

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 3, 1957  
Vol. 33 No. 180

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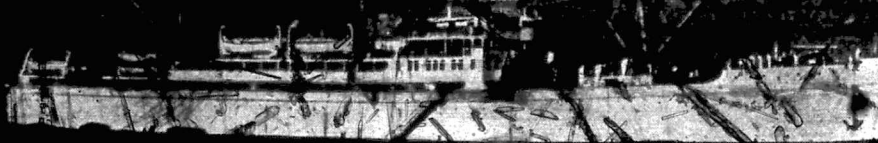
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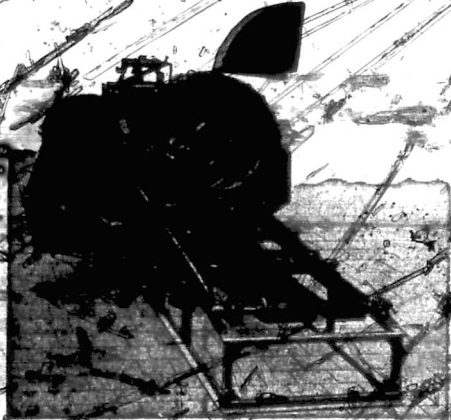
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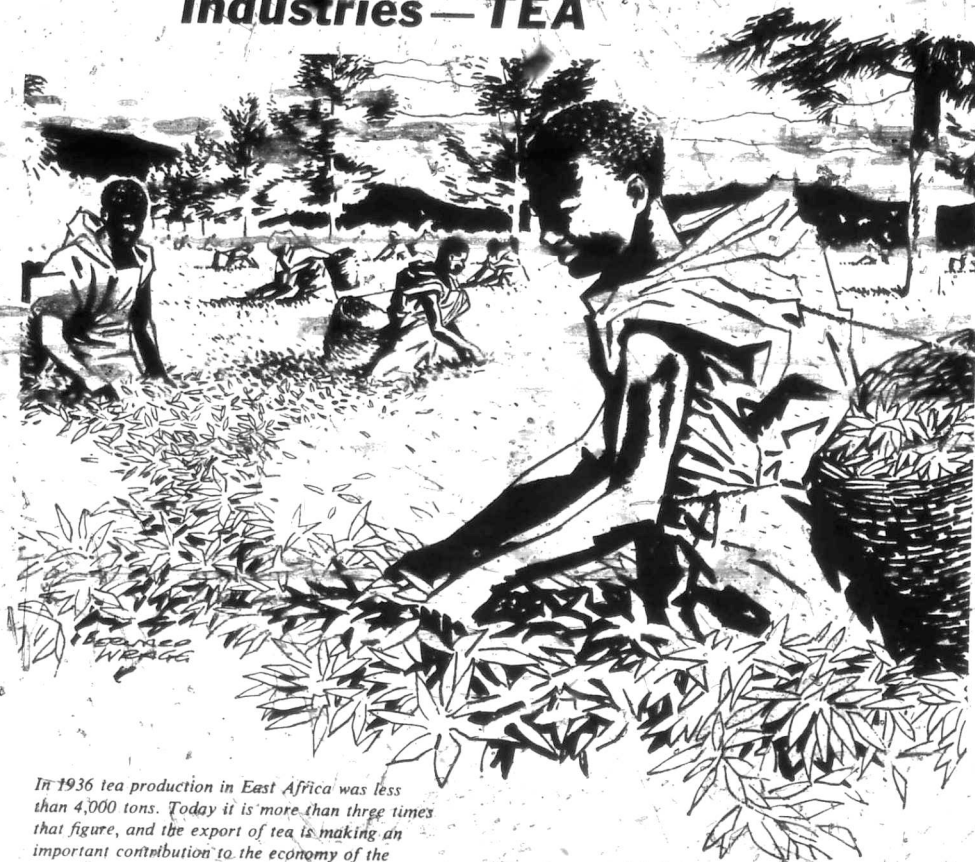
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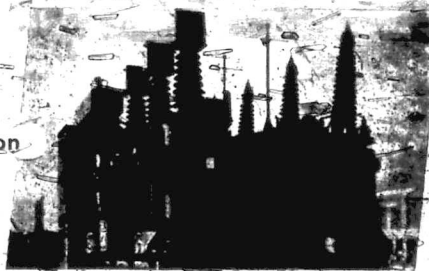


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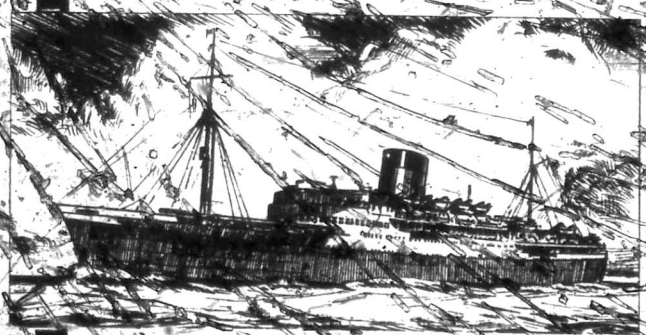
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# EAST AFRICA

# RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS NEW-YEAR will decisively affect Central Africa, for the way in which several delicate and difficult issues are handled will inevitably influence the future of all the territories. As

### Important Issues To Be Decided

1956 ended the Secretary of State for the Colonies began his visit to the Federation, where he will hear much about proposals and counter-proposals for the franchise and citizenship, about the subversive activities of the African National Congresses and some African trade union officials in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, about race relations in general, and about changes in the status of the Federation so that it may not rank in the Commonwealth family below Ghana (as the Gold Coast is to be renamed when it achieves independence two months hence). There is no member of the House of Commons with whom Rhodesians would more willingly discuss these basic problems than Mr. Lennox-Boyd, for they know of his long-standing interest in British Africa, they recognize his comprehension, ability, far-mindedness, and courage, and they will welcome the opportunity of candid exchanges of opinion with a Minister who has firm faith in the Federation and the competence of its European residents to meet the challenges inherent in a situation in which small numbers of African political extremists sedulously propagate their nationalistic ideas. The three hundred thousand white men who are the trustees of civilization in the Greater Rhodesia of today have, fortunately, no intention of sacrificing the great work of the past six decades to the clamour of little cliques of misguided Africans in a hurry to grab political power for themselves. But the policy of the Federation is not repressive; it is realistic and firm, because sentimentality and vacillation would involve the ruin of all that the new State was founded to safeguard. Its new Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, is a tough but generous

protagonist, who, like Mr. Lennox-Boyd himself, practises and appreciates frankness. Moreover, they understand and appreciate one another — a good augury for next week's talks, difficult though they must be for both sides.

Somewhat similar problems have to be settled in East Africa. In Kenya the Mau Mau rebellion has passed out of the fighting stage and the efforts of the authorities are concentrated on re-

### Thrusting Politics On the African.

habilitation and reconstruction. It is too soon to judge the soundness of the plan, but many men who know the Kikuyu well are persuaded that it will succeed. That does not imply relief from the politics which has marked the tribe for many years, and which in this decade has scarred and scourged the whole country. The local Government, instead of moving by stages to the enfranchisement of a population which is still largely ignorant of such matters, has just brought pressure to bear upon Africans throughout the Colony to register as voters, though an overwhelming majority showed their reluctance to claim the votes which they were offered. Thus the tiny majority of political activists are provided with an artificially created electorate which they are much more likely to exploit for their own purposes than educate for the good of Kenya. In neighbouring Uganda there has been such extravagant emphasis on political advancement that the Legislature is now half African. That swift thrusting of responsibility upon people but little ready for it has encouraged inordinate ambitions not only in Uganda but also in Kenya and Tanganyika, so that in all three territories inter-racial harmony is threatened.

It will continue to be threatened until there is evidence of clearer thinking, firmer

resolution and the determination in the highest quarters to do what is obviously right and not what on the short view may merely seem politically expedient. Nothing has done so much to stimulate the political appetites of small numbers of opinionated and careerist Africans than the feeling that the British people are in the mood to abdicate their Colonial responsibilities and transmit their obligations as trustees for many millions of unfortunated peasants to those Africans who are eager to substitute a spurious democracy for the protection of British rule. To leave the Government of ninety-nine per cent of the people in the hands of (at most) one per cent

**The Worst Kind of Betrayal.**

among whom are scarcely any who are really capable of exercising the responsibilities of government would be the worst kind of betrayal. Yet, in their ignorance, large sections of the British public consider this to be the desirable next step. Britons no less than Africans need to be shown the folly of such ideas. The slogan of "Africa for the Africans" leads to the chaos of all that the territories of East and Central Africa mean to themselves and the world. Their future can be won and secured only by the steady development of inter-racial partnership under the best European leadership. Measurable progress in that direction must be made this year if the position of Africa is to be better than it is today.

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**New Year Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians**

**Sir Robert Tredegold Appointed Privy Councillor**

**PRIVY COUNCILLORSHIP**

**TREDEGOLD, SIR ROBERT CLARKSON, K.C.M.G.**, since 1955 Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Educated in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and at Hertford College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1922 after military service in the 1914-18 war. After practising in Bulawayo, he became an acting judge in Northern Rhodesia. Took silk in 1936. Elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in 1937, representing the Insiza district. Was Minister of Justice and Defense, 1942-43. Minister of Native Affairs, 1941 and 1942-43. Judge of the High Court, 1943-50, and appointed Chief Justice in 1950.

**BARON**

**SINCLAIR, SIR ROBERT JOHN, K.C.B., K.R.E.** For public services.

As chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., he has visited Rhodesia and Nyasaland from time to time. Was a member of the Council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Conference held last summer.

**KNIGHTS BACHELOR**

**FISON, FRANK GUY, CAVERING**, for political and public services. Chairman of Fisons, Ltd., a company with East and Central African subsidiaries.

**MAINT, AMAR NATH, C.S.E.** for public services in Uganda.

Born in Mirjapur in 1911, and educated at the Government Indian School, and the London School of Economics and Political Science, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He was nominated to the Uganda Legislative Council in 1944, appointed to the Executive Council five years later, and to the East African Central Legislative Assembly in the following year. The last chairman of the municipality of Kampala. He was elected mayor in 1951.

1955 Mr. Maint became Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, being the first Asian to be a member in Uganda. He had served on a large number of public bodies, including the Civil Defence Board, the East African Milk Committee, the Immigration Advisory Committee, Makerere College Assembly, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Electricity Board, the Department of Commerce Advisory Board, the Lint Marketing Board, and the Uganda Development Corporation.

**SCOPHAM, BRIGADIER WILLIAM, GRC, HALSTON**, C.M.G., M.C. for public services in Tanganyika.

Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council since 1952. Entered the Colonial Administrative Service in 1921, becoming Administrative Secretary in the Territory in 1941-42. He was Chief Political Officer in the Territory in 1942 and in the next two years a Military Administrator in Malaya. He was appointed to the Tanganyika Legislative Council in 1946 and to the Central African Legislative Council in 1952.

Has served on many public bodies connected with communications, production, and agricultural and veterinary research. Was Tanganyika representative at the Festival of Britain in 1951.

**ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE**  
**K.M.G.**

**DEVERELL, COLVILLE MONTGOMERY, C.M.G., C.V.O.**, D.S.O., since 1955 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Windward Islands.

Entered the Colonial Service in 1931 as a judicial officer in Kenya, becoming Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils seven years later. From 1941 to 1943 he served in the Civil Affairs Branch of East Africa Command in Somalia, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Ethiopia, and was a member of Lord De la Warre's delegation to the last named country in 1944. In 1946 he was seconded to the War Office in connexion with the Italian peace treaty, and later of the same year returned to Kenya as secretary to the Development and Reconstruction Authority. Three years later he became Financial Secretary and Chief Native Commissioner, and was appointed Administrative Secretary later in the same year.

**DORMAN, MAURICE HENRY, M.C.**, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Chief of Staff, Sierra Leone.

Entered the Tanganyika Administration in 1935, becoming Clerk of Council in 1938. He was later in service in Malta and Palestine, he was seconded to the Colonial Office as assistant secretary in the Social Services Department, and went to Trinidad and Tobago as Colonial Secretary.

**C.M.G.**

**BLADEL, THOMAS LUGH WILLIAM, O.S.E.**, since 1950 a judge of the High Court in Southern Rhodesia.

Elected M.P. for Bulawayo in 1939. Served with the Rhodesian forces and the Cold Coast Regiment in 1939-40. Elected to the Legislative Council in the Federal Territory of Southern Rhodesia in the following year, and held the post of D.J.A.G. 1942-7. Re-elected M.P. in 1946 and 1948, and was appointed Minister for Internal Affairs and Justice in 1948.

**BERE, ANNE, MOMAGUE**, director and chief gardener of the Uganda National Parks.

Entered the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1929. Commanded the Kumi Refugee Camp in the Protectorate 1943-44.

**BUNSIKI, BERNARD, GRC**, since 1952 principal of the College of East Africa, Makerere.

Chairman of the committee appointed by the Government of Uganda to study all aspects of African education.

Chief assistant secretary.

**GRIFFIN, JOHN, G.C.**, since 1952 Attorney General and Solicitor General for the East of Kenya.

Appointed Solicitor General in 1952.

**MULOHAN, MICHAEL, G.C.**, since 1952 Chief of provincial commissions in Tanganyika.

Went to Tanganyika as an administrative cadet in 1929. Seconded to the Labour Department. Two years later, he became Commissioner in 1933.

**O'HAGAN, GRESMOND**, promoter, commissioner, Kenya.

Went to Kenya in 1921. Served as private secretary to the British Resident in Zanzibar, 1921-25. Has been Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya.

**RODDAN, HERBERT MCKHOLLING**, lately Director of Agriculture, Kenya, now mostly agricultural adviser to the Ministry of State for Colonies.

Joined the Colonial Agricultural Service in 1930, and went to Kenya in 1932. Two years later he became Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland and returned to Kenya as Director in 1951.

Was a member of the Kenya office, an assistant secretary at the Colonial Office, to which he was appointed in 1929.

**TOUL, IAN FINLAY**, since 1954 Speaker of the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Went to Southern Rhodesia with his parents in 1921. Elected M.P. for Central Province in 1933, but stood down for W. E. Hall in 1947. Elected M.P. for Eastern in 1948. Has served on agricultural and other public bodies.

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

**K.B.E. (Military Division)**

**BANKSON, EARL OF**, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Royal Air Force. Served in East Africa.

**K.B.E. (Civil Division)**

**CARE SAUNDERS, SIR ALEXANDER MORRIS**, F.R.S. Services Director of the London School of Economics.

Chairman of the Colonial Society's Research Council (1945-51), the Commission for Inter Education for Africans in Central Africa (1952), the Inter-Universities Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, and a member of the Committee for Higher Education in the Colonies 1948-53. Has served East and Central Africa.

**KIRBY, ARTHUR FRANK**, C.M.G. Since 1952 general manager of East African Airways and Harbours Administration.

After service in the 1914-18 war with the Rifle Brigade and special training with the 1st West African Battalion in this country, he entered the Colonial Service in 1919, becoming traffic manager of the Gold Coast Railway, later going to East Africa in 1938, four years later he was appointed general manager of the Bechuanaland Railways and Ports Authority. He returned to East Africa as superintendent of the line in 1949, became Assistant Commissioner for Transport in 1951, and was Acting Commissioner for Transport in East Africa in the following year.

**STREET, SIR (EDWARD) RAYMOND**, C.B.E., chairman of the Cotton Board.

**C.B.E.**

**BREWER, WILLIAM GODENZ**, Director of Inter-African Bureau of Episcopate Dioceses, East Africa.

**BOWEN DAVIES, MARGARET CLIFFORD HAMILTON**, lately Federal Commissioner and Auditor-General, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Joined the Southern Rhodesia Service (S.A.C.) in 1911 and during the 1914-18 war served in East Africa with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment and the King's African Rifles. Appointed Assistant Auditor-General after demobilization and Comptroller and Auditor-General in 1943.

**BROWN, DERRICK CHARLES**, Chief mechanical engineer, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

**CLIVISH, CAPTAIN JACK DONALD FLETCHER**, O.B.E. Principal marine superintendent, Clan Line.

**L'ANGE, GEORGE WELLINGTON**, M.B.E., member of the Federal Assembly, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Joined Nkana mine in Northern Rhodesia after returning to South Africa. Elected M.P. for Nkana in 1948. An original director (1952) of the Copperbelt Permanent Building Society. Elected Federal M.P. for Nkana-Chingola, 1953.

**MENFRETALLEN, COLONEL RICHARD**, D.S.O. For services to ornithology.

Named by the Governor of Kenya having made the first survey of the Aberdare Mountains and the route between Nyeri and the Ngong'os in 1902.

Kenyan Rifles until 1910, when he joined various East African expeditions. Served in the 1914-18 war in East Africa, Belgium and France. A member of the Paris Peace Delegation. A founder of the Royal Geographical Society, has travelled extensively in Africa, Asia and America. Appointed to the War Office, 1919. Presented large collections of flora and mallophaga to the British Museum, and has written several books on nature subjects. Born in 1876.

**MUNGONYA, ZEKERIA**, M.B.E., Minister of Land and Nature, Uganda.

**NAZERALLI, VALTMOHAMED**, M.B.E., for public services in Tanganyika.

A director of businesses and a member of the Advisory Board of the Aga Khan's Education Institute since 1937. M.C.S. and M.E.C. since 1948. Member of the advisory committee to Professor MacLennan's constitutional inquiry.

**REID, JOHN, COLIN LEONARD**, O.B.E., formerly a member of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia.

Joined the Southern Rhodesia Agricultural Department in 1915, and after serving with the Royal Engineers in the system of daily and seasonal weather forecasts. Appointed Director of Education in 1927, and Secretary for Agriculture and Lands in 1947.

**SIMPSON, JOSEPH TREVOR**, for public services in Uganda.

Went to East Africa in 1926 to join the Africa Mercantile Co. Ltd., transferring to the Vacuum Oil Co. of South Africa, six years later, and to the Uganda Co. Ltd. in 1946. Having general managerial duties the following year. First became a non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council in 1948. Has held many prominent posts on public bodies, including that of President of the Uganda Federation of Employees, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Tea Association and the Uganda branch of the British Empire Society, for the third time.

**THOMPSON, ARTHUR CLYMENT**, M.C., since 1950 Legal Adviser and Attorney-General for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

**WENBAN, SMITH WILLIAM**, Director of Establishments, Tanganyika.

**WILLIAMS, WENDROS**, official representative, Colonial Income Tax Office.

**C.B.E. (Honorary)**

**IBSEN, REV. BISHOP KAREN HAAR**, Bishop of the Moravian Mission, Tabara, Tanganyika.

**GRIFFIN, REV. BISHOP JOHN**, Bishop of Tororo, Uganda.

**M.B.E. (Military Division)**

**HARDY, LIEUT. COLONEL LAURENCE ARTHUR**, Assistant Director of Ordnance, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**

**ALLEN, ROBERT**, chairman of the board of trustees of the Cranmore hostel for new settlers in Southern Rhodesia.

**BENTLEY, JOHN**, district officer, Northern Rhodesia.

**BONTHON, MISS MARGARET OSWALD CLERK**, Queen Elizabeth Overseas Nursing Service, matron in chief, Harare.

**CELAND, KENNEDY**, M.B.E., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Uganda.

**DAVIES, MICHAEL JOHN**, administrative officer, Tanganyika.

**DEAN, ROBERT WINCHESTER**, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

**DOLTON, WILLIAM NORMAN**, lately Administrative Secretary, Kenya.

**EVANS, EDWIN BERTRAND**, president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, for services to agriculture.

**FAWCUS, ROBERT PETER**, Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

**FOSTER, PHILIP FORSTER**, for public services in Kenya.

**GERSH, MAURICE**, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

(Continued on page 602)

# Sir Andrew Cohen on His Governorship

## Review of Past Five Years in Uganda

IT HAS BEEN THE FIRST AIM of our policy to help the people of the country prepare themselves for the great responsibilities which lie ahead. We have done this by educating and training in its widest sense: by greatly extending and improving primary and secondary schools, both academic and technical; by adult education; by the expansion of higher education here at Makerere and the award of overseas scholarships; by steadily improving medical and health services, so as to increase the fitness of the people; by large schemes for vocational and professional training through the community development programme; and above all, by giving more and more people increased responsibilities both centrally and in the Native governments, councils and authorities throughout the country. It has been our belief that skill and experience in the handling of public affairs can be acquired only through the exercise of responsibility. Training in responsibility wherever has been the fundamental principle underlying all that we have tried to do.

At the same time it has been our aim to raise the standard of living of the people, the national income, and the revenue of Government by the steady and vigorous development of our natural resources. This we have done through our programme of increasing the efficiency and productivity of peasant farming, by a positive policy of encouraging mining and secondary industries so as to broaden the base of our economy; by large Government investment in the basic economic services—power, communications, and water supplies; and by a deliberate policy of helping Africans to play a larger part in all spheres of economic life.

### Strong Central Government

Equally we have aimed at developing the political institutions of the country, giving due honour and regard, and a full part to play to the Native governments and African authorities, while at the same time building up a strong central Government increasingly manned by local people. We have done this by enlarging the size and developing the representative character of the Legislative Council by introducing the ministerial system, by the introduction of modern constitutions for the Native governments and African authorities, and by giving them responsibility for the running of local services in their areas.

There are three prongs of our policy: social and educational, economic and political. They are completely interdependent, and none of the three parts of the policy could succeed without the other two. Without economic development, resources would not be available to expand the services of Government as to build up the political institutions of the country. Without social and educational expansion, trained and vigorous men and women would not be forthcoming to operate the institutions of the country or to take part in its economic life. Neither social nor economic development could go forward effectively without central and local political institutions fitted to the needs of a developing country.

It has sometimes been suggested that there has been too much emphasis on politics during the last five years. But those who think that remember that education and training in public affairs cannot be acquired through the manipulations of a puppet show,

and that if the people and their representatives are to play a due part in public life, politics are inescapable.

And I do not think that anybody who studies closely the history of the last five years will conclude that either the Uganda Government or the Legislative Council has neglected the main problems of economic and social development. For much of the time we have made our basic fields of activity the Agricultural Productivity Report by the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Tom Waage, the Maybury Committee's Report on the Advancement of Africans in Trade, the De Busson Committee's Report on African Education, and the Frazer Committee's Report on Medical and Health Services. All four committees recommended comprehensive programmes, and three of these are now in full operation, while the medical and health programme is just starting to get on its way.

### Peasant Farming

I will briefly mention some of the developments which have taken place, because I think that the end of a Governor's term is a good time to take a general review of what has been done and so that I may pay tribute to all those many people who have contributed to the progress of this country in so many different ways. It is to them that the credit is due. What I am talking about is the country's progress, not simply the actions of the Government.

The programme for the development of peasant farming and crop-raising has led to increases in agricultural extension work, increased field investigation and research, and increased agricultural education. The emphasis being placed on productivity through field and research work is improving the general efficiency of the peasant farmer in the production of crops and the management of livestock.

Proposals for the improvement of land tenure issued for public discussion provide for the grant of individual title to African peasant farmers, and through the proposed district land boards, would give people drawn from the African public in each area a greater say under the general supervision of the Government in the control of land and the protection of the people's land rights. These proposals will not be passed on any district which does not want them.

Resettlement schemes are being undertaken in Ankole, Toro, Busoga, and Kigezi, with an intensified field service in Kigezi to relieve overcrowding by increased production. A combined land-use and rehabilitation unit is working to help most to restore and develop the pastoral economy of that district. A farm planning service is being set up and should be of the greatest value in improving the standards of peasant farming. The mechanization of peasant farming is being actively encouraged in appropriate areas.

The research service of the Agricultural Department has been considerably expanded and a new cotton cooperative research station set up in South Uganda. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in co-operation with the department, is developing varieties and strains of cotton which are superior in yield and quality to the types now in general cultivation.

Two main farm institutes under construction will be used to train agricultural staff, agricultural teachers, and farmers; they will be followed by eight smaller district farm institutes.

### Coffee and Cotton Production

The Cotton and Coffee Marketing Boards provide stability for agricultural prices through the operation of the price stabilization fund. Coffee production rose from 20,000 tons in 1951 to 60,000 tons in 1955. The cotton acreage planted during the 1954-55 season was the second largest ever recorded.

The Uganda Development Corporation subsidiary company, Agricultural Enterprises Ltd., is developing a new tea estate in Ankole in partnership with the Uganda Coy. Ltd., and the Ankole Native Government, and a new cattle ranching scheme in Bunyoro in partnership with the Bunyoro Native Government. It is also developing cow sheds for African milk farmers at Sabuni in Busoga. Tea production by private enterprise has increased from a value of £250,000 in 1952 to £1,000,000 in 1955.

The policy of encouraging mining and secondary industries in order to broaden the basis of the economy has produced some striking results. The Uganda Development Corporation has greatly expanded this sector. The production of the Uganda Iron and Steel Industry at Iganga has been raised to 150,000

... of a slightly abbreviated speech on Sir Andrew Cohen's introductory address to the Legislative Council in Uganda.

tons a year, enough to meet the needs of Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. Associated with this is a factory for the production of asbestos cement tiles and roofing. The Nyanza Textile Mill, which has just been put into operation, and plans by 1958 to produce some 100,000 yards of cloth worth £1m. per annum. The Kileleshie copper and cobalt mine is now in production. While a company has been formed, with an initial capital of £12m., to work the phosphate and niobium deposits near Tororo.

It is the task of the Uganda Development Corporation to work with private enterprise and it is to private enterprise that we must largely look for the expansion of our economic activities. There is much to be done in the fields of breweries, soda storages, biscuit manufacturing, and other private enterprises.

**Geographical Income**

The geographical income of the country has risen from £67m. in 1950 to approximately £110m. this year. Bank deposits rose from £10m. in 1950 to £20m. last year, and bank advances from £31m. to £121m. Imports of corrugated iron sheets rose from 6,000 tons in 1951 to 19,000 tons in 1954, bicycles from 20,000 to 100,000, wireless sets from 1,000 to 11,600, and motor cars from 1,000 to nearly 8,000. New car registrations in 1950 were only 50, whereas in 1955 they were 1,000. There has been some recession in the motor industry for 1955, but this is only a temporary phenomenon.

The Uganda Electricity Board has invested £20m. in power services; the board plans to distribute electricity as widely as possible in the country. Mityasa, Mitumba, Mbalale and Soroti have already been supplied with electric power, and schemes for other places are under investigation. Substantial progress is being made in providing electricity to African houses, especially in the neighbourhood of Kampala and Kibuli.

We recently started the railway of Kasere built at a cost of £5m. I pay tribute to the East African Railway and Harbours Administration for the success of Kasere and Telegraf. Administration in improving and developing Uganda's communications. Over 400 miles of reconstructed trunk roads have been completed in the Government during the five-year period at a cost of nearly £5m. First-class bitumen roads, new streets from Mbatia to the east to Masaka in western Uganda and about 30 miles beside Kampala in most directions. A considerable programme of reconstruction is also under way in the Western Province to provide good access to railheads at Kasere from the Congo, Kyanda-Urunga, and other Central areas.

New water supply schemes have been completed at Fort Portal, Kileleshie, Hoima, Tororo, Masaka and Kabale, and facilities for supply have been provided at Mityasa, Soroti, Buliisa and Kibuli. New water schemes for farms was completed in 1955 and is now being extended to supplies have been substituted for the Kampala, Mityasa and Entebbe. Under the rural water supply programme, over 600 successful boreholes were sunk and 60 reservoirs constructed during 1952-55. Much has also been done to improve domestic supplies in the form of open wells and protected springs.

**Co-operative Societies**

The number of registered co-operative societies rose from 400 at the end of 1951 to almost 1,300 at the end of 1955. 12 co-operative unions. The annual turn-over of the societies was estimated at over £4m. in 1955. Ten giftshops have been acquired under the cotton rationalization scheme purchased or erected for co-operative unions, with technical assistance from public funds by way of long-term loans.

The marketing, processing, and sale of the Bugisu and Soroti crop, grown by peasant farmers, are now controlled in close co-operation with the Bugisu Co-operative Union by a board on which the co-operative growers have strong representation. The banana and sugar industries in Buganda has also been organized to permit of the entry of growers and co-operative unions into the processing of the industry. Licensed cutting works are now in African ownership and with the agreement of the Legislative Council given at its last meeting, provision will shortly be made for the participation of producers and associations of growers through the marketing of estate coffee factories in Buganda and other areas where coffee growing is being developed, namely, Teso, Ankole, and Boga.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of African traders and the volume of business which they do. The number has now risen to 15,000 conducting a turnover of 35% of the total trade of the Protectorate, a value of £10m. to £20m. per annum.

Under the programme for the advancement of Africans in trade, help is being given to traders by the Government in four main ways: instruction to individuals in trading techniques; negotiations of trade for mutual advantage; expansion of

wholesale buying facilities; and financial aid to assist individual traders to develop their business. Instruction is given by five trade development officers in visits to shops, in rural courses and in courses held at the Nsamija Trading Centre at Entebbe. The Uganda Brewery, which in 1953 supplied directly only five African traders, now sells to 650. The East African Tobacco Company and Messrs. Gasley and Roberts have also been prominent in appointing Africans as their agents.

The Government has assisted the extension of wholesaling by providing facilities in the country areas for raised by wholesalers. The first wholesale showroom, opened in Gulu this year, has proved very popular with traders and wholesalers. Showrooms are also being built at Hoima, Kibuli, Soroti, and Mbatia, and others will be built in the near future. Early 1956 loans made in 1955 from the British Government, the African Loans Fund to a total value of about £140,000; this represents only a small part of the loans made from these sources.

An African Trade Development Fund of £400,000 was established by Government in 1955 to provide African traders with premises for rental in the towns and rural areas. The majority of the buildings built from the Fund are now nearing completion in Uganda, and others to the value of £400,000 are being built in Kampala.

**U.D.C. A.P.**

The Uganda Development Corporation, giving financial and other support to small African industries, £25,000 has recently been invested in the corporation in an African building contractor's business. Traders and members of co-operative societies, are becoming a useful middle class in the community, playing a responsible part also in public life. The programme for the advancement of Africans in trade has attracted much interest in neighbouring territories, and also in East Africa and further afield.

As a result of the De Bunsell Committee's report of 1952, African education has been completely re-organized and a greatly increased 55 schools for African and European have also been steadily developed. I pay tribute to the Government and African authorities, and above all, the Director of Education and his staff in putting the African education programme into operation.

The quality and efficiency of teacher training has been increased by concentrating our efforts on 33 teacher training colleges and providing them with able staff and modern equipment. While in the past the output of teachers has been greatly increased, it is completely new colleges have been opened and extended. In 1951 ten junior secondary teachers, 30 primary teachers, and 23 vernacular teachers qualified. The vernacular grade has now been abolished and in 1956 nearly 900 primary teachers and 200 junior secondary teachers qualified. We are still only half-way through the development of the first annual output of trained primary teachers will be 4,100. The salary scales and terms of service of all grades of teachers have been much improved, putting them on a par with the best in the region.

Much progress has been made in re-organizing senior secondary schools as the stream course, offering a four-year course. Very large extensions have been made to the existing schools, and three new senior secondary schools have been built. In 1955 the enrolment was 4,700 in junior secondary schools and 800 in senior secondary schools, a total of 5,500. In 1956 the total enrolment is 11,000 - 9,100 in junior secondary schools and 2,000 in senior secondary schools. The increase of nearly 200% in the enrolment in senior secondary schools will be specially noteworthy.

**Primary Schools**

The number of government primary schools has increased from 400 in 1951 to about 1,900 in 1956. The enrolment of children has increased from 170,000 in 1951 to about 270,000. The percentage of girls attending government primary schools rose from 23% in 1951 to 25% in 1956.

There are now 26 rural trade schools, with many others in embryo; 12 Government and mission technical schools at the junior secondary level with a total of about 1,500 pupils and the Kampala Technical Institute with a present enrolment of 540 pupils and a part-time enrolment for evening classes of students of all grades, of which 500 are in 10 vocational training schools run by the Agricultural, Medical, Veterinary, and Forestry Department have been or are being extended.

There were 100,000 Ugandan students in Great Britain and also the neighbouring territories, has steadily expanded. In 1957 there were 244 students of whom 68 were from Uganda. This year there are 623 students, of whom 211 are from Uganda. We hope that during the years developments in the medical diploma will be recognized for registration by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and that the facilities of agriculture and veterinary science will start giving success at the University of London. We hope to see the college expanding to about 1,000 pupils in 1960. I pay tribute to the fine spirit prevailing among the staff and students of the



sound and prosperous economy. The know-how of state management, labour relations, social services, welfare systems, and all the rest of it, which we ourselves have built up over centuries of trial and error in this country, has been lost to the Sudan in a few years.

It may be that not all that will be absorbed, and that some of the things we believe in and have won will not survive, or may be adapted into new shapes, but I am convinced that far more will remain an integral part of the national life of the Sudan.

Sometimes I detect in this country a certain shame that the Colonial Powers have left. This to me is an utterly misguided sentiment, and I think that any unbiased person who has seen their action would agree that the British 20th-century conception of colonialism is one of the most civilizing and beneficent forces that the world has known.

**Ending the Trust**

It is inherent in the conception of trusteeship that sooner or later there should be an ending of the trust; it is also the strength of our policy, that the ending is not necessarily a final consummation but rather a transition to a new and perhaps more permanent relationship.

There are few, if any, golden rules for this intricate operation. In some cases it may be necessary to make considerable changes in the general policy where wider issues transcend the local interests of a territory; in others the territory may be so small or economically weak that the normal treatment becomes unsuitable. But some features, broadly speaking, are common to many territories in their progress towards the transfer of power.

There is the growth of what is rather euphemistically called nationalism within the individual territories. If nationalism means devotion to one's nation, then it must surely imply a sense of nationhood, a feeling of unity and a common loyalty which can embrace and transcend the smaller loyalties of tribe or village or region. Nationalism in this sense is pretty rare if not most dependent territories. On the contrary, as their peoples participate increasingly in the responsibility of government, internal differences, racial, religious and social, tend to assert themselves more strongly. Unity of administration under alien rule does not necessarily weld into nationhood the disparate elements which the accidents of geography and history have brought together within a single territory. The problems of the transfer of power would be very much easier if it did.

**Sources of Nationalism**

What we call nationalism in these territories derives primarily from the ideas and ambitions of only a very small proportion of the population, the educated class which we have ourselves done so much to create in the course of our trusteeship. Although self-interest may be an important factor in these ambitions, I do not use the word in any derogatory sense. After all, self-interest has always been a very strong and fruitful source of human enterprise. I regard these ambitions as perfectly natural and healthy; in fact, if they did not exist I would think there was something wrong with the people concerned.

But, sometimes such aspirations are artificially stimulated beyond their natural rate of growth by external influences which are concerned less with the welfare of the people concerned than with self-aggrandisement and the removal of British responsibility.

Usually two things stand in the way of this nationalism, one is the controlling hand of the trustee Power and the other is the strength of the traditional tribal or regional leaders, born as a broad generalization, in terms of inherent authority, social prestige and wealth, the latter are the haves and the educated classes are the have-nots. Thus, as their ideas and capabilities expand, a twofold stress develops between the educated politicians and the Government of the territory on the one hand and the traditional local authorities on the other. This

later stress can complicate the process of transferring power, particularly as a mainly illiterate electorate tends to be more concerned with personalities than with principles. But in my view, it is a problem which can really only be handled by the people of a territory themselves.

However, insofar as we are leaving behind us constitutional safeguards or institutions, we can no longer enforce them on a people who have accepted, and to delay the transfer of power for consideration of the difficulties merely aggravates the difficulties and postpones the day when both sides are forced to seek some solution of their differences.

**Government Dilemma**

It is the stress between the educated politicians and the Governments of these territories, quite early in this coming there comes a moment when the Government has to choose between keeping abreast of the aspirations and demands of the educated class or using force to repress them. You cannot just ignore them, nor do I think there is any practical alternative.

It is not an easy choice because the Government is concerned with the welfare of the whole population and the majority of them may be uninterested in the aims of the politicians and unready by any normal standards for rapid constitutional advances on democratic lines. In the case of the Sudan, the decision to keep abreast of nationalistic demands and push on as rapidly as possible with economic and social development, which was made possible by the favourable financial situation after the last war, generally speaking, this is also apparently the choice made in the Colonial territories.

Experience shows that when an alien Power uses force against one section of a community, however good its intentions, it tends to alienate the friendship of the rest of the community, even though there may be little general sympathy with the aims of the minority; it will certainly not receive the active support of the majority. In other words, trying to protect the majority from the minority, one is liable to find oneself being more Sudanese than the Sudanese or more African than the African.

There is nothing intrinsically wrong in allowing a minority even a very small one, to set the pace. All through history and in every part of the world the lead has been taken by a small fraction of the population rather an *élite* for the opposite of an *élite*. If you wait until the whole population of a country is ready for change there would never be any change.

Another very important consideration was the fact that the machinery of government had come to depend very largely on the educated Sudanese. By 1947 the signs of the Civil Service and a large majority of the officers of the security forces were Sudanese, and the loss of their loyalty and co-operation would have reduced the administration to chaos and endangered the maintenance of law and order. Social and economic development would have come to a standstill, and our whole purpose in the Sudan would have been frustrated.

**Calculated Risk**

By deciding as we did we knew that we were taking risks. The Sudanese were far from united and the possibility of internal dissension was strong. We knew too, that we would have to accept some falling off from our standards of public service and efficiency. On the other hand, the shouldering of responsibility often encourages a sense of responsibility and a greater understanding of the realities of life. Alien rule does tend to breed a kind of inertia among the ruled, and the more benevolent the rule the greater the inertia. The assumption of responsibility releases energies, capabilities, and enthusiasms which are not apparent under tutelage.

It may well be that we can continue to help after the transfer of power. Independence in the full sense of the word is an unrealizable dream in the modern world, and it should be our aim to encourage these countries to turn to us in the future rather than elsewhere for the support and assistance which they will certainly need. The sincerity of our behaviour and our readiness to take risks, and to allow them to take risks, during the transitional period are likely to play an important part in securing their future good will.

I am by no means pessimistic about the future of the Sudan. I believe it is possible for its leaders to solve the internal problems; great though they are, and I am confident that it can make its way in the world. What to us sometimes seems a sad and premature ending is to these peoples the beginning of a new life with all its difficulties and sufferings, but also with its high hopes and endeavours. I shall not easily forget the deep and genuine emotion of Sudanese of all sorts as they watched the first hoisting of the flag of the independent Sudan on January 1, or the real friendliness towards the British which were present when accompanied it.

"Kenya, the Denmark of the Equator" is a practical and realizable objective" - Mr. A. D. P. Thomas, Chairman of the Kenya Pig Industry Board.

## The British Family of Nations

### The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh

IN THEIR CERUSAS broadcasts the Queen, speaking from Sandringham, and the Duke of Edinburgh, speaking from the Royal Yacht BRITANNIA in the South Pacific, both emphasized the importance of the Commonwealth.

HER MAJESTY said in the course of her message: "One idea above all others has been the mainspring of the Duke's journey: it is the wish to foster and advance concord and understanding within the Commonwealth. No peace comes nearer to my desires for I believe that the way in which our Commonwealth is developing represents one of the most hopeful and imaginative experiments in international affairs that the world has ever seen. If as its head I can make any real personal contribution towards its progress, it must surely be to promote its unity."

"We talk of ourselves as a 'family of nations' and perhaps our relations one with another are not so very different from those which exist between the members of my family. We all know that these are not always easy, for there is no law within a family which binds its members to think or act or be alike."

"And surely it is this very freedom of choice and decision which gives exceptional value to friendship in times of stress and disagreement. It is a gift for which we are often truly and rightly grateful."

### "Deep and Wide Differences"

"None the less, deep and wide differences, involving both intellect and emotion, are bound to arise between members of a family and also between friend and friend and there is neither virtue nor value in pretending that that do not. In all such differences, however, there comes a moment when for the sake of ultimate harmony the healing power of tolerance, comradeship, and love must be allowed to play its part."

"I speak of tolerance that is not indifference but is rather a willingness to recognize the possibility of right in others; of a comradeship that is not just a sentimental memory of good days past but the certainty that the tried and staunch friends of yesterday are still as true the same people today; of a love that can rise above anger and is ready to forgive."

"That each one of us should give this power a chance to do its work is my heartfelt message to you all upon this Christmas Day. I can think of no better resolve to make nor any better day on which to make it. Let us remember this during our festivities, for it is part of the Christmas message: 'Good will toward men.'"

### Absent Friends

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH said:

"Many of you at home today will be toasting absent friends. I should like to try to reply on their behalf. We are absent, most of us, because there is a Commonwealth—whether Africans studying in England, Indians in Africa, Asians learning in Australia, administrators, scientists, planters, or construction workers. We are away from the countries and the houses we know as home."

"It is because people have been looking for homes for hundreds of years that there is a Commonwealth now. Without absent friends do remember today there would be no Commonwealth, for we can gain nothing without some loss."

After 21 years with the colonial services of the King's African Rifles are to be paid pensions at the time proportionate rate as obtains in the Colonial Service in East Africa. For each month of service the entitlement will be one-thirtieth of the monthly pay at the time of retirement.

## Grand Design for the Colonies

### Mr. Lemox-Boyd's New Year Message

OUR GRAND DESIGN is the attainment of self-government within the Commonwealth by Colonial territories which are capable of supporting themselves. Mr. Alan Lemox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in his New Year message. It contained the following statements:

"Last August I had planned to visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and also Salisbury, the capital of the Central African Federation. Unfortunately events in the Middle East prevented this. At the time you hear this broadcast I shall, if all goes well, be some 10,000 miles from you in Northern Rhodesia. I need not say how keenly I am looking forward to visiting that thriving and industrial centre, the Copperbelt, or to seeing something of the life and all the human and other problems with which the Federation is faced. I come anxious to learn, and it possible to help."

### "Seeing for Ourselves"

"It is very helpful to Ministers and to all of us in the Colonial Office when we can get out and see for ourselves. But this year the visit which must have been the greatest pleasure of all is that of our much-loved Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Nigeria. I know, as you do, how deep is her personal interest in all her peoples, and how glad she was to see something of the colourful life of the teeming millions of that great country."

"More recently the Princess Margaret has visited Kenya, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika. I am sure that she will have carried away images that will linger—perhaps the sweet all-pervading scent of cloves in Zanzibar, or the remorseless grinding of the cane in a Mauritius sugar factory, or the vastness and variety of Tanganyika, or the nostalgic hint of Wiltshire in the Kenya Highlands. How appropriate it was that the last of the main Mau Mau leaders should be captured, high in the forests, during her visit. Now Kenya can look forward with confidence to a future where men of all races co-operate freely in the task of working out a common destiny."

### Every Reason for Confidence

"There is every reason for confidence in the working out of our grand design—that is, the attainment of self-government within the Commonwealth by Colonial territories which are capable of supporting themselves. A bill is now before Parliament to grant independence within the Commonwealth to the Gold Coast. In choosing the name of Ghana, the new State will adopt the name of an ancient West African kingdom which flourished from about 300 to 1,100 A.D. The intention is that independence within the Commonwealth shall take effect on March 6, 1957. We are taking this step when our nation is being charged afresh with exploitation, which some people have the impudence and the ignorance to call colonialism."

"During the year my wife was asked to launch the new Home Office price-breaker for the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. A ship's launching is always a romantic and imaginative occasion, but this one particularly so. I think of the new ship delivering vital supplies to those lonely posts in the Antarctic snow. I feel that men who will welcome her bravely all have us best in the history of our country."

"What makes them undergo these hardships? It is a spirit of adventure and a sense of service—those twin threads which have made the history of the British character which have made our country great. The men and women of what I still call the Colonial Service are carrying on this tradition, and they have made possible such spectacular improvements in education, health, the standards of living, and in fair dealing. Despite political differences they have needed no more than eyes. It is right that I should thank them and tell them to keep faith, and Britain will keep faith with them."

The Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya will leave for London on January 31.



## Dealing with the Colour Bar

### Direct Legislation and Tail

DIRECT LEGISLATION against the colour bar would tail, Mr. D. B. Hall, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, told the Northern Rhodesian Legislature when it debated the Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Bill.

The proposed boards and district committees must consider public opinion in making any recommendations, the Minister of the way of the public, white and black, not of extremists in either direction.

Mr. Hall suggested that "a perfectly private approach by the employer might be the best way of dealing with a shop assistant who had been rude or shown racial discrimination. Some complaints might be frivolous or trivial, and he doubted if the district committees, which would be composed of white and black people, would sit often more than once a month.

"It may be said and I am afraid there will be cases of deliberate and studied rudeness. There are now. They happen still, but not so frequently as they did. In these cases of deliberate and studied rudeness take place on both sides of the counter. We have all experienced the African customer who is deliberately rude to the shop assistant."

### Ganging Up

Another kind of case is the deliberate ganging up on the part of a number of people who go along together to a store to try to provoke an incident. Such people may make a complaint that they have received rudeness or been subjected to racial discrimination. Maybe they have, but their own behaviour may have to be taken into account.

"If there are cases of the kind I have described, those people with I should imagine, have been guilty of behaviour likely to be detrimental to good race relations. They may be requested to attend the committee meeting, rather than the shop assistant who may have suffered a great deal of provocation."

"It is essential for the African people to play their part in improving race relations," said Mr. Hall. "I do not feel that enough has been said in public by African leaders to make that point clear. They have not said enough to deplore such incidents as stonings, which have had such a harmful effect on race relations."

"It was proposed that the Bill should run for three years, because by then three things might have happened. The board might have succeeded so brilliantly that there would be no need for it to continue. It might have failed so dismally that it should not continue. It might have done good work and be capable of further good work."

### Conciliation

The main object of this Bill is to provide for the establishment of a Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Board and race relations conciliation committees in various districts to promote harmonious relationship between the races and in the common use of public premises.

It is proposed that the Board should consist of a chairman and not more than five members. Not fewer than two would be Africans and one African and one representative of the commercial community.

The board would be empowered in given circumstances to inquire into complaints or grievances relating to racial discrimination in any business premises, or conduct of behaviour in business premises likely to be detrimental to good race relations, and to ascertain what extent such complaints or grievances were well founded. The board, with the consent of the persons concerned, would also be empowered to act as conciliator with a view to removing the complaints or grievances.

It would be required to recommend to the Government how grievances might best be removed or remedied, and would act as an advisory body to persons seeking advice or information on the question of race relations.

Mr. Harry Franklin, the Member for Education and Social Welfare, saw the board as a great, unique experiment, a chance for good will, a test of public opinion.

The Bill states that a district committee shall use its best endeavours actively to promote in the district good relations between persons of the various races, and shall as far as possible take all necessary steps to remove or remedy legitimate grievances.

The Bill has several amendments were to remove the High Court powers under which it was proposed that the Board would have to subpoena and examine witnesses on oath, punish those who refused to comply with a summons or to answer questions fully during examination, and to charge with perjury any witness giving false evidence to the Board.

## Rhodesia's Constitutional Position

### Warning from Non-Official Leader

STRAIGHT WARNING has been given by Mr. John Roberts, leader of the non-officials in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, that they would resist any preconceived constitution being imposed from outside.

Speaking on a motion calling for constitutional talks in the near future which was passed unanimously (as briefly reported last week), he stressed that he and his colleagues regarded the present constitutional position as transitional.

He continued:

"We were determined from the outset to stabilize the situation to the best of our ability. We knew there would be an opportune day when talks as to future changes should begin. That day has arrived, and these talks should start in the early part of 1957. When we say 'talks' we mean talks locally, and we would resist any preconceived constitution being imposed from any other quarters. It is my belief that these talks should start in Northern Rhodesia."

### Why 1957?

It has been suggested that before constitutional changes can come about new franchise arrangements would have to be made. Why do we wait until 1958 as the date when we consider a statement should be made? Because Africans and Europeans and the other sections of the community want to know as soon as possible what the next change will be. Twelve months should give sufficient time for talks to start locally and for the electorate to be aware of what future changes will be.

There has been a feeling for some time, certainly among elected members, that we should have a greater role in our particularly in native affairs. We recognize that the British Government has certain obligations to fulfil towards the Africans, and, incidentally, a number of Europeans called "indigenous" if we interpret that as any who are born in a place.

Not every elector is of the opinion that Northern Rhodesia should go flat out for self-government. There are people who consider that the Federal Government should be strengthened by attaching responsibility for an increasing number of matters. There are certainly those who would not be prepared to accept self-government for this country on any terms or at any price.

### Time and Motion

Mr. Roberts said that since 1929 there had been 22 motions moved in the Council on the constitutional position for the territory and five on amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. The first motion on federation had been moved in 1926, and federation was achieved 18 years later.

Of the exclusive territorial list of subjects which were the sole administrative responsibility of the Northern Rhodesian Government, Mr. Roberts said:

"The House of Commons has a finger, even a misguided finger, in those affairs. It is not what they do but the fact that the hovering shadow is in the background. That state of affairs is very frustrating. It is degrading to us, and intensely annoying."

In matters which, particularly affect the African, rights treaties, and solemn obligations, H.M. Government has every right to say, but there are other matters which could be and should be the sole concern of the people of this territory and the Government administering it."

## Federal Franchise and Citizenship

A SPECIAL STATEMENT issued after a recent two-day talks between the heads of the four Governments in the Federation stated that they agreed on the need to enlarge the Federal Assembly, but not on proposals put forward by the Federal Government to require a federal franchise and citizenship. The Government favours a two-tier system of franchise, which would require the approval of the three territories.

Mr. Garfield Todd, Southern Rhodesian Minister, has said on several occasions that the colony prefers its commonwealth. Sir Roy Welensky presided over the discussions.

# PERSONALIA

CANON and MRS. W. J. RAMPF are on their way back to Kenya by sea.

MR. E. L. SHINNIE has been appointed Director of Antiquities in Uganda.

MR. C. W. HODGES has been appointed Controller and Auditor-General of Kenya.

DR. A. T. G. THOMAS, of Nairobi, is chairman of the Kenya Human Relief Fund.

MR. H. GRAY is busy in London for the session of South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

MR. BASIL SMALLPIECE, managing director of B.O.A.C., has returned from a visit to Southern Africa.

MR. D. JAMES HATON is now managing director of the International Harvester Company of East Africa, Ltd.

MR. FR. B. LONEY, resident director of Nyasaland of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd. and MRS. LONEY have arrived in this country.

MR. D. A. SUTHERLAND, Salaries Commissioner in the Somaliland Protectorate, is due to leave Margeisa for London next Thursday.

SIR ANDREW and LADY COHEN will leave Entebbe Airport next Sunday for London at the conclusion of the Governor's term of office.

SIR JOHN HAY, chairman and managing director of Guthrie & Co. Ltd., has sailed for Rhodesia. He will return towards the end of February.

MR. G. L. HUNTING, a director of Huntingdon Holdings, Ltd. and MRS. HUNTING, left for Southern Africa last week on board the PORT CASTLE.

COLONEL W. F. CLARKE, chairman of Bechtel & Olden Engineering Co. Ltd., which has offices in Nairobi, has left London to visit Southern Africa.

MR. DAVID CRACKNELL, an Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, will shortly leave the Colony to take up duty as Commissioner in the Somaliland Protectorate.

CAPTAIN J. D. ELVISH will in future be designated chief marine superintendent of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. and CAPTAIN C. MITCHELL, marine superintendent in London.

MR. G. N. HULETT recently revisited Tanganyika for further discussions with the Government in regard to his company's large scale sugar project in the Kilombero Valley.

SIR LEONARD SMITH-GORDON, chairman of Arusha Plantations Ltd. and MR. E. W. BOVILL, a director of the company, will shortly visit the estates in Tanganyika Territory.

SIR RUPERT DE LA ZERE became chairman of the Proprietors of Hays Wharf, Ltd. on January 1, following the resignation of Mr. GARY HUGHES SMITH, who remains a director.

MR. J. P. ECCLES, who was recently elected chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd. and MR. E. H. MORLAND, secretary of the company, flew to Uganda last weekend for a visit of about three weeks.

MR. BERNARD G. S. CAYZER, a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., arrived back in London in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINCLOSS has left London to spend about two months in the Rhodesias and East Africa. He is a director of Grindlay's Bank, which has now six offices in the Rhodesias.

MISS EVA LANCASTER and MISS MARION HOUGHSON, two Red Cross workers who have given two years' service in the Embair and Fort Hall districts of Kenya, hope to be posted to Hungary.

DR. D. McMULLEN, of the Walter Reed Army Medical Research Centre in Washington, an expert on bilharzia, is touring Southern Rhodesia at the Federal Government's invitation to study the problem there.

SIR JOHN FRANKS, Clerk of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, who was recently lent to Northern Rhodesia as Clerk of the Legislative Council for that meeting, has returned to Salisbury. The former Clerk, MR. TOM WILLIAMS, is now Speaker.

SIR JEREMY KAISMAN, Deputy chairman of Lloyds Bank and chairman of the 1952 Fiscal Commission which recommended financial arrangements for the proposed Central African Federation, left for the PRETORIA Conference last week for a visit to Rhodesia.

MR. RICHARD CATLING, Commissioner of Police in Kenya and MRS. CATLING have arrived in this country on four months' leave. Mr. W. W. SANDWITH, Deputy Commissioner, is now in command of the Kenya Force, with MR. F. C. BROOKE as his No. 2.

MR. I. SAMPSON and MR. C. D. HILL have been elected to the board of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd. for the Trans-Voia and Nakuru areas respectively. MR. A. KUENZLER has returned to Rhodesia as proposed for the Northern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

SIR MILES THOMAS, formerly chairman of B.O.A.C. who has extensive properties in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed chairman of a new firm of industrial consultants established in London by an American agency doing similar work. Sir Miles is chairman of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.

COLONEL SIR ILLIS ROBINS, who will shortly take up residence in England and who was recently elected to the board of Barclays Bank, D.C.O., has resigned the vice-chairmanship of its Rhodesian board, but will remain a member. His successor as vice-chairman is SIR ARTHUR W. STANHAM.

MR. W. H. MALLET, who is on his way to Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment at Telegraph School, Salisbury, has been on the staff of Halesbury and Kent. He has played cricket for Oxford University and Kent. He is accompanied by MRS. MALLET and three children.

DR. W. H. R. LUMSDEN, Assistant Director of the East African Virus Institute in Entebbe, has returned to Uganda after attending the 10th International Congress of Entomology in Montreal. While in North America he travelled across Canada and visited research centres in California, Texas, Alabama, and Florida.

SECOND LIEUT. J. DONALDSON DELBY, of Lusaka, who recently graduated 13th out of 242 in the order of merit at Sandhurst, received a cheque for £60 last week from SIR GILBERT RENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner. This award is made by the Federal Government to any cadet from the Federation finishing in the first 20.

SQUADRON LEADER D. A. BRADSHAW and FLIGHT LIEUT. N. V. PHILLIPS, both of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, arrived in this country last week to attend the S.C.F. Staff College course at Bracknell. Sqd. Ldr. Bradshaw commanded a squadron of Vampires and Flt. Lieut. Phillips was Acting Staff Officer Administration.

## Commercial Consultants

RHODESIAN CONSULTANTS, LTD. offer advice and assistance in connexion with business and property transfers, finance, and professional employment in the Federation. The firm are also qualified to act as agents in business and land transfer, and have a number of attractive properties on their books. Rhodesian Consultants, 4, 11, 22 St. Giles's High Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Covent Garden 4807.

**Obituary**

**Brigadier Fred Turney**

BRIGADIER FRED TURNERY O.B.E., C.I.M.E.C.I., who passed in Uganda at the age of 72, was one of the most experienced men in the East African sugar industry.

Thirty years ago, with the assistance of Mombasa capital, he established the British Sugar Estate some 40 miles south of Mombasa on land which he had selected after three visits to Kenya at intervals of one year on each occasion. When the East African Sugar Association was founded in 1931 he was its first president, and at the same time he was president of the Kenya Coastal Planters Association. In recent years he had been connected with large-scale sugar growing in Uganda, where he was also engaged in growing the crop on swamp land under very unusual conditions.

After graduating from Nottingham University College, he served an engineering apprenticeship in the Midlands and then went to Mauritius in 1905 to join an engineering workshop, of which he later became general manager. In 1914 he was appointed chief engineer of a large works in Belgium, and a few months later, on the outbreak of war, he was arrested a spy.

He managed to escape, reached England in October, joined the Army, and after passing through the Ordnance College, Woolwich, went to France to join the Guards Division. For three and a half years he was in charge of heavy ordnance repairs for the First Army. He received the O.B.E., was three mentioned in dispatches, and was made Commander of the Portuguese Order of Avis. In the last war he served in R.E.M.E.

**Mr Harold Preece Hewitt**

MR HAROLD PREECE HEWITT, C.I.E., who passed in the age of 79, was in the Sudan Agricultural Service from 1934 until 1930, then leaving Omdurman College, before he joined the North Eastern Railway for four years, then went to the Sudan Agency in Cairo. In 1900 he became secretary of the Central Economic Council in Khartoum, and in 1913 was made director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Government. Throughout the 1914-18 war he was president of the Sudan Resources Board, and he was then appointed to the Governor-General's Council. Later he was chairman of the Sir Lee Stacey Indemnity Fund Committee, and president of the Central Economic Board. A keen Freemason, he was Deputy District Grand Master for Egypt and the Sudan at the time of his retirement. He married Margaret Elizabeth Britton, and there were one son and two daughters of the marriage.

MR HAROLD JOHN FREDERICK COURLEY, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, who died recently in London at the age of 70, was one of the four experts who in March 1949 reported on the hydro-electric project on the Kariba and Katue sites. He was one of the foremost water engineers in the Commonwealth, many parts of which he had visited professionally. He was a past president of the Institution of Water Engineers, a past chairman of the Association of Consulting Engineers, and a life honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

LIEUT. COLONEL DONALD DICKSON FARMER, M.S.M., who has died in Liverpool at the age of 79, served in the Sudan with the Cameron Highlanders, taking part in the battles of Abbara and Khartoum. He won the V.C. in South Africa a few months after leaving

**Archbishop's Confidence in Rhodesia**

**Dr. Paget's Thirty Years of Service**

COMPLETE HAPPINESS IS PLACE in Anglican Church affairs that has been the hallmark of the 30 years of office in Rhodesia of the Archbishop of Central Africa, the Most Rev. Lewis D. Paget, and the Mayor of Salisbury at a reception in honour of the Archbishop, 7,000 well-wishers.

Dr. Paget has been Bishop of Matabeleland, the first Bishop of Mashonaland, and the first Archbishop of Central Africa. The Mayor said that he had shown himself to be a man of very strong convictions and religious beliefs, a man of great tolerance, forbearance and deep understanding. In his work he had been most ably assisted by Mrs. Paget, who had accomplished many of his missions.

The Archbishop replied that his work had been a very heavy responsibility and yet a fulfilling thing. Most heartening of all has been the chance to live in a country which is prepared to accept these responsibilities. When I came to Salisbury 30 years ago what it was in 1925 I am sure that its development and that that this is a country for young people, it is vital for us to make room for them.

I am sincerely convinced that the Central African enterprise will see the continent of Africa. I am profoundly certain that we shall make the grade in building a tradition and a consciousness which will spell peace, friendship, partnership, forgiveness — these are the things which spell light for the future.

**Sir Roy Welensky Stoned**

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, was beaten for 15 days in the last week after the car in which he and his wife were travelling to Lusaka was stoned by Africans. The incident according to the Johannesburg "completely fortuitous and devoid of political significance". Lady Welensky was unhurt, but Mrs. G. T. Grösse, private secretary to the Prime Minister, was injured in the throat. Sir Roy was returning from children's Christmas party where he had stoned as Santa Claus.

**Cotton Research**

DR FRANK ENGLISH, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, Mr. G. S. Nicoll, agricultural adviser to the secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. G. S. Nicoll, London director of the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, were among those who attended the annual meeting in Uganda of the cotton long research station's advisory board. Representatives of Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and the Sudan were also present.

**Steel Brothers & Company**

MR J. K. MICHIE retired on December 31 from the office of managing director of Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., an appointment which he had held since 1926. He still remains chairman of the company. The senior executive director is now Sir John Part, and Mr. G. S. Nicoll and Mr. A. C. McGilvray have been appointed managing directors. Mr. E. A. H. John, who has been secretary for 12 years, has retired. His successor is Mr. G. W. Royds.

**Rhodesian's First African Doctor**

A SOUTHERN RHODESIAN African to qualify as a medical practitioner has done so at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. He is Mr. Paterenyawa, from Bulawayo and he is to accept a post as houseman at the African Hospital, Salisbury, receiving the same salary and conditions of service as a European houseman (£40 a month and free board and lodging) in the Sudan.

### Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Visit to Central Africa Heavy Programme of Engagements

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, their son, Simon, Mr. W. A. Strell Barnes, and Mr. S. O. Moreton, principal private secretary, left London Airport on Thursday of last week for a visit of just over three weeks to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They made an overnight stop in Nairobi.

On arrival in Lusaka, Mr. Lennox-Boyd told a gathering of Africans: "The view of the British Government is that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has come to stay. I want to do all I can to make sure that its passage is smooth and successful, and, where there are difficulties, to iron them out."

The party left the capital for the Copperbelt on New Year's Day. They will fly to Mongu on Saturday, to visit the mines on January 6, go to Southern Rhodesia next day, reach Nyasaland on January 10, leaving six days later for Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, return via Brown Hill to Lusaka, and take off for London on January 17.

In Northern Rhodesia there will be talks with all the non-official members of the Legislature, civic luncheons in Lusaka, Ndola, Gwanshya, and Kitale, visits to the Roan Antelope and Rhodona mines, private meetings with the European and African Mine-workers' Unions, the mine staffs associations representing Europeans and Africans, and the Chamber of Mines and with the Western Province African Provincial Council.

Lady Patricia will visit housing areas, schools, hospitals, domestic science centres, women's institutes and other organizations, and welfare centres.

#### Nyasaland Itinerary

In Nyasaland one of the Secretary of State's first engagements is with African members of the Federal Parliament and the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He will receive delegations from the Asian Convention and the Nyasaland African Congress and meet the European members of the Legislative Council and of the Federal Assembly. He will address the Nyasaland Association; see representatives on the Nyasaland African Progressive Association, the Coloured Community Welfare Association, and the Anglo-African Association; attend a meeting of the Southern Province Provincial Council; lunch with the Rotary Club; attend a sundowner party at the Orange African Welfare Club; and a sherry party in his honour given by Blantyre-Limbe Town Council.

In Zomba he will meet representatives of the Northern Province African Provincial Council; attend a meeting of the Central Province African Provincial Council, and address the Central Province Association and the local Asian Chamber of Commerce. In Zomba he will meet representatives of the European and African Civil Servants' Associations.

#### Demonstration by African Congress

Mr. Harry Nkumbi, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, told a gathering of about 3,000 Africans in the outskirts of Lusaka on Monday that protest meetings were to be called throughout the country because the Secretary of State had, on the advice of the Governor, declined to meet the executive council of the congress despite the persuasions of members of the Labour Party in the United Kingdom. The consequence, Mr. Nkumbi claimed, was that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would hear the African case only from Africans who were "stooges" of the Government. He added that he would have asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd to recall the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson.

Further, he said, could prevent Northern Rhodesia from becoming a self-governing African State. What had happened in the Gold Coast could be repeated in Northern Rhodesia. The emergency on the Copperbelt was ended on Monday by proclamation of the Governor.

In a New Year message Sir Arthur Benson expressed the hope that 1957 would not be marked by the strife which had so much harmed the country in 1956, when the major quarrels had not been between white men and black men but between black men and black men and between white men and white men. As an instance, he referred to the bitter dispute at the Bancroft mine, where Europeans had been over matters which were far removed from the incidents which had started the trouble. The New Year would be marked by great constitutional and industrial problems, including the question of the franchise.

### Church Tribute to Lord Malvern Warm Sympathizer with Mission Work

CANON R. G. GIBBON, editor of the monthly magazine of the Diocese of Mashonaland, has written about the retirement of Lord Malvern:

"It cannot often have happened that a priest can work for 20 years in a country and know only one Bishop and one Prime Minister. It has happened to a few of us here in Southern Rhodesia. Now the historic era comes to its close: the Archbishop will leave at the end of January, Lord Malvern will depart at the end of October."

Six years ago, when the Archbishop celebrated his episcopal jubilee, this tribute to him appeared in *The Link*, signed G. W. Huggins: "The outstanding characteristics which have made us all admire the Bishop are, first, he is a great Christian theologian; second, his inflexible resolve not to depart from what he believes to be right, however unpopular his views might be; and third, his great energy and drive."

"If we were to ask the Archbishop of the same to be admitted in Lord Malvern, he might well reply in much the same words."

Now the surgeon, says the statesman, with his uncanny touch to his farm, and Sir Malvern and Lady Malvern great happiness at 'The Craig'. He will not be far from Salisbury, and he will still sit in Parliament.

Now a back-sweeper, like Sir Winston, I shall not be the firm, alert figure driving FED 1 up and down the Enterprise Road, nor a Rolls-Royce or Humber, but a little Morris like my own. Next week he may be driving a Landrover or a tractor."



Darling —  
to give me a  
Churchman's No. 1

# Collective Responsibility of Ministers

## Position in Kenya Defined

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM moved the adjournment of the Legislative Council of Kenya in order to call attention to the undesirability of any Minister expounding a personal opinion in conflict with agreed Government policy.

MR. SLADE said that the recent speeches of several persons had made it necessary to raise the question. He considered that a Minister was always a Minister and not a private individual, when speaking on political matters.

MR. K. G. LURNBULE, Chief Secretary to the Government, said (in part):

The essence of the Lyttelton Agreement is that certain members, who at present number six and will shortly number eight, select certain groups on the other side of the Council, are appointed by the Governor to be Ministers. These Ministers, in common with the nominated Ministers, are on their appointment expected to accept certain conditions:

First, they must adhere to the principle of collective responsibility for Government policy. Secondly, they must undertake to support the Government in public and in private. Thirdly, until the elections are held in 1960, they must agree to refrain from proposing or supporting any legislation concerning the special land rights of the various communities.

## Franchise Reform

Government, for its part, has agreed that H.M. Government will not initiate any changes in the communal basis of the franchise to become effective before the elections of 1960. Any changes in the communal basis of the franchise has to become effective before the elections of 1960. That is to say, unless there is a prior general agreement between Government and the representatives of the various groups opposite, the present franchise arrangements will apply to the elections which are to be conducted in 1960. These are the four basic points of the Lyttelton Agreement.

Political Ministers represent the different racial groups in the Colony, and it is to be expected that there should be some difference of outlook between them concerning many of the long-term political aspirations of their particular groups. Nevertheless, under the terms upon which they have taken office, they must subordinate these particular variations of outlook to the common objectives of the Government as outlined upon them, until...

These collective decisions of Ministers are based on the common ground which exists between the elected members, the nominated Ministers and the Civil Service members and, of course, the people of the State. This common ground is extremely wide in scope.

## Tom Tiddler's Country

It is that common ground, in an undefined country which until 1960 will remain a kind of Tom Tiddler's ground, and one of the greatest problems which faces the Government in its interim administration has been to decide to what extent and under what circumstances a Minister may undertake an excursion into these marginal areas, for very often they are now the land mines.

There is no alternative but from time to time to allow a Minister to make this kind of foray. The problem is to what extent and in what circumstances. Although elected Ministers are expected to subordinate the long-term political aims of their political associates to the immediate requirement of day-to-day Government policy, they are nevertheless answerable to an electorate, and this being so, the Government would not attempt to place a ban on individual excursions, nor would it attempt to impose any kind of uniformity upon the public statements made by the various Ministers.

I should qualify that by saying that no Minister in a public statement may speak against the Government, nor may he say anything which would constitute a breach of the generally accepted principle of collective responsibility for decisions of Government policy.

There can be no hard-and-fast rule as to the subjects concerning which elected and nominated members may or may not express conflicting views. It is for each Minister to ask himself whether what he proposes to say would in any way prejudice the basic principles of the common approach and in this way bring embarrassment to the Government.

Circumstances are bound to arise in which any Minister must be granted a greater latitude in his excursions from the marginal land than would normally be allowable. As an example of such a circumstance we have the recent elections. During the months when candidates were preparing themselves for the polls it was quite inevitable that they should wish to identify themselves more closely and more specifically with the aims of the political communities with which they were associated than they would in pre-election days.

## At the Hustings

As is usual in exercises of this sort at the hustings, the restraints which would normally apply are considerably relaxed, but only during election time. The reason for the lessening of the political discipline was to enable those Ministers — those elected Ministers and nominated Ministers — to make known their personal convictions and the long-term views of their political associations.

This wider freedom of expression granted during the election period applies equally to elected Ministers and to the nominated Ministers, since both were in the position of public men who have relinquished office and are presenting themselves for re-election or for reappointment.

News that the new Council has been elected and the Government, based on the Lyttelton Agreement, has settled itself, I hope for a considerable additional period, we have reverted to the conditions which obtained before the need to satisfy the whims and idiosyncrasies of the electors became a factor of overriding importance.

There has never been any suggestion amongst Ministers that those jolly rambles into Tom Tiddler's land which so enlivened those stormy autumnal days of the election were anything more than a seasonal outing.

The restraints and disciplines which Ministers have imposed upon themselves — Civil Service Ministers no less than elected and nominated Ministers — are designed not to stifle the expressions and aspirations of the various racial groups but to ensure that the duties of Government can be undertaken with efficiency and dispatch and on the solid basis of the accepted common approach.

## Minister's Reply

MR. GRIFFITH-JONES, Minister for Legal Affairs, said:

At the dissolution of this Council the elected Ministers and the nominated Ministers — that is to say, all Ministers, other than the Civil Service Ministers, who derive their ministerial rank and office *ex officio* from other administrative offices which they hold — all other Ministers by convention, and indeed by the terms of their appointment, place their resignation in the hands of the Governor.

Nevertheless, the business of Government had to go on, and those Ministers therefore were asked — and agreed — to continue in their respective capacity until the new Government could be formed after the elections. Now that meant that the elected members who had been Ministers remained Ministers despite the fact and throughout the period that they were fighting an election and concurrently in that same period the nominated Ministers were in a caretaker capacity and were awaiting reappointment to their respective ministerial offices, if such should be the desire of His Excellency when he was constituting the new Government after the elections.

It is important that that twilight period of caretaker ship should be clearly understood. It is the main plank in the explanation which the Chief Secretary gave of these occurrences, as he so felicitously put it, into Tom Tiddler's ground at the particular season of the year and of the political climate of this country.

## Legislature Salaries Raised

MINISTERS IN KENYA and other members of the Legislative Council are to be paid higher salaries. The highest will be that of the Chief Secretary at £3,500, with an allowance of one-tenth of that sum. All other Ministers will be paid £3,200 and an allowance of £50. The Speaker is to receive £1,500 and an allowance of £500. Parliamentary Secretaries will be paid £1,500 plus an allowance of £60, and ordinary members will be entitled to £500 and allowances for attendance, subsistence, and in respect of constituency work.

*Letters to the Editor***Africans Told of Middle East Situation****What was Done in Tanganyika Territory**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 SIR, — It was disappointing to read of the doubts expressed by "Former P.R.O." as to whether the facts of the Middle East situation were being brought home to Africans in the British African territories. In Tanganyika we claim that they are.

The Public Relations Department in this Territory publishes three papers for Africans — the Swahili language — the *lingua franca* which is understood by the literate population. The daily newspaper *Mwangaza* has a circulation of 10,000 to 12,000; the weekly newspaper *Barugumu* a circulation of about 10,000; the monthly newspaper/magazine *Mambo Leo* sells at about 60,000 copies an issue — believed to be the largest paid circulation of any paper in the British East African territories. The Public Relations Department also provides a daily world news service in Swahili to the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, and news commentaries. With the coming of the Middle East crisis there was no need to set up any emergency organization for giving out information.

All the papers mentioned above have carried full and detailed reports of events in the Middle East, and so has the Swahili radio news service. During the crisis a total of 10 editorials gave the background to the situation and explained the reasons for the British and French action; nine broadcast commentaries did likewise.

Yours faithfully,

*Dar es Salaam,  
Tanganyika Territory.*

K. B. A. DOBSON,  
Director of Public Relations.

**Premium Bonds for East Africa**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 SIR, — You have reported that Mrs. Christopher, in addressing the Kenya Legislative Council *à propos* the currency exodus, put forward the broadminded suggestion that the Colony should have its own State lottery.

I wholeheartedly concur with this idea, but, appreciating that there are some people whose susceptibilities do not permit them to gamble, may I add to Mrs. Christopher's suggestion: "Why not issue East African premium bonds?"

It takes a very elastic imagination to call this a gamble — if the *Oxford Dictionary* is correct when it defines gambling as "to risk much for great gains". With premium bonds you risk nothing for small gains, and this goes on *ad infinitum*, if you continue to help the Government and the country by saving.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.C.2.

GORDON D. BROWN,  
Commander.

**Ndirande Welfare Club**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 SIR, — It is good news that Ndirande African Welfare Club has been revived. I had the pleasure of collaborating with Dr. Janet Welch, of the Blantyre Mission, who founded the club. It was the first of its kind in Nyasaland, and a sports ground and a club house were provided by the Africans themselves — quite an undertaking in those days. A debating society was also formed, and it is interesting that many of the leading Africans in Nyasaland today were foundation members of Ndirande Club.

Glastonbury,  
Somerset.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY STAFFORD.

**Mr. Windley's Report to Mr. Dingle Foot  
First African Elections in Kenya**

MR. E. H. WINDLEY, Minister for African Affairs in Kenya, who is at present in England, has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

"In writing on the Kenya franchise regulations Mr. Dingle Foot suggests that the 'loyalty test' is the reason for the low percentage of potential voters who have so far registered. The percentage of the adult population in the Central Province, where the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru live, who have registered is approximately 6%, and is as high as in any part of the country. Among the Masai and the tribes of the Rift Valley, where the loyalty test is not applicable, the percentage is unfortunately little over 1%.

"It is perhaps difficult for anyone who has not lived through the Kenya emergency to appreciate that the main brunt of Mau Mau savagery fell upon the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru themselves, and that it was the staunch resistance to Mau Mau of the loyalists among these tribes that turned the tide.

"The Commissioner entrusted with the task of recommending electoral arrangements for Africans in Kenya took pains to consult the Africans themselves, and the loyalists urged him to ensure that no man who had taken a Mau Mau oath should be entrusted with the vote at the first African elections.

"The Kenya Government considered that many who had taken an oath had done so under grave intimidation and had subsequently shown by their acts of resistance and attitude to Mau Mau that they had renounced these false doctrines. The Government therefore decided that the test which the African loyalists demanded should be in the form of proof of active support to the Crown during the emergency.

"In view of the bitterness which cut across families and clans in the struggle against terrorism, the task of applying this test was entrusted to those who are still universally regarded by Africans — if not by Mr. Foot — as impartial arbiters.

"By throwing into the arena an accusation of 'administrative lawlessness' Mr. Foot has cast an unjustified slur on administrative officers who have given devoted service in arduous and dangerous times to build a better life for the Kikuyu and to restore law and order under the most difficult conditions."



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SKYLINE

# The Myth of Capitalist Colonialism

## An American View of Britain's Record\*

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG AMERICANS are being sent "to advise and instruct foreign Governments in the science of central planning", Dr. Hans F. Sennholz, Professor of Economics at Grove City College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., has written in the course of an article on "The Myth of Capitalist Colonialism".

His main point is that the "exploitation" of Colonial possessions is inconsistent with the concepts of competitive private enterprise.

In the past decade, he recalls, about 680 million people in Africa and Asia have achieved national independence, this world movement "having all the characteristics of a synthesis of socialism and nationalism. It is socialist by way of its governmental controls over the national economy and its gradual abolition of private property in the means of production, and it is nationalist in so far as it militantly advocates national independence and incites hostility toward foreign influence".

### Flirting With the Kremlin

Dr. Sennholz also says:—

"Many billions of dollars of American tax funds were poured into the laps of Governments of underdeveloped areas in the hope for gratitude and friendship in return. But, with a few notable exceptions, the new Asian and African countries are staunchly neutralist and oppose any regional defence agreement with the West. They demand and take American aid, but continue to flirt with the Kremlin.

"The existence of Colonies, i.e., underdeveloped territories dependent on a ruling Power, is not a phenomenon of capitalism, as its enemies so ardently contend, but of the very absence of it. The Colonial Empires of the Western nations were built in periods of mercantilism or rising nationalism. During the short intervening age of capitalism Colonies were considered inherited burdens to be disposed of sooner or later.

"By the middle of the 19th century the British overseas settlers were virtually independent—enjoying Dominion status. All other territories dependent on British rule were governed according to open-door principles: Britons, foreigners, and Natives were treated alike. The British Empire became a vast free-trade area in which the British Government merely undertook to maintain law and order.

### Logical Solution

"Complete evacuation of all foreign territories would have been the logical solution for British liberalism. But such a step in almost all cases would have brought about anarchy, civil war, and famine in the Colonies evacuated. India, for instance, would most likely have disintegrated again into a conglomeration of States fiercely fighting each other. The Natives themselves, therefore, approved of British rule. This is clearly attested by the fact that tiny occupation forces sufficed to maintain peace and order among Natives outnumbering them immensely.

"And yet, in spite of her most beneficial administration, England today is reaping the bitter hostility of Natives because of her policies of racial segregation. The British civil servants in their exalted positions, among the Natives seldom withstood the temptation for social snobbishness and racial pride. This grievance on the part of hundreds of millions of Asians undoubtedly contributed to the dissolution of the British Empire in Asia.

"Take the example of German colonial acquisition. There is abundant proof that the German bankers and business men opposed as senseless every single occupation of Colonial territories.

"The German Colonies were acquired by an interventionist Government which constantly disparaged capitalism and loved the display of its own political and military strength. To accuse capitalism for the existence of German Colonies ac-

quired by the Iron Chancellor Bismarck and his Kaiser is founded on neither fact nor reason.

"In the case of territorial acquisitions by Japan and Russia, the political conditions were similar. Omnipotent Governments under their absolute sovereigns embarked upon Colonial conquest under various pretexts. No matter what their stated reasons, Japan and Russia did not invade foreign countries because of pressure by conspiring business men or to improve the lot of their capitalists, whom they despised and taxed and whose poverty they nationalized. Neither the Czar nor the Mikado was a stooge of his subject bankers and merchants. "Throughout this period England continued to conduct her open-door policies. While the other Colonial Powers more or less severed their territories from the unhampered world market through tariffs and other such regulations, England stood for free trade. At the outbreak of the 1914-18 war Great Britain and her Colonies were practically the only unhampered part of the world market".

## Kenya Medical Report

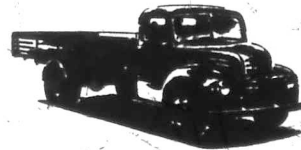
CONCENTRATIONS OF AFRICANS IN VILLAGES in the Central Province of Kenya has increased the work of the Medical Department; the annual report of which for 1955 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 4s) comments that it is now the general rule for such people, who are seriously ill to be taken to hospital, whereas previously by no means all of them reached hospital because of transport difficulties and a lack of inclination for treatment. Hospitals became almost overwhelmed. More than 1.2m. African out-patients were treated, and 144,131 in-patients. The Medical Department now maintains 57 European and 192 Asian out of a total of 6,035 beds. At Mathari Mental Hospital there was an average of 65 African male patients in excess of the authorized bed-space permitted; on the criminal side, 58 males and eight females committed for murder, one for rape, and one for arson were admitted as lunatics. The report states that this continues to agitate the visiting committee.

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\* The full text of the article appears in a recent market letter of Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., 30 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

## Direct Elections in Buganda Recommendations for Qualifications

RECOMMENDATIONS made recently by representatives of the Uganda Protectorate Government and of the Kabaka's Government on the introduction next year in Buganda of direct elections to the Legislative Council are as follows:—

**QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.**—Every voter must have the following three qualifications: (1) be 21 years of age or over (to be proved by production of a birth certificate, a baptismal card, or three poll-tax tickets or other acceptable proof); (2) not be disqualified from voting; (3) a residential qualification in the constituency, namely: (a) ownership of land in the constituency; or (b) being holder of a *kibanja* in the constituency; or (c) have been resident in Buganda for at least three years over the age of 18 and resident in the constituency at the time of the election; or (d) have his or her own business in the constituency; or (e) be regularly employed in the constituency.

### Additional Requirements

"In addition to these three qualifications, every voter must have one of the following additional qualifications: (4) have completed Primary IV schooling; or (5) be the registered owner of *mailo* land; or (6) have paid *busulu* or Crown land rent as the holder of a *kibanja* on Crown land for the previous two years; (7) have a cash income of £100 p.a. or more or property worth £400 or more; or (8) have seven years' continuous public service (provided this was not ended by dismissal) or seven years' employment during the previous eight years in agriculture, commerce, or industry.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.**—Any one of the following should disqualify a person from voting: (1) convicted prisoner (or escapee); (2) a person either adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind or detained as a criminal lunatic under any law in the Protectorate; (3) any person who is disqualified for registration as an elector by any law in force in the Protectorate relating to offences connected with elections; (4) any person who is not an African.

**QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.**—Candidates must have all the following qualifications: (1) Be 27 years of age or over; (2) be able to speak, write, and read English with reasonable proficiency; (3) be a registered voter in Buganda; (4) must be nominated by being proposed, seconded, and supported by not

less than 25 persons, other than the proposer and seconder, the proposer, seconder, and supporters being persons registered as voters in the constituency; (5) must deposit £50, which will be forfeited if he or she fails to secure the prescribed proportion (not being more than one-eighth) of the total votes cast; (6) must have an income of at least £200 p.a. or property worth at least £700; and (7) must complete a statutory declaration that he or she is qualified and is not disqualified.

### Disqualification of Candidate

**DISQUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.**—Any one of the following would disqualify a person from standing as a candidate: (1) declared bankrupt or insolvent by any competent court in the Protectorate or elsewhere and has not received discharge; (2) has undertaken directly or indirectly himself or by anyone in trust for him any contract with any Government department for which the consideration exceeds £500, provided that he shall not be disqualified for election if at least 44 days before the date appointed for the election he publishes in a newspaper circulating in the constituency for which he is a candidate notice of the fact of such contract, giving particulars thereof; (3) a person adjudged to be of unsound mind or detained as a criminal lunatic under any law in force in Uganda; (4) disqualified for membership of the Council by any law for the time being in force in Uganda relating to offences connected with elections; (5) holding, or acting in, any office the functions of which involve (a) any responsibility for or in connexion with the conduct of any election, or any responsibility for the compilation or revision of any electoral register; (6) convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 12 months or more, provided that this disqualification shall cease three years after release, and provided that the imprisonment is substantive and not in substitution of an unpaid fine; (7) a civil servant of the Protectorate Government other than a minor non- pensionable employee, a member of the police force or of the armed forces.

### Constituency Boundaries

The representatives of the two Governments also considered and agreed upon the boundaries of the constituencies into which Buganda should be divided to provide for five members. The constituencies recommended are: (1) the *saza* of Bududa, Mawogola, Koki, Kabuda, and Sese; (2) Buwuma, Kyaggwe, Bugerere, and Buruli; (3) Bulemezi and Singo; (4) Kyaddondo and Busiro; (5) Bweskula, Buganzazi, Buyaga, Gomba, Busuju, Butambala and Mawokota.

Messrs. R. W. Gill and J. V. Wild represented the Protectorate Government. The Buganda Government nominated Messrs. A. K. Sempa, Dr. Bakkabulindi, J. K. Musazi, Y. S. Wanula, and S. J. L. Lake (who dissociated himself from a number of recommendations).

## East African Population

ESTIMATES OF THE CIVIL POPULATIONS of the East African territories are given in the latest *Statistical Bulletin*, as follows: *Kenya*.—52,400 Europeans, 144,100 Asians, 31,600 Arabs, and 5,815,000 Africans. *Tanganyika*.—Respectively, 25,000, 72,500, 16,100, and 8,205,000. *Uganda*.—7,800, 52,000, 1,900, and 5,508,000. Total populations of all races in the main towns were: Nairobi, 118,976; Mombasa, 84,746; Nakuru, 17,625; Kisumu, 10,899; Dar es Salaam, 69,277; Tanga, 20,227; Tabora, 12,768; Mwanza, 11,296; and Kampala, 22,094.



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**New Year Honours**

(Continued from page 614)

**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**

HILL, WILFRED JOSEPH, lately Controller of Banking, Currency and Exchange Control, Section, Ministry of Finance and Economics, Sudan Government.

HENRY, GEORGE NAJEM, O.C. For public services in Tanganyika.

KAY, COLIN ARTHUR ANDREW, lately master, m.v. Dunera, British India line.

KIRBY, NORMAN BURTON, Deputy Director of Education in Kenya until his recent retirement.

MORRIS, DR. HAYDN JONES, For public services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

ORWIN, ROBERT JAMES STEWART, M.B.E., Assistant Director, Central Office, Overseas Audit Department.

PATON, ALISTAIR BUTTAR, For public services in Zanzibar.

PHILLIPS, PROFESSOR ARTHUR, J.P., lecturer in Colonial law at the London School of Economics.

PRETORIUS, JOHANNES LOEWICUS, For services to education in Nyasaland.

ROBERTS, ROY HAMILTON, Director of Irrigation, Southern Rhodesia.

RUMSEY, LEWIS JOHN, For public services in Nyasaland.

THOMPSON, CECIL HARRY, head of the economic section of the Prime Minister's Office, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

TYRRELL, THOMAS WILLIAM, For public services in Tanganyika.

WIGGINS, WILLIAM DENISON CLARE, Deputy Director of Colonial Surveys, Colonial Office.

WYLIE, ARNOLD DALRYMPLE BRECKON, Government Printer, Tanganyika.

(Continued in next column)

**Archbishop Makarios**

REPEATED reports that Archbishop Makarios would be allowed to return from the Seychelles to Cyprus were denied by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as he passed through Nairobi last week. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that there would be no question of the Archbishop's return until tranquility was restored in the island - to which tranquility he could make a great contribution by telling his followers to cease violence. To a certain extent, therefore, the date of his return was in his own hands. Mr. Derek Pearson, who had acted as secretary to Lord Radcliffe while he was working on constitutional proposals for Cyprus, and a former Attorney-General in that Colony, arrived in the Seychelles just before Christmas to explain to the Archbishop the plan prepared by Lord Radcliffe and to hear his observations.

**Books Which Africans Buy**

THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE has made an interesting analysis of the sales of books at Lusaka railway station, Northern Rhodesia, to which an African member of the staff goes daily to meet the trains going north and south. In September he sold 608 books, 197 in English and the rest in various vernaculars. Bibles and New Testaments headed the list, and there was a widespread demand for simple books on civics, road safety, letter writing, and English phrases. Every day at least one copy of a ready reckoner was sold.

**O.B.E. (Honorary)**

GALANOS, CHRISTO GEORGE. For public services in Tanganyika.

DE AMICI, VITTORIO. For public services in Uganda.

(To be concluded next week.)

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## News Items in Brief

Among British subjects from Egypt who have arrived in Cyprus are 20 Somalis.

Five Mau Mau terrorists, including two minor gang leaders, surrendered in Kenya in the week ended December 13.

A volume of 440 pages containing all the main legislation concerning labour in Kenya has been published by the Government of the Colony at 20s.

Six hundred acres of Crown Land has been acquired by the Kenya Government for a permanent cantonment for the Nairobi military garrison.

Those receiving salaries in Tanganyika are now subject to an annual licence costing 10s. Receiving points on a redistribution system will cost 5s per point.

The High Court of Uganda has dismissed an appeal from Mr. E. M. K. Mulira against the Speaker of the Lukiko of Buganda for wrongful expulsion from that council.

Two Mau Mau detainees are reported to have escaped in Kenya, one from Kangema detention camp near Fort Hall and the other from the Thiba works camp in the Embu area.

A technique which accelerates diagnosis of rabies from two or three days to two-and-a-half hours has been evolved by the East African Virus Research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda.

A bridge across the Thwaka River in the Machakos district of Kenya, which cuts out an 80-mile journey when the river is in flood, has been opened by Mr. I. E. Namoo, Minister for Works.

In the civic centre of Kampala the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, has laid the foundation stone for a Legislative Council chamber and a block of administrative offices, to cost about £500,000.

The draft Federal Citizenship Bill, which is to be presented to the Federal Parliament next month, proposes that all citizens of Southern Rhodesia and people registered on a federal voters' roll shall automatically become citizens of the Federation.

A Hungarian Refugee Fund has been launched in the Federation under the patronage of the Governor-General and the three territorial Governors. It will close on January 31. A second gift of 10,000 dollars has been made by the Federal Government.

An electric church organ has been presented to Rubaga Cathedral, Kampala, by the Government of Uganda in memory of the late King George VI. There are only about 100 of these electric organs in existence, all built by a firm in Brussels. Stained-glass windows had previously been presented to the Anglican cathedral in Kampala as a memorial to the late King.

Khaki shorts are giving way to flannel trousers as normal wear for Africans in the Eastern Provinces of Northern Rhodesia, says the annual report of the Native Affairs Department. Indications of a rising standard of living are further reflected in increased purchases of such groceries as tinned meats and dried milk. Better clothes are being bought increasingly on the mail order system.

Mrs. C. J. Hatty, wife of the Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, is reported by the *Sunday Express* to have, told a meeting of the Marriage Guidance Society that among her tips for happy marriage were no car, no more than a bottle of beer a day for the husband, no expensive "perms" for the wife, and use of a double bed "in which to talk over the little things so important to happy married life". For Rhodesia she considered a minimum family income of £80 monthly to be essential.

## Stamping Out Elephantiasis

A CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON FILARIASIS, the disease which produces elephantiasis, is to be made this month on the island of Pate, off Lamu, on the coast of Kenya. All houses and huts are to be sprayed to kill the mosquitoes which carry the infection, and for a week the villagers will receive daily doses of a new drug. About one-third of the population of the island are afflicted with filariasis. Professor J. C. Buckley, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has gone to Kenya in connection with the campaign and a recent discovery that many of the semi-domesticated land carry the parasite.

## Federal Awards

THE QUEEN HAS APPROVED the award by the Government of the Federation, Lord Lieutenant, of certificates and badges of honour to residents of the Federation who have rendered services of exceptional benefit to the people of the country. Similar awards are already made by the Governors of the respective territories. The first federal awards will be included in the New Year Honours List. The award ranks in the official order after the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

## Intimidation

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT with hard labour have been imposed on six Africans who went to the home of Dr. Khan in Upinga, Tanganyika, to stop his personal servants, who had refused to strike from working. The ringleader was sentenced to nine months and the rest to six months. The magistrate said that the conduct of the unruly gang deserved rigorous punishment, and that they should therefore not be allowed to work outside the prison.

## "Witchcraft" Murder Acquital

A NYASALAND AFRICAN, Frank Jackson, has been acquitted by the Nyasaland High Court of murdering a woman who had threatened him with death by witchcraft. The court held that after the woman had uttered that threat Jackson's expectation was of inevitable death unless he killed her forthwith, and that he was therefore justified in killing her. A verdict of not guilty was returned.

## Public Relations

"IT IS A SCANDAL that our public relations abroad have not been better in the crisis. It is the business of the Government as a whole to be at the service of the Press, and, whether at home or abroad, we intend to serve the Press better on the front of public relations". — Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal, when addressing the Fleet Street Column Club.

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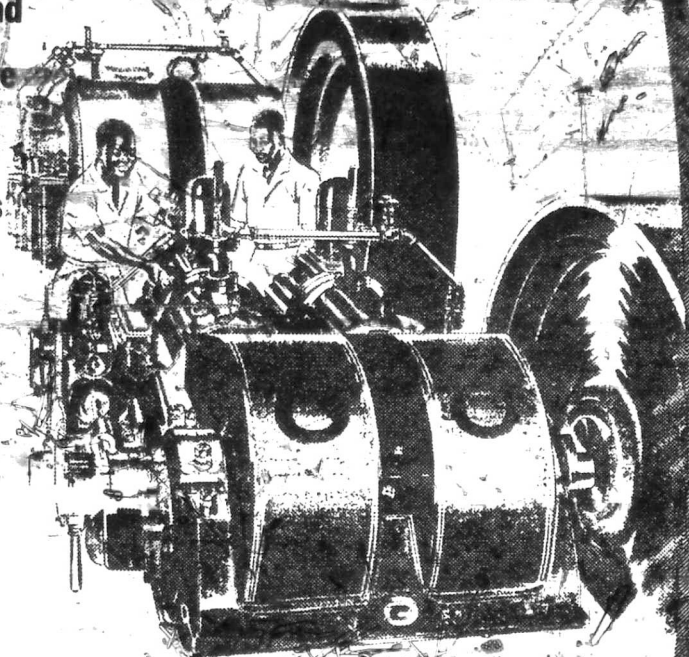
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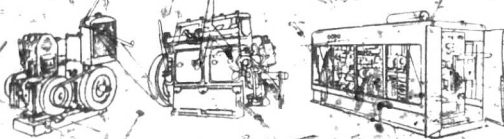
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## Lobito Bay and The Copperbelt

### More Traffic for the Benguela Railway

FROM THIS WEEK the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has a real inducement to make much greater use of the port of Lobito in Portuguese West Africa, for traffic between it and the Copperbelt will for an experimental period of a year be charged at the rates which apply to goods carried through the Portuguese East African port of Beira. Representatives of Rhodesia Railways, the Katanga Railway in the Belgian Congo, and the Benguela Railway reached a provisional agreement on this basis in Bulawayo in November, and it has now been ratified by all the authorities concerned.

The aim was to relieve congestion on the Rhodesian Railways system, and for 1957 there will therefore be no limitation on import traffic through Lobito or on exports except in the case of copper, at the end of the year, however, there will be a review to determine whether technical or financial reasons require any amendment to the agreement. How much copper may be shipped through Lobito has not been disclosed.

Equalized freight rates on Northern Rhodesian traffic to the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean is expected to lead to greater use of the West Coast port, which is only 5,063 miles from London whereas the steaming distance to Beira is 7,642 miles. The Benguela Railway, moreover, could carry a substantially increased amount of traffic (estimated at 15,000 tons monthly) with its present equipment, and if the arrangement now made gives promise of permanency the directors may add to the rolling stock.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has a 90% holding in the Portuguese company which operates the railway, for which it also provides all the venture capital. From Lobito the Benguela line travels some 600 miles to the frontier of Angola and the Belgian Congo, whence traffic passes, for rather more than 400 miles over the lines of the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga, and so to the Copperbelt and Rhodesia Railways. The rail journey from Lobito to the Copperbelt is about 300 miles shorter than that from Beira.

## Always in Sight of Water

SINCE SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S intensive conservation organization was formed 10 years ago, about 6,000 dams of various sizes have been constructed in the Colony. In the seven years ended last September 3,958 dams with a capacity of over 14,000m. gallons, were built by farmers and the department. One large dam under construction South of Gwelo will hold 2,000m. gallons. It should be finished in 1958. As Mr. M. P. Gordon Deedes, chairman of the Natural Resources Board, said when announcing these figures: "Fly north, south, east, or west from Salisbury, and at all times you will be within sight of water."

## Rhodesian Timber Holdings

RHODESIAN TIMBER HOLDINGS, LTD., report a group trading profit for the year to August 30 last of £141,538 (against £167,743), and net profit after tax of £40,608 (£95,274). Net current assets total £518,866 and fixed assets £271,695. The company is building a new sawmill in the Gwaai Forest, near Bulawayo. Mr. W. H. Gould is the chairman.

## Rhodesian Cement

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., reports that trading profit for the year to August 31 last totalled £832,343 (£768,917). Production and sales reached record levels, and a 20% dividend is repeated. Fixed assets appear at £1,884,078 (£1,559,691), current assets at £764,744 (£753,481), and current liabilities at £893,574 (£657,624).

## The British Central Africa Company

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has announced that for the year ended September 30 last the estates and plantations of the company made a gross profit before depreciation of £115,000, compared with £164,924 in the previous year.

The output of made tea increased by 14.4% to 2,174,033 lb., and the mature estates at Chisanga and Mindali together yielded 1,379 lb. per acre. Owing to the downward trend of market prices, the 1.3m. lb. of tea produced during the year realized an average of 35d. per lb. net, compared with 42d. in the previous year. Prices have since improved, and the tea sold so far during the current year have averaged 40d.

The cyclone which swept across Nyasaland last April caused damage of about £8,000 to the company's soya crop, and the cotton crop on the Shire River was a failure owing to a severe attack of boll weevil, yields being only one-tenth of normal and causing a loss at the company's ginnery.

The interim dividend, which was declared on December 3, has been reduced from 7½% to 5%.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., have notified their intention to exercise the option to quarry the limestone deposit at Zomba, which is to be taken over by a new local company called Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

During the year 3,237 African families were moved from estates. The ten lands are now generally clear of tenants, apart from labour occupying company houses. Every effort is being made to build villages so that the company may be independent of casual labour.

## Mitchell Cotts' Higher Group Profit

MITCHELL COTTS & CO., LTD., after writing down their assets in Egypt and Saudi Arabia by £320,000 to a nominal sum of £1, and subject to audit and final figures still to be received from some overseas subsidiaries, estimate the total combined trading profit of the group for the year ended June 30, 1956, at £1,923,000, compared with £1,809,737 in the previous year.

After charging depreciation, directors' emoluments, interest on the 6% unsecured loan stock, and making other adjustments, the profit for the year before tax is approximately £1,458,000 (£1,456,905). Taxation liability is computed at £870,000 (£835,000), and the consolidated net profit at £657,000 (£675,538).

A second interim dividend of 15%, less tax, has been declared on the ordinary shares, this taking the place of the final dividend, so that no further distribution will be recommended at the annual general meeting next month. For the year the ordinary shares have again received 25% less tax, but on a capital increased by the capitalization of reserves last April of one ordinary share for every five shares then held.

## Federation's Buoyant Trade

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the first nine months of 1956 are now officially stated to have had a value of more than £50m., a record. In the same period exports from the Federation to Commonwealth destinations were for the first time worth more than £100m.

Total merchandise imports for January-September reached almost £119m., and exports were valued at more than £139m. Adding gold exports valued at rather more than £5m., the visible favourable balance of trade for the period was over £25m.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at slightly more than £83m., mainly of copper, tobacco, asbestos, cobalt, tea, and chrome ore. Exports to India at almost £2m. were more than five times the corresponding figure for the previous year.

About half of the imports were of metals, machinery, and vehicles, which items accounted for more than £59m. Imports of all classes were nearly one-fifth higher than the total for the first nine months of 1955.

## Port Sudan Freight

THE CONFERENCE LINES loading to Port Sudan have announced that the freight surcharge of 25% has proved insufficient to cover the increased cost of passages round the Cape and that it has had to be doubled on cargo loaded on and after January 1.

# Of Commercial Concern

## MINING

### Advancement on the Copperbelt Companies Report Satisfactory Progress

Prices for cotton at auction in Uganda during the past few weeks have averaged 276 cents of a shilling per lb., against 256 cents at this period a year ago. Already 164,000 bales have been sold, including more than half the BP 52 crop, compared with 60,000 at this time last year. Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of the Lint Marketing Board, has emphasized the special value of the West German market in view of restrictions placed on the import of cotton into India in consequence of an agreement with the United States by which 500,000 bales of American cotton are to be supplied over the next three years on favourable lean terms. Previously India took about 80% of the United States crop.

A £500,000 bottle factory is to be built in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, by Consolidated Glass Works (Pvt.) Ltd., of South Africa. The managing director, Mr. R. P. Adamson, expects production to start within two years. The factory will turn out about 85,000 bottles a day, and will employ some 30 Europeans and 100 Africans.

Rhodesia Railways have ordered a further 12 diesel electric locomotives of 2,000 h.p. from the English Electric Co., Ltd., which has completed delivery of a contract for 23 locomotives of the same design and power. These are the most powerful ever built for a narrow gauge railway.

Timber plantations are being established in Zanzibar by prison labour and the inmates of a mental home. In the Kichwelo-Pangani area some 300 acres have been planted since 1950 on poor, sandy soil. Afforestation has also been undertaken in the Walezo-Chumbuni district.

Latest reports of the Sudan cotton crop for the current season show a total of 728,995 boddans planned, including 570,292 of Sakel type, and an estimated yield of 5,522,540 kantars (12,080,684 of Sakel), against 2,050,282 (1,809,777) kantars in the previous season.

There has been considerable development in Liadi recently, including a new hospital, a new town hall, a new market, a new Native authority building, a Government housing estate, and a hostel, the first of its kind in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

A loss of nearly £45,000 sustained by the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank since its inception in 1950 was wiped out and replaced by a profit of £55,500 in the year ended June 30 last. The African Loans Fund, administered by the bank, lost nearly £4,500.

The Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative) Ltd., has declared a dividend of 10% on the A and B ordinary shares and a bonus of 2% on the ordinary trading purchases made by members during the year to July 31 last.

The British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., has completed 50 years of activity in and with East Africa. For it was on December 24, 1906, that the company was incorporated in London.

The first African farmers' association in Nyasaland has been formed — in the Rumphi district where, according to an Agricultural Department report, the standard of work is high.

An eight-year programme for peasant agriculture, with a target of 1,000 planned farms by 1964, is planned for the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Ndola's building up in 1956 exceeded the value for 1955 by almost £1m. By the end of November plans costing £3,836,723 had been approved.

Bronco Bond (Overseas) Ltd., has been formed as a private company with a capital of £5,000.

Pineapple growers in Kenya now number 700, an increase of 15% in a year.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS is being made in the advancement scheme for Africans, says a statement issued by the Northern Rhodesian copper companies, which adds: —

"A total of 75 categories of jobs is involved, including the 24 handed over under the agreement made with the Mine-workers' Union in September, 1955. The other 51 involve the advancement of Africans into newly created jobs outside of the European sphere.

Some 136 Africans have been promoted to advanced jobs and another 129 are being trained. It is estimated that in the next four months there will be 232 in advanced jobs and that a further 280 Africans will be undergoing training.

The companies have carefully considered the qualifications necessary for each job, which have been prescribed in detail. Proficiency tests have been laid down to ensure that the Africans selected can successfully do the job. In many cases special training had to be organised to enable Africans to qualify for the job.

#### Exercising Discretion

"Although certain minimum educational qualifications have been laid down for some jobs, the companies have exercised their discretion in waiving these requirements in order to avoid penalizing employees of long and satisfactory service and experience who are able to do their new jobs satisfactorily. This discretion has been exercised in the case of 115 African employees.

Educational qualifications of this kind are required only for certain jobs which fall within the scope of employees represented by the African Staff Association. They are not required for any of the advanced jobs which are to be done by employees represented by the African Mine Workers' Union although a basic knowledge of English is required in all cases."

#### Bancroft Strike

THE STRIKE at the Bancroft mine, Northern Rhodesia, which had lasted 20 days, ended on Saturday when the 2,000 daily-paid European workers resumed work. They struck on December 7 because an underground engineer told 13 white workers that some of them were not pulling their weight. Mr. K. E. Mackay, the general manager, has said that the European Mineworkers' Union and the Mine Official and Salaried Staff Association magnified a minor incident out of all proportion and tried to impose on the management conditions which were outside their province. Operations at the mine were at a standstill during the trouble.

#### Mineral Production

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, group of companies are re-organizing their capital structures. The Mufulira Company proposes to issue four new £1 ordinary shares for every five held on January 11 next, and if that plan of the directors is accepted Rhodesian Selection Trust will make a one-for-one scrip issue of its 5s. shares. The Roan Antelope Company's proposal is to issue four shares of 5s. for every five then held.

#### R.S.T. Scrip Issues

NORTHERN RHODESIAN mineral production in the first 10 months of 1956 achieved a new record at £102,949,882, almost £14m. above the total for January-October, 1955, and only £12m. short of the output for the whole 12-months of 1955. The month which made the highest contribution was March (£13.3m.) and the lowest September (just under £8m.); for October, there was a recovery to rather more than £11m.

#### Central Mining and Investment

CENTRAL MINING AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., has been granted a mineral concession over about 200 square miles in the Tete district of Portuguese East Africa, and drilling has begun where there is evidence of copper deposits. The concession excludes the right to extract radioactive minerals and oil.

#### Rhodesia Katanga

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., a company controlled by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. and Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., have exercised their right to subscribe at par for 50,000 ordinary shares in Rhodesia Katanga, Ltd.

- ★ SISA & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAIL SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



**Hudson**  
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ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

London: Locomotive House, 30-32, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. ABBEY 7127/8

Tanganyika: Lehmann's East Africa Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam  
Kenya: Galloway & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi.  
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola

**Company Report**

# The Nchimba Tea and Tung Estates, Limited

## Practical Idealism and Commercial Acumen in the Federation

Nyasaland Increasingly Feeling the Impact of Federal Drive  
Style and Layout of Housing and Villages for African Workers

MR. H. ROLF GARDINER'S REVIEW

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NCHIMBA TEA AND TUNG ESTATES, LIMITED was held at the registered office of the company, 53 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on Monday, December 31, 1956.

MR. H. ROLF GARDINER, chairman of the company, has given in an annual report a review from which the following extracts are taken:—

"On behalf of the company I visited Central Africa this year between August 4 and September 21, and two other directors will visit the estates in February and March next.

"Last year I stressed some of the problems and dangers arising from the quickening tempo affecting Nyasaland as part of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Anyone visiting the capital, Salisbury, today must be struck by the air of energy and determination which pervades that city and by the spirit of advance which irradiates the whole vast territory.

### Unbureaucratic Informality

"The combination of practical idealism and commercial acumen which imbued Cecil Rhodes appears to be the driving force behind the leading men of the country. There is an atmosphere of confidence, not untempered by self-criticism, which bids fair to overcome every obstacle. The momentum is powerful, the forces of expansion undeterred. Projects such as the Kariba Gorge scheme are pressed with the utmost determination.

"In the capital, high above the avenues of flowering bauhinnias and jacaranda trees, the glittering cliffs of new buildings arise on every hand. Still housed in temporary wooden huts, ministerial officials work in their shirt sleeves with unbureaucratic informality and direct accessibility to citizens. Their eyes are on the work in the field, not on agenda papers and records. But with all this refreshing push and alacrity there goes also a Colonial indifference to many spiritual and cultural values, and the dominant mentality is provincial and acquisitive. But nervous lack of concentration and unreliability are not so marked as in the Union of South Africa.

### Charming Tropical Backwater

"Nyasaland, formerly a charming and rather quaint tropical backwater, is feeling the impact of the federal drive and expansion more and more, in spite of the tortuous communications giving access to it which are only in part remedied by the more direct air services, and which are the result of arbitrary and artificial ways in which both international and territorial boundaries were drawn in the past. (It is not entirely idle to speculate on the effect of some future integration of Portuguese East Africa with the Federation in easing this state of affairs).

"But none of these frontier lines deters the passage of migratory man-power. Nyasaland continues to lose to the south its most virile sons. In Rhodesia the Nyasa-

lander, better clothed, fed, and remunerated, enjoys a good reputation in an atmosphere of independence. The South African mining companies keep recruiting agencies in Nyasaland which fly fresh labour in their own aircraft to the Rand. But meanwhile, with all this annual loss of its Native workers, reinforcements continue to pour in from Portuguese East Africa; the labourers in the Cholo district are now largely Ngunu. From many points of view the exchange is not a happy one.

### Material for Political Agitators

"All this flux and instability of population cannot make for well-ordered settlement and contentment. The political agitator finds such foot-loose material more pliant than does the traditional Native authority. It is doubtful if the great deal of noisy protest on the part of a handful of unscrupulous and ambitious African politicians' both in the Federal Parliament and the Nyasaland Legislative Council reflects the desires or needs of the people as a whole. A smoke-screen of propagandist phrases obscures a lack of statesmanly or administrative fire and distracts attention from the real issues of African advance and welfare.

"The vast mass of Nyasaland Africans are quite incapable of grasping any civic idea, and need better food, housing, and training in skill; the average brain-capacity is pitifully small. In the face of this it speaks ill for some systems of educational opportunity sponsored by this country which produce African leaders of such self-seeking impatience and so little constructive ability.

### The New Governor

"It is heartening to have a new Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, who has an unusual capacity for listening and observing and who is not afraid of strong decisions. There are several indications of his adopting measures calculated to meet dangers which have been stressed in these reports. Among these are tighter co-ordination of all departments dealing with land usage, an inquiry into the problems of the peri-urban districts, restrictions on soil-exhausting crops such as maize by price fixing in favour of soil-improvers, and the launching schemes for individual African land tenure.

"The agitation which centres on the congestion of African tenants on European estates and *langata* has died down. Thousands of Africans have moved, without troublesomeness, on to newly-created African Trust land made over to the Government by European companies leaving estates unencumbered and free to develop their land. That by itself is only a measure of first aid. The danger of African Trust land becoming a rural slum still remains, and from our point of view, particularly of the area adjoining Nabomba Estate, it will be necessary to ask for strict assurances by Government.

### Programmes of Social Betterment

"A further consequence is the obligation of companies such as ours to hasten their programmes of social better-

ment for their resident *chitanda* work and to organize their labour requirements on a permanent basis with far less recourse to casual hiring. Very soon some new type of written contract will be needed to codify the position of resident workers and their families and to restrict their access to the land. Better food, housing, recreational and educational facilities will be needed to attract and hold reliable and contented workers.

In the distant future co-operative partnership between European and African staff may be possible. But it is a long way off. Moreover, the quality of our workers and their achievement has suffered a serious decline from the standards once upheld by stricter tribal discipline and custom. In order to train young artisans and carpenters of a minimum integrity it may now become necessary to select candidates for training and to apprentice them in some other territory where standards of responsibility are higher, under strict obligation to return and work for the estate.

**Shire Valley Project**

"My belief is that, given a firm hand by Government and a wise correlation of the Federal and Colonial Office appointments in the administrative system — at present the source of some irritation, uncertainty, and suspicion — Nyasaland will weather the worst hazards.

"The Shire Valley hydro-electric project will revolutionize the country's economy. Africans will benefit from it enormously. The Southern Province is bound to be dominated by European economic interests, and it might be statesmanly to provide for greater African autonomy in the Northern and Central Provinces to offset the inevitable and necessary white supremacy in the south.

"The liberalizing ideas of the Capricorn Africa Society seem to have been much more favourably received in the European community than I for one anticipated. But vocal African opinion is suspicious of it by all accounts, whereas in Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika it has growing support.

**Disastrous Handling of Federation Issue**

For a very long time to come we shall continue to suffer from the Labour Government's disastrous handling of the federation issue in Nyasaland and from Sir Geoffrey Colby's administration at that period. A most fair and accurate picture of this mistaken treatment of African mentality, as of the country as a whole, is given in the delightful handbook written by Professor Frank Debenham entitled 'Nyasaland, the Land of the Lakes'.

"A great deal of thought and experiment are being given to the subject of the site and layout of housing and villages for African workers, and a determined effort is being made to break with the whole dreary cantonnement system of 'Native Lines'. I visited two major housing schemes, one under development in Limbe by the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., and the other by the Government-sponsored Soche Authority.

"The Imperial Tobacco Company's scheme has been devised with the utmost care. It is framed to house 1,100 tobacco workers at a cost of £271,900.

**Limbe Housing Scheme**

"The site is admirable. Within a matrix of tall blue-gum forest the ground slopes down towards a stream issuing from the Limbe I.T.C. Dam. On the further side open country rises to the range of Soche Mountain. Tremendous trouble has been taken with roads, terracing, contouring, and all services, mains, etc. Old *rentavala* houses, being demolished as workers are rehoused, contrast with the new houses and show flagrantly how failure to do all this preliminary work

at the outset leads to erosion. No worker is allowed to enter his new house before the street is completed, with grass banks, lawns, drainage, hedges, and trees. The absence of dumps and rubble and of every sort of provisional disorder is most striking.

"The houses are of various types. Built of brick, eventually colour-washed pink, pale green, blue, etc., with asbestos roofs, the houses are commodious cabins. Some are in pairs, some with four houses in a block (each with living-room, bedroom, kitchen, lavatory and adjacent shower approached from outside, but all under the same roof). Over the sink there is a pressure tap, so that no water can be left running. The stoves appear awkward for long slabs of firewood. (Cost of four houses in a block, £1,520.)

"There are bachelor houses for 16 sleeping quarters in four, eating in eights. Together with separate ablu-tion and lavatory blocks, cost £1,000. Communal buildings include school, church, welfare centre.

"The cost per employee, with most overheads included, are £75 for the bachelor houses, £424 in the case of the houses for married employees, £21 for communal buildings, and £44 for services (sewerage, terracing, lighting, storm drains, and trees). The overall cost per employee is about £250.

**African Equivalent of Bourneville**

"The ultimate appearance of this settlement will be that of a pleasant garden suburb, with green lawns and banks, hedges dividing brightly coloured houses, trees in the streets, and below: a *dambo* valley with allotments and sewage works (effluent discharged into stream; solid residues taken to blue-gum woods).

"We felt that for a suburban settlement the whole project was ideal in style, an African equivalent of the Cadbury estate at Bourneville. The feeling of protection and cosiness of the forest matrix, the moderate size of the township, the terraced layout, the greenness, the mountain view, all might contribute to African contentment and pride. But how much scope did the scheme give to the human element? It was really made. Would the women have enough to do tidying their small houses, cooking for their families, brewing beer under licence? How much regimentation would be enforced to keep the place a show-piece? The I.T.C. officials admit that regulation had to be strict and inexorable.

"The electric light is not switched off; street lights are on all night. But so far nocturnal peace is maintained. The mowing of the endless lawns and banks presents quite a problem. The engineers have also had a formidable task with the sewage system on this terraced and uneven site. But I should say that Stevenage and Crawley are not all that ahead.

**"Colby's Folly"**

"The Soche Authority area might be called 'Colby's Folly'; it is becoming a vast town dumped down in the wastes between Blantyre and Limbe, and may eventually contain 50,000 Africans. If revolution one day breaks out here, one should not be surprised. Density: 7,000 houses: eight to the acre, net.

"By contrast with the I.T.C., no preliminary works are evident. The houses go up among the dumps and rubble, and the tenants enter in and take possession while squalor and bare earth surround their homes. There are no protective forests, and trees, if planted, probably die or get knocked about. It is a most depressing sight — a series of boxes aligned in straggled rows across the wilderness. The I.T.C. have shown superior wisdom in the whole careful approach, and their scheme may prove ultimately far more economical.

"Mr. Bailey, the resident engineer, showed us around. Above his office new houses were being put up at a prodigious speed. Slabs of ash-cement concrete are precast on the ground and then raised into position by a gantry. The nasty grey walls are just heaved up, clapped, and linked together. Later they are plastered and coloured. "Semi-detached houses with bedroom, living room, *khonde*, and small kitchen cost £400, detached £480, and a three-bedroom house £533.

#### Harsh Hard Boxes

"Water supplies to the houses are not yet provided, and water is in the interim fetched from standpipes. Both water and water-borne sewerage are envisaged. Pending the realization of these after-thoughts, tenants have to manage as best they can. Sanitation is meanwhile efficiently organized by an impressive bucket system.

"At one end of the town some levelling, to form terraced lawns with trees and hedges, had been undertaken. But it appeared far less exact than the works provided initially by the I.T.C. Looking over the vast extent of the settlement, one lamented the failure to do anything about the site first. Two streams, *dambos*, wind through the land. Why were not these dammed, contoured, and planted first? The opportunities were favourable to useful development. Instead these *dambos* remain sewers and marshy drainage valleys. Meanwhile the dwellings are hard, harsh boxes set up in a mass of provisional arrangements.

#### African Ghetto

"Surely bad habits are formed from the start. There is no encouragement of pride or neatness. The fuel problem is colossal. Where is wood to come from? There is none for miles around. Coal for the 'Dover stoves' will be terribly expensive; electric cooking will not come for years. Nobody seems to have thought about firewood. Water consumption is reckoned at 25 gallons per head per day; the I.T.C. reckon and provide 10 gallons.

"A brighter spot within the township was a settlement of Seventh Day Adventists. They have been allowed to build a church and a community of houses. They bring up their own bricks and roofing tiles (of a pleasant colour) from Neno, a great distance away. This quarter provides a small oasis of comparative comeliness.

"Another superior area contains the white houses of the Blantyre Council of Chiefs. These houses are rented at £3 10s. per month. We entered two; they were civilized homes. But outside the women were pounding maize on a gardenless bit of bare ground, with pots and pans scattered helplessly around.

"The whole undertaking seemed a lesson in doing things in the wrong order. The I.T.C. scheme is a large village or a garden suburb; and Soche Authority area is the African ghetto of a city.

#### Planning Villages for Estates

"On Nchima and Nabomba estates we have to plan for village areas. The importance of preparing all site works, soil conservation, tree planting, and drainage in advance of building cannot be stressed too strongly. Houses should be grouped in communities of not more than 30. Trees of fuel plots should separate these groups. Each group should have a centre for social gatherings. It need not be expensive; a single open-fronted pole-and-thatch barn will suffice.

"Pit building is not suitable in the Cholo district. This has been proved conclusively. The earths do not

lend themselves to this type of construction. Brick and concrete blocks can be made, the latter all the year round. The supply of cedar shingles is secured, so that this roofing should predominate. Houses can be colour-washed and chiefs or *capitao's* houses made distinctive.

"In 1956-57 we propose two types of house: (a) a type with kitchen attached costing £136, and (b) a courtyard with outbuildings type costing £178, which may be reduced by economies to £150. The programme is for 95 houses and a borehole."

#### Improving the Status of Africans

Mr. Rolf Gardiner added that among many other projects included in the company's development plan would come schemes for improving the status of African craftsmen, clerks, and *capitao's*, and for providing them with special amenities. The training of skilled craftsmen and artisans was a field in which the company would press for experimental work and progress. It was recognized that working capacity and reliability, so sadly lacking among present-day Nyasaland Africans, might be partly due to climatic factors, and that a regular protein ration of meat or fish would help to restore morale. A meat supply was therefore a major objective of the company's priority operations.

#### African Trade Unions

AN ALL-AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS to be held in Accra from January 14 is to be attended by the general secretaries of the Kenya Federation of Labour, the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, the Uganda Trades Union Congress, and representatives of post office workers from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika as observers. The conference, organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will consider the establishment of an African regional organization of the confederation, and will discuss trade union, social, economic, and other matters affecting African territories. Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, said in Nairobi last week that the American Federation of Labour had given 35,000 dollars towards a £40,000 building in Nairobi as a trade union centre.

#### Cotts House

THE NEW NAIROBI HEADQUARTERS BUILDING of the East African companies in the Mitchell Cotts group, known as Cotts House, has been named by Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Kenya. A £1m. holding company, Cotts Holding (East Africa), Ltd., was recently registered to control the four operating subsidiaries, Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., and East African Sisal Estates, Ltd. Mr. R. T. Mitchell is managing director of all the East African companies. The president of the group is Mr. Hugh B. Hamilton, who opened the first office in Mombasa just over 30 years ago.

#### More Kariba Contracts

THE ACROW GROUP OF COMPANIES has received a contract worth about £100,000 for steel shuttering for the dam and power-house tunnels at the Kariba hydro-electric works. The equipment will be manufactured in the United Kingdom and supplied by the Acrow subsidiary in Italy in association with two other subsidiaries, one being Acrow (Rhodesia), Ltd. The Norpic Company, of Grenoble, France, has been awarded a contract of rather more than £700,000 for the supply of flood gates and intake and draught tube gates and screens for the scheme. A Swiss tender was the second lowest, and the highest of all was the one from the United Kingdom.



Company Report**Arusha Plantations, Limited****More Favourable Outlook****SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON'S STATEMENT**

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 20 in London, SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, B.T. (the chairman), presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:

"The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1956, show a profit on trading of £18,148 compared with £40,781 for the previous year. Rotation expenditure, depreciation and amortization, London administration expenses, directors' fees and taxation account for £17,831, leaving a balance of £317. To this amount has to be added £1,442 being over-provision for taxation in the previous year, and after adding the amount of £8,324, brought forward from the previous year, there is a sum of £10,081 available for distribution. £175 has been transferred to taxation equalization account and the board recommend a dividend of 7½% less tax, which will absorb £2,927 and leave a balance of £6,981 to carry forward.

**Effects of Drought**

"Shareholders will recall that after the issue of my last statement accompanying the accounts for 1954-55, we received a disturbing report on the disastrous effects of prolonged drought on our sisal estate. We had had two years of drought and in the last six months of 1955 only 1.72 inches of rain had fallen. Leaf growth had consequently been so poor that we were faced with no alternative to a cessation of production for six months from the end of last December, that is to say until the end of the financial year now under review. I reported this at our last annual general meeting.

"Although we were in fact able to cut some leaf before the end of the year, our production totalled only 451 tons. We took advantage of the close-down to overhaul thoroughly our factory and all plant and machinery; we were also able to complete new drying lines, and we did not lose our labour force.

**Production Improving**

"This year the rains have been satisfactory, but sisal does not recover quickly from two years of drought. We were able to resume regular production at the beginning of July, but only on a modest scale for fear of jeopardizing our future by over-cutting. Production is improving, but we do not expect to produce more than about 620 tons of fibre during the current year, which is only about two-thirds of our normal expectation. So our costs of production are bound to be high, which is particularly unfortunate at a time when selling prices are unusually low. We believe, however, that our policy of restraint will bring us back into full production in the near future.

**Irrigation**

"As I said last year, it is not economically practicable to equip a whole sisal estate with overhead irrigation but, encouraged by the good results obtained on our coffee estate, we have purchased equipment which will enable us to irrigate our sisal nurseries. So we

should now at least be able to safeguard our all-important planting material against recurrent droughts.

"Coffee is no more immune from the effects of drought than sisal, and consequently our crop totalled only 43 tons. Happily the crop we have just harvested is expected to total not less than 85 tons. The quality, too, is very high as is shown by the very satisfactory prices which some of the crop has already realized.

"It would appear from this that the results I shall be able to report a year hence though clearly not highly satisfactory will at least be somewhat better than those you are now considering, and in these circumstances we have had no hesitation in recommending the payment out of our carry forward (which was deliberately raised to a figure high enough to act as a dividend equalization fund) the payment of a modest dividend of 7½%.

**Staff Service**

"I must record the good service we have continued to receive from our staff in East Africa. Mr. Andersen, our sisal manager, has been through a very trying year but remains resolute. The exceptional prices our coffee is fetching reflects great credit on Mr. Weil. We are also much indebted to Mr. B. O. Moore, the visiting agent of our sisal estate, for wise guidance in the difficult times we have been going through. Our managing agents have continued their usual efficient service.

**Sale of Properties**

"Shareholders will no doubt wish to have some information with regard to the possibility of the company's properties being sold as a whole. On March 21 last a statement was sent to shareholders informing them that although negotiations had taken place with a view to a possible sale of the company's properties, no firm offer was received on terms which your directors were prepared to recommend to shareholders. Shareholders were also informed that your directors took the view that a sale at a satisfactory price would be in the best interests of shareholders. Naturally a satisfactory price in this connexion is one which does not enable a purchaser to resell quickly at a profit. With this in mind and as a result of the number of local inquiries with regard to a possible sale, your directors authorized local estate agents to see whether anyone would offer to purchase the company's estates at a price which your directors believe to represent the current value for development purposes.

**Shareholders Will Be Notified**

"So far your directors have not been notified of any definite proposal. I shall shortly be leaving for East Africa together with Mr. Bovill, and if we obtain further information on this question which shareholders should receive, you will be notified at once. Before any binding contract is entered into for the sale of the company's estates, an extraordinary general meeting of the company would be convened with a view to approving the sale."

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend, as recommended, was approved.

## Company Report

# Kentan Gold Areas Limited

## Reconstruction Programme

### MR. M. T. W. EASBY'S STATEMENT

A GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED was held in London on December 20.

Mr. M. T. W. EASBY, managing director, presiding in the absence of the RT. HON. EARL GREY, said: "Operations at Geita during the year under review have been severely handicapped by power failures and mechanical faults in the reduction plant. These failures are referred to by New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, the technical advisers to the Geita Company, in their report which is attached to the accounts.

The reconstruction programme which was decided upon as a means of overcoming these difficulties has been under way now since April, 1956, when the total cost of the programme was estimated at £175,000. The funds for this programme are being provided jointly by your company and New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, on loan at 6% per annum, New Consolidated Gold Fields having an option to increase their share in the equity capital of the Geita Company from 20% to 33%.

#### Satisfactory Development

"While all these difficulties have been encountered on the surface, development underground during the year at the north east extension has proceeded satisfactorily, and the company has been able to include in the ore reserve at June 30, 1956, a sizable tonnage of ore fully blocked out in that area. As the technical advisers state, it is encouraging to note that only one-fifth of the

potential strike indicated by surface trenching has so far been developed in this area, and the higher grade of this block augurs well for the future.

However, since the end of the year under review operating losses have been sustained in the September quarter totalling £23,180, which naturally gives rise to concern.

#### Loan Facilities

Meanwhile, your company and New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited have agreed to provide further loan facilities equally up to an amount of £100,000 at 6% per annum, secured on the assets of the Geita Gold Mining Company Limited. It is hoped that these facilities will be sufficient to complete the reconstruction programme.

#### Staff Re-Organization

The consulting engineer, London, has just spent a fortnight at the mine. As a result further re-organization of senior staff has been found necessary and has been carried out.

The reconstruction work in the crushing and milling plant is going on well. The lack of power is still a matter of great concern and the next few months are likely to be critical. During this period the results from the mine are not expected to be encouraging but operations are under the closest review.

The reports and accounts were adopted.

#### Africans Gift to University

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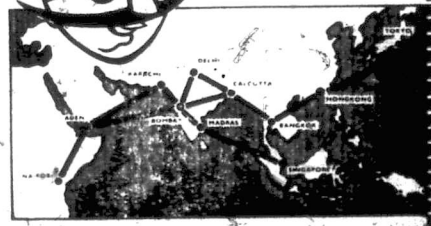
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