas the figures are about 80,000 and 30,000. In Lusaka last year 4,347 African children attended school out of 12,700 between the ages of seven and 16, of whom 5,700 live in the municipal compounds and 7,000 in unauthorized locations around the town.

Strenuous efforts have been made to meet the problem. In the past 10 years urban enrolment rose from under 10,000 to over 30,000, and the 10-year-plan target of 18,000 school places by 1956 it was exceeded by 12,000 places. School accommodation on the Copperbelt doubled in the last five years.

To make up the present backlog and to reintroduce compulsory education would necessitate a £2m. building programme, and that at a time of financial stringency, as Mr. Cottrell points out.

If funds can be made available, despite the present financial stringency, together with the necessary building capacity, the department is confident that the problem of teachers can be overcome without incurring the possible danger of transferring too many teachers from the rural areas. Against that danger, however, must be set the more terrible danger in the future of this country if 50,000 children in the towns are allowed to remain uneducated and undisciplined.

Friendly Observations of Lord Kilmuir

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club Dinner

LORD KILMUIR, the Lord Chancellor, spoke as a "friendly observer" of the Federation at a dinner given in his honour in London last week by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

That enthusiastic young country, barely five years old, had much to contribute to the economic strength of the Commonwealth and the political sense of the world, he said. Already it was possible to measure its economic progress in dramatic terms. He was reluctant to quote statistics, for it was popularly believed that politicians used them as a drunkard uses a lamp-post—for support rather than illumination. Yet the expansion of the Federation's economy must be one of the highest in the world, the gross national income having jumped from £231m. to £346m.

All eyes shared the fruits of that expansion, and most of all and in a convincing way in Nyasaland. The Federation was able to attract capital for development on a scale which the territories alone could not attempt. From increased earnings would stem improvement of the public services. During the past three years expenditure on African education in Nyasaland had trebled, and Government expenditure in general far exceeded what would have been possible on the pre-federation revenue. This was a "clear and decisive financial advantage for

Here to Stay

Believing that the Federation was here to stay, he called on all of us to do our utmost to see that we make the maximum effort in the pooling of resources, the improvement of communications, the exchange of ideas, and the continuing economic expansion."

Two fears must be removed if the Federation was to have an unchallengeable place in the hearts of Europeans and Africans. Europeans feared that Africans would use the political machine to dominate by weight of numbers, and Africans feared that Europeans would use their political experience to keep them in a position of permanent inferiority, so that partnership would be unreal.

"I believe that time will bring confidence and dispel these fears," Lord Kilmuir continued. "I also believe that they will vanish all the quicker if each will recognize and admit that African and European are indispensable one to another. No fair person could belittle the contribution of European settlers and administrators; without them this great adventure would never have started, and without them it would stop. On the other hand the progress has been achieved in partnership, and if both make the best of each other's talents the partnership will grow in strength.

Great Adventure

"For Africans this great adventure produces new opportunities and hopes of which their grandfathers never dreamt, and which their grandchildren will enjoy in great felicity.

The more we study the results of British occupation throughout the world, the more are we struck by their diversity and the flexibility of the solutions. Everywhere we have created the same triple desire and bases of government— even-handed justice between the poorest citizen and most powerful official, the right to think for oneself, and a parliamentary democracy based on respect for the individual human spirit and the expectation of correspondingly worthy conduct. Nowhere has a more ambitious goal been set than in Central Africa—that of partnership between European, Asian, and African in a harmonious society."

When he had made a brief visit to the Federation on legal business three years ago, the Mayor of Salisbury was Mr. J. R. Swann with whom he had been at school

"having clumped my head as a small boy, he had now to turn out sonorous periods of greeting."

Lord Kilmuir added that his interest in the Federation was maintained by his landlords and nearest neighbours, Lord and Lady De La Warr.

EARL DE LA WARR, who presided, congratulated Sir Ellis Robins on being raised to the peerage, saying that he was an American-born British citizen who had set an example in public service. With his deep knowledge of the Commonwealth he would be a great acquisition to the House of Lords.

Sir William Murphy said that too much should not be made of the "recent mild attack of convulsions in Southern Rhodesia." Such happenings were inherent in a young, growing country. "Now we have a stable Government founded on the principles of Lord Malvern a generation ago."

S. Rhodesia's Parliament Opened

Governor's Speech from the Throne

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE is to include European and African personnel in an equal proportion in Southern Rhodesia's population, Sir Percival Womersley, the Governor, said in his Speech from the Throne at the recent opening of the new Parliament.

The House would be asked to appoint select committees to report on the advisability of allowing Africans to bet and participate in State lotteries. Aspects of the Liquor Act would also be investigated.

In local government the greatest problem was the shortage of funds for services in the ever-expanding towns. Available town funds were extremely limited and it might be necessary to restrict their use to essential services. It was hoped next year to introduce up-to-date legislation to replace the Municipal Act and to amend the Town Management Act.

Existing legislation was no longer adequate for the present development in African education; there were now more than 420,000 pupils in Government-aided schools.

Health Scheme

The Government intended to increase workmen's compensation benefits and to continue with its programme for the development of national employment exchanges and attendant services. The Bulawayo and Salisbury Statutory Corporations in consultation with all interested parties, the Industrial Conciliation Bill would be introduced.

In consultation with employers, employees, the British Medical Association, and the medical aid societies, ways and means would be considered to introduce a contributory scheme to alleviate distress in cases involving serious illness and accidents.

The Governor said that the past year had again emphasized the important place which mining had in the national economy; the industry had achieved yet another record output, with marked emphasis on the relative importance of the base minerals. There was as yet no valid estimate of the value of the Beilings emerald deposits. To meet new methods of investigation, exploration, and mining the present mining laws required to be re-framed, and legislation had become necessary to deal with new aspects of the conflict of interests of miners and farmers.

Race Discrimination Bill

A BILL WHICH SEEKS TO MAKE ILLEGAL the refusal of admission to lodging-houses, restaurants, dance-halls and similar establishments in the United Kingdom on grounds of colour, race, or religion was introduced in the House of Commons last week by Mr. John Baird, Labour member for Wolverhampton North-East. He referred to the subject as "a very important and grave problem which now faces this country."

The Bill follows a decision by the management of a Wolverhampton hotel not to admit coloured people and the refusal of the Goring Hotel, London, to accommodate three coloured American women who had reserved rooms.

Mr. Baird admitted that the problem was not easy, for "when two groups of people with different social habits live in close proximity there is bound to be friction." Some people argued that you could solve this problem only by education and amelioration; he believed that education and legislation must go hand in hand.



KINGSTON: the capital of Jamaica, owes its birth to the earthquake which almost obliterated Port Royal in 1692. The *London Gazette* in 1692 announced that a new town was planned and a 200-acre site purchased for £1,000. This town—Kingston—prospered slowly at first, but the fire of 1703, which again ravaged Port Royal so disheartened its inhabitants that they moved in great numbers to Kingston which from that time prospered. By 1716 it was the largest town in Jamaica, and a centre for the island's trade, and in 1872 it became the seat of the Jamaican Government. Kingston has had to withstand many disasters, culminating in the earthquake and fire of 1907. But like the phoenix it rose again and again from the ashes, and today, with a population of about 300,000, Kingston remains the chief city and main port of Jamaica, destined by its situation to play a leading part in the island's ever-expanding economy.



Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Jamaica are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Kingston and elsewhere in the island are readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



PERSONALIA

MR. GEOFFREY BECKETT is visiting London from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. G. G. GRIEVE has flown back to Nairobi from his brief visit to London.

MR. GRIFFITHS JONES, Solicitor-General in Kenya, has arrived in London.

MRS. NEEDHAM CLARKE, Nairobi's new mayor, will shortly arrive in England.

MR. D. T. INGRAM, night editor of the *Daily Mail*, is visiting the Rhodesias.

MAJOR and MRS. C. M. TAYLOR left London on Tuesday to return to Kenya.

MR. NORMAN JARMAN has been elected president of the East African Hotelkeepers' Association.

MR. J. POTTS, general manager in East Africa of Cable (Africa) Ltd., has been appointed director.

MR. J. BIMM, general manager of the Beira Bonding Company, is outward-bound in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

SIR WALTER SUTHERLAND, chairman of Turner and Newall, Ltd., sailed for Montreal in the SAXONIA last week.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. HENNELL of Kenya has been appointed a director of the newly established Ghana Airways Corporation.

MR. JUSTICE EVANS, a judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, and MR. EVANS are returning to the Protectorate by sea.

MR. ANGUS LAWRIE has been re-elected chairman and MR. R. BENNETT, deputy chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

MR. J. P. ATTENBOROUGH, lately Minister for Social Services in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in the United Kingdom on retirement.

SIR IVOR JENNINGS arrived in Khartoum early this week at the invitation of the Sudan Government to advise it on constitutional matters.

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, president of the African Mineworkers' Salaries Staff Association of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

SIR ROBERT STAPLETON, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, who previously served in East Africa, has returned to Nigeria from leave in Great Britain.

MR. C. W. HAYFLET, a local director in East Africa of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., arrived in England a few days ago in the RHODESIA CASTLE.

MR. BERNARD MOORE, who has visited East and Central Africa for the B.B.C., has been appointed head of the external services news department.

MR. J. T. FERGUSON, assistant chief accountant of East African Railways and Harbours, and MRS. FERGUSON have arrived in this country on leave.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, left London Airport on Saturday for Nairobi, and SIR WILLIAM LUCE, Governor of Aden left on Sunday for that Colony.

Messrs. S. H. CAMPBELL, P. L. HANKIN, T. R. EVANS, W. E. POLDS, F. B. ROBERTSON, and E. M. REERS have been gazetted honorary game rangers in Northern Rhodesia.

MISS J. K. PRIEST, who served with the British Red Cross in Kenya during the Mau Mau rebellion, will leave next month for Blantyre to represent the society in Nyasaland.

MR. G. MAURICE PAIN, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association since 1949, has resigned for health reasons. He is shortly due in London on a visit. The chairman of the K.F.A., CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, has publicly thanked him for the "dynamic thought and energy" which he has contributed to its development.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, general manager of Reuters, who has visited East and Central Africa, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Pilgrims of Great Britain.

MR. CYRIL SPENCER, chairman of the Uganda Lint Marketing and Coffee Marketing Boards, addressed the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board on Tuesday.

SIR RALPH HONE presided on Monday evening at the annual reunion in London of the African Civil Affairs Association. The guests of honour were Major-General and Mrs. R. A. Riddell.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, and LADY TURNBULL left London Airport on Saturday. They were due in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday morning after a short stay in Nairobi.

MR. JOHN GRIMSTON, M.P., who has paid a number of visits to East and Central Africa, has been re-elected president of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation. He is managing director of Tufnell Rolling Mills, Ltd.

FATHER TREVOR HULLASTON, in the past two years novice guardian at the House of the Resurrection, Mirfield, Yorkshire, will shortly take up his duties of the London House of the Community of the Resurrection.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, and formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan, left London Airport on Tuesday to return to his post after three months' leave in the United Kingdom.

THE REV. DR. W. J. VAN DER MERWE, who has been chairman of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission Council of Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Professor of Missions at the D.R.C. Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch, South Africa.

MR. K. G. FENDLAYSON, a member of Karen Golf Club, Nairobi, has won the Kenya amateur championship, beating MR. PETER TAIT, of Kisumu, by one hole.

For the first time since the early thirties the championship was played over a nine-hole course, at Kisumu.

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER has been appointed chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Executive Council of Kenya, in succession to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STANLEY GHERSTE, who resigned from the Legislature in order to accept membership of the Council of State.

MR. LENNOR-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, met SIR EDWARD TWINING, retiring Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY TWINING, and SIR HENRY POTTER, British Resident in Zanzibar, and LADY POTTER on their arrival in London last week in the British India liner KENYA.

MR. R. J. V. JOYCE, who until a few months ago was Government entomologist in the Sudan, has been appointed deputy director of the Desert Locust Survey, a service of the East Africa High Commission, with headquarters in Nairobi. He was in the Sudan for 12 years, and was a member of the Desert Locust Survey Advisory Committee from 1951 to 1955. He has already begun his new duties in Nairobi.

MR. K. P. HADINGHAM, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya, MR. O. R. LEWIS, Regional Director of Posts and Telecommunications in Tanganyika Territory, MR. G. E. HILL, a resident magistrate of the Southern Province of that Territory, MR. C. J. MARTIN, Director of the East African Statistical Department, and MR. A. R. MACDONALD, chairman of the Civil Service Commission in Kenya, are recent arrivals in London.

CAPTAIN A. J. HOGG has been appointed commodore of the Clan Line fleet, CAPTAIN H. J. ANCHOR having retired owing to ill-health. The new commodore joined the line as an apprentice in 1914, and his first command was as master of the CLAN MACINDOE. His present ship, which becomes a flagship, is the ARGYLLSHIRE.

Captain Anchor, who also advanced from apprentice to commodore, was in command of the CLAN SHAW at the Spithead naval review five years ago.

Mr. G. E. Hughes

MR. GUY ERSKINE HUGHES has been appointed managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. He has been managing director of Imperial Chemical (South Africa) Ltd., since the end of 1953. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was apprenticed to Mather and Platt, Ltd., the engineers, and joined I.C.I. in 1928. From 1939 to 1945 he served in the Special Branch of the R.N.V.R. He was in charge of Food and Agriculture on the Allied Control Commission in Germany from 1946 to 1950, when he was appointed a general manager of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika. Three years later he rejoined I.C.I. in South Africa. He was made C.M.G. in 1949.

Lucifer Golfing Society

FOUR OF THE EIGHT PLAYERS in the finals of the Lucifer Golfing Society's 12th Empire and Commonwealth meeting were from East and Central Africa. There were 141 players altogether, from 21 different countries. On the Walton Heath Course in the finals four players returned scores of 70. Mr. Jack England, of Kenya, who had a handicap of four, had a score of 71, and so had Mr. D. A. Proctor, of Southern Rhodesia (scratch). Dr. J. G. G. Lockyer, of Tanganyika, returned a card of 75. At the annual dinner, over which Lord Bruce of Brno, Governor, presided, Mr. W. H. Green, president of the Uganda Golf Union, presented the society with a silver model of a created flag, the emblem of Uganda.

Federal Tobacco Delegation

MR. J. M. CALNICOTT, Federal Minister of Agriculture is to lead a delegation to Europe to extend sales of Rhodesian tobacco. He will be accompanied by Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the new Tobacco Export Promotion Council, and in London they will be joined by the Trade Commissioner at Rhodesia House. The delegation will leave Salisbury early next month and be away about six weeks, visiting the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Mr. Musazi's Passport Seized

MR. IGNATIUS MUSAZI, president of the Uganda National Congress, had his passport seized on Monday as he was about to leave Entebbe Airport for a conference in Stockholm on disarmament and international co-operation. He is reported by the Kampala correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* to have been genuinely surprised and upset by the Government's action.

Sir Handley Bird

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD, Minister of Commerce and Works in Uganda, was received at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday and dubbed by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. In the Birthday Honours Mr. Bird had been made knight-bachelor.

Visitors from the Federation

ARRIVALS FROM THE FEDERATION who were called recently at Rhodesia House, London, include:

Dr. W. C. B. Harrison, of Kitwe; Mr. M. I. Richardson, Bulawayo; Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Coulter, Hunters Road; Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Scott-Russell, Bulawayo; Mr. & Mrs. H. Rippett, Kitwe; Mr. E. D. Morton, Bulawayo; Mr. P. J. Fraenkel, Lusaka; Mr. C. MacNaughten, Que, Que; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Campbell, Plumtree; Mr. H. W. H. Wallis, Causeway; Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Sehey, Gwelo; Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Hutchinson, Lusaka; Mr. C. G. Macdonald; Mr. P. O. Brien, Wankie; Mr. & Mrs. B. L. King, Bulawayo; Mr. N. F. Turner, Salisbury; Mr. J. S. Colman, Salisbury; Mr. & Mrs. G. F. East, Ndola; Mr. & Mrs. Baron Seed, Lusaka; Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Robinson, Blantyre; Mr. C. Hentley, Bindura; and Mr. & Mrs. D. Brooks, Broken Hill.

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Obituary

Mr. H. D. M. Mayer

MR. HAROLD DENIS MICHAEL MAYER, secretary in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa, died last week after a major operation at the age of 57. He was in the R.A.F. for two years before joining the bank in 1920. All his service was spent in the secretary's department. He was promoted assistant secretary in 1948 and secretary two years later, when he visited the Union, the Federation, and East Africa. He had been honorary secretary of the South Africa Club since 1948.

MR. WILLIAM OLDNALL HARVEY, a noted big game hunter and authority on the African continent, has died in Southern Rhodesia. His parents settled in the Colony in 1899 from the Union. After service in the 1914-18 war he went to Malaya, where he became chief game warden. During the last war he was a prisoner of the Japanese, and his experiences so undermined his health that he retired from the Colonial Service in 1945 and returned to Southern Rhodesia. He served with the Royal Regiment from 1950 to 1956, and then went to the East Africa Force at Inyanga.

FATHER FRANCIS JOHANNY, S.J., a Frenchman who went to Rhodesia on the same train as Rudyard Kipling in 1890, has died at Avondale, Southern Rhodesia, aged 70. He volunteered for the Zambezi Mission in his early twenties, and, later returning to Britain, was ordained in 1897. Then he went to Bulawayo to work under Fr. March Bartholomew, founder of St. George's College, succeeding him as headmaster in 1914. He spent his last years at St. John's Coloured School.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK ALEEN O'DELL has died at Beaufort, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 83. He was seconded from the Royal Engineers to the headquarters staff of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers in 1903, and at his retirement in 1930 had completed 36 years of continuous military service. In 1911 he accompanied the Rhodesian Coronation contingent. Three years later he was transferred to the 1st Rhodesia Regiment and commissioned as lieutenant quartermaster.

MR. HELGARD ANDRIES CORNELIUS VAN NIEKERK, an early settler of Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 84. He went to Rhodesia with his father in 1895 by ox-wagon from the Orange Free State. During the Mashona Rebellion he was active in the Charter district, and was guide to the Earl of Athlone's party when it dispersed the rebels at Muzimblema's kraal near the Umfuli River.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NAPIER PETCH, D.S.O., G.B.E., R.N. (retd.), has died in Bulawayo, aged 50. He served in the Norwegian and Mediterranean campaigns of the last war, and when he retired was Deputy Director of Combined Operations. Captain Petch settled in Bulawayo in 1951 with his wife, two daughters, and a son.

MR. T. J. O'SHEA, who had lived in Kenya since 1909, and who was for 10 years an elected member of the Legislative Council, has died suddenly from a heart attack. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. JACK GLEDHILL, senior accountant of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation at Nachingwea, has died in the local hospital. He collapsed in the gymkhana club.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. P. HENTOCK, who died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had served in the 1st/7th Gurkha Regiment.

LADY MADDEN, wife of Admiral Sir Alexander Madden, has died in St. Anne's Hospital, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. H. ("Watty") Watson

MR. ERNEST HADDON writes:—

"A. H. ('Watty') Watson, whose death at the age of 80 you have reported, entered the Uganda Administration or about 1902 and was a provincial commissioner when ill-health caused him to retire in 1923. His work in the Northern Province covered part of the war years, when so many Africans were enlisted from the province for war service of different kinds, and the difficult period which followed, in which they returned to their homes and were often an embarrassment to their chiefs, giving rise to situations which required much tax.

"On his long safaris to West Nile and Acholiland, as well as on their tours of Bunyoro, Watson was often accompanied by his wife, who survives him. They kept open house, and were greatly beloved by people of all races. Indeed, Mrs. 'Watty' acquired the endearing pet name of 'Amoti' among her many friends."

MR. TOM BURNET, an 1896 Pioneer, and a veteran of the Boer Rebellion, the South African War, and the Jameson raid, has died in Bulawayo, aged 85. He built the first brickfield in Bulawayo and opened the engineering branch in Salisbury of J. Clack and Co. He had spent six years with Rhodesia before he got married through ill-health. He was one of the founding members of the Allan Wilson Lyceum and a founding member of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Caledonian Society, of which he was honorary secretary for 15 years.

MR. RONALD LEVESON-GOWER has died in Umtali Hospital, Southern Rhodesia. He leaves a widow and four children.

MR. GILLIS LINDSTROM, who had farmed in Kenya and Tanganyika since 1920, has died in East Africa at the age of 76.

MR. GEORGE SAVILLE GARRATT died in Nairobi.

Sudan Accepts American Aid

AFTER A DELAY that cost about £24m. dollars in American aid, the Sudan House of Representatives have voted for ratification of the Bill authorizing acceptance of United States economic aid. The delay, which excluded the Sudan from the allocation in the U.S. budget now expired, was caused by misgivings among members of the Peoples' Democratic Party, a component of the Coalition Government.

There was no dispute over the need for foreign assistance, and the difficulties arose from within the Cabinet and the ranks of the Government's supporters rather than from the Opposition. The doubts were finally removed by a further exchange of letters between the two Governments defining the schemes to be assisted. The American offer is restricted to road-building and water-drilling in the areas of nomadic tribes, agricultural research, and technical education.

The Finance Minister said that the Sudan proposed to spend £137m. over the next five years on the improvement of communications, completion of the great irrigation scheme for the cotton-growing area, a start on the Roseires dam, and other projects. Of the total £35m. might be raised locally; he hoped that £45m. could be obtained by International Bank loans, and the balance must be found from overseas sources.

Visit Postponed

SAYED ABDULLAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, who was to have left Khartoum on Tuesday for an official visit to London, has postponed his departure in consequence of the present situation in the Middle East.

Future of Northern Territories

Sir Roy Welensky Favours A Treaty

AT THE 1960 CONSTITUTIONAL DISCUSSIONS the Federal Government would probably favour a treaty with Britain by which she would take over U.K. responsibilities, especially in the two northern territories, in preference to the inclusion of entrenched clauses in the Constitution, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said recently.

In the light of experience where entrenched clauses were not very favourably regarded. If a treaty were broken it could be enforced by going to war, though in practice the dispute would be referred to an international court.

Once the Federation agreed to satisfy Britain's obligations, Protectorate status presented no problem. Sir Roy emphasized that political independence for the Federation was a must, without corresponding economic independence. Independence did not necessarily mean the establishment of expensive embassies. The U.K. Government would almost certainly continue to represent Rhodesian interests overseas, just as she still represented New Zealand.

Dominionite Road to Independence

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS of the Dominion Party is to be held in Salisbury tomorrow and on Saturday. Among other things, it will consider its policy for independence for the Federation.

A recent statement declared that the party would press for independence with the utmost vigour and endeavour to attain its goal through determined negotiations with the U.K. Government in 1960.

Bearing in mind the possibility of unsympathetic administration in Britain at that time, and the not unlikely eventuality of an uncompromising attitude towards our just aspirations, no unreasonable and unbending reaction overseas will distract us from our purpose on any account.

A declaration of independence would exclude the Nyasaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorates unless it could be demonstrated that they wished to be included within the scope of the declaration. In the event of a declaration Protectorate status would continue under joint Federal and United Kingdom control.

The statement added that the White Paper on constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia would not be accepted in any circumstances, nor will the kindred Federal Party schemes receive our support, both propositions involving a lowering of standards.

Conference Motion Rejected

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY has rejected a motion introduced by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Winston Field, calling for a conference of all British parties and representatives of African interests to make a definite plan for the future of the Federation.

The Prime Minister said that the Government could not accept the motion, partly because he saw little prospect of agreement to any plan which would be acceptable to the electorate and partly because, even if the conference reached limited agreement, it would tie the hands of the Government which would have to negotiate in 1960.

Mr. Field's argument was that it was essential to have a definite plan for the achievement of independence within the Commonwealth, and that it would be better to have an agreed plan.

African Dominionite

MR. TITUS NDORO, an African carpenter of Rusape, Southern Rhodesia, has stated that he will contest the Angwa-Sabi African seat as a Dominion Party candidate in the Federal general election. During the recent Southern general election Mr. Ndoro addressed a meeting in the Rusape location in support of the Dominion Party.

Southern Rhodesia and the Union

No Comparison in Native Policy

"SOUTH AFRICANS WHO MAINTAIN that the Rhodesian attitude towards Africans is the same as that in the Union are maliciously misleading", said Dr. L. I. Rubin, Natives' Representative for the Cape in the South African Senate, when he recently visited Salisbury.

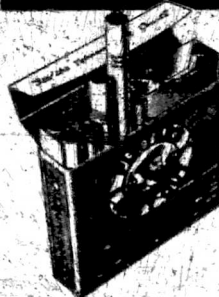
As one of the founders of the Liberal Party, there were many things which displeased him in Rhodesia; but having toured locations and townships and spoken to Africans and officials, he had found everywhere a desire to reach agreement between the races.

"Any supporter of the South African Government policy of apartheid who can really claim that there is no difference between relationships in the two countries must try to explain why it is that a visitor to African townships here rarely sees a policeman and when he does he is not armed". South Africa's policy seemed to him "morally indefensible and economically ruinous".

During his tour Dr. Rubin expressed a feeling of hostility at aggression against Africans in Rhodesia, but had been impressed by the apparent desire among officials to hasten the process of African advancement.

African Technical College

AN AFRICAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE is to be built in the Chibwa Reserve about 40 miles from Salisbury. It will provide business, early commercial, technical, motor, mechanics and electrical training. The college, to be called Nyatsine, is being built by African labour, although Europeans and Asians have helped to raise the initial £15,000. A number of chiefs and African councils in the reserve have offered to provide labour.



Player's
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Criticisms of Income Tax Proposals

Kenya Would Lose £300,000, Says Mr. Vasey

MR. E. A. VASEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, said in Nairobi a few days ago when he spoke to representatives of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa that he trusted that no actions taken by the Governments on taxation matters would damage that economic co-operation and uniformity between the territories which was essential if the general development of East Africa was not to be unnecessarily complicated.

Governments, he emphasized, were not moved by the use of such superlative adjectives as "iniquitous", "vicious", "intolerable", "objectionable", and "acceptable" — words which had been used in some criticisms of recent taxation proposals. Even Ministers of Finance, he reasoned, said "yes, yes, and yes" in order to argue a case based on facts.

He continued (in part):

In the main, taxation of the direct and indirect taxation of the territories which has taken place in this year's budgets and investigation arrived at a uniform and equitable structure throughout East Africa, something which the Coates Commission advocated in so far as income tax was concerned and which the Governments believe to be of great importance to the economic development and commercial administration of East Africa.

The rates and allowances are essentially matters for the territorial Governments and Legislatures to decide, but the great advantage of having these in the major spheres of taxation uniform throughout East Africa will be obvious to those who have the task and responsibility of leaving commercial and industrial development.

Bill Next Month

A number of taxation matters will be dealt with through legislation to be considered by the Central Legislative Assembly in a Bill which it is hoped to publish next month and present to the Central Assembly in September. Then it is intended to send the Bill to a Select Committee. So there will be ample opportunity for objections to be expressed.

The point which has been raised is whether rates under the undistributed income tax proposals should be dealt with on a formula basis or by a special committee dealing with each company on its own merits. The Coates Commission and the Governments both came to the conclusion that this latter suggestion was not feasible in the circumstances of East Africa; and on the Coates Commission there was a member of the Board of Inland Revenue in the U.K.

So far as Kenya is concerned, the advice of the Income Tax Department is that there will be an estimated loss of £851,000 on the revised personal allowances, rates of tax, and the merger of income tax and surtax, £5,000 in the improved passage deduction, and £100,000 as the net cost of the pensions and self-employed retirement benefits proposals.

There is an estimated gain through the increase of 70 cents in the company tax of some £305,000; a gain from the increase in the charge on annual values of £167,000, and if the undistributed income tax proposals went through unmodified there would be a gain in Kenya in a full year of £270,000. Even on that basis, the loss to Kenya revenue from these income tax proposals would be some £300,000.

It follows that any modification of the undistributed income tax proposals would increase that gap and have to be made good through other tax proposals or a reduction of Government expenditure and services.

Upper Nile Diocesan Association

THE RT. REV. A. L. KITCHING, first Bishop on the Upper Nile, will preside at a meeting of the Uganda Diocesan Association in the crypt of Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, London, S.W.7, on Tuesday, July 22, when the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher-Wilson, the present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Stephen Tomusange, Assistant Bishop, the Rev. J. J. Luwum, of Acholi, and Mr. Edward D. Mills, the architect for Mbale Cathedral, will speak. A processional cross in memory of the late A. B. Weatherhead, at one time a provincial commissioner in Uganda, will be presented. Tea will be served from 5 p.m., and the meeting will be from 6 to 7.30 p.m.

Chiefs Should Abstain from Politics

Recommendation of Chiefs in Tanganyika

THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY CHIEFS' CONVENTION has held its third meeting in Iringa. It welcomed a proposal from the Officer Administering the Government for the appointment of a working party to sit with Government representatives to consider the possible establishment of a Council of State and to examine arrangements "for the regular exercise of the influence of the Territory's chiefs at the centre of affairs". Chiefs Marealle, Lugusha, Fundikira, and Lukumbuza were appointed to the working party.

Pending the creation of a permanent body, the chiefs expressed their hope that the Government would give more formal recognition to the convention.

The chiefs reaffirmed their recommendation that chiefs should keep themselves aloof from party politics. While recognizing the need for a steady growth of party politics, they considered that a chief's duties to the whole body of his people precluded any form of party attachments.

Wish of the People

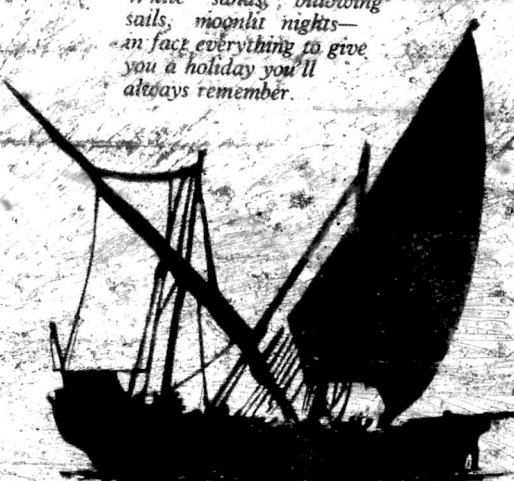
But where a chief's people expressed the wish that he should represent them in the Legislative Council, and the chief was prepared to stand without party affiliations, the convention was in favour of candidature.

The Officer Administering the Government, Mr. G. S. R. Cole, addressed the convention. Other officials who took part in the proceedings were the Attorney-General, Mr. J. S. R. Cole, the Minister for Local Government and Administration, Mr. E. G. Rowe, and the Assistant Minister for Lands, Mr. D. K. Makaya. The Local Courts Adviser, Mr. R. H. Gower, also participated.

The chiefs welcomed the principle of individual freehold land tenure, to which Government policy is now to be directed, and make suggestions for improvements to the proposals.

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Freedom of Travel in Commonwealth Prohibited Immigrants to Federation

THERE WAS A BRIEF DISCUSSION in the House of Commons last week on the question of freedom of travel within the Commonwealth for British subjects.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister to raise the matter at the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and with Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, in connexion with the recent banning by the Federal Government of Commander T. Fox-Pitt.

Mr. Macmillan replied that he could not give any information about particular subjects which might or might not be raised at future Prime Ministers' meetings.

MR. STONEHOUSE: "With reference to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is the Prime Minister aware that there has been a whole series of individuals, some of whom have made public the information, but many are known to have chosen not to make it public, and this information is of the most serious nature?"

In the case of Commander Fox-Pitt, is the Prime Minister aware that the only objection which the Federation has against that individual is the fact that, after years of distinguished Colonial service in Southern Rhodesia, he happens to take a different view from the official line in the Federation?"

Increasing Anxiety

MR. CREECH JONES: "In view of the very difficult conditions involved, would the Prime Minister's Secretary be able to inform the Colonies as well as some of the Prime Ministers' Ministers, there is increasing anxiety about restrictions which are being imposed on the free movement of quite worthy and responsible British subjects from the British Commonwealth? That matter is causing great anxiety, and I would ask him to give it serious thought."

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Of course questions of migration from one part of the Commonwealth to another are difficult problems, and we know their complexities, but I repeat that I do not think it would be suitable to raise them in a general meeting of Prime Ministers, and certainly not to say that it was going to do so. Because of their complexity they are perhaps not suitable for question and answer, and certainly not for supplementaries without much thought. I am grateful to the right hon. member for the way in which he has made his proposal, and I shall be very glad to consider what he has said."

MR. CREECH JONES: "I would like to know whether it is a great pity that a million people with a surname like this should not be allowed to contribute to the British Commonwealth of Nations?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I recognize the long traditions of the country and support of the Armed Forces."

Immigration into the Federation

THE REV. T. A. BRETHER, secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, has written to the *Manchester Guardian* in connexion with the refusal of the immigration authorities of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to permit the entry of Commander Fox-Pitt and Mr. A. E. Lewis.

Observers in this country can hardly be blamed if the only common factor they can see in these and other cases known to them is a likely unwillingness to subscribe to the traditional views on segregation of Southern Africa, and if, in consequence, doubt is thrown on the willingness or ability of the Federal Government to implement a real policy of partnership.

"How many hundreds of immigrants with liberal immigration views are the Immigration Board in Salisbury allowing to enter the Federation from the Union for each one of those with openly expressed liberal views who are being excluded by the board in London?"

City's £10m. Bill

FOR THE FIRST YEAR in its history Salisbury is to spend more than £10m. in running the city, the new estimates totalling £10,814,000, Mr. H. J. Russell, vice-chairman of the Finance Committee, said that the budget had doubled within seven years, and gave the warning that if there was not to be a flat increase in the existing rate within the next two years, a new valuation of the city must be made.

Southern Rhodesia's Standstill Budget

Mr. Hatty on the Outlook

THE ONLY CHANGES which Mr. C. J. Hatty, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of the Treasury, has made in his budget are the abolition of the annual driving licence fee of £1, which yielded £100,000 a year, and an extra £1 a gallon on the petrol duty.

Revenue for the next year is estimated at £430,000 below that for the past financial year, because of a drop of more than £1m. in the Colony's share of basic federal income tax, though that fall is partially offset by an increase of just over £500,000 in the territorial surcharge.

The Minister has budgeted for an expected revenue of £19,127,800, against expenditure of £19,663,000, leaving a deficit of £535,200; but last year closed with a £387,000 surplus, and there was a surplus of £1,100,000 from 1956-57, making an accumulated reserve of £1,501,000. Because the copper price would have a greater effect on tax revenue in 1959-60, revenue then, based on present rates of tax, would be lower and a deficit for 1959-60 of well over £1m. must be expected.

Mr. Hatty said that the value of the £750,000 had been slightly higher than in 1956, and its value only once previously exceeded, in 1940. Chrome production has been new record of £4.5m. surpassing coal in the third place in the Colony's general outputs, and steel production overseas on the demand for such metals as chrome, tungsten, manganese, and nickel made it possible to hope to improve on the 1957 mineral output. It should, however, be possible to achieve an output in 1958 of about £22m., or some £750,000 less than last year.

The housing position had improved considerably, to the point where it could be said that the main problem of housing in the Colony had been overcome.

Home Min.

It had to be the aim of the Colony to produce a surplus in the current year, which was within its competence, but was now impossible. "We must not hesitate to consider any carry holder scheme which will add to our exports."

Because of the difficulty in obtaining money, and especially on the U.K. market, loans to local authorities under the development plan would have to be reduced from £16.5m. to £15.5m.

The future objective of the Colony of achieving a reliable and buoyant revenue of ample proportions depended entirely on the creation of worthwhile new tax-earning units and on the continued expansion of existing industries, mines, and business. Hence our determination vigorously to fulfil the policy of fostering economic development. It is concluded that along this path lies our greatest progress.

U.R.P. Consolidates

AT A MEETING in GWELO, Southern Rhodesia, members of the United Rhodesia Party have decided to strengthen its organization and membership throughout the Colony. In the territorial general election its leader, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd and all the party's other candidates were defeated. A statement issued after the Gwelo meeting said that "in view of the uncertain political and economic situation, not only in Southern Rhodesia but also in the Federation as a whole, the meeting was unanimously of the opinion that the need for the continuance of the party was greater than ever." The party has announced its intention of fighting certain seats in the forthcoming Federal general election.

Blind of the Commonwealth

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the annual meeting in London last week of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, saying that the society was a wonderful instrument of great humanitarian aid, and that it could look to the Colonial Office for all possible assistance. His department had been associated with the society since its creation and had watched its development with delight. Within the Commonwealth there were some three million blind people, about a quarter of the blind in the world, and by proper treatment at the right time perhaps two-thirds of the number need not have lost their sight. Such was the Herculean task.

Parliament

Minister's Definition of Democracy

Colonial Secretary Defends Mr. Havelock

A STATEMENT in the Kenya Legislature by Mr. Wilfred Havelock, Minister for Local Government, that democracy means not "one man one vote", was raised at question time in the House of Commons last week, when the Secretary of State was asked if the statement represented the policy of the Colonial Government.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that, in criticizing a proposal that a "city manager" type of administration should be introduced in local government Mr. Havelock had observed that, in his view the proper spirit of democracy was better defined as an opportunity for representatives of all sections of the people to have a say in the running of the man one vote. Mr. LENNOX-BOYD thought that a sound approach.

Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE: "When we are trying to put over to the Africans the idea of multi-racial government, and when many of them fear that this is being pressed as an alternative to their enjoyment of full democratic rights, does not the Colonial Secretary feel that it is very unfortunate that a Minister in the Kenya Government should seem to cast doubts on the validity of the principle of universal suffrage? And that the Secretary of State's objective for Kenya the operation of one man one vote as we understand it in this country?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think the Labour Party document 'Plural Society' was quite sensible when it declared that a system of democracy had not been reached until racial non-discrimination withered away. I do not think anyone can say that we have not reached that stage in East Africa."

Mrs. CASTLE: "Looking to the future, would it not be far wiser and better for all European leaders in these Colonial territories to say that they fully accept the implications of our Colonial policy, which is ultimately towards full self-government?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "This is in danger of getting out of perspective. All Mr. Havelock did was to point out the manifest fact that a system of one man one vote does not by itself constitute democracy and that other features of society are the main test whether or not a country is democratic."

Federal Affairs, M.Ps.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked what action the Government of Nyasaland proposed to meet the situation arising from the unanimous decisions of the African councils of the Southern and Northern Provinces to elect no further members to the Federal Parliament.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "None, sir. The body designated by the Governor of Nyasaland for the purposes of Article 13 (3) of the Federal Constitution as a body representative of Africans is not confined to the present members of these two councils."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is not the Minister aware that the opinion of these councils reflects a very considerable proportion of opinion among Africans in Nyasaland? In view of that fact, will he look carefully at this situation, and, when the time comes, apply the Preamble of the Federal Act, which requires that the inhabitants of a territory shall endorse the review?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "We certainly consider seriously what the body says, but the body designated includes all members, past and present, of the three African provincial councils, and the question refers only to the present members of two of the councils."

Kenya's Constitution

MR. J. STONEHOUSE asked the Secretary of State in view of the widespread demand in Kenya for an early constitutional conference, he would arrange for such a conference later this year.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the African elected members have made new constitutional proposals in an attempt to have discussions about developing a much more peaceful and settled Kenya, and that the proposals for a new constitutional conference are supported by all the non-European elected members in Kenya and one European, Miss Cook? [The I. S. says *Hansard*.—Ed.] In view of that, will the Colonial Secretary use his influence to secure an early conference?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No; I am aware of the new proposals. I see no signs that the necessary participants in such a conference, if held, would get beyond the point of disagreeing about the agenda, which was the rather unfruitful result when I tried the procedure last November."

N. Rhodesian Constitution

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY told MRS. CASTLE: "All seven African provincial councils met specially in the latter half of May or early in June to debate the Northern Rhodesian Governments proposals for constitutional changes. In formal debate all the motions carried reiterated the earlier demands of the African members of the Legislative Council for parity of representation between African and European non-official members."

"The motions adopted by four of the councils were in the form of a rejection of the proposals and contained no suggestions for their adaptation or improvement. The motions adopted by the other three welcomed certain aspects of the proposals whilst adversely criticizing others, and two of these expressed agreement in principle."

"In six councils there were constructive discussions in committee before the debate. The discussions revealed a disposition to welcome such aspects of the proposals as the continued presence of the Governor in Executive Council; votes for British protected persons; the desire to get away from racial representation as soon as possible; the disappearance of European members nominated to represent African interests; the proposals that Africans should vote for European candidates as well as vice versa; and the provisions for chiefs and headmen to be registered."

"A common feature of these discussions was a suggestion that the franchise qualifications should be broadened."

"The Gold Coast Revolution"

MR. BROCKWAY asked what grounds the book "The Gold Coast Revolution", by George Padmore, Adviser on African Affairs to the Prime Minister of Ghana, had been banned in Tanganyika, and inquired from what other Colonial Territories it was excluded.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Because it was published in Tanganyika. The book is also excluded from Kenya and Malawi."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that the more now occupies a very high position in Ghana, that he accompanied the Prime Minister of Ghana, to other African States, and that his last book was a very strong attack on Communism in Africa? Is it not the case that this book is a factual publication of the advance of Ghana towards independence?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "This is a decision of the Governor in Council, and there are three very distinguished Africans on the council. Recent developments in the mind of an author cannot change the influence of a book written some years ago."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Only two years ago."

Double-Barrelled Attack on Charlatans

P.C.'s Reply to African Agitators

MR. S. A. WALDEN, Provincial Commissioner of the Lake Province of Tanganyika Territory, has described as stupid, irresponsible, self-seeking charlatans those Africans who have been spreading rumours that Tanganyika would soon be given self-government and that the people would then not have to pay taxes. Mr. Walden said when opening a new court-house in Ukereve:—

"Self-government is not just freedom from the British Administration, but the acceptance of responsibility to maintain impartial, efficient government and an unbiased interpretation of the laws of the country. It is the responsibility to maintain a sound economy, safeguard the interests of the minorities, and ensure that the economic, cultural, social, and political progress of the country is maintained."

"Stupid Men"

"Yet these stupid men say that when self-government is granted the people will not have to pay taxes. That is not awareness of responsibility, but irresponsible self-seeking—which is such a danger to Tanganyika at present."

"I am glad of an opportunity to expose these charlatans, and to say that for many years to come, no matter what Government sits in Dar es Salaam, taxes will have to be paid by each one of us according to our means."

Painting of A Cup of Tea

Rhodesia's Political Problem

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when he recently addressed the Legislative Council:—

"The picture is not the bright and glowing one which we would like to be contemplating: it is a very different cup of tea from the successive annual bowls of good cheer, in full measure and running over, which had been the rule for a number of years up to the time when this 10th Council first met."

"Nevertheless I think you will find good reason to congratulate yourselves on the wisdom and foresight which has been brought to the painting of it, and to the fact that in background and foreground there are to be found colours much brighter than the sombre hues which otherwise would have covered this and many canvasses."

"Over the past two years we have had the first serious conditions of unemployment since 1931, when, because of a slump which began in the United States of America, our new copper mines for the most part ceased production and went on to a start and maintenance basis."

"Six months ago a somewhat similar experience befell the newly-opened Bancroft mine, though the effects have been nothing so drastic because the Bancroft mine is on nothing like a care-and-maintenance basis today. Nevertheless, even the lesser effects at Bancroft will enable our contemporary officers to assess what was the effect in 1931 of the virtual closure of all mines. The European population, which had been building up steadily over the years to a figure of 15,000, fell within little more than six months to less than half; and the very many thousands of Africans who had been recruited for the expensive and expansive construction stages found themselves, without employment."

Then and Now

"Today, fortunately, there is no prospect of any similar catastrophic curtailment of employment. Conditions are now very different today for our African people. Twenty-seven years ago few Africans worked for more than six or eight months at a time away from their villages, and very few Africans indeed while they were away had their wives and families with them. For such a brief period a man left his home in full running order behind him, and he could return at a moment's notice and find all the necessities of life waiting for him."

"The position of very many thousands today is quite different. Thousands have known no village or rural life for six, eight or 10 years. A very few have never known a rural life. In 1931 losing your job meant merely losing your pocket-money and returning to your home where all your food and other essentials were waiting for you. Today losing your job means for many African people what emigrating to Indo-China, with nothing in your pocket to start you off, might mean to one of us."

"There are times when people whose lives are necessarily spent only in the towns, and who apparently fail to understand the great difference and the great comparative loneliness of the rural areas, appear also to regard the fact that there are today large numbers of unemployed people going from one prospective employer to another, seeking work as due purely to a neglect of obvious duty by Government, and suggest that the thousands of such Africans should simply be collected and dumped at unspecified points, where they mistakenly call 'their own home areas'. A wise man dumped in the middle of an environment in which he can see no possibility of living a contented life loses no time in getting out of it."

"Government's policy is to provide as early a date as our resources of every kind permit full-scale primary and secondary education for all African children at centres within reach of their proper homes. It will be many years before this happy position can be reached."

"It has consistently been the policy of my Government to encourage our people to abandon for all time a shifting existence; to abandon the system whereby they are part-time farmers as well as part-time miners and bricklayers, and therefore inept at both; and in brief to become stabilized

either as urban dwellers in regular occupations or in regular occupations as country-dwellers. As for the parents, so for the children. The children of country-dwellers should normally go to school in the country. Save in exceptional circumstances, they should not be sent to live with cousins or aunts who are town-dwellers, and so increase the pressure for places in the day-schools in the towns. On the other hand, Government hopes the day will come when it will be able to give the children of town-dwellers the choice between going to a day school in the town or as boarders to schools in the country."

"Urban secondary schools will not have priority over secondary schools in the rural areas; since it is my Government's policy to draw off as many children as possible from the towns into secondary boarding schools in the rural areas before providing day secondary schools in the towns. Of the children of primary school-going age in the rural areas 80% are enrolled in schools, whereas in the urban areas only 20% are enrolled. Every effort is being made to remedy this imbalance by opening more primary schools in the towns."

"The average percentage of boys and girls enrolled in schools on the Copperbelt who are living with relations other than parents, and who may therefore have inadequate reasons for being in the towns, is 49% and 9% respectively. When the main employers of labour in the area are mining and related labour forces because of modern technology it is very important to apply rigidly the regulations for the entry of children to schools in urban areas. These regulations are being rigidly enforced."

Rural Education

"The corollary to this policy is that there must be provided in the rural areas the schools necessary to give our rising generation that education which is essential if they are to play their part as good citizens, if they are to be fitted to take their place in regular occupations."

"In the political field you face a problem, one of the most challenging placed before any Legislature in Southern Africa at any time. I speak of the proposals for changes in the system of franchise and of the changes in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia."

"Your debate on this question will be conducted in this Chamber, but I ask hon. members to recognize that every word he says will be liable to the harsh searchlight of scrutiny in all civilized countries; in particular, each sentence will be most carefully studied in the United Kingdom, by people of all shades of opinion, in the hands of whose representatives—not in our hands—rests the ultimate decision on what is to be our future Constitution."

"In the last analysis it is their assessment of what people in Rhodesia truly intend to be the pattern of the future that will decide what precise degree of constitutional advancement now to be arranged."

News Items in Brief

Senior Army officers from the Imperial Defence College are to visit East Africa next month.

A collection of Nyasaland stamps belonging to the late C. D. Twynham, of Nyasaland, was sold at auction in London last week for £879.

Language classes in Nyanja and Bemba are to be held by the Kabulonga Inter-Racial Club in Northern Rhodesia. Each class will be conducted by a European and an African working together.

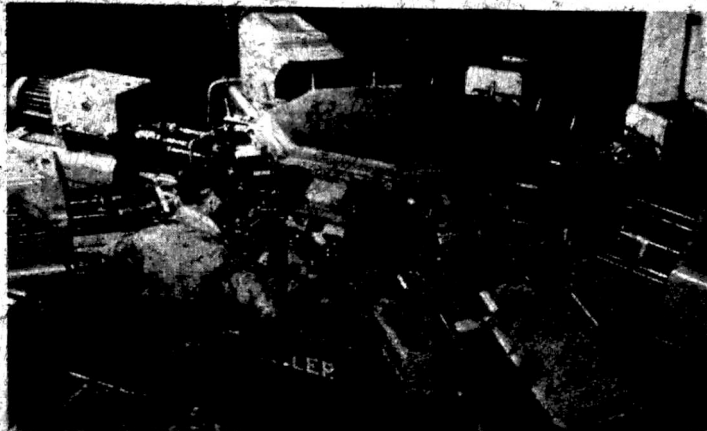
One of the first suggestions made by Dr. Hastings Banda after his return to Nyasaland was for friendly discussions between representatives of Africans, Europeans, and the Government on the future of the country.

In April 1952 immigrants went to the Federation, bringing the figure for the first four months to 7,995. Southern Rhodesia absorbed 3,197, Northern Rhodesia 1,578, and Nyasaland 220. Britain sent 43%, and 40% went from South Africa.

A new Union-Castle colour film, called "Voyage to the Sun", was shown privately in London on Friday. It contains splendid shots of the Victoria Falls and excellent close-ups of elephants, lions, and other game in the Kruger National Park.

An Air Services Agreement with Ethiopia was signed in London last week. Although such services between Ethiopia and adjoining British territories have been in operation for years, there was no permanent agreement to govern their extent and conditions.

The Tanganyika Legislative Council approved without a division reconstitution of the Serengeti National Park on the lines of the recent White Paper. Though he supported the motion, "wholeheartedly", Mr. J. M. Hunter, from the Northern Province, said that the trustees of the park were disappointed, particularly that the Government had not adopted the recommendations of the committee of inquiry in regard to the Ngorongoro Crater.



A Multi Station Indexing Machine producing Differential Pinions of the Massey-Ferguson 35 Tractor at a production time of one set of four per 100 seconds.

Photo by courtesy of The Standard Motor Co. Ltd.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**East African Railways and Harbours****Mr. J. R. Farquharson's Statements**

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, told journalists in Nairobi a few days ago that the whole problem of a proper relationship between rail and road transport was being examined by a working party appointed by the High Commission; it was a task of great urgency, for a definite policy needed to be formulated for the sake of the three territories.

Among proposals for new railways was one for a cut-off on the main line in Uganda from Bukoto to Jinja. In Tanganyika the line was to be extended from Chilinguta to Masasi in the Southern Province, the old scheme for a rail link between the Central and Tanga Railways was being re-examined, and it was a line to serve the Kilombero Valley and the Southern Highlands Province. In Uganda a survey of an extension from Soroti to Lira and Gulu had nearly been completed, and another proposal was for a link between Buseri, in the Nyazara Province of Kenya, and some point on the main line.

The new fast passenger ship for Victoria Nyanza, under construction on the Clyde, would be easily the largest and fastest on the African lakes. Her speed would enable her to make two trips round Lake Victoria each week. In order to improve the inland marine service two 200-ton cargo lighters were being transferred from the coast, and a self-propelled oil barge would be put into the lake service. A new cargo port was being built at Mwanza South.

Mr. Farquharson concluded:

"Who knows what lies ahead for East Africa after 1960? Exciting projects are hinted at, such as the £1m. scheme for the excavation of phosphate deposits at Bukulu, near Tororo, Uganda, large-scale sugar production in Tanganyika's Kilombero Valley, and almost a revolution in the growth of agricultural production of all kinds in Kenya. Whatever lies in store, I sincerely hope that the rail, inland marine, or harbour services of the East African Railways and Harbours will not be found lacking in their capacity to deal with the country's needs. Our plans are being made with that hope in mind."

Last week the general manager told the Kisumu Chamber of Commerce that in the railway zone the per capita output of freight traffic had been raised from 20,000 ton-miles in 1938 to 32,000 last year.

The working assets had a present value of about £140m., and £64m. had been spent or committed on re-equipment and development since the last war. Capital overheads had risen tremendously; annual loan charges having increased from less than £900,000 in 1950 to £31m. seven years later.

Terms of Brewery Strike Settlement**Higher Pay But No Other Privileges**

A NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT in the trade dispute between the East African Breweries, Ltd., and the Tanganyika Commercial and Industrial Workers' Union has been signed by the two parties and endorsed by the Acting Labour Commissioner, Mr. C. W. Howard.

The management has introduced a revised wage structure in which every job in the brewery performed by Africans has been given an hourly rate. Employees will receive higher cash wages, but will no longer be entitled to free housing, or a housing allowance in lieu, or to bonuses or other privileges. All the strikers have been offered re-employment.

The union has acknowledged the right of the company to retain new workers who were engaged during the strike, and it has undertaken to co-operate with the management in solving any future staff problems.

Mr. A. C. Bailey, office manager, and Mr. A. Schamberger, head brewer, signed for the company, and Mr. M. M. Kamaliza, general secretary, and Mr. V. Mushi, assistant general secretary, for the union.

Mr. Kamaliza has said that Mr. D. Barrett, a Trades Union Congress official from the United Kingdom who is now in Tanganyika, helped to bring about the resumption of negotiations.

Problem of Commodity Prices**Preventing Violent Price Fluctuation**

MR. D. HEATHCOT AMORY, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to commodity prices as an example of mutual dependence, when he addressed the American Chamber of Commerce in London last week. Prices fixed one man's expenditure but another's income. The great problem for which a solution had still to be found was instability. It would diminish or disappear if we could secure continued expansion in world trade, which would combine reasonable freedom among traders with some stability for primary producers.

"Steady expansion in turn calls for a careful concert of policies, including that of financing development where it is needed most. Countries chiefly engaged in primary production are rightly anxious to improve their efficiency and widen their sphere of production."

"Much has already been done internationally by America, Britain, and the International Bank, but it is obviously essential for the development countries to see what they will be able to earn from their exports, without the danger of their development plans getting disrupted by violent price fluctuations."

"This is not something you can make laws about, or impose by some rigid system. On the contrary, there may be an almost infinite variety in method. In the Commonwealth we have worked out over the years a system of consultation which admirably suits the loose yet powerful character of our association."

Property Company's Assets Revealed**£5m. of Reserves to be Capitalized**

THE LONDON COUNTY PROPERTY INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, LTD., a company with Rhodesian subsidiaries, reports a consolidated revenue balance of just over £1m. in the year ended March 31 last, against £986,613 in 1957.

Income and profits tax amount to £412,804 and interest on loans to £220,915, leaving a net revenue balance of £426,568. Interim dividends of 5s. and 6d. per 10s. unit have been paid and a final dividend of 8d. is recommended, making 1s. 7½d. less tax against 1s. 6d. last year.

The company assets have been reviewed on a new scale on the basis of maintaining earning power. A net appreciation of rather more than £51m. results, and it is proposed to capitalize reserves to the extent of just over £5m., distributing among ordinary stockholders the ordinary shares of 10s. for each 10s. unit of stock held at the close of business on June 30. The issued capital is £821,000 in 2½% cumulative preference stock and £2,540,061 in ordinary stock. Current liabilities amount to £393,382. Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £11.8m. and current assets at £461,053.

The report contains three photographs showing maisonettes and flats managed by the new Northern Rhodesian branch of London County Properties of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd.

The directors of the parent company are Mr. Thomas J. Cullen (chairman and managing director), Viscount Buckmaster (vice-chairman), Mr. J. Douglas Parsons, Mr. Edmund Howard, Sir John S. P. Meller, Mr. Ernest J. Rogers, and Mr. C. W. Shelford. The secretary is Mr. F. E. C. Upton.

Racial Discrimination in Industry

MR. M. O. C. WENT, vice-president of the Federal Trades Union Congress, said when he returned to Salisbury from the International Labour Organization conference in Geneva that the people of the Federation would not accept a recommendation of the I.L.O. that all discrimination in employment should be abolished by legislation.

The conference, Mr. Went said, had deplored discrimination in employment and called on all member Governments to pass legislation to make it illegal.

"Although we are not a member country we are morally bound to see what we can do about the recommendations of the convention. The people of the Federation accept the principle involved, which after all, is the principle of partnership, but we shall find that the people of the Federation are not prepared to accept legislation to prohibit discrimination. The country is not ready for it. You cannot legislate to prevent discrimination. We can reach a stage where there is no discrimination only through good will and patience."

The African Mercantile Company

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., reports a net profit for the calendar year 1957 of £123,304, against £133,085 in the previous year. Taxation will require £77,964 (£81,276). General reserve is increased by £10,000 and the staff provident fund by £2,000, preference dividends total £11,213, and interim ordinary dividends at the rate of 4% net and a final distribution of 8% together amount to £24,150, leaving to be carried forward £75,665 (£75,182).

The issued capital is £350,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. and £300,000 in 6½% cumulative preference shares of £1. Capital reserve stands at £33,590, revenue reserves and undistributed profits at £495,948. Current liabilities stand in the balance sheet at £495,948, and the reserve for future income tax at £74,500. Fixed assets appear at £111,756, current assets at £1,600,609, cash amounting to £204,718, short-dated loans to £80,000, investments to £56,956, stocks to £60,344, and debtors to £650,599.

M. J. Saunders is chairman and managing director and Mr. J. M. Maynard is chairman. The other directors are Lord John Cholmondeley and Messrs. H. H. Sawyer, W. Walker, J. M. Hunt, and G. H. A. Haynes (who is also secretary).

Local directors in East Africa are Mr. C. T. Hunt, general manager, and Messrs. C. M. Rowrie, S. B. Corrie, and C. W. Haylett, all assistant general managers. The company has offices in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar. The 44th annual meeting will be held in London on July 24.

Siemssen, Hunter's African Interests

SIEMSEN, HUNTER, LTD., have applied to the council of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the shares of the company, which was incorporated as a private company in May last year with a nominal capital of £100,000 that total was increased to £100,000 two months later.

The company holds the whole of the issued share capital of Siemssen, Threshie & Co., Ltd., J. Frankau & Co., Ltd., and Stewart (Holdings), Ltd. It was converted into a public company at the end of last month.

Leaf tobacco merchandising is conducted through Siemssen, Threshie & Co., Ltd., which in 1947 acquired J. Siemssen & Co., founded in 1861.

Tobacco purchases in Rhodesia and Nyasaland are made through a subsidiary, Siemssen, Mukunde (Private), Ltd., which has an issued capital of 14,500 voting shares of £1 each, of which Siemssens own 9,990, and 500 non-voting shares.

Another subsidiary is Tobacco Handlers (Nyasaland), Ltd., incorporated in Nyasaland in 1950 with an issued capital of 7,500 voting ordinary shares of £1 each, and 4,592 non-voting ordinary shares of the same denomination, of which Siemssen Maunder own all the non-voting shares and 7,299 of the voting shares.

Siemssen Maunder (Overseas), Ltd., is another wholly-owned subsidiary, handling all Siemssen's sales outside the United Kingdom.

J. Frankau & Co., Ltd., are importers of cigars into the United Kingdom, and Stewart's are confectionery manufacturers.

Chinese Trade Delegation

A CHINESE DELEGATION has been visiting the Federation to discuss the possibilities of starting trade between the two countries. It included three representatives of a Hong Kong buying agency which has close contacts with the Export/Import Corporations in Peking, and representatives of the organization handling Chinese tobacco imports.

Electricity is to be supplied in a line between the Lake Albert escarpment, north of Fort Portal, and some 2,000 miles from Kampala, the Uganda Electricity Board announces. Initially power will be supplied from the Kibira mines, near Kasere, and later, as and when required, from a local run-of-river 3,000 KW hydro-electric project using the waters of the Muzizi River. The capital cost of the project will be over £400,000.

Commercial Brevities

In the first five months of this year 550 new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia with a declared capital of £3,638,504, and 75 in Northern Rhodesia with a capital of £710,500. The corresponding figures for last year were 448 companies and £5,071,256 in Southern Rhodesia and 125 companies and £1,311,400 in Northern Rhodesia. In Nyasaland 15 companies with capital of £113,000 were registered, whereas in the same period of last year there were only three new companies (capital of £15,000).

South African Breweries, Ltd., which have a large interest in Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., report group profits in the end of March 31 at £3,185,000, compared with £2,892,000 in the previous year. Taxation requires £832,000, and the net profit is £1,625,000 (£1,403,000). Distribution for the year is 18½%.

Rhodesian Wines (Pvt.) Ltd., have acquired a controlling interest in African Distillers, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia. Having bought the majority shareholding at 7s. 6d. per share, they offer the same price to all other shareholders up to the end of August.

During the year to March 31, 1958, 11,682,818 tons were carried by Rhodesian Railways, or nearly 1m. tons more than in the previous year. Since 1947, when the railways were nationalized, the annual tonnage of goods carried has almost tripled.

Diesel electric locomotives are to replace steam engines on the new Mankwena line of Rhodesia Railways. Six new diesel electric engines are ready for service, another is being prepared, and five are soon to be delivered from Britain. Nyasaland Railways' traffic receipts for May amounted to £145,270, compared with £117,746 in the same month of last year.

Receipts for the past five months of this year are £641,765, 295,758 above those for the corresponding period of last year.

Northern Rhodesia's pig producers have joined in the Rhodesian Pig Producers' Co-operative, whose chairman, Mr. J. H. M. M. M. M., has said that a new bacon factory will be built in Salisbury to cater for the whole of Northern Rhodesia.

Goods valued at nearly £13m. were imported into Kenya during the first two months of his year, which is £13m. less than in the corresponding period in 1957. Exports, however, were up by £639,664 to £6,227,354.

Minimum standards for hotels have been gazetted in Kenya. The Central Hotel Authority is planning regulations for the grading of hotels as another step towards general improvement of standards.

According to the final official estimate, the European maize crop in Southern Rhodesia is expected to be 3,460,000 bags of 56½ lb. each, or about 300,000 bags less than the record crop.

Southern Rhodesia is exporting Gouda cheese to South Africa following the success of the Dairy Marketing Board's exhibit of cheese at the Rand Easter Show, when it won several prizes.

Proposals for a new airport at Lamaka have been made as a "matter of urgency" by a committee appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

The business formerly conducted in Nairobi by Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd., is now operated by James Warren & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

A Bulawayo air charter firm is examining the possibility of running a non-scheduled amphibious aircraft service to Lake Kariba.

Sisal Outputs for June

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—250 tons of sisal, and tow, making 2,375 tons for the company's financial year (2,415 tons).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—280 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 3,390 tons for the financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates.—519 tons, making 1,526 tons for the three months to date.

Bova Plantations.—177 tons, making 717 tons for the first six months of the year.

Bird & Co. (Africa)—1,395 tons of line fibre and tow, making 16,800 tons for the period July, 1957, to June, 1958.

Tea Market Reports

London: African teas averaged 3s. 4½d. for the 13,585 packages auctioned at Mincing Lane last week. Offerings from the Sirey Tea Company, Kenya, fetched the highest price at 4s. 7½d., followed by a consignment from Lujeri Estate, Nyasaland, at 4s. 7d.

Nairobi: Teas sold at last week's Nairobi auction totalled 2,281 packages, made up as follows: Kenya tea, 486 packages; Uganda, 993; Tanganyika, 288; Nyasaland, 144; and Belgian Congo, 370. There was an irregular demand for all offerings.

MINING

Future of Williamson Diamond Mine

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer's Statement

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., announced in Johannesburg last Thursday:

"The De Beers Company has concluded an agreement with Mr. Percy Williamson and Mr. I. C. Chopra, the principal shareholders in Williamson Diamond Mines, Ltd., for the purchase of a major interest in the Williamson Company.

"The agreement is subject to the approval of the Government of Tanganyika, who have been kept informed throughout of the progress of the negotiations; and proposals are at present under discussion by which control of the mine would be exercised jointly by the Government of Tanganyika and De Beers.

"These developments are highly important in strengthening the structure of the diamond industry and in ensuring efficient, economic and continuous production of the Williamson mine.

"They will benefit not only Tanganyika Territory but also the Union of South Africa, which is the world's leading diamond-producing country, and will help to maintain London's position as the chief distributing centre for rough diamonds, with all the advantages which that brings to the sterling area."

"Surprised" at News

At the time of the statement in Nairobi, Mr. Percy Williamson, brother of the late Dr. J. T. Williamson, and his major heir, expressed surprise that the news had been made public. He added that an offer had been made but that he could not say whether it would be accepted.

Mr. I. C. Chopra, Q.C., a director of the Williamson Company in Tanganyika, said on his arrival in London the same day that the mine was certainly not for sale. Various offers had been received, including one from De Beers, but he declared emphatically that "we have no intention of selling now or in the future. We have

an accumulation of gems, and I have come to London to sell them. The output from the mine has exceeded our expectations; in eight days we have had a production of 26,000 carats worth £10 a carat."

Next day, Friday, however, he admitted that, subject to the approval of the Tanganyika Government, which was interested from the standpoint of death duties, an agreement had been signed by Mr. Percy Williamson and himself with De Beers for the disposal of the mine.

Further messages from Johannesburg had said meantime that the agreement was signed on July 6. Mr. Oppenheimer was known to have visited Dar es Salaam at that time.

It also became known that Mr. C. S. Tilney, Minister of Finance in Tanganyika; and Mr. A. H. Pike, Minister for Lands and Natural Resources, had arrived in London for consultations at the Colonial Office, a spokesman for which told Press representatives that various aspects of the proposed agreement were under consideration.

Mr. Williamson, who had broken his journey from Nairobi to London in Rome for a stay of a few days, was the chief beneficiary of his brother's estate, the others being two sisters, Mrs. Miller and Miss M. Williamson.

Nchanga Consolidated Report

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., report profits before taxation for the year to March 31 at £6,825,308, against £15,228,798, in 1957. Taxation amounts to £2,475,000 (£5.7m.), leaving £4,370,380 net, against rather more than £9m. last year. The appropriation to capital expenditure in £1m. 10s. 6d. and interim and final dividends, requires £2m. 10s. 6d.

At the meeting to be held on August 28 the directors will recommend a final dividend of 15s. 2.4d. per 21 unit of stock, payable less Federation income tax at 6s. 3d. in the £ and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge at 1s. 3d. in the £, equivalent to a net dividend of 7s. per unit. The interim was of 3s., making a total of 10s. Last year the interim and final distribution were 5s. and 15s.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is chairman of the company, which is in the Rhodesian Anglo American group.

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Company Report

Metal Industries, Limited

A Record Year

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, OF METAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, will be held on July 30 in London.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

"This has been a record year in our company's history, and let me at once pay tribute to those who have largely contributed to this satisfactory result. The managements, staffs, and workpeople of the constituent companies and those in the head office administration, all have worked as a team with loyalty, enthusiasm, and increasing efficiency.

It is, I think, encouraging that of the 6,000 men and women who employ more than 1,000 have been with us for more than 40 years, and more than 250 for over 30 years.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.—Group profit for the year ended March 31, 1958, at £1,755,912, compared with £1,627,359 for the previous year.

Taxation

"There has been a charge in respect of taxation on these profits £976,159, compared with £827,262 for the previous year. It will be noted that the increase in the charge for taxation is more than proportionate to the increase in profit. This is due mainly to the effect of losses brought forward and used against the profits of the year ended March 31, 1957.

As a result, the net profit of the year shows a small reduction to £779,753, compared with £800,097 for the previous year. A final dividend of 10%, less tax, is recommended, which with the interim dividend of 4% makes a total of 14%, less tax, for the year. In addition, the directors recommend the placing of £250,000 to general reserve.

Consolidated Balance Sheet.—Capital employed as shown in the consolidated balance sheet has risen to £9,821,871, and as a result of the sale of ordinary stock in The British Oxygen Company, Limited, will rise in the current year by a further £1.1m.

"Net expenditure on fixed assets at approximately £430,000 exceeds the figure of depreciation of approximately £290,000. During the year considerable amounts were expended to make good arrears of expenditure in previous years in the Metals Division, and it will be necessary to continue this policy in the future in order to bring the equipment of this and other divisions up to the level of efficiency necessary to meet the increasingly competitive conditions of today.

Substantial Improvement

"A further substantial improvement in the group's liquid position is shown, and again it should be noted that this is before taking into account the effect of the sale of ordinary stock in The British Oxygen Company, Limited. This satisfactory position enables the group to contemplate an expanding future with confidence.

Electrical Division.—To enable the group to play an increasing part in the rapid developments which are taking place in the electrical field, we have decided to bring the two electrical control gear subsidiaries under

one management. In this way we shall be able to make the best use of our resources by combining the technical skills, the research facilities, and the sales organizations of the two companies and pooling their accumulated knowledge and experience. The new organization, to be known as Brookhirst Igranite, will be the largest manufacturer of electrical control gear in the United Kingdom.

"Now a word about the shareholders who have a direct share in the ownership of Metal Industries Limited. I refer to our ordinary and preference stockholders, the men and women who form the backbone of the group, and who by their continued faith have enabled it to prosper.

Small Investors

"Drawn as they are from every walk of life, our stockholders are a true cross-section of the community. Out of every five of them are about five hundred, and holdings of £500 or less, and almost half of these are women.

"Over the past 10 years the number of individual holders of our ordinary stock has gone up from around 3,800 to almost 6,000; their holdings today total nearly £24m., which is over half our issued ordinary capital.

"You will recall that, in line with our policy of giving shareholders as full information about the group as possible, we circulated in February a pocket guide called 'Metal Industries, Limited: Who We Are and What We Do.' This had an encouraging reaction, one City editor commenting: 'Not every investor is conversant with what his company does even though he may be a shareholder. But Metal Industries have gone out of their way to give stockholders a clear picture of the group's structure. Chairmen of many other companies would do well to do something on these lines.' Copies of the booklet were given official distribution overseas as an example of British industrial prestige material.

"I may add that none of us in Metal Industries believes in standing still, and such is the progress we have made in recent months that the booklet is already out of date in some respects.

The Outlook

"Future Outlook.—In pursuance of our aim of keeping stockholders informed as quickly as possible on matters which affect their interests, the accounts were prepared, the final dividend recommendation published, and this statement written when barely three months had elapsed of the current financial year and when only two months' operating results were available from our constituent companies.

"You will readily understand, therefore, that it is difficult for me at this stage to give any clear indication of our progress in the year to date. It must suffice to say that from the limited information at present available your board has reasonable confidence in the future, provided, of course, nothing happens in the national or international fields to upset our present expectations. I hope to publish at a later date a short statement of the results for the first 28 weeks of the financial year."

Copies of the chairman's statement and the accounts may be obtained from the secretary, Metal Industries, Limited, 60 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Company Report

The Zambia Exploring Company, Limited

MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 14, 1958, at The Chartered Institute, E.C.2.

Mr. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., the chairman, presided.

The chairman paid tribute to his predecessor, Capt. the Rt. Hon. Charles Waterhouse, now chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited. Captain Waterhouse had agreed to remain on the Board, and the Company were thus again his valued colleague. He welcomed the return of Sir Ulric Alexander, also a former chairman, to the Board. The Meeting would be asked to resolve that the number of Directors should be increased to nine, and if this were agreed, Comte Jean de la Barre d'Erquelinnes, Mr. F. C. Baring and Mr. R. E. Medicott would be invited to join the Board.

He stressed that the Company would be bound to the effect of the substantial fall in metal prices, which obliged the *Compagnie Minière du Haut-Katanga* to reduce its dividend for the year 1957, a result which would be reflected in the accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, for the year to July 31, 1958, and also in the Zambia Company's accounts for the current year to March 31, 1959. Fortunately, an increased dividend for the year 1957 from the Benguela Railway Company would provide a partial cushion.

Chairman's Review

The chairman's review, circulated with the report and accounts, stated that despite the more difficult conditions which had followed the recession in America and which were being felt by all financial organizations, the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, had been able to show slightly improved results for the financial year ended March 31, 1958, as compared with those of the previous year.

The profit before taxation for the year ended March 31, 1958, was £104,319 for the parent Company, and £159,986 for its wholly-owned subsidiary The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, making a total of £264,305 for the group, as compared with £247,595 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 1s. 2d. (6%) had been paid, and provision made for a final dividend of 2s. 9d. (14%) less tax, making a total of 4s. 0d. (20%) for the year on the increased issued capital of £1,000,000. The total reserves of the group had nevertheless increased from £676,079 to £691,193.

The review continued:—"It should be noted that the group's main source of investment income originates from its large holding of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited ordinary stock, and that the accounts reflect the record profits made by that company during its financial year ended July 31, 1957. The distribution of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, in respect of that year was made possible by substantial receipts from its investment in the *Union Minière du Haut-Katanga*, arising from the record earnings during its financial year ended December 31, 1956.

Share Capital

"During the past three years the issued capital of the company has been increased from £865,333 to £1,000,000 by making small rights issues of stock to stockholders at par. The Authorized Share Capital of the Company was increased to £1,500,000 at the Annual

General Meeting held on July 10, 1957, by the creation of 500,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each. It is thought that present economic conditions are not favourable to a further issue of shares for the time being.

Subsidiary Company

The profit of The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, after providing for taxation of past and current years, was £94,101. This amount has been added to the balance of £317,342 carried forward from the previous year, which is thus increased to £411,443. The amount of £113,414 shown under the heading of Capital Reserve represents a surplus arising from changes of investments in previous years, and is unchanged.

The charge for profits tax in the accounts of The Zambia Investment Company, Limited, is at the rate charged on undistributed profits (35%). If the proposals in the Finance Bill now before Parliament become law, no further charge for profits tax will be attracted by profits earned by the Company subsequent to that date. Profits earned subsequent to that date will be subject to tax at the rate of 10% whether distributed or not. But in the period under review the sum of £97,930 was repaid to the parent company on loan account.

The report was adopted.

Coffee Prices Might Tumble

Underlines of Fear in East Africa

THE PRESIDENT of the World Coffee Producers' Association of East Africa, Mr. F. Livingston Diggins, said at the opening of the Uganda Lint Marketing and Coffee Industry Board's new auction room at its headquarters in Kampala that there was no confidence whatsoever in the coffee market. Instead, there was an undertone of fear which might well bring prices rocketing down.

While not wanting to spread despair and despondency, he felt it his duty to warn the people of Uganda that there were dangerous financial times ahead. "You must make provision today for those times when you will need every penny you can raise to carry the industry through; you must cease darning for every penny in hard cash," he said.

There was over-production of coffee in the world. Consumption would not overtake production for many years unless some climatic disaster forced producers in one of the large coffee-producing areas.

The price of coffee was being artificially held up by the Latin and Central American producing countries. "But if the prices of coffee tumbled the recession in America would snowball to a greater extent than it is already indirectly affecting us all. It is always difficult to make growers realize why prices are going down, but I imagine all connected with the coffee industry to take heed of what may well happen."

The possibility of Uganda's £15m. coffee industry collapsing unless the quality of the product was improved was suggested by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, when he opened the new auction room. Although Uganda had enjoyed good fortune for a number of years while the demand for coffee had exceeded the supply, the position was now changing.

The quality of Uganda's coffee would be vital, if in the face of increasingly severe competition the industry was to maintain or improve its position in world markets. "I would therefore stress most strongly to all growers and processors of our coffee the need to improve quality. It is as simple as this—unless we improve quality we may go under, or at least suffer severely."

The Governor later auctioned the first lot of coffee, selling two tons of rebusta at £600 per ton. The proceeds will be given to charity.



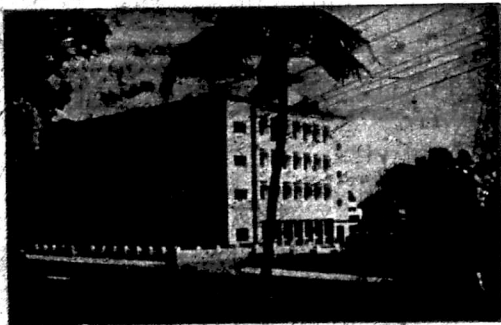
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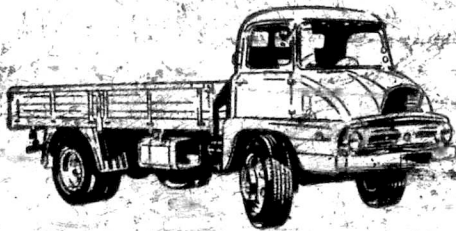
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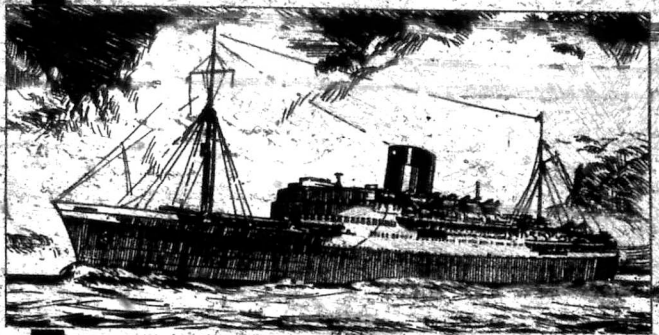
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