

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 4, 1956

Vol. 33

No. 166

30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Mechanical Handling?



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**
P. O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Fork Lift Trucks — Conveyor Systems
Cranes & Transporters — Excavators & Grabs
Plantation Locomotives — Power Packs
Light Railway Equipment — Marine Engines.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants

Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. Phone: AVENUE 4447

Results of The General Election in Kenya



PAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents

EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. BENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. BENNIE LTD. & CO.
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.2

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

25 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 386, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Dana Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with restaurant and sleeping cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Beira to Salima (to Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipinge and join with the Railway M.V. "Isis II" for all East African ports to Moshi (to Mbeya), Tanzania.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Hall House
129137, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioners for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET
LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: WHitchael 2040 Cable: NORHODDAN LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular service
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:
MADAGASCAR,
MORISSE and
MURUSUS

KEITH BRYANT & CO.
22, Abchurch Lane
London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN-MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or equivalent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages arranged by sea and air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance arranged.

WET STOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96

Mombasa

Nakuru

P.O. Box 20

P.O. Box 12

TANGANYIKA

Tanga

Dar-es-Salaam

P.O. Box 397

P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala — P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET

LONDON, E.C.3

Williams & Dalgety, Fen, London

Telephone ROYAL 6650 (11 lines)

also branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



EDM. SCHLÜTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1854

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiaries

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,
Dar-es-Salaam, & Mtwara

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala and Masaka

**Wholesale Stockists in
Electrical and other
Engineering Supplies**

With resident consulting and installation engineers

Agents for:

J. & E. HALL, LTD. refrigeration and air conditioning

THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

dust extractors, air filters and water-cooling towers

F. W. BIDDLE, LTD. ventilation

Winget 7T/HR CONCRETE MIXER

Hopper-fed Capacity 107 cu. ft.



New modern design

New accuracy of water control

Single level controls for easy movement

Two mix positions

WIGGLESWORTH COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DERES SALAM LANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates

Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Minning Lane, London, E.C.3

CLAN HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

SOUTH WALES GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD

MOMBASA TANGA ZANZIBAR DAR ES SALAAM
M. Indacefendi ENDI MTWARA and NACALA

CITY OF CADETOWN
SPECIALIST
CLAN-FORBES

Closing Glasgow Head
Oct 30 Oct 10 Oct 20
Oct 26 Oct 27 Nov 1

Loads for Mombasa
also by arrangement
RECEIVE PORTS

PORT SAID PORT SUDAN MASSAWA ASSAB DJIBOUTI BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailing, rates and freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. MOMBASA

Shipping Brokers
STAYLEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL

London Agents
TEMPERLEY, BAKER, & CO.
LONDON, EC2

- DETONATORS
- SAFETY FUSES
- SHOT EXPLODERS
- BLASTING POWDER
- AMMON DYNAMITES
- AMMON GELIGNITES
- SHOT FIRING CABLE
- ELECTRIC DETONATORS
- BLASTING ACCESSORIES



EXPLOSIVES

FOR COMMERCIAL BLASTING

Our explosives are at your service for mining, quarrying, rock making and brick making. Our largest cement factories near Johannesburg and near Cape Town in South Africa are the two largest in the world. Our Explosives Service Engineers experienced in electrical mining techniques and problems in South and East Africa and the Provinces visit East Africa periodically to assist our customers.

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 2590, RHODES HOUSE, PHONE: 25905, NAIROBI

Sub Agents and Stockists: SMITH, WICKENS & CO. LTD. NAIROBI & BRANCHES

send goods *Fast* by **AFRICARGO**

Traffic Trebled
in the first six months of operation

It is proof that manufacturers of goods benefit from the advantages of moving their goods economically to Africa.

the regular **ALL CARGO**
air service between
U.K. and AFRICA

3,000-mile service in just 30
hours by "AFRICARGO"—the all-
cargo air service operating regularly
between the UNITED KINGDOM,
EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA.

Packaging, insurance and interest charges are reduced to a minimum
and space reservation is guaranteed for all cargo accepted.

For immediate bookings or further information, consult any
Forwarding Agent, or apply to any H.C.A. office listed below.

AFRICARGO

OPERATED BY **HUNTING-CLIFFE TRANSPORT LIMITED**

LONDON, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, GLASGOW
London Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex. Telephone Reservations: Phone Skyport 4115
16 Deansgate, Manchester. Tel.: Deansgate, 6546
Woolston Airport, Newcastle upon Tyne. Tel.: Newcastle 88051
100 Hope Street, Glasgow, C1. Tel.: Central 7050 or 1882

To South and East Africa

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

From Southampton	
Wynberg Castle	Oct. 11
†Cape Town Castle	Oct. 18
*Sunderland Castle	Oct. 25
†Pretoria Castle	Nov. 1
Amstel Castle	Nov. 8
Wynberg Castle	Nov. 15
*Cape Town Castle	Nov. 22
†Edinburgh Castle	Nov. 29
†Vila Verde	
†Vila Las Palmas	



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES from LONDON and CONTINENT

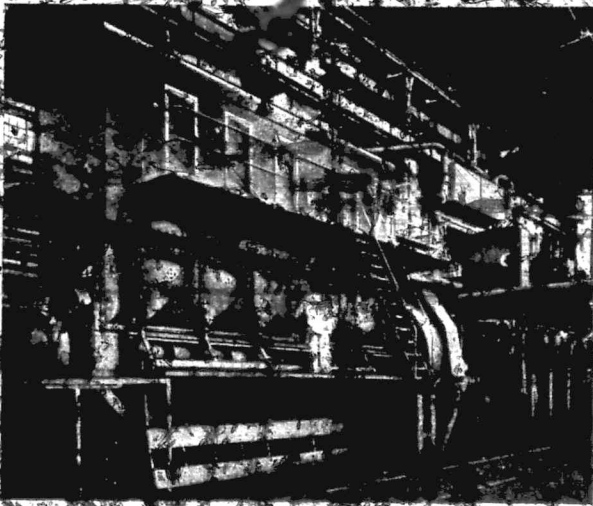
	London	Rotterdam
Willemfontein Castle	Oct. 4	Oct. 10
Dunottar Castle	Oct. 17	
*Bridgwater Castle	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
†Macclesfield Castle	Nov. 14	
†Durban Castle	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

†In and from West Coast.
*Out East Coast, home West Coast.
*Out West Coast, home East Coast.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Office: 5 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MAR 3550
Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow

All sailings subject to alteration without notice



H&W

INDUSTRIAL DIESEL ENGINES

2-CYCLE OPPOSED PISTON ENGINES
UP TO 6,000 B.H.P.

4-CYCLE ENGINES WITH OR WITHOUT
PRESSURE INJECTION AS DIESEL OR DUAL FUEL
ENGINES UP TO 2,000 B.H.P.

H&W 2-cycle Opposed Piston Engine Alternator Set
2000 H.P. one set and 2 sets for the Dar-es-
Salaam & District Electricity Supply Co., East Africa.
Messrs. Belfast, Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Consultants.

It can be applied as complete power units
with H&W Alternators or D.C. Generators.



HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

Enquiries: Queen's Island, Belfast

London Office: 7, Whitehall, S.W.

BELFAST

GLASGOW

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

SOUTHAMPTON

(L 24)

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

Head Office: MOMBASA

Branches: NAIROBI, KAMPALA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

General Merchants, Steamship, Insurance and General Agents

Shipping: Clearing and Forwarding, Airfreighting

Transport and Warehousing, Manufacturers' Representatives

Associated Companies

LESLIE & ANDERSON (COFFEE) LIMITED

KAMPALA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA

Shippers of all East African Coffee

Coffee Factory at Mombasa

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

(Established 1883)

15, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4

Mark:

L & A

Imports

Exports



East African Picture

If you're interested in East African affairs,
let us help to keep you in the picture. Our
services are gladly at your disposal.

**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

Over 725 offices throughout South, East and Central Africa, Kenya and correspondents
throughout the world.

London Address: 59 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, and 77 King William Street

INSURANCE

The Insurance Department of The KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION Co. Ltd offer covering in 'practically all' classes of insurance including the following:

- Fire - Houseowners and Householders, Commercial, Motor (including Private Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Tractors, Combines, etc.) and Marine, Workmen, Compensation, Personal Accident, All Risks, Public Liability, Third Parties, including special Farmers Third Party Policy, Aircraft and Aviation, Travellers, Baggage, Marine Life Assurance, etc. etc.

Members and NON-MEMBERS are invited to write or call at our office, Arcade House, Donald Avenue, Nakuru. Phone 2287

where our highly-trained insurance staff will be pleased to assist and advise on any class of insurance.

Share in Permanent prosperity!

Here is an excellent opportunity to share in the growing prosperity of East and Central Africa, with safety, freedom from depreciation and good interest for your money.

Operating under United Kingdom Building Society legislation, amended by local enactments, the First Permanent is foremost of its kind in East and Central Africa. Its branches are established landmarks in leading towns.

- ★ Special facilities are available for investors in Great Britain and overseas. There is no limit to the total of individual holdings of shares.
- ★ Investments can be made through any branch of Messrs. Barings, Midland Bank or through the Standard Bank of South Africa, London, by transmission to your account with the Society by cheque without any deduction for exchange or transfer costs.
- ★ Interest on shares has been paid for the past four years.
- ★ Dividends are remitted quarterly, half-yearly or annually to your bank account as required.
- ★ Withdrawals are simple and can be made in Sterling by cheque drawn on London banks, at par.

Balance Sheets and full particulars of the Society will be gladly sent on request.

FIRST PERMANENT
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN
BUILDING SOCIETY

Incorporated in Rhodesia under the Building Societies Act 1954/1955

General Manager: H. M. DONOVAN



- Office: NAIROBI
- Branches: KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZAMBIA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NORTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS
- Branches in Kenya: MOMBASA, MALINDI, MURURU, NAKURU, NAIROBI, NYSALAND, N. RHODESIA

Standard Bank Limited, Barclays Bank, Ltd., Standard Bank of India Limited, Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, P.O. Box 60, LURUANA, N. Rhodesia

is fairly moderate at heart, but he will have to breathe fire and brimstone to win a seat in the African general election next March—a senior official in Kenya told us recently. "B is reasonably dependable, but must make bitter enemies."

A. Premium On Extremism.

European spokesmen to retain his position," said one of Tanganyika's leading civil servants. "Do you support in the provincial councils nowadays an African member of a non-African Government, not because that reflects the attitude of the tribesmen, but because so many of the tribal councillors have their own political ambitions which they will seize the chance of advancing by foul means?" That was the comment of an experienced Northern Rhodesian. In all those territories, as in Uganda and Nyasaland, the interests of the groups of literate Africans, rather than those of the whole populations, are being served by the policy of pushing Africans into the political arena. Socialist pressure in Parliaments over two decades or so has been a main factor, and in the Colonies has usually been too accommodating to resist the clamour.

The first signs of the emergence of extremist groups were scarcely more than disappointing. The world was told that there were such admirable samples of the First Class of South that self-government was bound to be a resounding success. What happened?

Wholesale bribery by Northern Rhodesians in particular by the Egyptians, neglect of elementary duties by most of the Ministers appointed by the Amari, spreading discontent, mutiny in the schools, and the murder of nearly two hundred Northern Rhodesians and traders, the death of hundreds of men in the black hole for a few months owing to administrative incompetence, in general, rapid erosion of the standard which Britons had spent sixty years in establishing. The Cold East would show itself a model for Africa, said the pundits. Official reports now declare that bribery, corruption, and infamations are rife in such places. Similar revelations come from Nigeria. Yet Englishmen who had spent the best part of their lives in those three States would have insisted that their Africans were far more advanced, experienced, and dependable than any in East or Central Africa.

Yet in East Africa there are already Africans in Ministries and in Legislatures

who are being paid three, five, even ten times as much as they could hope to earn in any professional business, or other non-political capacity. Is it

The Dure Of Money.

surprising that ambitious, strong-willed, and often avaricious men are attracted to such prospects? Despite the assurances of Governments that advancement must and will be by merit and ability, even one knows that some who have been appointed to responsible posts as completely devoid of any real claim to such appointments, and that but for the colour of their skin they would have had no chance of nomination. The gulf between the precept and practice of Governments and the basic instincts of the position which has been swiftly created—a number of Africans are not to be despised, including able and more experienced than most. They do not accept the antique Socialists' dogma that all Africans are ready to discharge the responsibilities of the ballot box. Those of them who would support its use at all would proceed experimentally, with so-called qualitative democracy, whether by the multiple vote or the two-tier system. There is a good case for such a beginning in some urban areas; but any experienced administrator will testify that almost all the Africans are disinterested in this whole subject. Why must our Socialists try to push them along for more than worthy for its dangers than for the attraction of the treasury or of the destination?

AT ITS EAST MEETING the Transport Advisory Council of East African Railways and Harbours gave preliminary consideration to the fact that the projected rate of development may

financial needs may have to be reduced in order that the railways as a consequence of the increasing difficulty of raising capital funds, not, of course, because there can be any doubt of any further advance in the financial standing of the Railways and Harbours Administration, but on much wider grounds. As we have stressed before, there has never been adequate provision for the systematic financing of Commonwealth development. Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have met only a small proportion of the need, though they have been enormous. And that at a time when the taxpayers of this country were carrying a heavier burden than any citizens anywhere else in the world. If the large sum spent (and largely wasted) by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation by

added together with the loans raised in the London market since the end of the war, the total is still very far short of the minimum figure of three hundred million pounds annually which, according to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his predecessor, ought to be provided for by the United Kingdom for development purposes within the Commonwealth. It is only about one-third of what is particularly needed to be the essential minimum that has been made available in the past decade.

Mr. A. E. Cross, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, said during a London talk some months ago that at least one hundred million pounds would be required by that system for the expansion of its services. It is to meet the increasing demands upon it which could scarcely be foreseen. It is an open question whether London loans, headed in most borrowing has had to be undertaken, and the statement of the Transport Advisory Council clearly means that this process can no longer continue and that plans for necessary works have now to be postponed. That is a serious matter for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, for if their communications are not improved and extended in good time costly delays in the movement of traffic will be inevitable when the many schemes in process of development, producing heavy additional tonnages of crops, minerals, and manufactured goods. Lack of the requisite modest margin of capacity caused congestion of inward cargo, especially at the port of Mombasa, for several years. It is ironical that almost at the moment of the reluctance of that backlog the Railways should face the prospect of similar congestion in the reverse direction, because the images which they must have is not forthcoming.

The problem presses not only upon those responsible for the Railways and Harbours but also upon all the East African Governments, which according to recent estimates would require about two hundred and fifty million pounds in the next few years to implement those recommendations of the Royal Commission which they would like to see adopted. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is therefore challenged to a highly important decision of principle. It must decide whether the United Kingdom is to proceed with the great scheme of Colonial

development which is an atom of mankind's progress and harmony. It is the colonies — schemes which will in many cases greatly benefit the Mother Country, also — which such developments are to be financed. Members of Parliament interested in Colonial affairs ought to insist on pledges in this matter, for Ministers who are burdened with many problems will otherwise continue to leave the arrangements and the problems involved with great haste from the territories concerned. It is not possible to supply the needs of a vast continent by other sources for loans, and that would at best be a costly and risky business. It is not a matter of special foreign loans are not likely to be made available without the guarantee of H.M. Government, and if that is to be so, the question must not just as well be faced in West London and Whitehall, that is where it should be faced, that the deficit in Great Britain for the same reason, the deficit in the country cannot invest a deficit is only part of the answer, which disregards the fact that the deficit arises from the husbandry of the nation's resources. It is a leadership which will encourage more and better production, improve and redevelop the power in the export markets, and to achieve higher earnings and a sustained power to produce capital for the Commonwealth and Empire.

Statements Worth Noting

"If Dominion status is good for New Zealand and the Gold Coast, if it is set down in the Federal Constitution as the legitimate aim of the Federation, then I believe it is good for the Africans and the Europeans — all in the Federation. I shall be prepared fully to consult and work together to attain that Dominion status." — Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"Who is to be the judge of character, merit, and ability? We in Kenya are making a good start by sending to the Olympic Games teams chosen solely on merit and ability — and containing at least 90% non-Europeans. That ought to be a good augury for Kenya." — Mr. S. S. Cook.

"Probably no territory in Africa has such a large and varied supply of books for per capita consumption relative to the size of the population and the difficulty of dealing with the numbers of vernaculars." — Mr. A. T. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"In the last 10 years something over 200,000 tons of iron ore have been mined on the Kwa Janvu-Mackinnon Road. All we have to show for it now is about seven miles of tarmac." — Mr. S. S. Cook, M.L.C., Kenya.

"The history of coffee in Tanganyika is 200 years old. The robusta variety was introduced into the Bukoba district by the Danish conquerors of Tanganyika Government records." — Mr. S. S. Cook, M.L.C., Kenya.

"Self-interest dictates that the Indians should be in favour of the perpetuation of the British connection with this country." — Mr. N. S. Mangat, C.E., president of the Kenya Indian Congress.

Seretse Renounces Bamangwato Chieftainship

Plans to Return to Bechuanaland as Private Citizen

SERETSE KHAMA HAS voluntarily renounced his claim to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe. He is expected to leave for Bechuanaland within the next three weeks. His family will follow soon afterwards.

Both Seretse and his wife, Tshekedi Khama, the former regent of the tribe, have also announced their intention to the chieftainship will be free to play their part in the political life of the Bamangwato. Both have undertaken to cooperate fully with the African advisory tribal bodies which is to be established under the chieftainship of Rasebopal Kgamafe, the African appointed some time ago by the High Commissioner.

It is understood that the Government will do nothing to prevent Seretse and Tshekedi from becoming members of the council if the tribe so wishes.

A statement issued by the Commonwealth Relations Office last week points out that Lord Home, the Secretary of State, recently received Seretse and Tshekedi at their own request. They handed to Lord Home a document, which was signed in which Seretse formally renounced for himself and his children all claims to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato, and Tshekedi had previously renounced for himself and his children all claim to the chieftainship of the tribe.

Take Part in Politics

The present Constitution of the Protectorate allows Seretse Khama to be allowed to return to the Bamangwato as a private person, and that both he and Tshekedi should be permitted to take part in the political life of the tribe. Both of them undertake to cooperate fully with Rasebopal Kgamafe.

In these circumstances the Government has decided that Seretse Khama should be permitted to return to the Protectorate as a private person, and to take his family with him. The Resident Commissioner is being instructed to inform the Bamangwato.

In furtherance of the policy of H.M. Government, a Tribal Council of an advisory nature is to be established for the Bamangwato. Rasebopal Kgamafe, the African authority, will be chairman of the council. Both Seretse Khama and Tshekedi Khama have indicated that they are fully in agreement with the establishment of a Council, and will give their support to Rasebopal Kgamafe.

It is the earnest hope of the Government that this settlement will enable the Bamangwato to get their affairs more quickly and efficiently working, and to progress and well-being of the tribe and the whole of Bechuanaland.

Do You Hear, The News

Mr. Martin Wray, the Resident Commissioner of the Protectorate, revealed the Government's decision to Rasebopal Kgamafe, the African authority who exercises rule over the Bamangwato in the absence of an elected chief, and members of the tribe at a *kgotla* at Selatse.

He is certain that the Government will return to the Bamangwato as a private citizen, and that the arrangements will be made for him and his family that they could live from his own lips his renunciation of all claim to the chieftainship. It was the duty of them, Mr. Wray added, to stick together peacefully in the impregnable position in the country and to make no claim to the dignities of the past did not occur again.

While he has been with Seretse and his family in a domestic matter for the first time. The South African Government was not consulted. It was, however, told of the Government's action through normal Commonwealth channels. Seretse, speaking to his hosts in Groydon after the official dinner had been cleared, said: "This is a great day for me. I have missed my friends, but I have been dying to get home. I expect to be in within a month. I expect my wife and two children will be out later. The Khamas have a son, also named Seretse, aged nearly two, and a six-year-old daughter, Jacqui."

It is over six years since the Labour Government renounced Seretse's claim to the Protectorate, recognizing it as withheld because of his marriage to the Englishwoman, Mrs. Ruth Williams, and because of his alleged breaking of tribal custom by marrying without consent of the tribe. There was also the question of the chieftainship of the tribe, which was also withheld. Seretse, however, was also excluded, but later allowed to return to the Protectorate, subject to the condition that he took no part in politics.

In 1955 Seretse's position was confirmed by the Conservative Government. It decided to exclude him from the chieftainship, but did not exclude the possibility of his returning to Bechuanaland as a private person.

When, some weeks ago, Seretse was invited to the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said there was no thought of personal punishment. When a new chief had been selected, Seretse's sympathies would be considered, and he would be given the opportunity to return to the Minister's satisfaction.

The Government's decision to have Seretse and his family on a permanent basis in Bechuanaland has been a success in persuading Seretse to give up his claim to the chieftainship, which is still free of course to designate a chief.

Contending Seretse and Tshekedi, who visited the country recently to place his sons in a school, was made by the Secretary of State soon after the debate, and an agreement was reached. By this time, Seretse and Tshekedi, who had been estranged, were reconciled.

This was the climax of a long and hard struggle of the past year, in which a leading part was played by Mr. Lord Home, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Lord Home, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The following August, about 100,000 people, including Seretse and his family, were invited to the Liberal leader, also intervened.

During the debate, Seretse and his family were present. Seretse and his family were present. Seretse and his family were present. Seretse and his family were present.

Unhappy, He

Commenting on what he described as the satisfactory conclusion to a "prolonged and unhappy incident," a *Times* leader said:

"Both Tshekedi and Seretse have been loyal to the principles and their tribe through the long controversy, and deserve every good wish for their future. Seretse does Seretse Khama's white wife who has made herself with modest dignity through the years of her life. The handling of the whole affair by the British administration, both in London and on the spot, has more than once been tactically successful. Under both Labour and Conservative Secretaries of State, who share the blame for the errors committed, the Commonwealth Relations Office has been consistent in its attitude that Seretse's mixed marriage was a bar to his recognition as chief."

The fundamental mistake was committed when this decision having been taken for purely imperial reasons, the attempt was made to disguise it as a concession to the wishes of the tribe. Contrary to rash and ill-considered, the decision was a mistake. Seretse's marriage, nevertheless, was a successful one as chief, even with his wife. All the subsequent embarrassments have flowed from the official dishonesty of this unhappy episode. The chief, Seretse, who takes the blame for the decision should not only a home the undivided responsibility, is wide imperialist error."

The *Manchester Guardian* commented editorially: "All parties concerned have contributed something to the present outcome. Seretse has done no more. He has renounced his claim to the chieftainship. If he is not of his own mind, he must not do so. What Mrs. Khama's occurrence has for him will return to what is still a strange land, and the hardship time is to be a trial of it as hard. Seretse and his wife will not lose the romantic dignity of the chief's wife and mother of the tribe."

"What one does not know is whether the Government will in their hearts be able to accept Seretse's return to the chieftainship. Seretse is not their chief, but there is no doubt of his ability. If the feelings of the tribe and for Seretse's wife, which has not been greatly exaggerated, there is no doubt that it will have here, but will need careful management. What the Bamangwato could have said if offered the chance of Seretse, not as Kabane, but as a member of the tribe."

Tanganyika African National Union

Mr. Nyerere Explains His Demands

MR. J. N. NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, who is in London to see Sir Harold Clegg, the union's constitutional proposals, gave his views at a conference at Transport House in London on Monday. He was introduced by Mr. John Hatch, who said that the visiting "Kwana" recently he had been in the country and expressed the union's views. He said that one of the aims of the union was to bring in the continent. It was, he said, a sense of balance and good humour that always found in all nationalist movements. He emphasized that the Labour Party did not necessarily agree with all the views which the Africans might express, though personally he broadly agreed with those.

Mr. Nyerere's main statement was as follows: "The Tanganyika African National Union feels that the present arrangements in Tanganyika are to continue. It is essential that there be a definite statement of policy on the part of the British Government about the future constitutional development of the Territory. Cooperation from the African people is dependent on a statement that Tanganyika will be a fully democratic State. This is a statement of fact, the basis of cooperation towards a common aim. Such a declaration is therefore a necessary condition for the well-being of all the peoples of this Trust Territory."

Equality By 1958

Such a statement of ultimate democratic aims being completed, the change in the present composition of the Legislative Executive Council in 1954. Tanganyika accepted the equal representation of all the three racial groups (white, African and one Legislative Council of 12 members) as a more than a transitional arrangement towards a more democratic State. Tanganyika demands that as from 1958 the non-African representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils should be on the basis of equality between Africans and non-Africans. We suggest that this can be done by adjusting the number of seats in the Legislative Council (white) to support the necessary adjustments.

Further we demand that the official nominated representatives shall be appointed on the same basis—equality between Africans and Non-Africans. It is perhaps necessary to point out that such a proposal still leaves, at this stage, 20% of the representation to Non-Africans in the population of the country.

The Government is proposing to have elections in some parts of the country in 1958, and a restricted franchise, and demand elections throughout the Territory on a basis of universal franchise. The Government's proposal is not entirely unacceptable to us. We stand on the principle that every individual in the State has an equal right to reserve the right to be governed. We consider that our proposals to reserve seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils gives adequate protection to the minority communities and we cannot accept this further limitation to the democratic rights of the people of Tanganyika.

Proportional Elections

The present Government's proposals would make an election a mockery and it is not possible to participate in such a mockery. We demand that the democratic ideal is necessary for us to take part in a proportional election, which offers only one chance to elect a representative. We would like to see a system of proportional and universal development, but it is essential that the constitution should be such that it is not possible for the people to be denied their democratic rights. Many organizations are working for this aim and we can only be assured of their success if the Government will become the voters of their own country.

Addressing the conference, Mr. Nyerere emphasized that Tanganyika was classified as a plural society, and as such it could not be compared with such countries as India and Burma. He wanted to see some definite indication that the Government meant business when they stated that their aim for the Territory was self-government. Party was a party for nearly 90% of the population.

In answer to questions the speaker said that he estimated the membership of Tanganyika at 1,000,000, and that members would be elected in the 1958 elections.

either the voters or candidates under the present arrangements. Elections concerned only three out of the constituencies and the qualifications for voters were not high. He supported the recommendation to the United Nations' visiting mission that there should be a time of life for self-government, which he thought should not be more than 20 or 25 years. He supported the retention of an official court of appeal.

In the rural sector, he had no objection to an participations in Government at all levels on a basis of equality. It was his view that sufficient African representatives would be forthcoming for the African representation which he thought how long the 50% African representation would continue would depend on development.

The proportionate contributions to revenue by Africans and non-Africans could not be considered, the greater part of the revenue came from indirect taxation. He thought the non-African share of direct taxation was the largest but did not know by how much.

More Liberal Than Kenya

In Tanganyika the non-African communities were far more liberal in their views than those of either Kenya or Uganda. He supported the statement of the United Tanganyika Party which appeared in last week's edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA made by Mr. Baildon, and gave general support to the recent statement by the Labour Government on colonial policy.

Mr. Nyerere was born in the Lake district of the Territory 20 years ago, and attended a secondary school and Makerere College, where he gained a diploma in teaching. After teaching in mission schools for three years, he won a C.D.S. scholarship to Edinburgh University where he took his degree in history and economics. He returned to Tanganyika in 1952 and taught for a further two years. The Tanganyika African National Union was formed in 1954 but of the African Association, of which Mr. Nyerere was president. In the following year he gave evidence before the U.N.U. Trusteeship Council, and later gave up teaching in order to concentrate on the work of the union.

Mutesa House, Bayswater

New Hostel for Uganda Students

Mutesa House, a hostel for Uganda students in London, was opened last week by Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. A well-furnished mid-Victorian house in Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, was purchased for £10,000 by the Buganda Government, who have presented it to the Buganda Students' Union.

Accommodation is provided for 24 students, who will pay about £4 a week including meals. Lord Lloyd stressed that the hostel be open to all students from Uganda, not only those from Buganda. There are roughly about 200 Uganda students in London alone, of whom 70 are Africans.

Lord Lloyd, who is chairman of the consultative committee on the welfare of students in the United Kingdom, said he fully appreciated the difficulties of overseas students in London. Mutesa House, he said, was an interesting and even more important experiment as it would be run by a committee of students and their parents, training in self-reliance and responsibility. Financially, however, the committee will be assisted by a Government subsidy, and donations by a European manageress, Mrs. R. Shircore.

The Kabaka was represented at the opening ceremony by his Minister of Education, Mr. A. K. Sempa. Mr. Geoffrey Fisher, present was the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, and the East African Commissioner, Mr. V. G. Matthews.

Results of General Election in Kenya

No. Federal Independence Party Candidate Elected

WITH ONE RESULT still to come, the Independent Group led by Group Captain L. R. Briggs have won 14 out of the 14 seats in Kenya's general election for European members of the Legislative Council. All the Federal Party candidates elected are the representatives of the Capricorn Africa Society.

The surprise of the election was the unseating of Mr. L. R. Matonochie Welwood, Minister without Portfolio, by Mrs. E. B. Hughes, Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture, had a large majority over his F.I.P. opponent, but Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Government, Health and Housing, won only by the narrow majority of 30 votes.

In the Asian constituencies Mr. J. E. Nathoo, Minister of Works, remained his seat comfortably.

In the following list of results Independent independents, largely followers of Mr. Blundell, and Ind. Gp. members of the party led by Group Captain Briggs.

The results were

Aberdare	H. Slade, Ind. Gp.	666
	F. W. J. Dav, F.I.P.	362
Rift Valley	M. Blundell, Ind.	521
	C. Roberts, F.I.P.	271
	Majority	365
	W. E. Brockhill, Ind.	303
	B. S. Mansel, F.I.P.	131
	Majority	172
Eastern Districts	Mrs. E. B. Hughes, Ind. Gp.	586
	L. R. M. Welwood, Ind.	205
	Majority	381
Trans-Nzoia	J. H. Maxwell, Ind. Gp.	430
	S. H. Powles, Ind.	130
	O. R. Artlett, F.I.P.	100
	Majority	300
Nyamira	Mrs. A. R. Shaw, Ind.	468
	General N. M. S. Rawlin, Ind. Gp.	314
	Majority	154
Kiambu	W. B. Havelock, Ind.	541
	R. C. Thompson, Ind.	348
	Majority	193
Ukamba	Sir Charles Marham, Ind. Gp. (unopposed)	
Morabeta	C. G. Usher, Ind.	351
	L. Howard Williams, Ind. Gp.	295
	Majority	56
Morua Kenya	L. R. Briggs, Ind. Gp.	528
	R. D. Murray, Capricorn	315
	Majority	207
Nairobi West	R. S. Alexander, Ind. Gp.	610
	C. W. Sear, O.C. Ind.	502
	Mrs. Stanley Matthews, F.I.P.	255
	Majority	108
Nairobi North	S. G. Gherrie, Ind. Gp.	698
	S. Cameron, F.I.P.	290
	Mrs. S. S. Wood, Capricorn	166
	M. J. E. Morgan, Ind.	74
	Majority	408
Nairobi South	F. Harris, Ind.	927
	L. A. Gear, F.I.P.	662
	P. R. Gregory, Ind. Gp.	303
	Majority	265

The results of the election for the Coast constituency has yet to be declared.

Asian Constituencies		
Asian (Muslim) West Area	I. E. Nathoo	3,368
	J. M. Amin	1,422
	G. K. Jilsha	465
	Majority	1,481
Asian (Muslim) Eastern Area	S. G. Hassan	2,988
	A. K. Nirmohamed	2,420
	Majority	568
Asian (non-Muslim) Central Area	S. Mangat	8,487
	C. Madani	6,913
	B. Gotham	2,299
	Charan Singh	2,359
	Bian Singh	888
Asian (non-Muslim) Western Area	J. M. Nazareth	2,763
	A. Parth	2,591
	J. S. Patel	2,147
	R. P. Joshi	172
	Majority	616

Arab Constituency		
Mahfood	Saleh Mackawi	1,443
	Ali Abdulla	1,110
	Majority	334
Asian (non-Muslim) Eastern Area	A. J. Pandya	4,712
	D. Chandakia	3,469
	Majority	1,243

protests against the extension of polling over so many days have been made by some candidates, on the ground that the declaration of nearly results might influence later elections. Polling started on September 25 and the last election was held on Tuesday. It is also contended that postal votes have been accepted from persons who have left the Colony but are still on the voters' rolls. It is likely that a request for a review of the procedure will be moved in the Legislative Council.

A leading article in *The Times* says:

With only two results still to come it is possible to read some pattern into the results of the Kenya elections. Five of Mr. Blundell's supporters have got in as opposed to seven of the Independent group which is rightly on the right of Mr. Blundell and opposes the present 1952 Constitution. The more extreme Federal Independence Party, which stands for a form of apartheid, did not win a single seat so far, and both the candidates who are members of the more liberal Capricorn Africa Society have lost. Kenya Europeans have thus voted largely for the personalities they know and have voted against and slightly right of centre. They have emphatically rejected the new slogan, whether right or left.

It is hard to see whether Mr. Blundell's group has found its ground or slightly. It will all depend on the result in a small majority. But there is nothing to be said that, although the majority of the European elected members supported the Lyttelton plan at the outset, Mr. Blundell's supporters have progressively whittled away what he was offering. It has not, strictly speaking, lost ground in the election. One minister, Mr. L. R. M. Welwood, has lost his seat. He was one of Kenya's ablest ministers and certainly ought to be brought back into public life in some way or other. But he has always been equivocal in his attitude towards the Lyttelton Constitution and his defeat hardly affects the party balance. Mr. W. B. Havelock, another outstanding minister, who is a creative supporter of the Lyttelton Constitution, has been elected by only 23 votes. In these circumstances the Independents, led by Group Captain L. R. Briggs, would in normal parliamentary circumstances claim to form a Government. But it is doubtful whether a group which disagrees with the existing Constitution will want to take part in it, there is no practical possibility of changing it the way they want. Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, will, no doubt, take into consideration the wishes of the Asian and African members. There are likely to be some changes in the present Constitution.

Maka Profoundly Tanganyika Holds Views

SIR MICHAEL SCOTT has issued a statement to the press on the issue of the Tanganyika franchise. He says that the main aim of the Government is to ensure that the franchise could provide a fair and effective basis for the political issues which now concern us as we advance to constitutional advance. We have to decide our stand with regard to the franchise to be held

by the political issue which now concerns us as we advance to constitutional advance. We have to decide our stand with regard to the franchise to be held by the political issue which now concerns us as we advance to constitutional advance.

by the political issue which now concerns us as we advance to constitutional advance. We have to decide our stand with regard to the franchise to be held by the political issue which now concerns us as we advance to constitutional advance.

by the political issue which now concerns us as we advance to constitutional advance. We have to decide our stand with regard to the franchise to be held by the political issue which now concerns us as we advance to constitutional advance.

Proposition for elections have been made by the Government by an Order in Council to enable them to be held in 1958 at least. Some constitutional arrangements have examined various systems and in the view that the development should proceed by stages. At the moment the franchise should be on the basis of the right of voting according to certain qualifications. It is intended to study the matter in detail before any decision with the advice of a committee of legal and constitutional experts. A Bill will be prepared by the Legislative Council.

Noting Qualifications

It is proposed that voting qualifications be defined in respect of the Territory and be differentiated according to age and income and that these be obligatory. In addition each voter should have either a variable educational or property or income qualification or must be the holder of one of certain specific offices. Decisions to apply to all inhabitants. It is the intention also that there shall be no discrimination on account of sex. A common roll is proposed and each qualified voter will be a candidate in each race in order to secure a multi-racial legislature.

As to the qualification of candidates, domicile is the first condition. They are also to have fluent literacy in English or Swahili, and to be able to read the Legislative Council documents. It is necessary to present for them to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. That disqualifies an alien or a person of African population who is not a citizen of the Territory equally with the terms of the franchise. It is proposed that the franchise should be open to all persons who are Tanganyika citizens. Each candidate must be supported by an adequate number of qualified electors of the candidate's own race, and pay a deposit to be forfeited if the candidate fails to attain a minimum number of voters.

It is these matters Tanganyika decided to be included in the Trusteeship Agreement. Various international arrangements in 1946. Under the Agreement, two issues are dealt with.

British Responsibility

The United Kingdom has full responsibility for the development of Tanganyika until such time as it may be possible to transfer full responsibility to the inhabitants of the Territory. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the responsibility is transferred in a manner which is fair and effective. Now that the franchise can be modified or extended only by the consent of the British Government itself. The Tanganyika Government should have no jurisdiction in Tanganyika until such time as it is transferred to the Tanganyika Government acting through the Tanganyika Government.

There is no question of partition of any race, including the indigenous people. All inhabitants which are included in the Trusteeship Agreement on Tanganyika are recognized as intrinsically belonging to the Territory and must master their own fate. The question of future laws, customs or white dominance, decided by the makers of the Trusteeship Agreement to which we are all parties in the Consultative Council.

The only possible reservations to this are those which relate to the indigenous people. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the franchise is transferred to the Tanganyika Government in a manner which is fair and effective.

anyone may be asked to give the same. It seems that the only real political change is the fact that the political parties are now organized on the basis of race. The Administration has been asked to consider the possibility of a new publication of the Africa Bureau, which is now being published by the African Bureau, which is now being published by the African Bureau. The new publication is now being published by the African Bureau, which is now being published by the African Bureau. The new publication is now being published by the African Bureau, which is now being published by the African Bureau. The new publication is now being published by the African Bureau, which is now being published by the African Bureau.

Dangers of Corruption

The danger but still not unimportant level Michael Scott has also stated. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

Immigration Restrictions

Even the authorities as a whole such experience as almost entirely lack, and the results of technical education would like more than a decade to overcome. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

The Territory has a urgent need for those who can improve the economic expansion. This country will not be able to attract the necessary risk capital for its own development. Recent events have demonstrated the fact that before financial and technical investment in underdeveloped countries will be possible the future security of those assets will need to be guaranteed by the countries concerned. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

Risk capital for economic expansion will be even more difficult to attract unless a sound guarantee is secured by the Government. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

Causes in Spain

It is thought that when people press their own case, they should be very careful of their money. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty. It is the danger that there is to be a general corruption of the public mind and a lack of confidence and the fall of the standards of civil duty.

Socialism and the Colonies

Mr. Bevan on the Abdication of Power

UNTIL IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR the cultural societies in our Colonies to achieve full independence, the Labour Party proposed to keep the full control of these territories at Whitehall, said Mr. Aneurin Bevan on Monday.

Mr. Bevan, who is responsible for Colonial Affairs in the party's "Shadow Cabinet" was speaking at a public meeting on Colonial Affairs in Blackpool, where the party is holding its annual conference.

"We must not," he said, "hand the people over to the white settlers." The African attitude was that until they achieved full independence they intended to rely on Britain.

There were two other difficult problems to solve—that of power and of the constitutions which would eventually have to be set up in the Colonies. Of the first he said that the Labour Party must first establish power at home before it could establish democracies in the Colonial territories.

"There are a number of people who imagine that we should wield the power that was left by our predecessors—that we should be in their place and that we should take the position they occupied. But there are so many in our movement who believe that when they get a job on the local council, they are losses in their turn, so many that they are councillors first and Socialists second."

The same might be said about some members of Parliament. "For Socialists the obvious purpose of power is to give it away," he said, "not to exercise it but to disperse it. The power could not achieve its purpose until it had achieved a power in the House of Commons and then "dispersed it and decentralised it among the Colonial peoples." This was a very difficult task because so many of our good comrades wondered what it was they had fought for all these years if not to wield power. "Power is very subtle, very seductive and very difficult to relinquish, particularly if you feel kindly towards those you are exercising power upon." The kinder these Socialists were to the Colonial peoples, the greater the danger these people were in.

Fancy Franchise

His third point was that the Labour Party spent much time discussing constitutions for the Colonies. But the party must be sure to set its face against the kind of "wanted franchises" which had been advocated in some quarters.

Mr. Bevan gave his version of how these weighted franchises worked. "If you are a person who has served the State—a policeman, a constable, a witness, a sufficient number of convictions, then you can have three or four votes. If you have a medal that is objective evidence of your loyalty to the regime and you get more votes still. It is an idea put forward to perpetuate the privileges of the privileged."

"We in England," Mr. Bevan continued, had always said that the full flower of democracy consisted in every adult citizen having one vote, whatever his colour or his status or his wealth. What right had we to say, then, that an African should not have a vote unless he had a certain amount of property? "How many of us in South Wales in 1929 would have qualified under this system? We would never have got the vote at all!"

Then there were the stories about corruption in Colonial Governments and they were given as a reason against the spread of democracy. If this test had been applied in this country, we would never have heard of Charles James Fox. The idea that people must be entirely incorrupt before they could enjoy the franchise was one that Britons ought never to allow. The Chief Whip, after all, owed his office to an earlier office once responsible for buying votes for the King. "We must discard the idea that people in the Colonies must pass through a more refined sieve."

Mr. Bevan's final point dealt with the relation between the advance of democracy and the growth of economic power. "Democracy is firmly based on economic surplus. We in Britain did not get a democracy until after the industrial revolution. We can only make it known to the peoples of the West and amongst the these backward countries. It is hypocritical to preach economic and democratic liberty unless we do our part to overcome poverty."

"One of our largest European trade unions is the European Civil Servants' Association." — Mr. Boby Phillips, Labour Commissioner, addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

Conservative and Labour Contentions

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING the Colonies and the Commonwealth in general figure prominently in the agenda of the annual conference of the Conservative and Labour parties which are being held this month.

The Conservatives, who are to meet at Landport, have a stated motion, i.e. one that can be debated, proposed by the Young Conservatives welcoming the progress made in the granting of self-government to Colonial territories, and praying that an increase in volume of inter-Imperial trade would assist the Commonwealth in involving its economic activities.

Lord and Sir Pangeras want the Government to reaffirm the Conservative belief in the Commonwealth and Empire; that this interest should be paramount in British policy on world economic and political affairs. South Bedfordshire and Haltonshire express similar sentiments.

Huddersfield declares its conviction that protective measures have promoted Commonwealth trade, strongly repudiates attempts to remove them. Initial proposals, such as those of Bath's motion (and of Wembley's too),

understand counts for Royal Commission to survey the resources and needs of the Commonwealth and its attempts to the lack of capital for development should urge the establishment of a Commonwealth and Colonial Development Bank, to be jointly financed by the United Kingdom and the Dominions. Watford seconds this but would have the United States in as a 25 per cent partner. The Wrekin ask for a review of G.A.I.T., which it condemns as injurious to Commonwealth trade.

Gloucester and Portlaine take up the cudgels for racial toleration; and urge that the enfranchisement of Native peoples should not be based on educational or property qualifications, but should follow the pattern of British electoral law.

Blackpool Illuminations

At the Winter Gardens at Blackpool, where the Labour Party is now holding its conference, we have East-Dunbartonshire, disturbed by the low living standards of the people in the under-developed areas of the world, particularly those living in the British colonies. It believes that Parliament should maintain "the most vigilant check" on the Colonial Office until the territories attain self-government. It also wants an investigation into the relationship between the Colonial Office and Parliament.

East-Stratford favours larger grants to the Colonies at the expense of military expenditure. Bury St. Edmunds and M.P.s to the members of a colour bar arising in this country. Farnborough wants a report on colour relations within the Commonwealth as a prelude to legislation aimed at the removal of a practice that is contrary to the Socialist ideal.

South-Hereford proposes an examination of the "problems of running the Central African Federation into a democratic state; the policy formulated to be carried out with all speed when Labour returns to power."

Leicester South-East stresses itself the re-affirmation of the party's opposition to imperialism, and records with sympathy the struggles of the colonial peoples for independence.

South Kensington attacks with horror and indignation the severe and brutal punishments imposed on men, women, children in the Colonies, particularly "the" and calls for a judicial commission of inquiry. Portsmouth urges M.P.s to secure for Kenya Africans "the same standard of justice as is enjoyed in the United Kingdom."

Finchley supports the right of people in under-developed areas to bring under public ownership key economic resources, such as strategic waterways, primarily to raise living standards of local populations.

Kington-Upon-Hull would like to see "If any encouragement and assistance" to cultivate the "Highlands of Kenya which is not at this time being used by the white settlers."

Local segregation including South Africa's apartheid policy receives short shrift from Glasgow, Epping, Wokingham and Twickenham. Preston and Huntingdonshire would have the Union out of the Commonwealth altogether.

There is an abundance of good will among the people in the Federation, but any attempt is made at this stage to force the pace it might put the moderate opinion into a reverse. — Mr. W. Stumbles, M.P.

SOURCES OF POWER

The Tides

When you know how small a stream will drive his mill, or his farm, can you dream when he looks at those monstrous masses of moving water—the tides. Now that he knows how to turn water power into electricity, the notion of harnessing tidal power has grown into an obsession. "Only think of this obsession's potential! Only think of unlimited power, at no fuel cost whatsoever!" Now thanks to vast improvements in building and mechanical techniques, this ambitious dream may well be a fact of the near future. Before that power could be seriously considered, Crompton-Parkinson were developing and making machines and equipment to transmit and regulate, measure and control electricity everywhere from the generator to the switch. And whatever means be used in the future to produce electrical power, Crompton-Parkinson, still pioneers, will be there equipped to put it through its paces.

Crompton Parkinson LIMITED

MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL TYPES, ALTERNATORS AND GENERATORS, SWITCHGEAR, TRANSFORMERS, CABLES, INSTRUMENTS, LAMPS, LIGHTING EQUIPMENT, BATTERIES, AND ALL TYPES OF ELECTRICAL BRACKET EQUIPMENT AND CEILING FANS.



Crompton Parkinson Ltd. has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. If you cannot readily make contact, please write direct to us at
 Crompton Parkinson Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and Crompton Parkinson (S.A.) S.A., 10, Avenue de la Libération, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

PERSONALIA

THE REV. and MRS. M. WILSON have returned to Northern Rhodesia from this country.

MR. J. M. NIGHTINGALE of South Kinangop, Kenya, has again won the Mitchell Cotswold trophy for parathrum. MR. P. H. PITT has been elected Nyasaland representative of the Southern Africa Settlement Association.

THE MRS. BARBARA THWAIN and SAKAR JAFFER are the first two Kenya Asians to become registered nurses.

MR. J. U. COOK, formerly assistant export manager of A.C.F. Sales, Ltd., has been promoted export manager.

MR. REV. W. MILLS, rector of Horton, Safop, has been appointed rector of Salisbury West, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. M. GIBBS has been appointed Acting Chairman of the Federal Grain Marketing Board, and MR. J. R. COOPER.

MR. A. N. A. VANNECK has resigned from the boards of the Zambia Exploring Co. Ltd. and Zambia Investment Ltd.

MR. DAVID KARMEL, of who has Southern Rhodesian interests, has been elected to the General Council of the Bar.

THE REV. R. C. HUDGES, who has been working with the Rhodesian Railway Mission, has joined the staff of Salisbury Cathedral.

AIR COMMANDER E. W. S. JACKLIN has been gazetted Chief of Air Staff and Air Officer Commanding Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

MR. J. P. ROSEBALL is now chief accountant to Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Harare, and MR. J. B. DEVINY manager in Wad Medani.

DR. D. ARTHUR of London University, has returned to this country after his tour of the Northern Province of Kenya to collect specimens of ticks.

MR. HEROLD SPEED, a director of Messrs. Thomas Adams and Co., Ltd. of Nottingham, has left this country for a three months tour of Africa.

LADY BADEN-POWELL, the world Chief Guide, is to visit Northern Rhodesia during November and December, when she flies to Kenya in December.

MR. G. W. NYE, agricultural adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit the Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar and Kenya towards the end of this year.

THE REV. R. A. B. EYRE, vicar and assistant and chaplain of Uppingham Schools, has been appointed master of the Secondary School, Cyrene Mission, Bulawayo.

MESSRS. V. A. HOOKIN, Commissioner of Mines of Tanganyika, and E. P. WILDGAS, Director of Public Works of the Somaliland Protectorate, are to leave this country.

MR. J. R. ASEM, assistant secretary to the Central Nyasaland African Development Council, Lilongwe, has arrived for a year's study in public administration at the Devon Technical College, Torquay.

ASHWIN KHAMA, the former Regent of the Bantustan, was married in Cape Town, was from this country. He was met by two tribal councillors, who returned home with him to Bechuanaland.

MR. H. S. FARNS, chief accountant of Monsanto Chemicals, has been appointed treasurer of the company. The present deputy chief accountant, Mr. S. TURNER, will take his place as sales accountant.

MESSRS. E. DUFF, Commissioner of Mines and S. T. FUBER, Director of Lands and Survey, in Northern Rhodesia, and MR. C. M. TAYLOR, Secretary to the Federal Treasury are to leave this country.

MR. A. S. FERBS has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika.

MR. ROBERT NEISTRE, a French cotton expert, has visited Nampoleton Cotton Research Station in Uganda to study methods of controlling insect pests which are hampering experiments in cotton growing in Madaascar.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel, Commander of the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has a three weeks' visit to East and Central Africa. He is due to return to London on October 11.

MISS EDITH HOW, who served in Nyasaland for 22 years and since 1948 has been on the U.M.C.A. headquarters staff in London, has retired. Her place has been taken by Miss DOROTHY GALE, who served in Africa for 20 years.

Two Rhodesian Engineers, MR. S. BATHERMOND, of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Irrigation, and MR. A. BRIDLE, of Bulawayo Municipality's electricity department, have been awarded scholarships by the Federation of British Industries.

MR. R. W. D. FOWLER, at present Assistant Secretary in charge of the Central African and Southern Department of the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner to the United Kingdom of Pakistan. He leaves for Karachi next month.

SIR BENJAMIN BARNETT has been appointed Chairman of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board. Until his recent retirement he was Deputy Director-General of the G.P.O. He was one of the principal architects of the Television Act, under which commercial television was introduced in the country.

Amongst travel grants awarded by the Committee for Commonwealth University Interchange for the forthcoming academic year is one to DR. W. J. M. MACKENZIE, professor of government and administration at the University of Manchester, for visits to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES has resigned as leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, a position he held since 1954. Prominent in Colonial affairs, he played a leading part in securing the return of Seretse Khama to Bechuanaland. He is succeeded as leader by MR. JOSEPH GRIMOND, the Party's chief whip. He is the son-in-law of LADY VIOLET BRINHAM CARTER.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. JOHN REDNALE, principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office dealing with Uganda, will visit the territory for about four weeks early next month. As Mr. Rednale also deals with the East African High Commission and certain general subjects, such as game, transport and higher education, he will probably spend a few days in Nairobi before his tour.

MESSRS. ALBERTO FUJUYAMA, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and REV. Y. KAWANO, his private secretary, are due to arrive in Nairobi from Addis Ababa on October 22 and will leave for Johannesburg on October 14. Mr. Fujuyama is inspecting the trade and commercial activities of Japanese consular and diplomatic establishments.

MR. NIGEL POWELL CARRELL, Crown Counsel in Zanzibar, is facing a Shorter General.

Mrs. J. L. Keay, since 1944 Director of Colonial Scholarships and head of the Studies Department of the Colonial Office, is retiring in September. His place will be taken by Mr. J. G. Stone, his deputy for many years.

Mr. R. S. Hoare, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, is transferring to the Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia in which he served from 1919 to 1944. He is about to extend five months in Uganda, and the Department has sent out all 12 provinces.

The Rev. C. N. Fraser, whom the Bishop of Nyasaland has appointed warden of St. Andrew's Theological College, Lilongwe, since the U.M.C.A. in 1928, and worked in the Diocese of Nyasaland for the next 24 years. From 1949 to 1953 he was Rector of St. Alban's, Salisbury, and then for three years London agent of the U.M.C.A. in Great Britain and for Ndota this year.

Mr. P. H. H. Adams, the Colonial Service, is to be replaced by Mr. A. P. H. COMINGS-BRUCE, formerly of Co-operative Societies in Zanzibar, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Aden, and Messrs. J. C. COLEMAN, Chief Tobacco Adviser in Northern Rhodesia, to be Senior Agricultural Officer (Tobacco), Uganda; R. J. DEAN, Assistant Conservator, to be Deputy Commissioner of Forests, Nyasaland; and G. D. J. MELMANN, Deputy Financial Secretary, to be Financial Secretary, Aden.

Mr. A. T. Hughes, the Federation's Planning General, sailed for Cape Town from Southampton last week on the CAMBARIAN CASTLE. Mr. H. R. Finch, director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, and Mrs. Finch and Mr. A. P. MITCHELL, Director of Surveys, Uganda, were among the passengers for South and East Africa on the RHODESIAN CASTLE from London last week. Mr. W. L. BARNSTON, Secretary of the Union Castle Line, and Miss BISHAW, arrived in Southampton last week from South Africa on the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

Obituary

MAJOR JAMES JUSTIAN DROUGHT, M.C., who went to Kenya in 1906, has died in Mombasa at the age of 51 after a long illness. A memoir will appear next week.

Mrs. RACHEL ESSE TRIM, the wife of the late Mr. H. Trim, Director of Medical Services in Uganda, has died in a nursing home in England.

Kenya's Olympic Team Chosen

Kenya will send 27 competitors to the Olympic Games in Melbourne in November next year. The contingent will comprise a hockey team plus five reserves, eight athletes, a swimmer and two marksmen. The team manager, of the du mission, will be Alexander R. S. Alexander, the hockey manager Mr. Board and the athletic manager Mr. A. Evans.

The athletes will comprise the 100-yards man, Peter Abor, 200-yards, D. H. Gauld, 400-yards, (Irene Ombiri); 800-yards, Johnstone; 1,000-yards, Frank; 1,500-yards, (Irene); 2,000-yards, Penrose; 5,000-yards, (Irene); 10,000-yards, (Irene); 15,000-yards, (Irene); and 50-yards, (Irene); 100-yards, (Irene); 200-yards, (Irene); 400-yards, (Irene); 800-yards, (Irene); 1,500-yards, (Irene); 2,000-yards, (Irene); 5,000-yards, (Irene); 10,000-yards, (Irene); and 15,000-yards, (Irene).

The athletes and the events they will compete in are 100-yards, Messrs. Bartolo Rotich (440 yards), Wanoyke Kama (200 yards), Kibet Bott (400 yards), Kipkemei Kater (200 yards), Shandaka Masoro (three miles), Ware (two miles), Kipkauri Sam (Marathon), and Joseph Lenege (high jump); Barome Rotich; Wanoyke Kama (Kibet Bott and Kipkauri Sam) will also comprise a relay team to enter in the one mile relay event. Peggy Northern has been chosen the only female in the team, and will compete in the 100-yards and 200-yards events. Mr. Roy Congrove and Mr. Harrison have been chosen as the two marksmen who will compete at Melbourne.

Staff Headache

WHEN THE BISHOP OF UGANDA, the Rt. Rev. Frank Thomas, visited this country last April in search of a staff, he received definite promises from two priests and two doctors and four teachers. Since after his return to Nyasaland, however, he heard that the teachers had changed their minds. Now the Bishop has come home from this same country. But more of it, as discussed in a statement issued by the U.M.C.A. will be spent in recruiting drive, preaching and planning for teachers. Three are needed to make good vacancies caused by resignations, and two more to enable the Teachers Training College to undertake the training of two novices as well as primary school teachers.

Change in Power

MRS. MARTIN BEVAN, who is in charge of colonial affairs in the Cabinet's Shadow Cabinet, was elected treasurer of the party at its annual conference in Brighton on Tuesday. The treasurer'ship is a purely nominal office. It carries with it, however, a seat on the party's executive. Mrs. Bevan's election therefore marks her return to power after three years' exile. He interrupted his victory at a Press conference as a "three-year" concession to bring about a change not so much in the structure of the party but in the dominance of certain sections.

Editor's Prize

THE BUREAU OF THE JOURNALING, Omboni has been won by Mr. James Gray, the editor of South Africa. It is awarded annually for the best work by a foreign journalist dealing with Belgium's overseas territories. The prize is worth 10,000 Belgian francs. Mr. Gray represented the paper and African World during King Baudouin's tour of the Belgian Congo and Rwanda-Urundi.

Good Cause

THE APPEAL in the B.B.C.'s Week of Good Causes on Sunday, October 14, will be made by Fr. Hugh Dalton of the Community of the Resurrection, on behalf of the Christian medical work in Africa carried out by the members of the Conference of the British Missionary Societies.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

FOR EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
14, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

For One Year, and sent by post (inland).
Cheque or EDITORIAL (Send per instalment).

PLEASE SEND OR **AIR EDITOR (75% per annum)**
(Dated if necessary)

Name and Rank, etc. (Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address (Block Capitals, please)

Tremendous Welcome for Princess Unprecedented Crowds in Port Louis

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM UNPRECEDENTED in Mauritius and wildly cheering crowds greeted Princess Margaret during her tour of the island from the time of her arrival on Saturday of her departure for Zanzibar on Monday. It would seem that the only disappointment of the whole community was that the Biscuitiers' (Bakers) and the Leveillé (Coppersmiths) Guilds' organization for the celebrations for some 300,000 people was held in Port Louis for the Princess, a town with a population of 70,000, though always good-tempered, the crowd sometimes got out of hand, breaking through barriers and police cordons, and surrounding the royal cars, at one time isolating it from the crowd. If the police were hard put to make room for the car to proceed.

record attendance at the Omban de Mars race course for her Royal Highness present the gold cup to the winner of the Queen of the Princess Margaret Stakes, Mrs. Robert Noel. Only on Sunday afternoon when the royal visit was swimming in the lagoon of the bay of Le Port and went the public excited and only a few girls and boys.

On her arrival in Mauritius she was welcomed by the Governor, Sir Robert Scott, and the Mayor of St. Louis, Dr. Edgar Mahan. After inspecting a body guard of the 6th (Tanzania) Bn. The King's African Rifles, and a detachment of Mauritian ex-servicemen, she went to the leading pavilion where members of the Executive Council and other dignitaries were presented to her. Driving along one of the main streets, she was again greeted by the Governor at Government House, and in the throne room received a casket of local timber with gold mounts containing a copy of the address of welcome which was delivered by Mr. H. R. Vaghia, vice-president of the legislature.

Receiving the Princess said she was delighted to have had such a wonderful welcome, and that her father and mother had often spoken of Mauritius. She expressed her pleasure in carrying back to the Queen a message of loyalty.

Foundations Stone

There was more cheering when the visiting 10,000 school children, and on her way to Casca, where she laid the foundation stone of the Royal College School. Received by Mr. Lucian Pouzet, rector of the College, she unveiled an original tablet on the site of the future school. Travelling through Beau Bassin, Rose Hill and the Black River and Moka districts, she arrived at Le Requin, the Governor's residence, built by the French in 1749 as a place of refuge for women and children. The island should be attacked. It was there that the Princess stayed.

In the evening she attended a banquet given in her honour at Government House, and afterwards watched fireworks from the top floor. All the public buildings in Port Louis and the Roman Catholic Cathedral was flooded.

On Sunday morning the Princess attended morning services at St. Paul's Church, Victoria. Later she visited the new orthopaedic hospital near the Victoria Hospital, Quatre Bornes and saw a garden village for sugar estate workers at Mont Fertile.

On Monday morning the Princess left Le Requin for another tour of the island, in which she saw many of the beauty spots, including Nouvelle Decouverte, the Pamplemousses district and Flacq, one of the oldest villages in Mauritius. Throughout the tour she was

escorted by crowds which included many school children. She played a tree in front of M. de Plaisir, a former resident of the Viceroy's towers.

After a private luncheon at Le Requin, Princess Margaret visited a large garden party in the grounds. There she was cheered along the streets as she drove down to Port Louis to embark on the royal yacht BRITANNIA, which left the harbour for Zanzibar under the command of Lord Forbes from anti-steamers in the port.

She has graciously consented to visit the orthopaedic hospital which will be completed during her tour.

Arrangements have been made for a grand reception at Dar es Salaam for Princess Margaret on October 9. It is expected that it will not be a public hostess. Government employees and business concerns are being urged to select as many of their employees as possible to attend.

Princess Margaret has sent the following message from the royal yacht BRITANNIA to the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, after her visit to Mauritius: "I send to you and the people of Mauritius my sincere thanks for a wonderful welcome and for my forward to coming back to Kenya in October. I wish Sir Evelyn replied with gratitude for the message, adding: "We are all delighted at the brilliant success of your Royal Highness's visit." The Dartmouth brooch which Dr. Williamson was to have presented to the Princess visitor of the diamond mine in Mwadui had been given to her after her return to London. Dr. Williamson will have arrived back from Canada.

Where race relations are bad, it is impossible to solve religious or spiritual issues must be respected. Each problem are to be solved by the Rev. Dr. Lyndon Harries.



they have such a good name

Federal Savings and Investment

By Sir Gilbert Reenie, Secretary

THE STRUCTURE of the Federation's Federal Savings and Investment was outlined by Sir Gilbert Reenie, the Federal High Commissioner in London, when he took part in the planning of the International Economic Development at the World International Association Study Days Conference at the Royal International Fair, London, 1955. He said that the total proceeds of companies in the Federation were £30m. in 1954, and that the accounts for 1955, which are as yet unissued, would provide an account for 20% of the gross savings (total £24m.) in 1955. They were only 20% of the £20m. total, which was the largest single element in gross savings were Government surpluses. Since 1955, however, these surpluses, as well as personal savings, have risen much more slowly than undistributed profits.

Sir Gilbert continued: "Government surpluses in 1955 are accounted for by a quarter of the gross savings, but although they were £3m. in 1954, they were £10m. in 1955. Personal savings rose from £11m. in 1954 to £17m. in 1955—equivalent to a rise of £3 per head of population. The £40m. increase in gross savings was therefore very largely accounted for by higher undistributed profits, which alone provided nearly £24m."

"Thus when export incomes, particularly of the country's main production copper, are booming, internal savings can reach a high level, given a policy of development from within the resources of the companies."

"External savings are also an important part of the development of the Federation. Although 1955 was a year of booming incomes, part of the total was financed by an inflow of capital. In fact the Federation also has had to run adverse balances of payments on current account, represented by a net inflow of capital, and being that six figures this net inflow has ranged from £1m. in both 1954 and 1955 to £49m. in 1956. This inflow is the result of the low level of internal savings and also of the high rate of investment which is being achieved by the Federation in other ways. It is an indication both of the low level of incomes in the country, and of the fact that it is developing rapidly. Part of the gross capital inflow can be represented by straight transfers, part by equity investment, part by loans involving the transfer of the servicing of the loans to outside lenders in both bad and good times, when export incomes are low and when they are booming."

New Pattern of Development

"In the last three years the proportion of gross investment to gross national product has been 23, 30 and 32 per cent, and last year was over 34%. This rate of investment has been described as the highest in the world."

"There is a tendency that seems now to exist for outside investment in developing countries to take the form of loans rather than equity funds. Before the last war the main pattern of investment included a large element of ordinary equity (especially in copper). As this was serviced out of profits, the percentage of dividends to shareholders overseas diminished in lean times. With loan capital there is no such problem, the transfer of service becomes a proportionately smaller burden when receipts are high, and the export of primary commodities declines."

"The Federation's 'live' many other primary producing countries in Africa must always have in mind the problem of servicing loans when the world demand for its export products is weak. Since the war has been very fortunate in that up to 1955 prices for its main exports have tended in the whole to be favourable. The recent fall in copper prices is a reminder of the kind of problems with which the country would be faced in a less favourable time."


"On the whole the governments in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been fortunate in the financing of their economic development, largely because of the progress of the ever-expanding copper mining industry; and also because of the confidence that outside lending authorities are inclined to place in the future of the Federation and in its potential for economic development and industrial expansion. Like most developing countries the Federation would like more finance; the urge to advance in so many desirable directions is strong and apt to lead to impatient, but unreasonably, demands. Yet insufficiency of loan funds may be a not unmixing evil, since it must tend towards more careful scrutiny of the backing of development loans in order to eliminate the potential and to ensure that the loans are cut according to need and to the country's capacity to service them."

Rhodesian University Prospects

50 EUROPEAN and 13 Africans have applied for admission to the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Of these applicants, 35 are men and 20 women. More than 100 are expected, although the present figures have exceeded the most optimistic hopes. The university is due to open in March 1957. Admission will be subject to examination results, not all of which are known at present, so that it is impossible to estimate the number of those who have so far applied will be successful. The authorities believe that the final figure will be in the region of 100. This represents a very high proportion of those eligible to attend from schools in the Federation. It means that the university will get off to a very good start. The rate of intake also means that the university may soon be in need of more accommodation. There will be three halls of residence ready, and those of the first phase will accommodate respectively 50 European men, 56 European women and 56 Africans.

Merchant Civil Service

AGREEMENT has been reached between the Nyasaland Government and the Nyasaland Merchants' Association on a question of length of duty for Colonial Merchant Service in the Protectorate. The average tour will now be 36 months except in healthy stations, where the average will be 30 months. Under the original Government proposals the maximum was raised to 42 months but under the revised conditions the tour will normally exceed 36 months and a medical certificate will be needed if it does not exceed 39 months. The Association recently protested against an increase in the length of tours which were introduced when the higher salary scales for Civil Servants were brought in.



The Federation
with a Future

RHODESIA

and

NYASALAND

TRADE — TRAVEL
FINANCE — FACILITIES
and INFORMATION

Consulate

The Office of the
High Commissioner for
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rhodesia House, 45 Strand,
London, W.C.2.

Telephone: Coven Garden 126

Constitutional Reform in Nyasaland

M.L.Cs. Memorial to Mr. Lennox Boyd

BELOW ARE GIVEN THE TEXTS of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, by Mr. H. B. Chipembere, an African member of the Legislative Council.

The text was drafted by the Africa Bureau, which I regard as a useful contribution to the understanding of an 'Central Africa' representing the views of the Bureau.

Mr. Chipembere is one of the two members for the Southern Province (the other is Mr. N. D. Koenig). For the past five or more years he has been prominent in Congress activities in the Port James area. He was elected to the Legislature in the Protectorate in a general election last March, which—as will be remembered—allowed a vote for a factory for African candidates.

In discussing constitutional reform Mr. Chipembere has expressed a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government's Colonial policy in Nyasaland, being influenced by a determination never to offend the Federal Government, it is firmly believed, for instance, that the recent constitutional changes could have been much more ill-considered if they had been in Federation. The political future of the African people is being sacrificed to the interests of the 'settler' dominated Federal Government in Salisbury, and the recent constitutional changes are an illustration of this new attitude.

Having regard to constitutional developments in other countries, such as Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nigeria, it is most ridiculous and disastrous that the recent constitutional reform is the decision not to include Africans in the Executive Council of Nyasaland.

Undermining African Intelligence

We are shocked at your decision that the African has not yet reached the stage at which he can be included in the Executive Council. The Commission assumed cynical and irresponsible and we believe it is based on a wrong judgment on our behalf. It will on the part of those who address you in writing at this decision. This gross under-estimation of African intelligence and ability to participate in the affairs of Government makes it all the more necessary that it should visit Nyasaland and study first for yourself rather than that you should have all your information furnished by some Secretary of Civil Servants. However, the Government of Nyasaland has been necessary to associate African leaders with the work of the Executive Council for it is an indignity and our total exclusion from it.

We feel very bitterly but sincerely shocked in the Legislative Council. We are offered a seat in a committee of the House. In a country where the interests are sharply divided along racial lines and where the African interests are threatened by the interests of the land-hungry power-hungry Federal Government, we find ourselves constantly out-voted in the Legislature. Our number in the House is so small that our voice is not given the weight that it deserves. You may say many things in favour of an official majority, perhaps based on some time-honoured political theory and on the assumption that the official majority is what it is, namely, a group of Europeans enjoying the benefits of the privileged race.

Northern Rhodesia, which is in the same stage of constitutional evolution as Nyasaland, has an official speaker to preside over the House. We learn that Tanganyika has also been granted one. The time has now come for an official speaker to be introduced in Nyasaland. It is fundamental to the honour and dignity of the African people representative that the Governor should preside over the Council at this stage. We have full confidence in the Governor and his constitutionally unsound and must often be a source of embarrassment that a member of the Government, constantly confronted by the necessity to support the Government, should preside over a House in which the Government's policy is often being criticised.

The Nyasaland Government has invited us to look forward to proposals for reforming the African franchise. This is a most

unpleasant surprise. We do not agree with you that the 'step' of voting through official Councils is satisfactory. We believe in universal adult suffrage on the lines of the Gold Coast and Eastern Nigeria, and we believe you will give your approval or introduction. But I must take the opportunity to submit that we are very strongly opposed to the multiple votes being introduced as a 'convenient' device. It is a device to consolidate the position of those who settle by assigning a limited number of upper-class Africans with them, or do we believe in the strong emphasis on possession of property as a qualification for voting, so rigidly upheld in Southern Rhodesia for obvious reasons.

The recent constitutional change in Nyasaland was based on proposals put forward by the Government's Constitution Unit to the last Governor. Our only objection to the proposal is that what was done in the case of Uganda should be done in Nyasaland, namely, that a constitutional expert should be sent to assess the next step in constitutional reform.

Doubts About The Future

The people of Nyasaland and the people of the other territories of the people of all races are affected by the economic and social uncertainties into which the aims of the Government have led. In respect of Nyasaland, the Government's policy is of course a matter of indifference to increase the population of Nyasaland. We believe that the Government should have a greater regard to the interests of the African people. The Government has a great moral obligation to ensure that Nyasaland should never be turned into a white man's country on the lines of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia. Their actions in creating Nyasaland in Southern Rhodesia betrays their intention to change Nyasaland into a white man's country and it has resulted in the settlement of the population in the interests of peace and racial harmony. It is most regrettable that the African Government should announce its intention in Nyasaland now.

Your decision that the idea of our secession is wholly unacceptable shows that the tradition of ignoring our feelings still being carried on. I am not in a position to say that the Government's attitude will be done to achieve the liberation of Nyasaland from her unlawful political association with Rhodesia.

Bishop Retakes African Congress

The Bishop of Nyasaland, the Rt. Rev. John Thorn, has criticised the Nyasaland African Congress for not sending observers to the recent Capricorn African Society's convention in Salisbury.

In a diocesan letter, the Bishop says: "To refuse to attend is a denial of the fact that the African people do not suggest very wise leadership of the African people. The Nyasaland delegation was disappointingly small and even more disappointingly able were no observers from the Nyasaland African Congress."

I cannot but think that the decision made by the African M.L.Cs. in the Budget session of the Legislative Council that Capricorn was meant to be a 'black' area, which would have been notified as one of them, had been present at the convention.

One may not agree with all the points of the Capricorn programme but it stands out openly for the abolition of racial discrimination and the establishment of an inter-racial society. There is no other practical alternative before us.

Bank's Booklet on Kenya

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE BOOKLET entitled 'Kenya: Economic Survey' has been published by Barclays Bank D.C.O. in most convenient form in English. It is full of sorts of useful facts about the Kenya, some of which will surprise even those who know it well. Probably few Kenyans could guess that there are as many as 90 saw-mills, 18 local producers of building material and 17 tanneries; there are also 20 high engineering works, 20 motor repair and assembly shops, 7 furniture and joinery works, 35 printers, 30 grain mills, but 2 surplus.

The per capita of the European population is £200, of the Asian £14.10s. and of the African £3.10s. Between 1946 and 1952 the amount of currency in circulation jumped from just over £100 million to nearly £1,000 million.

Steel cord tyres

- a momentous advance
in Road Transport



Under a given load steel
cord tyres have a greater
flexion than textile tyres.



No tyre is as flexible
as a steel cord tyre.



MICHELIN METALIC

Rhodesia's Industrial Troubles

Alleged Attempt to Crush Trade Union

THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

Rhodesia was simply an attempt by the Government and the mining companies to crush the African Mineworkers' Union, said Mr. Dixon Nkomo in London last week.

Mr. Nkomo, president of the Northern Rhodesia T.U.C., and the Railway African Workers' Union of Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, said he was speaking in London where he had been called by the International Colonial Federation.

Trade union officials, he said, had not dabbled in politics. "But we are forced to speak. We have no other programme or hope. There is a great boom here in Africa, and there is a greater share in the government and wealth of the country. There is a lot of money being made at the expense of the Africans. If the money were fair shared, there would be no difficulties. We need a full share. We are producing the wealth. Africans will not continue to be exploited."

Shameful Dishonesty

Mr. Nkomo accused the Government of being dishonest at the African Mineworkers' Union had accepted the offer of an African Staff Association—one of the main causes of the recent disturbances on the Copperbelt, when management was dishonest with the companies. But he said the union thought that the association would be a white-collar guild. When however, technical grades were promoted to advanced jobs the Mining companies broke the contract, insisting that they should have the mines' African Staff Association. He felt that was dishonest.

He said that management had promised to give all its members the best skill and conditions and the greatest experience. "I tried to work hard and to get away from it. I was told that had my efforts constituted no right to be a specialist."

Outing of these events led to the declaration of the emergency. Mr. Nkomo said in a statement that there had been a disaster. "What was the danger was the enormous profits of the Copperbelt. By taking these profits, the British Government has been able to drag the economy of Southern Rhodesia out of insolvency and promote a number of colonies of value to the Europeans. It had no pleasure in seeing African trade union limiting profits by large claims which in turn turned back in other industries."

The only action of the Northern Rhodesia Government under the Emergency has been against the trade union leaders. They have been deported to a prison 100 miles from the railway line where union members could not reach them for consultation even if they were allowed to. The Government's reaction to an industrial dispute is to cripple the Union and crush the power of its elected officers.

Kept Out

On the recent African railwaymen's strike, Mr. Nkomo said that the union in question had members in both the Rhodesias. The majority lived in Southern Rhodesia, but although he was prohibited from crossing the border, and he said he had his South African members try to see if they were allowed to put their case at recent was tribunal. His deputy and the general secretary and other officials had been arrested.

Can peace and progress in industry come by those means? Are African trade unionists to blame if they doubt the sincerity of the European rulers who talk of Africa as being unable to understand the meaning of trade unionism and inefficiently responsible to carry out its principles?

When dissatisfaction among African workers leads to protest and to strikes, the Government intervenes and tries to crush the protest. There was no reason and the workers' strikes are a society that is not the way of peace and progress.

Mr. Panner Brockway, M.P., who presided, said that one could not fail to be disturbed by events in the Rhodesias.

Some explanation of their troubles was undoubtedly the general economic background. He cited a United Nations survey published in 1954 on "Social Conditions in Southern governing territories." The average dividend on investments payable to alien investors was between 3% and 4% of the total production of a country. In Northern Rhodesia it was 21% the seven per cent rate for alien investors in any Colony.

In 1949, the annual income of the Africans—men, women and child—was £40,765,000. Excluding taxation, it was £48,165,000.

The Labour Party, Mr. Brockway added, would only recognize independence of territories where democracy had been established. There could be no recognition of a country where six million Africans were represented by six M.P.s. a few hundred whites and Europeans.

Emergency Ends in Southern Rhodesia

African Trade Unionists Go Back to Work

The state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia ended last night, this being the end of its declaration by the Governor, Sir Gerald St. Martin William Powlett.

It was proclaimed when the Railway African Workers' Union, which has 15,000 members in both the Rhodesias, called a five-day strike in protest against a pay award. The strike, too, is now over. The Southern Rhodesia Parliament meets today to discuss the situation.

The Minister, Mr. G. G. Danks, Todd, in a statement raised the majority of the workers who had accepted the new pay scales and returned to work after the illegal strike. (Illegal under Southern Rhodesian law in the Northern Rhodesias.)

The strike was given an ultimatum by Rhodesia that unless they reported for work by Thursday they would be dismissed. The response was good. Strikers who were reported for duty in time to avoid the threatened loss of priority. Others who reported after the deadline lost their jobs on again at beginning times. By Thursday, broken holidays was the only railway strike in the Federation where there were no African at work. On Friday, however, the strikers had strong hold where at one time 2,000 men were on a crippling.

The day after the strike began three police officers were arrested. They were Mr. A. Ndambanda, the president of the union, Mr. Dixon Nkomo, its first secretary, and Mr. B. Moyo, a member of the executive committee. Other strikers were also detained. On one occasion police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of 2,000 strikers at Bulawayo, but no other disturbances have been reported.

The strike was called in protest against a pay award ranging from 25 to 60 per cent in 12 months. Both Rhodesia Railwaymen the union guaranteed the acceptance of the findings of the wage tribunal. After they were punished, however, the African leaders said they were unacceptably. The increase, they said, was only one-eighth of the proposed. The union could not take less than half, and would not have any strike in protest, they said.

Golden Gatewa

The Southern Rhodesia Government was waiting just as anxious as Batooma for the final word about the Leske nickel claims, said the Finance Minister, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, when he spoke at the town golden jubilee celebrations recently. The deposits, which were discovered earlier this year, are still being investigated. It is thought that they might well be the largest gold deposits in the world. Mr. Todd said that the farming, mining and manufacturing sections were going ahead and that the important part of Southern Rhodesia's development came from the golden gatewa and this was still true for one-third of all the gold produced in the Colony came from the Batooma area.

"The Three Graces"

MAKE NEWS



THE NEW ZODIAC

Not two, but three new cars —
 the "Three Graces." — Each distinctively styled
 with a new balanced silhouette —
 beautifully proportioned — long, low, wide.
 Each with new comfort — room for six on the
 soft, wide seats. Each with new performance
 from their larger capacity, "over-square" V6
 engines, and saving on fuel and
 engine wear with better performance at
 lower revolutions. Each with safety for driving
 with wide-vision wind screens and wrap-around
 rear windows. See "The Three Graces" at
 your local Dealer.



THE NEW ZEPHYR



THE NEW CONSUL

*and World Wide
Service too*



PRODUCTS

MOTOR COMPANY LTD

For further details, contact: **Daimler Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia** - **Harrier Limited, Salisbury, Zambia** - **The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda**
African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, N. Rhodesia - **Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika**

Work for the Colonial Blind

Training Centre in Uganda

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE has held a two-year appointment under the Uganda Federation for the Blind and recently has secured a large percentage of the many blind persons in Africa had shown courage to start initiatives in teaching themselves useful work out of the matter. He has also to the general view that they must remain in and help. He believes that what they need is not in their initiative could be used to make more by means of training.

Deep interest has been shown by American institutions in the rehabilitation of blind persons in the rural training centre in Salama. The United Nations Organization has offered financial help so that the work may be undertaken and advance demonstrated in countries.

Another trade training and employment centre is being operated by the associations in Kitaka for urban and handicapped persons, and a third is being built in conjunction with the local government and members of the Franciscan Order. The children entered the school last month.

Tanganyika Land Banks

APPLICATIONS to the Land Bank of Tanganyika for long-term loans increased in number last year compared with 1954. There was also a decline in previous years during the year. The number of long-term loans represented 77 per cent of the total. Short-term loans amounted to 23 per cent. Since the bank opened in 1948, the total amount of loans borrowed or loans written off have amounted to 14.7 per cent.

Bridged at Liwonde

First Step in Power Project

THE LAST ROCKS WILL be laid on the Liwonde Bund was tipped into position last week. The 1,085 ft. bund, which is a concrete and masonry structure, is complete. Thousands of tons of rock and earth have been used in its construction. The bund represents the first step in the implementation of the Shirua Valley Project. The contractors were Messrs. John Linn and Sons.

All steel ship, the "Domira" which was used at the turn of the century, is being used as a sunken caisson to protect the bund. The pontoon and anti-shipping device have also been used in the scheme. The closing of the bund will serve to stabilize the level of Lake Nyasa. At the moment, the River Shirua, Liwonde is four feet higher than the normal for this time of year and in fact is very near the present level of the lake.

The next step envisaged in the Shirua Valley Scheme is the construction of a barrage and power station of 10,000 kW peak capacity at a point where the river flows southwards of the confluence of the River Shirua with the Shirua, as well as improvements in public works and experiments in irrigation.

Fishery Research

MR. JOHN MOLLISON, scientific officer of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, has completed a week's voyage in the "Researcher" to Lake Tanganyika, 37 miles from Zanzibar and to 1,800 ft. to study the biggouper fish which grow up to 3,000 lb. and have dangerous teeth. Some 30 varieties are regularly caught for food by coast fishermen. He will spear-shoot specimens while swimming. With him were two South African underwater cine and still camera men, Messrs. Michael Remick and David Eppson, of Johannesburg, who made colour films for exhibition in American television works.

Urban Land Rights


PROPOSALS for land reorganization within the urban and peri-urban areas which would lead to household freehold rights in planned African townships have been submitted to the three African Provincial Councils by the Nyasaland Government. Considering the present unregulated development and outgrowth of towns, the Government says that a new and more positive approach is needed which will produce new land rights. When the Councils have given their advice, the Secretary of State will be asked by the Government to agree to the necessary legislation to implement the proposals.

Kilimanjaro

MESSENGERS at the recent session of the British Association in Sheffield said that although there was little probability for Kilimanjaro erupting in the immediate future, it would be worthwhile to keep a regular watch on the volcano, which was not extinct as there had occurred a number of active steam vents depositing sulphur. These had been investigated by the Geological Survey of Tanganyika and it had been estimated that there were in the order of 15,000 tons of sulphur in the area at 19,000 ft. Elevation would be uncertain.

Zambezi Tragedy

WEST EIGHT AFRICANS were drowned when a launch sank in the Zambezi last Saturday about 70 miles above the Victoria Falls. There were six survivors. The launch belonged to the Southern Rhodesian migrant labour transport service fleet. It was carrying workers from Katifa Mulilo, in Barotseland, to Swindan, 100 miles away. It was the first fatal accident in the 20 years of the service.



when
planning
your next
holiday

consider the variety of attractions of

**KENYA UGANDA
TANGANYIKA
and ZANZIBAR**

Literature and information
may be obtained from:

4, Colson Way,
East Africa House, Tavoy Road,
The East African Office, Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Information Officer,
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,
P.O. Box 7019, Nairobi, Kenya.

GENERATOR SWITCHGEAR AT CALDER HALL



The generators at the Calder Hall Power station of the Atomic Energy Authority are controlled by Reyrolle 11 kV 500 MVA and 10 MVA switchboards and their associated control boards.

Reyrolle

COMPANY LIMITED, SHEBBURN, COUNTY DUBLIN, ENGLAND

Farm Machinery

Modern Farming requires not only
 knowledge of farming methods but
 also up-to-date information on
 mechanization and local conditions —
 supplying this information is all
 part of the G. & R. service —
 based on 50 years
 experience in East Africa



Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public
 Works, Farms, Factories and your Domestic requirements

GATLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
 Head Office Nairobi Kenya Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika



Room for Free Enterprise

THE MINISTER for Transport has not big plans for the At-Home competition in the operation of air services links with overseas, said Sir Robert G. Gensky, Deputy Prime Minister, at the recent opening of the new air station in Salisbury. He pointed out that the credit on providing of air services in Central Africa could largely go to Central African Airways, the well-known interest of private enterprise. "Beyond the normal functions of C.A.A. there is room for private enterprise and I for one am not blind to the stimulus it can bring to the efficient operation of civil aviation in this area," he said. "I believe that the Government will meet the course of air services with a view to providing it is within reasonable bounds." Sir Gensky added that to have come into the market at this early stage needed courage and enterprise.

Italian Labour

Over 100 Italian artisans and technicians a month arriving at Kariba according to a spokesman for the project, the company has as the main civil engineering contract. At present the company has about 30 staff members and approximately 200 artisans on the site. The project is planning to increase its total strength at Kariba to about 500. The big mob from Italy started at the beginning of September when 30 were flown out. In the middle of the month, another 60 were brought out and a further 60 at the end of the month. Another 120 will arrive shortly. The men are mostly from the Impresit group of companies in Italy. They are said to be working in well at Kariba, and although the temperature there is warming up, they are used to working in the hot climate of Southern Italy.

Minister Replies I.C.F.T.U. Statement

THE MINISTER for Labour has replied to a statement by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.) in which it is alleged that the standards of living of African workers need to improve, to say that African workers receive a monthly wage of 20 shillings, and by not mentioning free rations and housing, to convey an impression that such a wage is widespread and represents total remuneration, is to give a misleading picture of the facts. The latest available shows an average starting wage for unskilled labour in the low and medium areas of 20 shillings per month, the value of the value of rations and the average starting wage for skilled workers in rural areas was 27 shillings, including the value of rations and other allowances. These figures relate to employees who were newly engaged; the average rates for all unskilled labour would be higher.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries

MR. D. H. DEMESTER, chairman of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., at the annual general meeting, which marked the 10th anniversary of the amalgamation of the Kenya Native Dairy and Nanyuki Creameries, said that in the year 1945-46 he had 311 members, now we have 2,743. In the same year we produced just over 1 million lb. of butter and 70,000 lb. of cheese against 40 million lb. of butter and more than 100,000 lb. of cheese last year. In addition we handled more than 8 million gallons of milk last year compared with none in 1932-3. Property and assets have risen from £37,000 to nearly £1 million. He added that a history of the creameries is being written by Mr. J. H. Hill.

Technical Schools

SEVEN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, costing over £170,000 are to be opened next year by The United Africa Group. Three will be in West Africa and the fourth in Nairobi. The latter, which will be supervised by Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., will be the first privately run establishment of its kind in British East Africa. Twenty African apprentices from Government trade centres and technical institutes in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will be admitted during the final two years of apprenticeship courses in mechanical and electrical trades. When the new schools open next January, the U.A.G. will have seven technical schools in East and West Africa.

Sebakwe Dam

THE COST of the Sebakwe Dam scheme in the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia, due for completion this month has been reduced by approximately £500,000 as a result of eliminating a canal and using for the first time in the Federation hollow instead of solid dam construction. Sebakwe Dam and the regulating dam at Butcher's Pool have cost £740,000. The 2,000 acres of Sebakwe Dam are expected to fill during the coming rains and water supplies will be assured for the Que. Umhlanga Power Station and Bescom Steel Works for years to come.


Rhodesia Imports

OF THE £57.2 million the Federation spent on imports during the first half of the year the U.K. supplied £33,527,281, South Africa £4,330,332, other Commonwealth countries £5,790,336, and foreign countries £13,562,261. The Federation spent £119 million more on imports than in the same period of 1955. This country's share of the increase was £26 million. South Africa's imports from other Commonwealth countries dropped by £2 million. Those from foreign countries rose by £4 million.

MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA
and ZAMBIA

PREFERRED

Ford



FORD PRODUCTS ARE PROVED IDEAL UNDER ALL THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN EAST AFRICA AND ARE BACKED BY WORLD RENOWNED FORD SERVICE

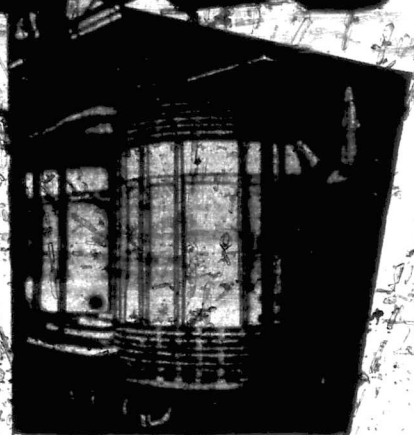
RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: KRUSHA

Branches at: DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA

Size

no object



Core and windings of the transformer shown alongside

Large transformers designed and built by Metropolitan-Vickers are in service throughout the world. This is one of thirteen single-phase transformers for 75-MVA 15/254 kV 3-phase banks for hydro-electric station in Europe.



METROPOLITAN-VICKERS

ELECTRICAL CO LTD TRAFFORD PARK - MANCHESTER 17

Member of the MEG group of companies

Leading Electrical Progress

MAMBANDA

The 40,000-ton Mambanda is the largest ship ever built for the East African and Rhodesia routes. She is a specially designed and built to serve a particular purpose. She is built with the latest machinery and equipment. She is built with the latest materials and construction techniques. She is built with the latest design and construction techniques. She is built with the latest design and construction techniques.

ALDOUS SUCCESSORS LTD. BRIGHTLINGSEA, ESSEX ENGLAND



AMSTERDAM
LONDON
PORT SAID
SUEZ
YENNEBU
DAR ES SALAM
MOMBASA
NAIROBI
DURBAN
JOHANNESBURG
CAPE TOWN
ST. PAULS BAY
NATAL
PORT ELIZABETH
PORT JOHANNESBURG
PORT DURBAN
PORT NATAL
PORT ST. JOHNSBURG
PORT DURBAN
PORT NATAL
PORT ST. JOHNSBURG

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

LYKES LINES

REGULAR DIRECT SERVICE
AIR PORT AIRBORNE ROUTE TO U.S.A.
PORT SAID SUEZ YENNEBU
DAR ES SALAM MOMBASA
NAIROBI DURBAN
JOHANNESBURG CAPE TOWN
ST. PAULS BAY NATAL
PORT ELIZABETH
PORT JOHANNESBURG
PORT DURBAN
PORT NATAL
PORT ST. JOHNSBURG

LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. DUBLIN
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
LASEL & CO. 100 BAY STREET
DAR ES SALAM
MOMBASA TANZANIA
THE BRITA POSTING CO. LTD. 111/112
SMITH WACKENZIE & CO. LTD. 100/101
KARIMJIJI IVANJEE & CO. LTD. 100/101

MINING

Copperbelt Back to Normal

Government Commission Begins Hearings

ALTHOUGH A STATE OF EMERGENCY still exists on the northern Rhodesia Copperbelt, the labour situation is slowly but surely moving back to normal. A wave of "wildcat" strikes and lock-outs during the past few months had brought the mines almost to a standstill.

The Government-appointed Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances of industrial unrest on the Copperbelt held its first meeting at Kitwe on Monday. Its chairman, Mr. Patrick Hoffman, and his colleagues were Mr. W. A. Hoffman, Mr. Major W. J. Donnelly, the secretary is Mr. J. O. Doubleday. It will be left to the commission to decide which of its meetings will be private or open to the public, depending on the nature of the evidence it is hearing.

Mr. W. A. Hoffman said in his opening remarks: "Unless in the mining industry, which is a basically industrial in origin, it is really an essential part of the life of an African nation, it is not a movement. If it is a movement, it will disrupt the Rhodesian economy."

The mining companies have notified the Labour Department that they would be pleased to resume normal relations with the unions when normal work is resumed.

Members from the commission to the Government have appointed an advisory committee to advise the Government on the mine and make recommendations on the subject of the Rhodesian Labour Commission.

The members of the commission are Mr. J. O. Doubleday, Mr. W. A. Hoffman, Mr. Major W. J. Donnelly, Mr. J. R. Leslie, Mr. C. P. Triney (Moderator), Mr. J. S. Eley, J. O. Ivens, R. B. Ivens, and W. G. Talbot. The 21st annual general meeting of the commission was held in Nairobi on November 1st.

While the Government of Northern Rhodesia has been successful in its operations since the 1950-51 financial year, it has had to face a number of serious difficulties in some areas. It is certain that there would have been very heavy risks to life and property if it had not been for the very heavy rain which fell on the area of the mine. It is certain that there would have been very heavy risks to life and property if it had not been for the very heavy rain which fell on the area of the mine.

Big Limestone Deposit

A deposit of iron-ore limestone near the Huma river, not far from the western boundary of East Rhodesia, was discovered last week at a depth of 30m.

Uruwira Minerals Report

URUWIRA MINERALS LTD. incurred a loss of £38,050 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £266,424 in the previous year. The issued capital is £1,025,250 in shares of 5s. Share premiums amount to £368,132, unsecured loan stock at £157,750, Uganda Mining Co. £20,000, loans from the United States at £797,135, Interfront Barclays Bank at £350,000, provisions at £47,443, creditors at £75,838, and deferred liabilities at £82,735. Fixed assets appear at £2,690,915, stores at £326,320, stocks of concentrates at £58,530, debtors at £16,968, deferred charges at £19,635, and £47,855 in cash. During the year repayments to the United States of £107,920 was made against accrued interest by the delivery of 600 metric tons of lead and 120 metric tons of copper. Total sales amounted to £268,389, against £230,674 in the previous year. The directors are H. H. Prince, A. E. de La Vaquer, chairman (alternate Mr. W. J. Morris), and Messrs. J. de La Vaquer, Poussin (alternate Mr. J. de La Vaquer), Benfield, Larnate, R. Claxton, J. J. Morris, L. M. Koon, J. R. Leslie, and C. P. Triney (Moderator). The directors are H. H. Prince, A. E. de La Vaquer, chairman (alternate Mr. W. J. Morris), and Messrs. J. de La Vaquer, Poussin (alternate Mr. J. de La Vaquer), Benfield, Larnate, R. Claxton, J. J. Morris, L. M. Koon, J. R. Leslie, and C. P. Triney (Moderator). The directors are H. H. Prince, A. E. de La Vaquer, chairman (alternate Mr. W. J. Morris), and Messrs. J. de La Vaquer, Poussin (alternate Mr. J. de La Vaquer), Benfield, Larnate, R. Claxton, J. J. Morris, L. M. Koon, J. R. Leslie, and C. P. Triney (Moderator).

Chrome Industry Handicapped

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S CHROME INDUSTRY, with an annual turnover of more than £12m, could more than double its output if it were not handicapped by lack of adequate rail transport, according to a spokesman of the Mines Department. Even with its present restricted output, the industry is the Colony's fourth most lucrative. It is also one of the Federation's steady dollar earners. "Present development of the chrome industry is negligible," the spokesman said, "and it comes right back to the railways—they can't cope with the output of existing mines and new ventures are not being allocated any rail transport. There is even a danger that many existing chrome producers will close down. They have been working at a loss hoping that the transport position would improve." At the moment average monthly railings to Beira was 40,000 tons; between 4,000 and 6,000 tons went via the line to Lourenco Marques, and approximately 5,000 tons are carried to the Union. "That means we are shipping less than 30,000 tons a month, but in fact the market is for 60,000 tons."

Uganda Mines

MINES OF MINERAL APATITE from Sukulu Mines, Ltd. in Uganda will shortly be sent to manufacturers of fertilizers in various parts of the world. At present the raw material is being produced in temporary quantities only, but the main plant of a capacity of 100,000 tons a day will not be completed for six years. Uganda Development Corporation is one of the participants in Sukulu Mines, Ltd.

Aerial Prospecting

THE MINES DEPARTMENT are prospecting from an air in Tanganyika. The operations carried out by a private individual have made interesting discoveries.

Tanganyika's Biggest Diamond

A 10-carat diamond discovered so far in Tanganyika, a record which has been found at the mine of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd. at Mwanza.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.
 Shippers agents
 Agents in Sudan
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia) Ltd.
 Agents in Saudi Arabia
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.
 Agents in the United Kingdom
 1 Lloyd Avenue, London, E.C.4
 Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow

HH Visiting Europe?
HASCLEMERE HIRE CARS
 100, WINDMILL HOUSE, ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND.
 Telephone: Aldershot 481
 Morris Motor Saloons, Morris
 and other cars, vans, minibuses, motor
 cars, trucks, heavy machinery, etc.
 Hire for 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months,
 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years,
 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years,
 25 years, 30 years, 35 years, 40 years,
 45 years, 50 years, 55 years, 60 years,
 65 years, 70 years, 75 years, 80 years,
 85 years, 90 years, 95 years, 100 years.
 Reductions up to 50% on long
 term hire. Caravans, both at sea and
 on land. Continental motor cars, motor
 cycles, mopeds, and all accessories. All
 cars and vans are insured and fully
 licensed. Full insurance cover. All
 documents and permits in order.

Company Report

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Large Capital Expenditure Programme

MRS. VIVIAN L. CURRY'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 26 in London. MR. W. M. COCHRAN, C.M.G., M.C., presiding in the absence of MRS. VIVIAN L. CURRY, the Chairman who is abroad.

The Chairman of the company presented the following statement:

The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1955, amounted to £972,334 compared with £772,896 in the previous year, whilst expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £633,061, representing 72.2% of the gross receipts, compared with £565,498 for the previous year. The net operating surplus was, therefore, £229,273, compared with £207,198 for the year 1954.

After making into account sundry income and taxation adjustments, and providing for taxation on current profits, tax equalization reserve, sundry interest charges, provision for accidents, reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets and after meeting the service of the 3½% first debenture, £167,500 was available for interest on the £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock, this is equivalent to 1.1% compared with 1% in the previous year.

Southern Approach

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £13,365 was applied for this purpose, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £1,322, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on past advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. There is a balance of only £456 now remaining to be paid in respect of accumulated interest on these past advances.

The provision for the renewal of our fixed assets amounts to £52,308 compared with the previous year's figure of £52,979. This provision is based on the cost price and estimated life of the assets and, as I have pointed out in previous years, the increase is a natural corollary to the acquisition of new rolling stock and other equipment at present day prices. In addition, we have set aside the sum of £5,309 towards the increased cost of replacing assets acquired at the very much lower prices than those ruling today. We have also set aside a further sum of £34,140 towards meeting future liabilities arising out of accidents, during the year there has been a charge against this provision amounting to £6,512 in respect of the accident which occurred on our line two years ago.

Government Finance

"We have received the sum of £78,000 from the Government of Nyasaland, being the balance of a total sum of £228,000 which that Government agreed to advance to finance the first phase of ancillary works in the company's present five-year capital programme. During the year the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland agreed to advance to the company the sum of £475,000 to cover the cost of rolling stock and ancillary works included in the second and third phase of the company's five-year capital programme. At December 31, we had received an advance

of £450,000 under this arrangement. Interest on loans so far received is being paid at the rate of 5% per annum pending a decision as to the form of security to be issued in exchange. With the development taking place not only within the Province, but in the adjoining territories with our railway services, it is to be expected in order to increase the potential traffic demand on the line we must in the near future, step up expenditure on renewing and on improving the track itself as well as providing more stations and crossing places. This quite apart from providing more rolling stock, houses for additional staff, further water supplies, etc. This will require considerable new loan capital, much of which will not immediately result in additional revenue.

Tonnage Carried

The tonnage of goods carried during the year was 697,125 tons, compared with 562,789 tons in 1954, an increase of over 22%. It is interesting to note that in the last five years the tonnage of goods carried by our railway has more than doubled; the annual figures being:

Tons

1951—	325,023
1952—	398,164
1953—	513,106
1954—	562,789
1955—	697,125

The chief items of tonnage carried during the year under review are detailed in paragraph 5 of the directors' report. The most significant increases are in limestone for the cement factory at Dondo, 95,833 tons (1954—45,335 tons) and sugar for export, 49,721 tons (1954—7,719 tons). Other important increases were in cement, general merchandise for Nyasaland and timber for South Africa. On the other hand, a disappointing tobacco crop in Nyasaland resulted in a 27% fall in the tonnage carried of this commodity. The net result is shown in the higher earnings from goods traffic which rose from £638,809 in 1954 to £738,343, an increase of 15½%.

The total number of passengers carried declined slightly from 190,300 in 1954, to 181,041, under 5%. Although there was a welcome increase in the number of first and second class passengers, this was more than offset by a falling off in African passengers due chiefly to the use of an airlift by Africans recruited in Nyasaland for the South African mines.

Gross Receipts

The increase in our gross receipts has, I am glad to say, for the second year running, more than covered the rise in operating costs with the result that our net operating receipts rose by £32,735 to £239,933.

A new law has recently been promulgated governing the conditions of employment of staff in the Province of Moeambique. It is too early to be able to say, with any degree of accuracy, to what extent these new regulations will affect the company, but some increase in operating costs must be expected.

The following items of rolling stock, referred to in my statement last year, viz. 55 high-sided open wagons, 23 covered wagons, five cattle wagons and six milk cans were put into service during the year under review.

also have on order two further G class locomotives and two tank cars, delivery of which will take place in the current year. Four fourth-class passenger coaches have also been ordered. Delivery of these units will not be effected until the end of next year.

We have in the past year experienced difficulty in obtaining adequate labour to enable us to make the progress we should like with our programme of track improvements, housing, water supplies, new stations, etc., but we are nevertheless pushing ahead as quickly as possible with all these works which are so vitally necessary to cope with our increasing traffic.

The tonnage handled at the port of Beira in 1953, 1,119 metric tons, is only a small fraction of the tonnage which, however, signs that the new rail line between Lourenço Marques and Southern Rhodesia, opened for traffic in August, may have some temporary effect on the tonnages passing through Beira. We understand that a start will shortly be made to extend the existing Beira-Luanda line westwards to a point on the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa.

Mocimboa

The Province of Mocimboa is enjoying the privilege of a State visit by His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic, General Craveiro Lopes. We mark the occasion an Exhibition of the Economic Activities of Mocimboa is being held in Lourenço Marques. One of our Portuguese colleagues on the Board, General Monteiro do Amaral, and I are visiting Mocimboa in order to represent our company on the occasion of the President's visit to Beira.

During this week we had the benefit of a brief visit to the United Kingdom of our General Manager Mr. Stewart, to whom we extend our congratulations on the honour conferred on him at Her Majesty's Birthday Honours List, when he was awarded the C.B.E.

Our relations with the Government of Southern Rhodesia are of the most friendly and co-operative nature. The (infamous) Rhodesian Government has endeavoured to assist our growth in Rhodesia, and has staff in Africa whose kind services and help have contributed so greatly to our successful results we have been able to secure in Rhodesia. Our thanks go also to our staff in London under the able guidance of our secretary Mr. Shaw.

Commercial Sites at Namus
Open Land on North Bank

A PORTION of the 26 square miles of Crown land on the north bank of the Zambezi, at Namus, has been set aside for the Northern Rhodesia Government to provide temporary commercial and industrial sites for providing ancillary services to the main works.

A statement issued by Mr. McLean, Government Engineer, has been apparently accepted as final. The areas required by the main contractors for their operations. The sites would not in any way compromise the deposits of exploitable rock required for manufacturing purposes. But the sites are close enough to the main works to be of practical value.

Although the sites fall outside the Power Board's full control, it is strictly limiting the applications to those who would face the work of the contractors.

Initially, the sites will be restricted to units of 100,000 sq. ft. Applications must obtain up to six units if the main contractor service requires it.

The statement adds: "The objective is to treat the area of such an area as a construction site. The Government does not intend to make any other conditions. Essential services will not be provided. Applicants will have to make their own arrangements."

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with
TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR-ES-SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



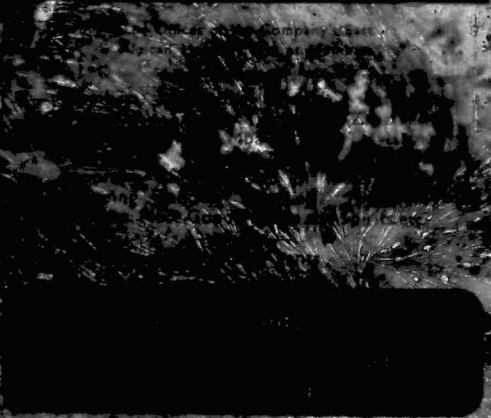
	1952	1953	1954
UNDERSTANDING	11	11	11
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	1,904	2,093	2,117
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION	11 million units	11 million units	11 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 291, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Itale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kenya.

TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 236, Dar-es-Salaam.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR-ES-SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 236, Dar-es-Salaam. Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office:
66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4, City, 2046



EAST AFRICA

Are you seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?
Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya Tanganyika
Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities
in these rapidly developing territories.

- ★ Information regarding
- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, etc.
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

THE COMMISSIONER
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE AND BUREAU
10, ABINGDON ROAD, LONDON

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.P. Taped
and Braided.
Lead Alloy and
Tough Rubber
Insulated.



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tongs
Rubber
Sheaths

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

107 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH LONDON S.W.18

Telegrams: "Wandleside London"
Agents: BARR, DOCKHEAD, MOORE & BAY

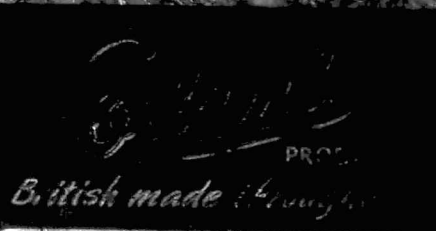


To Medicine Stores and Distributors

Agencies invited for our special Herbal remedies. Special exclusive, non-competitive lines. Liberal discounts. We are the purveyors of the wonder herb of the East. It was discovered by Professor Ching Yun whose age of 256 years was recorded at the Chinese University of Peking. A vitality tonic food. All literature and terms upon request.

THE HERBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Pendora Road London N.W.6

Specialists in Western and Asiatic herbs of rare virtues



For over 60 years the House of Ellams has been known for fine quality of workmanship in the manufacture of their various products.

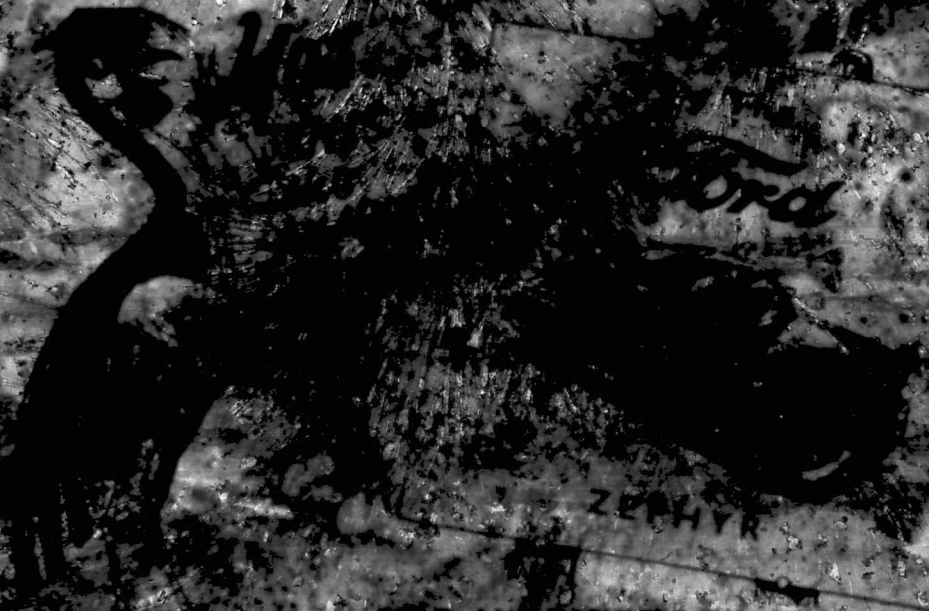


THE ELLAMS M100 Electric duplicator produces up to 120 copies of typed, printed, and drawn material. It is a simple, compact, and efficient machine. It is the only duplicator in the world which produces a COPY OF THE ORIGINAL IN THE ORIGINAL COLOR.

Ellams produces various other duplicators which are also of the highest quality. The highest quality materials are used in the manufacture of Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Stencils and Duplicating Inks.

M100 Electric Rotary Model. Guaranteed 10 years. Write for Brochure

ELLAMS DUPLICATOR CO LTD
Bushey Hall Rd., Watford, Herts.



SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE UGANDA COMPANY AFRICA LTD

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Republic of Uganda is a land of vast potential. It is a country where the future is being built today. The Government of Uganda is committed to the development of its people and its land. It is seeking the assistance of the international community to help it achieve its goals.

The Uganda Development Corporation Limited has been established to assist the Government in its development efforts. It is a company with a wide range of services to offer. It can help you in many ways, from the planning of your project to the actual construction and operation of your facility.

Staffed by highly qualified engineers, architects, surveyors, and other professionals, we can provide you with the expertise and resources you need to succeed. Our facilities are modern and well-equipped, and our staff is experienced and efficient. We can help you in every stage of your project, from the initial planning and design to the final construction and operation.

27 REGENT ST.

LONDON, S.W.1