

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 29th, 1957

Vol. 33

No. 1716

30s. yearly post free

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



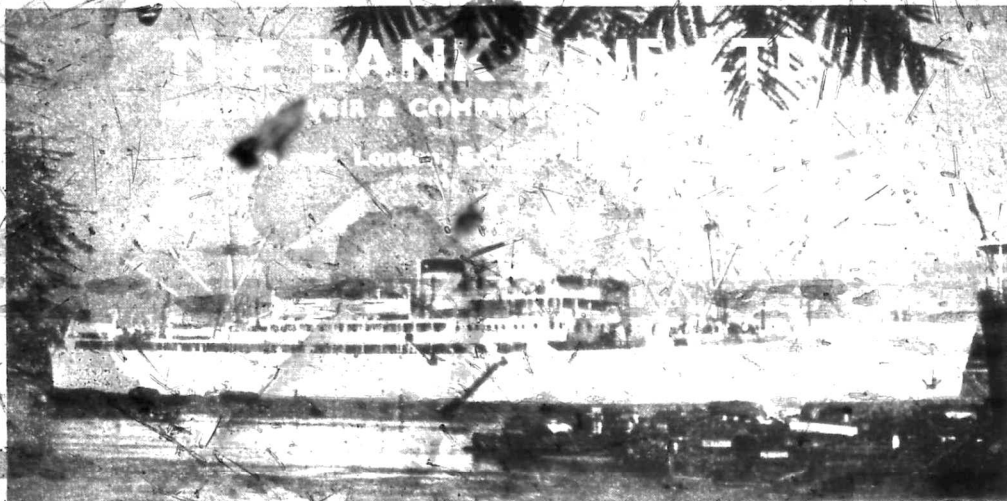
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Rhodesian Fears of British Intention



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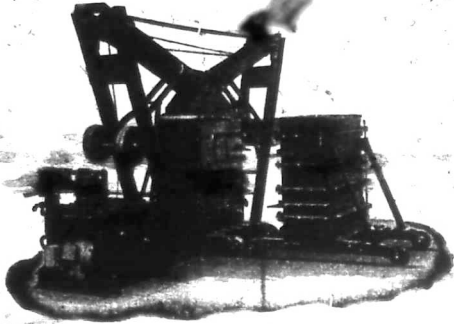
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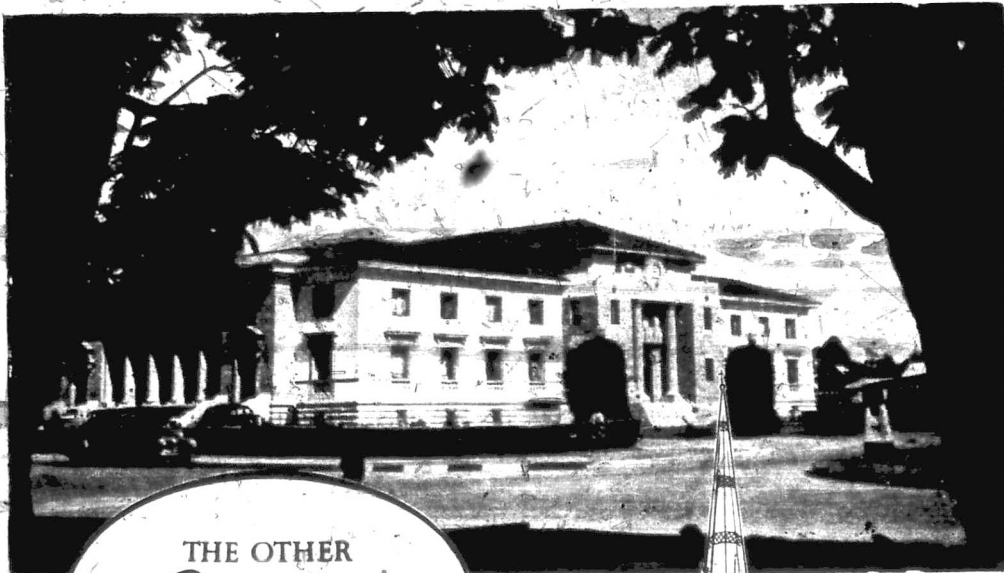


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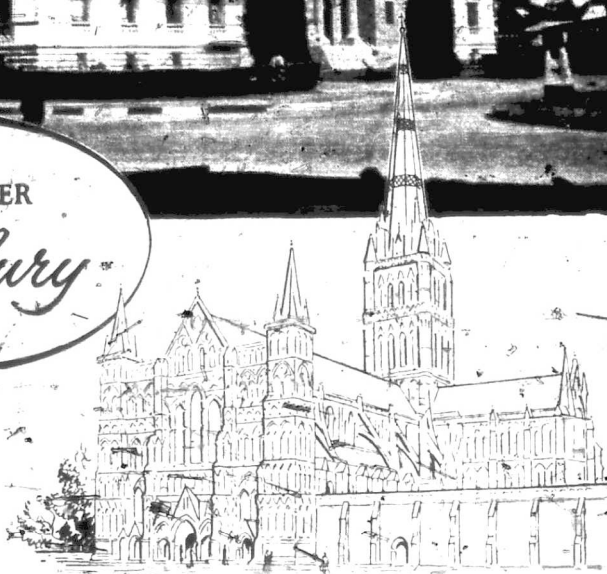
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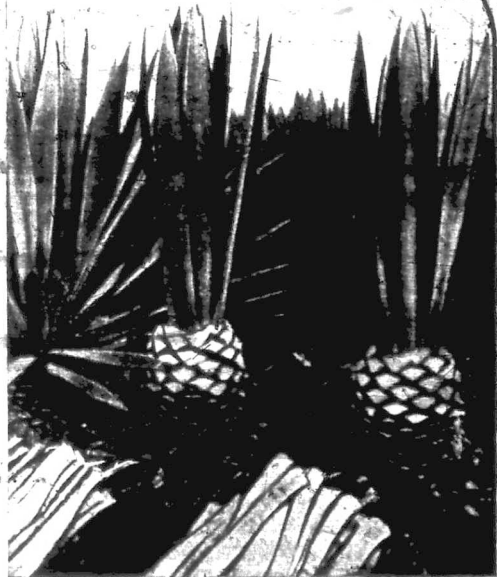
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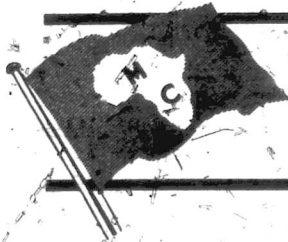
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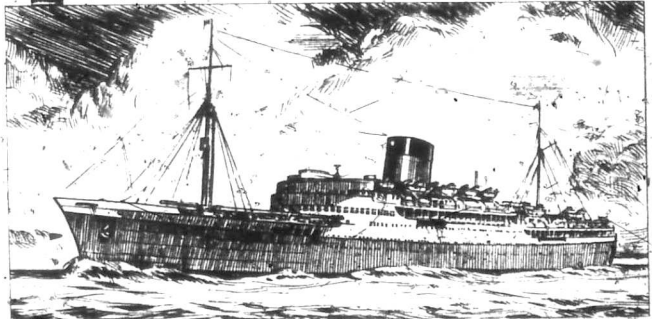


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1957

Vol. 33

No. 1716

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FEAR OF BRITISH INTENTIONS is our worst fear, writes a well-known Rhodesian, a man who has taken a prominent part in public life and is widely respected for his liberal and constructive contributions to the affairs of his country. Since the letter is from an exceptionally experienced person and the subject one of great importance, we take the unusual course of quoting passages in a leading article in the hope that the prominence thus given to views which are widely held by responsible men in Africa may induce some of the politicians who are indicted to examine their own actions. Our correspondent writes: "People here realize that good race relations are the foundation of our future; but they cannot understand the failure of so many people in Britain to recognize that good race relations cannot be made in London. Race relations, good or bad, will be made here on the spot, and nowhere else. Yet, because African affairs are the sport of party politicians in the House of Commons and of a few biased and busy writers who are not members of your Parliament, we in Africa are not being given a fair chance."

Rhodesian Fears of British Intentions.

"As a direct result of misguided encouragement from outside the Federation, the African extremists in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are becoming more insistent in their demands for a black Central Africa. The inevitable consequence is that European opinion is hardening. It would be bad enough if it could be said that the African extremists drew comfort only from the lunatic fringe in the Labour Party in the United Kingdom; but that cannot be said, for as EAST AFRICA AND

RHODESIA constantly proves in its news columns, more respected members of that party frequently make public speeches which are most irresponsible. Take the outpourings of the recent Commonwealth Labour Conference in England, with its clamour for "one man one vote" in East and Central Africa. For the European that would involve racial suicide; for the African, if it were accepted, it would mean chaos and dictatorship."

It is quite certain that the deterioration in race relations which is evident in East and Central Africa generally is in large degree a direct result of misguidance from a small number of zealots in the

Misguidance from United Kingdom and United Kingdom. a smaller number in the United States. The

African activists, believing what they are told by these irresponsible advisers — or affecting to accept their theories and tactics because that suits their purpose — are working on the assumption that the present Government in the United Kingdom will probably be defeated at the next general election and that a Socialist Secretary of State would give prompt attention to their wishes (which are almost always expressed as "demands"). In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, in particular, there is ceaseless repetition by African propagandists of the allegation that a Socialist Government would

This issue ends the 33rd Annual Volume of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Lack of Responsibility Of Socialist Speakers. Africa. The inevitable consequence is that European opinion is hardening. It would be bad enough if it could be said that the African extremists drew comfort only from the lunatic fringe in the Labour Party in the United Kingdom; but that cannot be said, for as EAST AFRICA AND

allow those two States to contract out of the Federation. It would be nothing of the sort, of course, for the Constitution of the Federation does not provide for secession.

Nevertheless, the damage done by the scurrilous circulation of this falsehood will increase unless and until the Labour Party makes a formal declaration that it recognizes the Federation to be permanent and indivisible.

Party Convenience Put Before Patriotic Duty. In that sense by Mr. Gaitskell, if declared to represent the considered determination of his party, would do more to check the

subversive extravagances of trouble-makers in Central Africa than anything else which anyone in London could say or do. Knowing this to be so, why does the Parliamentary Opposition so stubbornly evade its clear duty? There can be one answer only: that it puts its party political convenience before its patriotic responsibilities. Such is the nature of the "democracy" which Africans being urged to demand. Not until it is practiced in this country in less opportunist, less cynical, less ineffective in dealing with major matters (such as the defence of the currency and the maintenance of standards which made the nation great) will there be a sound case for recommending Africans to follow the example of Great Britain.

Notes By The Way

Southern Rhodesia's A.N.C.

MR. J. R. CHIKEREMA, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Youth League since he founded it early in 1955, has been the moving spirit behind the creation of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. Since the bodies in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, and Uganda which bear similar names have all been marked by extremism, it is greatly to be hoped that they and their Readers will not be taken as models by Mr. Chikerema. Quite reasonably, he insists on the importance of fair play for Africans in everything, but he is not bitter, and Europeans who know him well do not regard him as actuated primarily by a desire for personal power. They find him good-natured, frank, indeed exuberant, and courteous in emphasizing his opinions. It ought to be possible to find common ground with a young African of that type, who, as I am told, wants only to raise up the African, not put down the European, and readily concedes how much has been done and is being done by Europeans for Africans.

Africans and the State Lotteries

THE POLICY of this Southern Rhodesian National Congress differs from that of every other A.N.C. which I know in not thrusting politics into the very forefront of its programme. Very sensibly, it is concentrating on the cases of racial discrimination in everyday life which still exist, sometimes because officially accepted changes have moved more quickly than modification in habits, and sometimes because there are genuine differences of opinion. For instance, Mr. Chikerema wants Africans to be allowed to participate in the State lotteries in Southern Rhodesia, where the sale of tickets to Africans is forbidden on the ground that some might spend in that way more than they could afford, and so cause suffering to their families. Mr. Chikerema's reply is that Africans, like other people, must learn by experience, that they must not expect to be protected from themselves, and that they will not learn restraint unless they are treated in the same way as Europeans in this matter. By the same principle, and for their own good, Africans have for more than half a century been

prevented from buying spirits, wines, and European beer. That prohibition having recently been abandoned in many territories, perhaps it is illogical to continue the safeguard in the lesser matter of lotteries.

Need for Good Leadership

IT IS TOO EARLY to judge how the African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia will develop, but at least it starts out under a leader who is not fanatical (though some Rhodesians with special knowledge of Africans would not say that of some of his associates). Moreover, last year's bus boycott in Salisbury, which was organized by the Youth League, and which quickly developed into the Harari riots, showed Mr. Chikerema how quickly an African demonstration can get completely out of hand and degenerate into major crime. If that lesson be kept in mind by the Congress, and if it gives precedence to practical issues over political attractions, it could develop into an organization of real value from the dual standpoints of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and of the Colony as a whole. One of the greatest problems throughout East and Central Africa is the extremist character of so many of the organizations which claim to speak for Africans, the consequence of which is that they are distrusted by the Governments and their officers, non-official Europeans, and the great mass of Africans. An obvious and urgent need everywhere is representation of African opinion through associations which have trustworthy leadership, practical policies, readiness to reach agreement with the other races, and determination not to engage in propaganda of the "Africa for the Africans" type. In the multi-racial States that kind of indoctrination is subversive to declared Government policy and ought therefore not to be tolerated.

What Does Mr. Mboya Mean?

MR. TOM MBOYA, leader of the African United Members in the Legislative Council in Kenya, was greeted by a large crowd of Africans at Eastleigh Airport when he arrived back in Nairobi from his visit to London, and a few hours later nearly two thousand of his compatriots crowded into the new Makadara

Hall to hear him speak, while at least as many others were outside the premises. He is reported to have described the visit to London as "but the beginning of a long political struggle," in which the continued support of the African people would be necessary. Just before he left London, however, he expressed satisfaction that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was to visit Kenya in October for discussions on the Constitution, and undertook that the African "Element" Members would "spare no effort to seek a solution" and in the Press conference at which that written statement was issued he declared that he and his colleagues would do their best to make the conference a success. Which of Mr. Mboya's two voices is to be considered reliable? If he intends to fulfil the promise to work for the success of the conference in which Mr. Lennox-Boyd will participate, why has he encouraged the thousands of his followers to expect "a long political struggle"? In London he accused European politicians in Kenya of making in England professions of liberalism which differed from their statements in Africa. It was an accusation for which I could see no justification. Now Mr. Mboya has quickly demonstrated his own inconsistency by adopting in Nairobi an attitude which conflicts with his assurances given publicly and privately during his visit to England.

Astounded

NOT TO BE OUTDONE, Mr. Ngala, who had accompanied him to London, told the meeting in the Makadara Hall that the people of Britain "had been astounded" by their delegation. I am at a loss to know how he can have derived that impression. Only a tiny proportion of the population of Great Britain was even mildly interested, and I doubt whether the little groups of left-wingers who gave the two visitors most encouragement could be said to have been "astounded". Their first Press conference was well attended, but, as I wrote at the time, Mr. Mboya's refusal to give straight answers to plain questions created an unfavourable impression — with the result that a second conference, held just before their departure, was very poorly attended. I happen to know that some very sensible advice was given to the two delegates by more than one Labour leader (on the trade union rather than the political side), and that many have "astounded" them. Of course, they also heard some very silly adulation from sentimentalists, and they are more likely to remember careless words of praise than serious words of caution.

"Squire" Morrison Retires

MR. ROY MORRISON, who was widely known in Kenya when he lived in that Colony, will in a few days retire from the editorial staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA after 12 years' service. A son of the late G. E. Morrison, the well-known dramatic critic of the old *Morning Post*, he grew up in a journalistic atmosphere, and while he farmed in the Rongai district of East Africa between the wars he contributed to this and other publications as a free-lance. Later he was on the staff of two papers in Kenya. He served in France with the 6th Bedfordshire Regiment from soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 until he was wounded in 1917. Then he went to East Africa on transfer to the King's African Rifles. In the last year he was on the staff in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somaliland (where he was known as "Squire Morrison"). In 1936 this paper published his book "Mixed Farming in East Africa"; he also wrote "Kenya Karols" under a pseudonym and "Two Landscapes". For some years he has been a keen painter and etcher, he has played in many amateur

dramatic productions, and the theatre is and cricket was among his favourite indoor and outdoor recreations. While retirement in the Hertfordshire countryside will give him more time for his hobbies, it is not likely to diminish his interest in Africa. His genial presence in the office will be missed, but I hope he will be a frequent visitor. His new address is Woodview, "Wayside", Chipperfield, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire.

Mr. E. M. Clegg

MR. E. M. CLEGG, who has just joined the editorial staff, was for some years in the Colonial Research Service in Central Africa. After graduating with honours in geology at the University of London, he did post-graduate work at Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, and then went as a soil scientist to Northern Rhodesia, from which territory he was later seconded to Newaland for a period. Having become increasingly interested in the general affairs of Central and East Africa, and wishing to write about such questions, he resigned from the Civil Service some months ago, and soon afterwards returned to the Federation on behalf of the Royal Institute of International Affairs to assemble material for its special study of race relationships in that part of Africa. Mr. Clegg has also personal knowledge of Southern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya.

Two Films

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY's last duty as general manager of East African Railways and Harbours was performed in London last week when he was host at a private showing of two films made by that Administration. Sir Reginald Robins, his predecessor, and Mr. J. R. Farquharson, his successor designate, were among those present. The company, which contained many East Africans, was clearly appreciative of the two pictures, "Princess Margaret Visits East Africa" and "Annual Film Review, 1956", and there was applause when Sir Arthur remarked that the screen could be made a more useful ally of East Africa. He referred to several excellent films recently made by the film units of specific industries and commodities, and his hope that it would be possible to arrange showings in the United Kingdom.

Looking to the Future

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, development in the African areas, and other aspects of activity in the territories about which there is much ignorance and misunderstanding could be put in proper perspective through greater use of the cinema, for well planned pictures with the right kind of commentary are much more effective than leaflets and reports. Rhodesia House makes good and frequent use of films as a means of showing inquirers the kind of life they may expect if they decide to migrate to the Federation, as many thousands of Britons are doing each year. At present there is no film theatre in the East African Office, as there is in Rhodesia House, but perhaps one will be provided when East Africa has a building of its own in London.

Stung

THE DIRECTOR of *Times and Tide* wrote in last Saturday's issue: "Our beloved Chancellor of the Exchequer has been stung by a jelly-fish. This restores my faith in poetic justice." Mr. Vasey, Kenya's Finance Minister, is also on the Continent. More prudent than Mr. Thornycroft, he is on dry land.

Mr. Philip Mason on Partnership in Central Africa

Central Years for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACE IN AFRICA at the moment is the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I believe that in the next few years, probably within five years, and certainly within ten, this area will have been set on a road which will determine the future of the continent.

If the Union of South Africa continues to be run on present lines, it will be very difficult to convince emerging African States such as Nigeria and the Gold Coast that there is much about it in such an expression as "the free world". It would be still more difficult if Central Africa went a similar way. I don't think that choice is open to Central Africa; certainly no responsible body of opinion in Rhodesia and Nyasaland openly professes the opinion that it would be wise to use force to perpetuate domination.

Central Africa has a professed political ideal different from the Union's. The word used is not *apartheid* but "partnership". Some people tell you that this is merely another word for domination; others believe there is a real difference.

The numerical proportions are, broadly, one white to 12 black in Southern Rhodesia, one to 35 in Northern Rhodesia, and one to about 500 in Nyasaland. A different policy is forced on people by the mere fact of numbers, and the question is whether it is to be really different or whether the white minority, while seeing with their reason that a different policy is really necessary and pressing to carry it out, will be influenced by their short-term interests and subconscious wishes to such an extent that in practice they abandon their professed policy and attempt to perpetuate a system similar to that in the Union.

A Friendly Or Hostile Africa

I suggest that the situation in the Federation is still highly fluid, that the question of what is meant by partnership has not yet been settled in anyone's mind, but that within the next few years it will be settled pretty clearly from the point of view of the African. If a policy which could truthfully be described as partnership were found, it might influence the Union and it would certainly influence the East African territories and the Gold Coast. It might make the difference between a friendly Africa and a hostile Africa.

If, however, the party now in power in the Federation is elbowed out of power, or — and I am more afraid of this — if they are elbowed out of their professed policy, and in their acts indicate an ideal which the rest of the world would hardly regard as partnership, then they would be obliged to fall back on a policy of force and repression, which, in view of the numerical proportions within the three territories, would be unlikely to last for long.

It is hard to find a Nyasaland African who does not regard Federation with dislike. Some say that now it is a fact they must make the best of it, but I found not one who thought it in itself a good thing. Plenty of Europeans consider this unreasonable. The African, they say, will be better off: his wages will rise, his standard of living will improve, he has a better chance of getting the education, hospitals, roads, and the rest which he wants. What good would political advancement bring him?

* Being extracts from a report in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs* of two addresses given at *Chatham House* in December and January last.

The answer of the Nyasaland African would be: "We were brought up under the Colonial Office. We are a Protectorate and are British-protected persons. We are not a conquered people, but a people who came under the protection of Queen Victoria. We have always been encouraged to believe that under the British Colonial Office we were moving towards self-government. What that meant we may not be able to define exactly, but we meant something similar to the Gold Coast, and as a first step the presence of African ministers on the Governor's Executive Council. We were asked several times (at the time of the Huddleston report and twice in connexion with Federation) what we thought of union of any kind with Southern Rhodesia, and each time we said no.

"We all know Southern Rhodesia; we have all been there to earn money. There is more money there, but the Government is not conducted for our benefit. When we go there we are second-class citizens; there are special places where we may not go, and there are rules that we may not think this or that and that we must carry passes. We deposit our freedom on the frontier of Southern Rhodesia and take it up again when we come back."

African Sentiments

There have been times in our own history when we have preferred freedom to gold. I should apologize, no doubt, for using such an old-fashioned word as gold instead of economic advancement and for mentioning so woolly and ill-defined a concept as freedom. These feelings, most strongly expressed in Nyasaland, are very widely shared in Northern Rhodesia.

In Southern Rhodesia the Africans — the more intelligent of the vocal classes — would often in private say that they welcomed Federation because it altered the proportion between the races in their favour. For the same reason in reverse many Europeans in Southern Rhodesia opposed the idea.

In Northern Rhodesia, though from the point of view of numerical proportion the Europeans could only gain, the non-officials — many of them concerned in the copper industry — were some of them short-sighted enough to dislike the idea of "paying Southern Rhodesia's debts", while among the officials it was impossible not to detect a certain reluctance to share with other people a territory which they had come to regard as their own. But the majority of the Europeans throughout the three territories gave their voice for Federation, although most people would agree that this was more a personal vote of confidence in Sir Godfrey Huggins than in anything else.

The result of the conflict between the parties in Britain was a Constitution designed to protect the rights of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and which therefore gave less power to the centre than any political theorist would regard as ideal. In particular, Native Affairs were reserved to the territories; this means that matters which are of great importance to the overwhelming majority of the people of the territory are excluded from the scope of the Federal Government.

The African Affairs Board, a committee of Parliament whose duty it is to bring to the notice of the Governor-General any discriminatory measure, is something of an irritant, and to some extent militates against the principle of responsibility. What seems a pity in its absence is that there is not more informal consultation between this board and the members of the Government.

Constitutional Inconveniences

The Constitution involves a host of practical inconveniences which are arguments for changing it. Its form implies distrust of the European voters. There is therefore much talk among them of the necessity for bringing it into a more convenient form, and much fear on the part of Africans that their safeguards, which they already regard as insufficient, will disappear.

The Constitution sets out the doctrine of partnership as an ideal. Lord Malvern, the architect of the Federation, has stated that partnership means essential equality between Europeans and Africans. I think in the sense that eventually the sum of African votes would be as powerful as the sum of European votes, but never more than that. His successor has talked of equality — all Africans together equal to all Europeans together — a hundred years from now. This is unlikely to be the last word on the subject.

Few statesmen are consistent in their principles. Statesmen always agree with their words. The party machine is likely to play a bigger part and the doctrine will continue to develop. What may seem to the European today quite out of the question may well seem to him natural and inevitable five years from now. Already things have happened in the Federation which would have been unthinkable five years ago.

Picture a European, typical of many others, believing his long-term interest lies in a true partnership but constantly in danger of being deflected by immediate interests, always tempted to postpone the sharing of wealth, tempted to take the easy way and get a European to do the job instead of training an African. Picture the impatience of the educated African for freedom, independence, adult status, all he thinks of the West as envying, not for his grandchildren, but for himself, not a hundred years hence but in a year or two. And what the educated African thinks today the peasant will think tomorrow, if he does not already do so, and for the day after.

Southern Rhodesia's Achievements

If one is thinking of matters which are unique to a definition of partnership, the achievement in Southern Rhodesia is more remarkable than in the Federal itself.

First I would put housing policy. It is among Africans who have left their tribal reserves and come into the towns that the desire for better conditions and political independence, if strongest, and nothing contributes more to hopelessness and bitterness than having no home. Anywhere south of the Zambezi it is revolutionary that a reputation African urban housing should begin with the words, "It is right and natural that the African should live with his wife and children in a home of his own". The assumption has always been that he came to the town from a distant tribal reserve and rejoined his family as soon as he had earned enough money to pay his tax and buy a blanket or a bicycle. But in fact more and more Africans do come to the towns and stay there; more and more children are born in the towns and live there all their lives.

The scheme provides for 99-year leases of plots of land on each of which the Government will build a four-room house. If the occupier is to buy his house over 20 years he will have to pay £3 a month. Consider this against the level of African wages: unskilled labour is fed and housed and receives a wage which may be £4 10s., £5, £6 a month; a lorry-driver may earn £12 or £13 but is probably not fed. Perhaps the occupier will take two lodgers each paying a rent of £1 a month for a room. This will leave the occupier's family cramped, but they may redeem a room as soon as they can afford it.

It was not easy to raise the £6m. needed to start with 12,000 houses. To go on financing schemes of this kind at the rate needed will be still more difficult. By the time these 12,000 are finished the waiting list will have increased by more than another 12,000. So long as average incomes are at their present level, a house which with services cost between £400 and £500 is really too good to take as a minimum standard. This scheme should be supplemented by something cheaper. The Royal Commission on East Africa suggested that in zones round towns Africans should be permitted to build their own houses of traditional materials with certain standards of cleanliness and sanitation.

Illusory Talk About Rights

Next in importance to housing comes education. Indeed, if you ask Africans what they want most they will almost always put education first. When the Pioneer columns first reached Southern Rhodesia State education had only recently become universal in the United Kingdom; only after centuries of saving has it been possible for Western Europe and America to afford free schooling for everyone. But in Africa it is felt to be a human right straight away, before this saving has taken place. Surely this talk about rights is illusory. It is a matter of what you can afford; and what you can afford is largely a matter of the surplus energy beyond what is needed for daily existence which you or your ancestors have expended.

Free State education in Peckham but not at Mongwende's kraal; for Dylan Thomas but not for Shakespeare. How unfair! And how silly the idea of "fairness" is — but it is not silly to take account of its psychological aspect, nor of the need for education if Rhodesia is really to develop. Accordingly Southern Rhodesia has adopted a £12m. scheme which will provide State education in the towns, which aims at making the townward African literate and providing compulsory education in municipal areas, and it includes grammar schools and technical schools.

Thirdly comes the Native Land Husbandry Act, making it possible to enforce good husbandry and consolidate holdings over the whole of the reserves. The amount of land available varies from 15 acres of arable and 300 of grazing per unit in the west to about three of arable and 30 of grazing in the most congested areas of the east. Over much of the country it is more like six of arable and 60 of grazing. The right to cultivate these holdings can be sold, and they can be inherited. Three, but not more, can be combined in one ownership.

The fourth big thing which Southern Rhodesia has done is not yet complete. A commission was appointed to inquire into the future of the trade unions, its recommendations were unanimous and were accepted by Parliament but have not yet become law. Basically they are to continue the method of

conciliation in trade disputes which have worked remarkably well in the past with white unions and to throw the white unions open to African members.

These four steps indicate I think an intention to make partnership a reality. The Federal Government cannot show anything so impressive, but in the Federal Sphere two steps have been taken which indicate its strong intention to make something of partnership.

One is pressing forward with the new inter-racial university. But I don't think the difficulties can be exaggerated. Attitudes to money and the relative importance of truthfulness and politeness may be much harder to reconcile in the long run than eating habits and sanitary arrangements.

Admin. theorists may not be pleased by the rules for a Federal Civil Service. The social aspects of the situation and conditions of the country and involve recruitment at various levels which will mean that for some time to come the top grades will be mainly, but not entirely, European. But the criteria are not based on skin colour, and that is a great step forward.

Two-Tier Franchise

The Federal authorities propose a franchise on two tiers, the income levels being fixed so that the lower tier will be mainly African and the upper tier mainly European. This will produce a House about as democratic as the Houses of Parliament which resulted from the Reform Bill of 1832. It will not satisfy African public opinion. Will it induce people to vote on racial lines or will it be a step towards a healthier system in which opinions as to the future welfare of one's country jostle with one's own interests and produce a party system in which there is room for a floating vote — the conditions in which democracy seems most successful? My fear is that it will prove in practice to be too like separate electorates, which in my experience breed and encourage hatred.

The minimum on which an African can support a wife and two children is from £7 10s. to £8 10s. a month. This includes something for beer and tobacco but not much; there is really nothing to spare in it, and it must be remembered that today the African wants European clothes, shoes, trousers, skirts, and the like. Now £8 a month throughout the greater part of the Federation is a high wage, £5 or £6 is much more common, and it is difficult to see how most families avoid spending more than they have earned every month. I am not suggesting that Governments should fix a minimum wage which would alter this situation radically overnight. I do suggest that they should be thinking the whole time of this as a basic problem of the country.

As wages rise employers will be forced to employ only men whose labour is productive. Employers will therefore train their workers better, and workers will have to do more to keep their jobs. The internal purchasing power of the community will rise, and secondary industries will grow. This is happening all the time; it is a healthy tendency. Higher wages may produce some unemployment, but not for long in an expanding economy. And it is still possible for the unemployed to be absorbed in tribal areas for a short period; it would be far more serious to have unemployment in ten years.

On the Copperbelt there is a very complicated situation in which each of the three principal parties stands its ground, one dispute leads to another, and it becomes inevitable that the African worker should be a target for political leaders and that the Copperbelt should be a breeding ground of bitterness between the races. The companies are good employers; they have provided some of the best African housing in the continent; they provide good rations for their employees — a varied diet which for an underground worker is about 4,000 calories a day — and wages are higher than for Africans in the territory.

Need For Agreed Policy

It may be good short-term tactics for the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and the Federation to keep in the background except in an emergency, but surely they should have a agreed policy — agreed with each other and with the other territorial Governments — with regard to trade unions and surely they should be using all their influence behind the scenes to press towards a long-term solution? That would make occasional intervention far more effective, and that solution should surely be in the direction of a table of jobs to which certain scales of pay are attached irrespective of race but dependent instead on skill and in the direction of reducing the gap between skilled and unskilled rates.

It is quite beyond hope — and even with strong Government pressure I don't underestimate its difficulty — to get the European union to agree to a breakdown of their wages so that they get the same total but that their contract includes possibly an expatriation allowance and a much more financially — a special responsibility allowance?

(Continued on page 1784)

Widespread Demand for Compulsory Education in Kenya

Change in View of the African Community*

THE POLICY of the Kenya Government is to provide, as far as possible with the money and teachers available, the opportunity of eight years' of primary education for every African child. On the basis of the Colony's present and foreseeable resources this cannot be achieved until 1965. It is our opinion that such a delay cannot be accepted. A more limited objective, on which the efforts of the Government are being concentrated, is to provide eight years' compulsory education for all African children in Nairobi, as a pilot scheme.

The present estimated annual cost of providing eight years' primary education for all African children is approximately £22m., a sum far beyond the resources of the Administration in the foreseeable future. The amount spent today is approximately £2½m. annually. These figures exclude capital development expenditure. The annual revenue of Kenya in the last recorded year (1955-56) was £31½m.

No other cry is heard in all parts of Kenya so consistently and forcefully as the demand for more schools and compulsory education. African parents are no longer loth to educate the girls as they were a few years ago. They are pressing for more female education. This change of view reflects the veritable thirst for education in the African community, a recognition that it is fundamental to progress.

More Teacher Training Facilities

Recently the Colony has produced about 1,200 African teachers a year. This year the number may reach 1,800. The minimum requirement is 2,900. This explains the eagerness on all sides (not least the Government) to provide more teacher training facilities. A three-year plan aims at producing the maximum feasible number of teachers and schools; but the teacher training segment alone will cost £500,000, and the rest of the plan something like £2½m. Of this £3m. total the maximum Kenya hopes to provide is one-third.

Education began with the missionary schools; and in the early years most of the burden in money and staff was carried by the missions. Today the grants-in-aid missionary schools from the Government cover most of the expenses. The school buildings are normally provided by the missions. There has been a notable, selfless contribution. Nevertheless, the time is fast approaching when the Government will probably find it necessary to provide most, if not all, of the schools needed to build up a Colony-wide system.

An aspect of this change may be found in the trend towards the devolution of administrative control to local education authorities. This policy is being approached with caution, not only because it involves radical changes, and considerable risks, but also because the Kikuyu independent schools which sprang up prior to the emergency were used as the agencies of Mku Mau propaganda. The approach, however cautious, is none the less being made.

We were told by leading Africans that demands for additional funds for local education purposes, by way of taxation or rates, would be met without demur. If this proves to be so, and satisfactory safeguards can be introduced, the local authorities of the future may be able to offer invaluable contributions to the cost of teachers and schools. It should not be forgotten, however, that in this respect education will soon be competing with other social services.

Technical education, though in its infancy, is receiving increasing attention and support, to which the new Royal Technical College will in due course add prestige. At the moment the college is facing many difficulties, which will have to be resolved before it can look forward confidently towards its long-term objectives. Even so, courses are already available which enable students to obtain engineering qualifications. We were gratified to learn that students of all races are living happily side by side in the halls of residence.

* These passages are taken from the report of the delegation recently sent to Kenya by the U.K. Branch of the C.P.A.

There are also technical schools offering craft training, and a considerable number of schools at which basic trade and agricultural instruction is given. Some agricultural instruction is provided in most schools. At the Thika Technical School excellent tuition is provided. Unfortunately we had not time to see the larger technical school at Kabeto.

Some of us saw the approved school at Wamumu and were impressed not only by its high standards but also by the technical training given to its charges. On discharge the boys from Wamumu are found steady and suitable jobs without difficulty, a fact which testifies to the success of the Wamumu training. This approved school is, in many ways, so good that we were told that boys who have committed offences are anxious to get into Wamumu for training.

European Education

European education, hitherto provided mainly in boarding schools, and for that reason expensive, is good. A start is being made with day schools for European children in towns. The problem now being faced in European education is a reduction in building costs (and building standards) without a reduction in the level of teaching.

Asians are facing the familiar difficulty of school shortage, which in some cases has necessitated dual session teaching. This "shift" method is disliked by the education authorities as much as it is by the Asian communities. A building programme for Asian schools is making such progress as finances permit.

In health services, as in education, it is impossible to compare the situation in Kenya with its counterpart in the United Kingdom. There is no comprehensive national health service, for the simple reason that Kenya cannot afford it.

Soon after the last war the European community set up its own hospital scheme, which, while not relieving contributors of hospital fees, has helped to keep them down to reasonable levels and to provide the hospitals and equipment required. The hospital tax paid by Europeans is graduated on an income basis and runs from a minimum of 10s. to a maximum of £100 a year.

Asians are not affected by this scheme but have provided hospital and clinic facilities on a voluntary basis, though these are regarded by the Asian communities as falling far short of what is required. The Government hospitals also provide facilities for Asians.

African Services

The African health services constitute the biggest field and most of the problems. The missions were the pioneers in this field as in education and still own and manage many of the hospitals, usually assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government. The Government has provided district hospitals at convenient centres, and the best of these (such as that at Fort Hall) are of a very high standard. Other district hospitals fall far short of the best as regards physical facilities and we hope that finances will permit their upgrading at an early date. Wherever we went we saw doctors of every race cheerfully doing admirable work often in the face of formidable difficulties.

In the countryside there are health centres provided by the Government, but maintained by the African district councils with the assistance of Government contributions, which start at full maintenance and drop over a period of time to a 50-50 basis. We were impressed by the standard of their work.

We sympathize with the desire of the Medical Department to increase the number of health centres, which are far too few as yet, and to extend domiciliary treatment. This is of special importance to African women. We share the belief of the Medical Department that the money required to extend the health centre service should be regarded as a high priority.

Publicity has been given to the charges recently imposed by the Government for hospital (in-patient) and clinic (out-patient) treatment. Mission hospitals have made such charges for many years and the African district councils make charges for out-patient services at their health centres or for the use of their ambulances. The recent change of Government policy is admittedly retrogressive, but it is not a new element in the health services taken as a whole.

None the less we were told by doctors and others that the introduction of these charges in Government institutions had led initially to a severe drop in the number of African patients. There may be particular hardship where a woman has little money at her disposal and finds it hard to pay for herself or her children. We trust that careful watch will

be kept, and that if it is found that people who need treatment are debarr'd from it by the charges raised a revision will be considered. At the moment all medical officers have the authority to waive fees in cases of hardship, a fact which may not yet be sufficiently well known. It is extremely difficult for the doctor to establish need and it would be far better if there were no necessity to do so.

Two other services in which a modest injection of capital expenditure would yield a valuable return in human health and contentment are the training of medical assistants and nurses and the provision of piped water supplies, especially to villages. We were impressed by the training school, for both sexes, now being run in Nairobi by the Medical Department and by this section devoted to producing visual propaganda for simple, everyday hygiene.

One of the outstanding deficiencies in medical training is to

be seen in the Nurses' Home of the King George V Hospital for Africans in Nairobi. Young African and Asian probationer nurses are not only receiving a sound medical training but also a first-class education in modern living and citizenship. Those responsible for this adjunct of a very good hospital have every reason to be proud of it.

Kenya's mental hospital at Nairobi is overcrowded, but even so it cannot cope with the numbers of patients who require treatment. There is a need for separate establishments for criminal lunatics and mental defectives. Seriously ill mental patients have still to be kept in the general hospitals of the Colony without psychiatric treatment facilities because the mental hospital cannot accept them, a state of affairs which should be terminated by providing more accommodation elsewhere. This is an urgent need, especially at a time when funds are restricted.

Federalization of Non-African Agriculture in Nyasaland

African Misconceptions About the Question Emphasized by Select Committee

SEVEN MEMBERS, five Europeans and two Africans, of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland who were appointed a Select Committee to consider the effect of the transfer to the Federal Government of responsibility for non-African agriculture in the Protectorate, have presented a unanimous report. Its states, *inter alia*—

"Non-African agriculture means any agriculture carried on by or on behalf of a non-African person or enterprise, or by a tenant of a non-African person or enterprise, but does not include any agriculture carried on by a non-African for or on behalf of an African or any associations of Africans. 'Agriculture' means agriculture in general, including animal husbandry, field husbandry, estate and farm silviculture, dairies, and dairy-farming, horticulture, poultry farming, and bee-keeping, but does not include animal health, forestry, or irrigation.

"We have come to the conclusion that the status and disposition of land will not be affected by the inclusion of non-African agriculture in the Concurrent Legislative List. This term of reference was the subject of a great deal of evidence, and it became apparent that there would be widespread African opposition to the inclusion of non-African agriculture in the list, on the grounds that the status and future disposition of land would be affected by such inclusion.

African Attitude

"It is apparent to us that the African cannot, in his mind, separate the use of land from its ownership, nor can he differentiate between Agricultural advisory services and the control of land. The African witnesses without exception expressed the view that the use of land could not be separated from its ownership.

"Every other witness who dealt with the matter, including the Secretary for Lands and Mines, pointed out that it was not necessary to own land so as to use its soil or to advise how that soil should be used. It is, of course, the case that a man may use the soil for growing crops on behalf of its owner, and it is also clear to us that a man may advise on the use of the soil without having any interest in it. We feel that the dislike of Federation which was expressed by most of the African witnesses lies behind much of the opposition to which we have referred.

"It was pointed out to the African witnesses that land as such was not an item in either the Federal Legislative List or in the Concurrent Legislative List, and that Article 33 of the Constitution provided that the Federal Legislature did not have power to acquire any African land, either compulsorily or by agreement, or to acquire any interest in or rights over any African land otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the applicable African land laws.

"It was further pointed out to these witnesses that this provision existed side by side with Article 31 and that, further, the preamble to the Constitution states that the control of land in the territories was to remain with the territorial Governments for so long as their respective peoples desired.

"This only resulted in the witnesses stating that the Federal Constitution could, and no doubt would, be changed. It was also put forward by these witnesses that if non-African agriculture became a Federal responsibility, it was, the postal and medical services having already become such a responsibility, a substantial step towards amalgamation.

Federal Government Undertaking

"The Federal Ministry of Agriculture had written to the Select Committee: 'All land would remain a territorial responsibility, and the Federal Government would give an undertaking that it would not initiate any legislation in regard to Nyasaland which releases or would have the effect of releasing any grantor or holder of land in Nyasaland from any of the conditions of title in his document of title'. The Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture reiterated and confirmed this statement. When this was pointed out to some of the African witnesses they said that they placed no faith in it and did not believe the witness.

"Your committee was unable to persuade any of the African witnesses that their fears as to the Federal Government obtaining ownership of the non-African land, because of assuming responsibility for non-African agriculture, were unfounded. It was obvious that these fears were strongly held by these witnesses.

"In the 1955 season non-African agriculture in Nyasaland accounted for agricultural produce to the value of £4.5m. and African agriculture to the value of £3.4m. The Director of Agriculture estimated the cost of his professional and technical services to non-African farmers at £80,000, the balance of the agricultural vote, namely £295,971, being attributable to African agriculture. The Director of Veterinary Services estimated the cost of his staff and services provided for non-African agriculture at £20,487, the balance of the vote, namely £125,349, being attributable to veterinary services to the African. The Director of Agriculture estimated that the additional expenditure required if non-African agriculture is federalized will amount to an annual recurrent cost of £45,600 and a capital cost of £121,000, this being an optimum expenditure.

"We propose to comment upon the advantages which might accrue to the Protectorate and the disadvantages which might result if non-African agriculture should be included in the Concurrent Legislative List.

"A possible change in the political climate cannot be ignored. It was represented to us by some of the witnesses that if non-African agriculture became a Federal responsibility it might lead to suspicion on the part of Africans and to misunderstanding between Africans and non-Africans, with consequent labour troubles. There were certainly outward signs of suspicion and misunderstanding during the time the committee was taking evidence, but how deep that feeling

goes, and how far it extends to the mass of the people, is a matter for conjecture.

"The real fear seems to be that non-African agriculture having become a Federal responsibility, there will be less, if, and when there is self-government for the Protectorate within the Federation, for the African majority in the Government, which some of the African witnesses consider inevitable, to have under their control.

"It was stressed more than once that the federalization of non-African agriculture would mean that non-African areas and African areas would come into being, thus resulting in segregation. It was even suggested that Africans might be kept out of non-African areas.

"We cannot conceive that this would be the case, since a non-African is unlikely to be able to cultivate his farm without the assistance of Africans. Indeed, the point was made by some of the African witnesses that African and non-African agriculture was indivisible because the non-African could not carry on without the assistance of African labour. We think it improbable that there could be segregation of any kind as a result of non-African agriculture being placed on the Concurrent Legislative List.

"It was suggested that the Federal Government would be able to interfere with the conditions of employment of agricultural labourers. Once more we must point out that it would have no power to do so under the Constitution.

"It has been suggested that the federalization of non-African agriculture would mean discrimination against Africans. The Committee, with the exception of its African members, cannot see why, if it should, and it would appear that the African population are likely to gain, not least because the Territorial Department of Agriculture would be able to give African agriculture its undivided attention. Further, African farmers will obtain the advantage of being able to follow any new methods of husbandry evolved by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture from its wider resources.

"Again, if, as we believe, non-African farmers benefit financially by the change, this is bound to be to the advantage of the country generally.

"If it is truly felt that the federalization of non-African agriculture places the African in an inferior position to the non-African, the remedy would seem to be that, in due course, all agriculture should become a Federal responsibility. Indeed, it was suggested by Mr. Howard and by the Director of Agriculture that when the political climate was suitable, this would be a logical course to pursue.

Freehold Titles

"The theory was advanced time and again that, as all the land in the Protectorate belonged to the African, freehold titles could not be recognized by Africans. An attempt was made to correlate this with the placing of non-African agriculture on the Concurrent Legislative List. It is hardly necessary to point out that the theory that freehold titles in this Protectorate are worthless is untenable, but, even if it were tenable, it is difficult to see any connexion between the two matters.

"We feel impelled to add that any attempt to interfere with freehold titles by any Government which happened to be in power in this Protectorate would be a breach of faith and disastrous to the finances of the Protectorate, to say the least.

"We have obtained some evidence of what the placing of non-African agriculture under Federal control has achieved for Northern Rhodesia within the space of 16 months. We were told that the North-Western crop of flue-cured tobacco has so benefited through the work of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture that it is now possible for the tobacco to be auctioned in Salisbury unidentified. In other words, it is indistinguishable from Southern Rhodesian tobacco on the auction floor. We understand also that the North-Western crop of flue-cured tobacco has increased by some 1,500 acres, or 11%, and that Northern Rhodesian Turkish tobacco has increased by some 340 acres, or 86%.

"It has already been found necessary in Nyasaland to participate in flue-cured research in Rhodesia by seeking the assistance of the Tobacco Research Board. We are satisfied that this has been to the benefit of Nyasaland, but that federalization would improve the situation yet more because it would mean the provision of extra extension staff accustomed to working for and with the board.

"As to livestock, it is not disputed that the Northern Rhodesian non-African farmer now has access to an Animal Husbandry Advisory Service with a much wider range of both of resources and experience than was before available. This will, of course, also apply to Nyasaland, and the Committee notes that under the livestock improvement scheme for the coming year £9,000 has been set aside for 5,800 estates in Southern Rhodesia and £7,000 for 1,300 estates in Northern Rhodesia. The Committee notes the differential in favour of the less developed territory.

"The North-Eastern area of Northern Rhodesia, of which

Fort Jameson is the chief town, has had an unfortunate agricultural history. The Federal Ministry has taken active steps towards rehabilitating the area. Tobacco of suitable quality was not being produced, and because of that tobacco prices dropped to low levels and a number of land-owners had to leave the area.

"We are informed by the Federal Director of Conservation and Extension that the Federal Government has now provided an effective marketing and advisory service, and has already brought about a very notable improvement to some of the crops grown in the area and in the facilities generally for the production of tobacco. There is evidence that during the next five years £255,000 will be expended for the benefit of 74 farmers in this area in order to rehabilitate farming. These funds will be provided by the Federal Government.

"We were told by the Director that all non-African farmers in Northern Rhodesia now have a very high level of advisory services, together with the full benefit of the work carried out by the Federal Department of Research. Although, so far as Northern Rhodesia is concerned, research has not yet become a Federal responsibility, the results of the work carried out by this Department are nevertheless available to the Federal conservation and extension staff working in Northern Rhodesia.

Good Cattle Production Bounty

"As to cattle, the evidence is that the Northern Rhodesian good cattle production bounty has increased from £1,740 for the year 1955-56 to £35,800 in 1956-57.

"We were informed by the Federal Director of Conservation and Extension that in the estimates for the present financial year, besides the good cattle production bounty referred to above, the following further sums have been approved: Livestock improvement scheme, £7,000; milk butter, and good dairy farming subsidy, £75,000; Conservation Committee for Regional Planning, £30,000; fertilization and transport subsidy, £6,000; wheat subsidy, £394,000; and soil conservation extension, £394,000.

"While the Northern Rhodesian Government is for the present financial year providing half the additional expenditure, any sums spent after July 1, 1957, will be provided from Federal funds.

"We have received evidence from the Nyasaland Farmers' Union and other bodies that much importance is attached by the non-African farmer to getting away wherever possible from a monocultural system of agriculture. We cannot but agree that diversification is desirable. The witnesses pointed out that access to a wider range of research would be necessary before this could be achieved.

"If this cannot be provided territorially—and the Director of Agriculture gave it as his opinion that fundamental and basic research should be a Federal responsibility—and if the federalization of non-African farming would mean that such research would become readily available to non-African farmers, it would appear that this is an important consideration.

Investors' Confidence

"One of the matters which has been stressed by nearly every non-African witness is that the federalization of non-African agriculture would induce the necessary confidence in investors to provide the increased capital which is required for development generally, and, in particular, for the provision of amenities to Africans, including housing. It seems to us that any likely investor cannot fail to be attracted by the fact that if non-African agriculture becomes a Federal responsibility 62% of the Federal income will be behind his investment, instead of 6% as is now the case.

"We feel impelled to comment on a matter which has been raised before us—the reference by the Colonial Development Corporation to the 'political imponderables' which were said to have caused the abandonment of their afforestation venture. Our view is that the position has not deteriorated since the inception of that venture. Nevertheless, we do not discount the possibility that, if non-African agriculture were federalized in the face of African opposition, labour troubles might result and discourage investment.

"As it is clearly the wish of the non-African farmers of this Protectorate that non-African agriculture should become a Federal responsibility, we consider that, if this is done, it would engender among them a feeling of confidence in the future. Whether this is justified or not only time can tell.

"Our African members have asked that it be stressed that their participation in these proceedings does not in any way mean that they have accepted Federalization.

The members of the Select Committee were Mr. J. Basil Hobson (chairman), Mr. M. H. Blackwood, Mr. C. A. Collard, Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, Mr. F. G. Collins, Mr. N. D. Kwenje, and Mr. R. F. Stowell.

The report gives the text of all memoranda received and a verbatim report of all the oral evidence heard.

African Political Restrictions

Appeal for National Organization in Kenya

THE TIME HAD COME when Africans should be "allowed" to form a country-wide political organization in Kenya, stated Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Khodes, president of the Nairobi District African Congress, at a Press conference in London on Tuesday.

Congress had requested this, he said, but it was given "a very rude answer" by the Kenya Government which insisted on restricting African political groups to a local level "despite the much improved situation". Yet these small, local congresses, such as at Mombasa and Kisumu, with a membership of between 200 to 300, were all patterned on the Nairobi Congress, had much the same constitution, the same machinery, the same aspiration. It only needed a formal link to cement what was in effect a Kenya African Congress, which, Mr. Khodes said, would be "the natural heir of the Kenya African Union, dissolved at the declaration of the Emergency".

As a compromise, the Nairobi Congress has asked that the heads of the various district organization groups might be allowed to co-operate and address each other's meetings. But this, too, was refused, and no reason was given. He added that the district congresses, perforce tribal in character, tended to divide rather than unite the people. It was only at a national level that a national consciousness could develop.

Even at district level the work of the Congresses were hampered by regulations. Permission to hold a meeting must come from the District Commissioner. Out-door meetings were banned, and no more than a specified number might attend at specified halls. Speakers were limited to two and must have been vetted by the D.C.

Questioned on the use of tape recorders, Mr. Khodes said that they were not objectionable in themselves, but that there was no guarantee they might not be tampered with — "to be held against the day of our trial". Congress had asked the Government to supply transcripts of the recordings, but this had not been done. Speakers were inhibited by the presence of these machines. It was fundamental in a democracy that men should express their views without fear.

Mr. Khodes himself had no complaint about police treatment, but in a statement gave a number of alleged provocative incidents. "African audiences at meetings have been disturbed and provoked by police methods of preventing them from leaving freely. The method is to allow the use of only one small exit door, causing a bottle-neck, where the police hit people and push them about with unnecessary violence and brutality".

Apart from seeking the removal of the ban on territorial political groups, Mr. Khodes said that his mission was "to seek advice from people in this country on the most expeditious way to achieve African independence," and the abolition of "all arbitrary regulations", especially those which gave powers to detain without trial.

He agreed, with Parliament in recess, that his visit was badly timed. Nevertheless he hoped to approach a good many people. He had called on Mr. John Profumo, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, "but he was too busy". He intended to call again. There were documents which the Colonial Office should see concerning the police, Africanization of the civil service, land consolidation and general development.

It was high time, he went on, that a true, African Voice of Kenya should be heard in Britain. He admitted that Congress could not support a United Kingdom Office, but that its officials would follow him over here to make their opinions heard.

Mr. Khodes said bluntly that power must ultimately fall in the hands of the African. The minorities, which he freely conceded had done so much to develop the Colony, need not be afraid. Congress had no truck with racial hatred. They would be given adequate representation. "But the African will not agree to be put in third place in his own country".

Mr. Khodes said that if he was in Office, he would certainly allow European farmers in the White Highlands to keep their land, provided they were good farmers. Congress had no objection to Europeans or Asians owning property, "provided they do not send too much money home". He believed that liberal opinion among Europeans had grown enormously since the Emergency, but was not strong enough to form a party. He thought that Liberals would be roughly

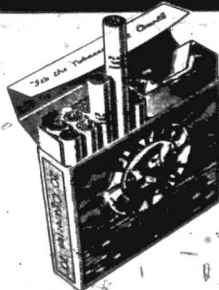
handled by the European settler if they did. He sympathized with much of the Capricorn Contract, but crossed swords with it on the question of the qualitative vote. The key to Kenya's political future lay with a common roll. It was the only answer.

An attempt to form a Kenya African National Congress was made in 1955. Its policy was declared to be "slightly left of centre". Its aims were to promote political organizations among Africans, "to cultivate in them political and civic awakening and consciousness" and to "cultivate mutual relations with other political organizations in Kenya". The Government intervened some days later. Mr. E. H. Windley, the Minister for African Affairs, stated that registration of the K.A.N.C. would not be permitted as it infringed the Government's declared policy of encouraging African political associations on a district basis only. It was from this frustrated attempt to form a national congress that the Nairobi District African Congress was born. It now has 1,000 members.

Mr. Khodes, a Makerere graduate, was Kenya's first African barrister. He was struck off last July for misappropriation of a client's funds.

Lack of Leadership

THE SEPARATE HEREDITARY and statutory functions performed by chiefs create situations which all but the strongest characters find extremely difficult to surmount, says the latest annual report on Native Administration in Nyasaland. Hesitating to alienate the sympathies of their people, chiefs tend to be reluctant to support progressive measures which are unpopular, a reluctance which is further disturbed by rivalries in which clans and families claiming the chieftainship attempt to undermine the authority of the ruling chief, and by the lack of support of a chief by his advisers and councillors when progressive measures become necessary. With few exceptions, the result is that economic and social advances are directly attributed to the work of administrative and departmental officers.



Player's
Please



PERSONALIA

MR. G. C. GEE will leave London Airport today for Nairobi.

SIR GEORGE and LADY USHER have arrived in London from Cape Town.

MR. C. H. HIGGINS has joined the board of the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

MR. J. T. ARTHUR SMITH has been appointed field officer to the Bena Wattle scheme in Tanganyika.

DR. ALBERT SCHWITZER will come to London after spending a few weeks in Alsace and Switzerland.

PRINCE SADRUDDIN, younger son of the late Aga Khan, and MISS NINA DYER were married on Tuesday.

DR. H. GREENE, tropical soils adviser to the Colonial Office, will pay a short visit to Nyasaland next month.

MR. MALCOLM ARCHER, Public Relations Officer to East African Railways and Harbours, has arrived in London.

SAYED MAHGOUR MEKKAWI has presented his credentials to KING SAUD as Sudanese Ambassador in Saudi Arabia.

MR. A. E. LEMON, a director and general manager of The Clan Line Steamers, and MRS. LEMON are on holiday in Las Palmas.

MR. J. H. BRUCE, chairman of Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., Nairobi, sailed for New York in the BRITANNIC last week.

MR. J. S. MACGREGOR, secretary of Lytton Tobacco Co., Ltd., Salisbury, and MRS. MACGREGOR have arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. L. J. BOSHOFF has succeeded MR. HARRY PICHANICK as Mayor of Salisbury. Bulawayo's new mayor is MR. J. S. MCNEILLIE.

MR. P. H. GAYMER of Naivasha, Kenya, gave a ewe as a prize for the best team at the district athletic championship meeting at Naivasha stadium.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is making satisfactory progress after an operation for the removal of the gall bladder.

DR. BESHIR EL BAKRI, Sudanese Ambassador in France, has presented his credentials to the King of the Belgians as Ambassador to that country also.

MR. MICHAEL BLACKWOOD, M.L.C., is the new Registrar of the Diocese of Nyasaland. He succeeds MR. BASIL HOBSON, who returned to England last May.

MR. H. M. DOUGHTY, general manager of the First Permanent Building Society, arrived in London from Lusaka last week. He will be here until September 21.

MR. R. W. D. PAWLE has been appointed district commissioner for the Lusaka urban district of Northern Rhodesia in place of MR. N. W. MCCLELLAN, who is on leave.

Messrs. C. W. HOWARD and D. G. WHITE have been appointed respectively Deputy Labour Commissioner and Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika.

LADY ROTHERWICK, wife of the chairman of the Union-Castle Line, is to launch the new 29,000-ton mailship PENDENNIS CASTLE at Harland & Wolff's Belfast yard on December 40.

MAJOR G. N. BURDEN, Nyasaland Government Representative in the Federation, and MRS. BURDEN sailed last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE after leave in this country.

SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, and LADY LIESCHING, have left for South Africa after a period of leave.

SAYED MOHED AHMED MAHGOUR, Foreign Minister of the Sudan, has paid an official visit to Greece. He was invested with the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of King George I.

MR. J. A. G. BORTHWICK is the new hon. Vices Consul for Belgium in Blantyre.

In last Friday's B.B.C. programme for Rhodesia and Nyasaland MR. DON TAYLOR interviewed MR. AUSTEN ALBI, a Socialist M.P. who recently paid a brief visit to the Federation.

MR. ABDUL GHAFAR CHOUDRY, a Pakistan resident in Kenya, offers a scholarship for studies in engineering or medicine for up to five years to an African Muslim, preferably residing in Nairobi.

MR. D. G. KINGWILL, Chief Liaison officer of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who has been seconded to the Federation for six months, has been visiting Nyasaland.

DR. H. C. PEREIRA, Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, is spending three months of his overseas leave studying catchment area hydrology at 15 stations in America.

MR. A. CREECH-JONES, M.P., left London Airport on Monday for Kuala Lumpur as one of two representatives of the U.K. Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at the independence celebrations in Malaya.

PARAMOUNI CHIEF UNDI, of the Chewa Native Authority in the Eastern Province, has returned to Northern Rhodesia after spending 10 months in Torquay studying public and social administration in local government.

MR. KYENGO MDILE, lately of the African Inland Mission at Mumela, Kenya, has been granted a loan by the Kenya Government so that he may study for two years at Oxford University. He is an M.A. of Aligarh University, India.

MR. J. R. H. SHAUL, who recently retired from the directorship of the Central African Statistical Office, has been appointed an honorary Research Fellow at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is the first appointment of its kind.

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, the Federal Minister of Home Affairs, is representing the Federation at the independence celebrations in Malaya. Sir Malcolm will also take the opportunity of visiting the Rhodesian African Rifles, at the headquarters at Chibab.

MR. ARTHUR SELWOOD WALFORD, for the past four years Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Kenya, in which he has served for 28 years, has arrived in England on leave prior to retirement from the Colonial Service. The new Registrar is MR. MILES NORTH, lately, D.C., Lamu.

MR. C. F. HICKLING, Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will speak on fisheries development in the Colonial Territories on September 11 during the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opening this year in Dublin, on September 4.

MR. J. S. COX, who was in East Africa from 1948 to 1954, sailed last Thursday in the KENILWORTH CASTLE for Der es Salaam to take over the management in Tanganyika Territory of Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd. He is accompanied by MRS. COX and their two adopted children, a young boy and girl.

DRS. A. J. WALKER, Acting Director of Medical Services in Kenya, J. M. LISTON, D.M.S. Tanganyika, E. A. TRIM, D.M.S. Uganda, D. A. BAIRD, D.M.S. Zanzibar, W. T. THOM, D.M.S. Somaliland Protectorate, A. T. HOWELL, Secretary of the East African Medical Research Council, and PROFESSOR A. GALLOWAY, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Makerere College, will attend a medical conference in Mombasa on September 5 and 6 under the chairmanship of SIR BRUCE HUTT, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission.

REV. FR. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, novice master of the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, has won the Anisfield-Wolf award of 2,000 dollars for his book "Naught for Your Comfort". Give of works dealing with problems of race relations. The award is sponsored by the American *Saturday Review*.

MR. GEORGE SENOGA-ZAKE, who studied music at the East Africa Conservatoire of Music, has gained his L.R.S.M. for singing, the highest academic music degree offered by the board for the Colonies. An all-round musician, Mr. Senoga-Zake plans to teach imparting his knowledge of Western music to fellow Africans.

MR. T. M. LAWMAN, information officer, to the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, and MRS. LAWMAN sailed yesterday in the RHODESIA CASTLE. During his leave Mr. Lawman gave four broadcast talks. His book, "The Long Grass", will be published early next year. It deals with Northern Rhodesia present and past.

MR. ROGER C. LEVER, assistant mine secretary of Rhokana Corporation since 1951, is now secretary. He is general secretary of the Flying Club of Northern Rhodesia and managing director of Northern Rhodesia Aviation Services, Ltd. During the last war he served in the South African Air Force in North Africa, Palestine, Cyprus, and Italy.

MISS ANNE FISHER, for the past eight years principal of Limuru Girls' School, has left Kenya for Southern Rhodesia to become headmistress of Arundel School, Salisbury. At a gathering to bid her farewell Mr. C. H. Windley, who represented the Government of Kenya, said that she had created the best and happiest school in the country. Her successor is MISS JOAN CABLE, lately of Felixstowe. Miss Fisher is a niece of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: Messrs. D. D. P. CRACKNELL, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, to be Commissioner of Police, Somaliland Protectorate; F. F. GILROY, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Kenya to be Assistant Financial Secretary; D. B. HALL, Administrative Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, to be Secretary for Native Affairs; R. M. M. KING, Solicitor-General, Nyasaland, to be Attorney-General; and W. A. KNIGHT, Director of Audit, British Guiana, to be Deputy Director of Audit, Uganda.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last Thursday in the KENYA CASTLE include:—

Mombasa—Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Addison, Mr. & Mrs. J. Aitken, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ascott, the Rev. D. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. W. Bell, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. & Mrs. H. Breslin, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Bridgman, Mr. & Mrs. F. Brookman, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Broomie, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Brown, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Butcher, the Rt. Rev. Eugene Butler, Mrs. F. N. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. A. Callaway, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Cockett, Mr. & Mrs. G. Colclough, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Cowley, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Cowley, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Crowther, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Duff, Mr. G. Eggleston, Mr. J. R. Fisher, the Rev. Fr. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. P. G. Gooch, Mr. & Mrs. O. A. W. Gode, Captain & Mrs. P. G. Grattan, Mr. & Mrs. O. Grafton, Mr. & Mrs. W. Green, Mr. & Mrs. W. Greenhull, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. M. Henderson, Mr. A. G. V. Homans, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Home, Mr. & Mrs. H. Houlding, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Jacklin, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Jackman, Lt. Col. & Mrs. A. M. Johnstone, Mr. J. A. Kiean, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Knight, Mr. J. A. Kohler, Mr. & Mrs. G. Landman, Mr. M. J. Larkin, Mr. C. M. Leslie, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Lovatt, Mr. & Mrs. R. McGillevie, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Morrish, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Mortley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Moscrop, Sheikh M. M. Mubashamy, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Mundell, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Myatt, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Ogleby, Mr. A. J. Oliver, Dr.

(Miss) E. S. Oldish, the Rev. P. O'Shea, Mrs. E. Penwill, Mr. J. Powell, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Pyne, Mr. J. B. Sale, Dr. & Mrs. J. L. Sharpe, Mr. S. A. A. Sharty, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Sidney, Mr. D. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Slowey, Mr. G. E. M. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. B. Stevenson, Mr. K. Stewart, Mr. C. Stuart-Mentet, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Syder.

Mr. H. S. Thring, the Rev. E. Tierman, Dr. & Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Timmis, Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Todd, Mr. A. D. Trench, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Trench, Dr. & Mrs. A. Turnbull, Mr. L. Turbulla, Mr. J. Tutton, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Webb, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. White, the Rev. Father Whitney, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Wood, and Mr. R. J. Young.

Tanga—Mr. P. M. Targh, and Mr. & Mrs. J. M. J. Ingoro and Mr. G. H. Wilson.

Bar-es-Sulaim—Dr. & Mrs. M. H. Birch, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Chaplin, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Cox, the Rev. W. J. Durkin, Mr. & Mrs. T. Griffith-Jones, Mr. J. Grindley, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. A. Gunn, Mr. C. E. Hobson, Mr. & Mrs. H. B. G. Hurst, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Morgan, Mrs. von Niederhausen, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Phoenix, Col. & Mrs. H. Birch, the Rev. M. C. Redden, Mr. & Mrs. A. Seaf, P. A. M. Shah, Mr. P. H. Snook, Mr. & Mrs. J. Staples, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Thompson, and Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Wilson.

Delia—Mr. & Mrs. N. C. J. Austing, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Bagnall, Mr. E. A. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Berry, Mr. & Mrs. S. Dyer, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Higginson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Kingston, Mr. G. S. Lucas, Mr. G. McIntyre, Mr. J. A. Roy, and Mr. H. E. Thornton.

Obituary

Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood

MR. ALBERT ARTHUR MANGNALL ISHERWOOD, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died in Moshi last week at the age of 67, was Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory from 1931 to 1945.

The son of the Rev. A. Isherwood, of Staverton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, he was educated at St. John's School, Leatherhead, and University College, Oxford. Having joined the Colonial Service in Northern Nigeria in 1913, he served with the Nigerian Forces in the campaign in German East Africa of 1917-18, and was one of the early members of the Civil Administration set up in the conquered territory.

After about five years in the provincial administration, he was appointed Deputy Director of Education in 1924 and Director seven years later, combining with those duties during the last war the responsibilities of chief civil censor and information officer. He was an official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils in 1927, 1928, and from 1931 until his retirement. Then for three years he was a member of the governing board of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. While in Africa he had been an examiner in Swahili.

In his early days in Tanganyika Isherwood was a very keen tennis player, big game shot, and angler. As a political officer, he was posted to Moshi, Arusha, and Tabora in succession, being for about a year in charge of the Tabora Province, where he managed to do a good deal of shooting, getting his quota of elephants.

A reader who served under him in Tanganyika writes:—

"With a never-failing sense of duty, Arthur Isherwood set himself the highest standards, while always showing a very kindly understanding towards those who came later into the service; many of them had reason to be grateful for his leadership, friendly interest, and quiet humour. His experience—first in Nigeria followed by his entry into the early British administration of Tanganyika Territory—and his own temperament all contributed to the respect and affection which he inspired."

Obituary

Admiral Lord Mountevans Deposition of Tshekedi Khama

ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTEVANS, K.C.B., D.S.O., who died last week at the age of 75 while on holiday in Norway, made himself one of the most widely known naval officers of his time. "Teddy" Evans was loved by his men and despite his lack of personal publicity, he was popular with his fellow officers in the "Silent Service".

Twenty-four years ago, when he was Commander-in-Chief on the Africa Station, he was made Acting High Commissioner during the absence on leave of Sir Herbert Stanlet. In September, 1933, Tshekedi Khama, Regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, gravely exceeded his authority by having a European flogged in public, and Evans—"Evans of the Broke"—in response to a call for protection from the magistrate in Serowe and the white community in the area, rushed from Cape Town to Palaprye with an escort of 200 sailors and marines, deposed Tshekedi, and ordered him to live outside tribal territory.

At the same time he expelled from Bechuanaland the young Scot who had caused the trouble by his association with African women, over one of whom he had quarrelled with an African man, whom he handled roughly. About a month later the young European was summoned before a *kgotla* and sentenced by Tshekedi to be publicly flogged. According to Evans's account—

"A disgraceful scene occurred, Macintosh being struck to the ground several times and rescued only by Tshekedi himself. An administrative inquiry followed, conducted by British magistrates and the Political Secretary to the High Commissioner. With strong legal assistance, and backed by the London Mission, Tshekedi made things as difficult as possible. An unpleasant situation developed because the Dutch-speaking South Africans were outspoken in their declaration that British administration was ineffective.

"However, while they were talking about it, I got the Minister of Railways and Defence to let me rush a strong escort of 200 sailors and marines up to Serowe. Tshekedi claimed that as acting chief of the Bamangwato, he was outside the law of the Protectorate. Having flouted the administration and maintained his standpoint, he had to be deposed.

"After his deposition he asked permission to come down to Cape Town to see me, and he then tendered an apology, declaring that he realized that he had no right to order a white man to be flogged, or, for that matter, to try him in a Native court.

"Having put this apology into writing on board the *Dorsetshire*, we had tea together, and we left next day by train for his reinstatement. I read his apology at Serowe before many thousands of Bamangwato, and then reinstated him as acting chief. There is no doubt that Tshekedi Khama was far ahead of the average Native chief in all-round education, but, as I told him, no man can be a good chief who does not obey the law.

"There was a good deal of humour, as well as outcry about the whole affair, at the meeting at which Tshekedi was deposed the sailors and marines handled a threatening situation with customary tact. When the Natives in their thousands drifted in, they were politely disarmed and given cloakroom tickets for their old-fashioned rifles and guns, which were all stowed away and returned to them when they left after the meeting.

"At one time the situation looked ugly, but with the howitzers and machine-guns handled by tough-looking blue-jackets and equally tough-looking marines facing them with determination, the great crowd behaved well and the air was cleared."

He did not add that Tshekedi had sent a tribal force to await the admiral at the railway with an offer to haul the guns to Serowe!

Evans had sailed as a sub-lieutenant, R.N., in the yacht *MORNING* which was sent in 1902 to the relief of Captain Scott's first Antarctic expedition, and in 1910 he was selected by Scott as his navigator and second-

in-command of the *TERRA NOVA*. In January, 1912, he was the last man to speak to Scott before he died on his second expedition.

The Rev. Howard Gabb Marshall

THE REV. HOWARD GABB MARSHALL, since 1942 curate-in-charge of Christ Church, Down Street, Mayfair, London, spent some months in the Sudan and a longer period in Kenya some 20 years ago, and thereafter retained his interest in East Africa.

From 1910 until 1937 he was an Army chaplain, being Assistant Chaplain-General in the Eastern Command and the London District from 1930 to 1935, and then A.C.G. in Egypt for two years. He was an honorary chaplain to the King from 1934 to 1938, when he became general secretary to the Church of England Men's Society.

Some of his best work was done in his last years. Learning of an intention to close Christ Church, Down Street, he pleaded for the opportunity to save it. The then bishop replied that there was no congregation—for what had once been a residential area is now occupied almost entirely by offices and shops—and not enough money to pay a curate's salary. Marshall pleaded for a year or so in which to prove his conviction that people and funds could be attracted, and at last his insistence prevailed. At that time the normal Sunday morning congregation was about six. He called on every office in his parish, and though almost all the people whom he thus met lived far from their work he had the satisfaction in due course of half filling the church and obtaining donations and covenants which saved it from closure.

Though badly crippled, he served Christ Church long after most men would have retired. Recently he spent three months in hospital, and when he was released—because it was recognized that he could not live much longer and would be happiest if engaged in his work—he took charge again, though so ill that he had to preach seated. His spirit, however, was undimmed and his friendliness as warm as ever.

MRS. C. G. MCINTOSH, formerly superintendent of Weldon House, Salisbury Girls' High School, and for many years local secretary for the Society of the Overseas Settlement of British Women, has died at Cape Town. A Canadian, she went out to the Orange River Colony to teach in 1902. She went up to Southern Rhodesia in 1911 when her husband joined the Education Department.

MR. J. S. CARR-RAYDEN, who settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1920, has died in Salisbury, aged 90. In his youth he was a horse rancher in Canada, and once owned a jam and fruit canning business in South Africa. From 1920 to 1945 he ranched cattle in the Bulawayo district.

MR. ROY GONCALVES GLENDAY, M.C., who has died in London at the age of 68, was research chemist to the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., from 1913 to 1915 and was then commissioned in the K.A.R. He won the M.C. during the campaign in German East Africa.

MR. J. E. "CHIRUPULA" STEPHENSON, who opened up the first Government post at Ndola, has died at his home in the Mkushi area of Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 81.

THE REV. FATHER H. VESTER, of the Mill Hill Mission, died recently in Uganda.

Letters to the Editor

**East African Representation in London
Comments of the Commissioner**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR: As the present Commissioner for East Africa in London, I naturally read your *Matters of Moment* of August 15 with more than ordinary interest. As will be understood, I cannot comment on much of what you say, but in regard to your references to lack of support for the East African Office, may I ask you to enter an exception in the case of the East African commercial community? In my own experience moral support and appreciation have always been forthcoming from the Chambers of Commerce.

You may recall that Resolution 2, passed (I believe unanimously) at the 1954 (Dar es Salaam) annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, read in part as follows:

"That this Association places on record its appreciation of the excellent work on behalf of all East African territories which has been done over a period of many years by the Commissioner and his staff at the East African Office in London.

"As this Association believes that the most urgent need of all these territories is the importation of considerable sums of investment capital, together with the business, professional, and skilled personnel necessary thereto, it urges all the East African Governments to consider substantially increasing the annual vote for East African representation".

At the 1955 (Kampala) session the Association reaffirmed that resolution, and at the 1957 session, held in Kisumu, the Association passed, again unanimously, the following resolution:

"That this Association reaffirms its resolution passed at Dar es Salaam in 1954 and at Kampala in 1955 on the subject of the development of the East African Office in London, and further considers that the time has now been reached when the general status of this Office should be improved. It is consequently urged on all the Governments concerned that a working committee should be formed, with considerable commercial representation, to consider ways and means of doing so".

All those resolutions originated, I believe, with the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, i.e. in Kenya, and it is consequently all the more extraordinary that the criticism of the East African Office to which your article refers also came from Kenya. The criticism of the Office in reference to its value to the commercial community followed within a few months of the 1957 (Kisumu) resolution wherein precisely the opposite view was expressed by the highest authority of organized commerce in East Africa.

You do not need me to say that these expressions of view are no idle formalities. They stem from appreciation of valuable and solid help consistently given over many years. I am most happy to be able to say that many of the commercial concerns in East Africa which have been helped in a thousand and one ways, be it in securing early delivery, in getting shipping space, in making contacts, or in receiving recruitment facilities. The Office has an important section devoted solely to commercial matters, and the facets of this work are multitudinous. Needless to say, although the commercial aspect of the mission's activities looms large, this is only part of the work. The Office deals with everything that touches East Africa's interests in the United Kingdom.

Last year 16,000 personal callers were dealt with and given the help and information they were seeking, and the employment section arranged for 48 selection boards and interviewed 776 aspirants for employment. During the last five years 377 farmers and farm managers were recruited to Kenya agriculture; many a well-established farmer had his first "sight" of Kenya in Trafalgar Square.

But perhaps, the greatest single preoccupation of the

Commissioner is the never-ending exercise of attracting to the territories the capital investment so badly needed. To this end every means of publicity is employed, be it brochures, Press advertisements, or public addresses. This question of publicity is perhaps the crux. Nowhere is it more true than in London that "out of sight is out of mind".

East Africa is understandably ambitious regarding its representation in the United Kingdom. These ambitions are achievable only by more intensive publicity, and this of course, means money. I am one of those who believe wholeheartedly in East Africa's selective participation in the big public exhibitions held in this country and elsewhere. At the very least, East Africa places herself on view before the right type of ready-made audience; and to be seen is to be noticed. Certainly, not to be seen involves the danger of no notice being taken.

I am personally disappointed that so little use has been made of this form of publicity during my term of office. I am, of course, well aware of the difficulties, but perhaps the main difficulty is in the procedure necessarily involved in East Africa in dealing with these *ad hoc* extra-budgetary invitations to participate.

Participation on an East African basis means agreement by each of the three territories, and often enough it has been a case of A and B agreeing and C (doubtless for very good reason) finding herself unable to agree. Or, when C agrees, A and B find themselves unable to participate. This type of publicity is therefore at the mercy of what might be termed the principle of the lowest common denominator. In result participation is seldom achieved.

The difficulty is perhaps an unavoidable characteristic of the system, but it inevitably has its effect on inter-territorial overseas representation generally.

Your obedient Servant,

V. G. MATTHEWS,

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Commissioner for East Africa.



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Letters to the Editor**Kenya Elected Members' Statement****Mr. S. V. Cooke's Platform Reply**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—With reference to the statement of the European Elected Members' Association, I do not think it would be either practicable or wise to issue a full reply at the moment. This must await my platform speeches on my return to Kenya. But I would like to deal briefly with a few points.

Group Captain Briggs' appointment. The statement contains a *suppression*. It was at the particular and personal request of the chairman, Sir Alfred Vincent, that I did not record my dissent. He cannot have forgotten this as he admitted it to me recently.

Sir Alfred Vincent's chairmanship. I protested strongly in April or May against a corporate member being chairman. In this I was joined by one or two others. When elected in October he was not a corporate member—or even a member—but owing to the impossibility of the elected Members agreeing amongst themselves he nobly agreed to accept the difficult position of chairman. The real difficulty arose after the African elections in March and the nomination of Sir Alfred as corporate member, representative of all races. Again I did not publicly protest on the personal request of Sir Alfred.

Meeting with African members. I repeat that this meeting could not have taken place—or could have been left until too late—had I not presented an "ultimatum" to Sir Alfred. I repeat that the European Elected Members were chagrined by the Africans' arrangement to send two members to England. I repeat—and this agrees with the Africans' records—that we left the first and only meeting between the races with the fixed intention of a second meeting after a week or so.

Commander Blunt's views. I repeat that he did not make at the Nyali meeting the adverse comments he made later. If he had they would have been recorded in the *Mombasa Times* whose editor naturally never omits to publish the spicy exchanges between the commander and myself which occur at our meetings. It would be interesting to consult the reporter's record of this meeting.

It does not matter whether the two elected members approached them. It was wholly improper for elected members to enter into intrigue with a member's constituents behind his back. This matter cannot and will not be left at that.

I would emphasize that I have no quarrel with Sir Alfred Vincent, who I regard as a capable and well-balanced chairman.

Yours faithfully,

V. COOKE.

Dublin.

Mr. Mboya's "Policy of Half-Truths"**Sir Charles Markham Criticizes "Distortion"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—You report Mr. Tom Mboya as having told journalists in England that Mr. Nathoo, Kenya's Minister of Works, has reiterated Asian support for the African demands for increased representation. The same report (August 15) later stated that these demands had the support of both the Arab and Asian groups. That statement is misleading, especially as it implies that both the Arab and Asian groups have agreed to the 15 seats demanded by the Africans.

The actual facts are that all racial groups have stated

their agreement to increased African representation, without the actual number being specified. You will agree that to allege that the facts are otherwise is a distortion of the truth. Despite the offer to negotiate by the Europeans, Mr. Mboya seems to prefer a deliberate policy of half-truths, and one can only suggest that he hopes to gain support from ill-informed people who imagine that it is the Europeans alone who are causing the present constitutional deadlock.

Mr. Mboya must take the responsibility for having given the impression that he does not want anything but African domination. If he does desire any settlement to the problem, then we should at least expect a more accurate survey of the present position.

Yours faithfully,

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM.

Parliament Building,

Nairobi.

Points from Letters**Champion Plasterers**

YOU OFTEN COME A TERM which ends in a situation, and now that you have written that the politicians of both parties are the country's champion plasterers. (In reply to Mr. Crook-Jones' statement that problems are not solved by plastering over divergencies), you must expect the words to be frequently used. Your statement is as true of East Africa as of the United Kingdom. An even worse failure of almost all politicians everywhere is their persistence in dodging awkward facts and difficult problems. There is scarcely a problem in East Africa today which was not a problem 10, 20, or more years ago, and all of them could have been more easily attacked then than now. You have often written that public interest is frequently made to take second place to private convenience. Because it is inconvenient to those in positions of public leadership, too many of the officials and non-officials in the territories go on evading many of the tasks which most urgently require attention. The champion plasterers are often also champion dodgers.

B.B.C. Blunder

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES did very creditably at the Edinburgh Tattoo, to judge by the television showing, but the B.B.C. announcer twice referred to them as coming from West Africa before correcting it to East Africa. Even afterwards I felt that he was not sure! Such blunders ought surely not to occur. They could so easily be avoided.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club**Queen Mother to Attend Reception**

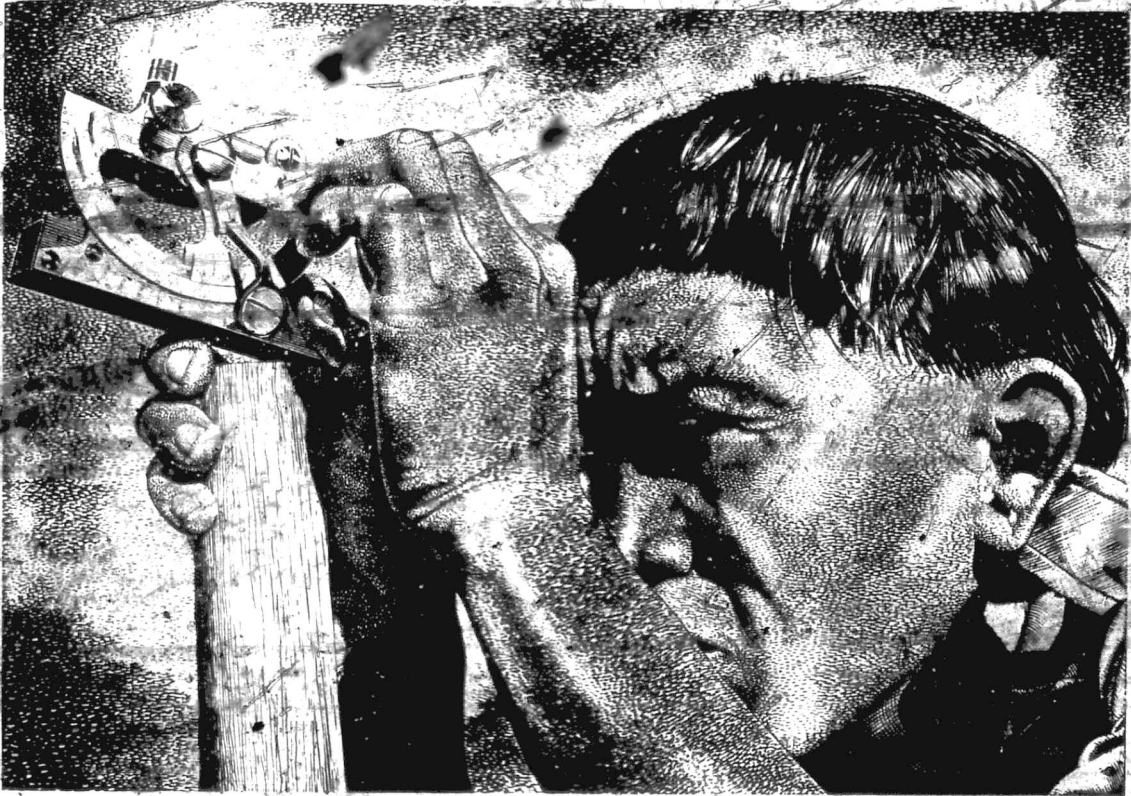
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER has consented to attend a reception of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at Goldsmith's Hall, London, on November 19.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General designate of the Federation, and the Countess of Dalhousie will be the guests of the club at dinner on Wednesday, September 25.

Viscount Malvern will preside.

"The King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, is probably the best between the Cape and Cairo." — Mr. W. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health, and Housing in Kenya.

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African Shareholders in Water Scheme Happy Day for Makonde Plateau

INAUGURATION of the Makonde water scheme by the Governor of Tanganyika was reported last week.

An official statement issued by the Government of the Territory says (in part):

"Every August 14 on 'Makonde Day' the people who live on the high plateau overlooking the Ruvuma River will celebrate one of the greatest occasions in their history—the pumping of water nearly 1,000 feet up a precipitous escarpment to their arid land, a scheme which an expert once described as technically impossible.

Some years ago the Governor's mother wrote to tell him that she had read in a U.A.C.A. magazine that the people of the plateau were drastically in need of water. She asked her son to see what could be done. Sir Edward held a *baraža* in Newala in 1949 and the people pleaded for water; they were walking an average of 12 miles to the edge of the plateau, climbing down 1,000 feet and then ascending again, carrying on their heads a petrol-tin full of water, weighing 40 lb. The Governor had long talks with Mr. T. Mitchell, divisional officer of the P.W.D., who was investigating the water possibilities as a result of the Newala pilot scheme, and eventually the Makonde Water Corporation was born.

Overwhelming Success

How important the opening of the scheme was can be judged by the thousands who attended the ceremony at Makonde pumping station, five miles from Newala. The Governor said that the water scheme had been an overwhelming success and given the confidence to go ahead with the whole project. It had been suggested that the scheme should be paid for by an additional tax, but he felt that it would mean a great deal more to the people if, instead of a tax, it was a subscription to a share in the ownership of the water supply. The scheme had taken the form of a corporation, and under a Government guarantee substantial sums had been borrowed from a bank. The corporation had their own consultants and contractors.

Sir Edward added a warning: "The Makonde have paid up in splendid fashion, but, of course, just because the water

supply is operating, it does not mean that you stop paying. Indeed, you must continue paying until you have paid off all the debts. Then you will have the choice of either earning interest on your shares or reducing the price of water.

"This scheme will make that tiring and tiresome relentless necessity of a trudge up and down the escarpment a thing of the past, a bare and horrid memory, and it should enable you to spread out over the whole plateau and give you much more room for your agriculture, which will in itself, I hope, enable you to become richer. The Makonde would have to learn to run the scheme by themselves in due course.

Unique Project

The provincial commissioner, Mr. D. S. Troup, who is chairman of the corporation, said the work had gone so well that the scheme had been opened two years before the estimated date. Of the Governor he said: "The conception of this vast and unique project was born. He thanked Mr. C. Mitchell, the technical architect of the scheme, and Mr. C. B. Mitchell, the present general manager, who has been seconded from the Administration.

Liwali Justino Mponda was presented with a silver-tipped walking stick by the Governor. "This is a surprise item," said Sir Edward. "I am presenting this stick as a token of my personal esteem and the assistance he has given me as a councillor and the work he has done for the Makonde tribe and as president of the district council.

"I have another surprise," continued the Governor. "I am presenting this drum-major's baton to the drum-major of the band here today, and it will be competed for next year, the winning band to retain it for 12 months."

That was not the last surprise. The provincial commissioner rose. "I have yet another surprise, Your Excellency," he said. "I have here a share certificate book of the Makonde Water Corporation, which everyone on the plateau must possess. As you were the father of the Makonde water scheme, I herewith present you with this book and for you, there will be no charge."

Liwali Mponda presented the Governor with a carved chess table in three colours, black, white, and brown, when he visited Newala's new community centre, saying that the three colours represented the three racial communities living and co-operating in the district.

International Labour Conference

THE LARGEST INTERNATIONAL GATHERING ever held in Northern Rhodesia opened in Lusaka yesterday. More than 100 delegates and observers are attending the International Labour Conference sponsored by the Inter-African Labour Institute and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. The first plenary session was opened by the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, who welcomed the delegations from the United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Belgium, South Africa, Ghana, and the Rhodesian Federation. Mr. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, having been taken seriously ill in East Africa, has not been able to attend the conference.

Locust Report

A FEW IMMATURE AND MATURE SWARMS in the French Sudan and heavy infestations by maturing and mature swarms from the Sudan and northern Ethiopia (where breeding has begun) are reported in the desert locust situation summary issued a few days ago by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London. There are also reports of a heavy swarm infestation in the Somaliland Protectorate and of a few swarms reaching French Somaliland and northern Somalia. British East Africa has remained clear.

Buganda Warders Attacked

WARDERS at the Buganda Native Government prison in Mengo were attacked by 200 African prisoners on Monday and locked in the cells. Later the prisoners set fire to the cell doors. Order was restored after shots had been fired over the heads of the demonstrators, who were protesting against inadequate sanitary arrangements. The prison superintendent, Mr. Bosa said that the difficulties were caused by over-crowding.



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Mau Mau Detention Camp Riots

Two African Warders Killed

TWO AFRICAN WARDERS were killed recently when hardened Mau Mau detainees rioted at Manyani detention camp, 100 miles from Mombasa. The riot began when 75 warders attempted to carry out the routine duty of locking the prisoners in their huts for the night.

Two hundred, described by Mr. J. Cusack, Kenya's Defence Minister, as "the very worst of Mau Mau", attacked the warders, using clubs, stones and crude weapons torn from their huts. Two warders of the Kamba tribe were so severely beaten that they later died. Two European prison officers, a number of warders, together with 10 detainees were later admitted to hospital. Strong reinforcements of police and prison officers were brought in from Nairobi to quell the riot.

Regaining Control

Later the prison authorities used tear gas in an attempt to regain control of the camp, after 100 detainees had resisted efforts to segregate them into batches of twenty. All the warders were removed from the compounds where the riot began without difficulty, but in the remainder, the detainees refused to come out of their huts.

The camp, which once held 15,000 Mau Mau, is divided into two sections. One contains 2,300 detainees awaiting the chance to enter the "rehabilitation pipeline"; the other, in which the riot took place, 800 fanatics who have strenuously resisted every attempt to prepare them for a return to normal life.

"We in Nyasaland are in, the fortunate position— from the point of view of our consciences and our pockets— of knowing that practically none of our tobacco goes into cigarettes, and would therefore not appear to contribute actually or statistically to lung cancer."— Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland.

Civil Service Talks

INFORMAL EXPLORATORY TALKS have been held in Zomba between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia Government officials and the Federal Public Service Commission on "settling" the four-civil services. A statement issued from Salisbury last week said that the Federal and territorial Governments were discussing steps towards implementing the agreement reached in London between the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and the British Government. An official statement on the Zomba talks said: "The U.K. ministers said in principle that it was accepted, that all civil servants whether Federal or territorial, would eventually be locally based and look for the future to the Federal area".

Princess Elizabeth Fund Exhausted

AFTER TEN YEARS, the £10,000 fund raised in Rhodesia to commemorate the visit of the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, which has been used to finance the interchange of visits of young men and women between Britain and Rhodesia, is exhausted. Two young women school teachers from Rhodesia, at present touring the United Kingdom, are the last persons to be sponsored by the fund. No plans have so far been suggested for continuing or replacing the scheme.

Ex-M.L.C. Speared

MR. PETER RINGE, a former member of the Uganda Legislative Council, was speared to death by Congo tribesmen after his car had knocked down and killed an African cyclist. Three other African officials of the Uganda administration who were travelling in the vehicle near the Congo border, were wounded.

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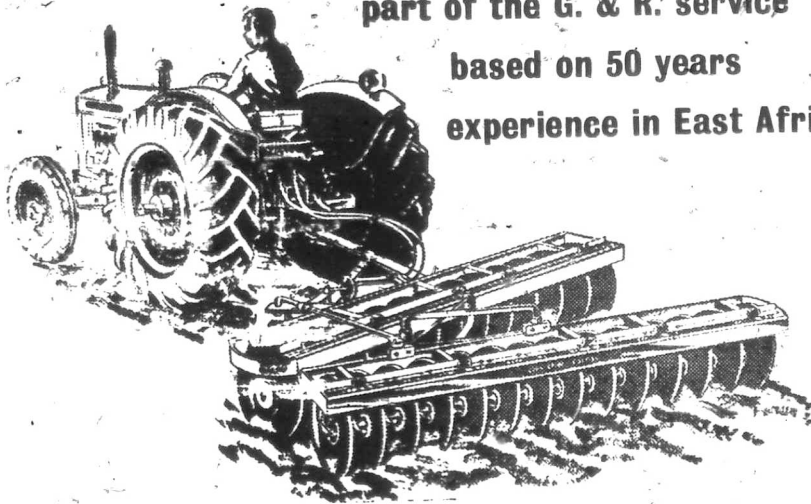
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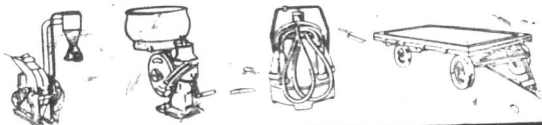
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Partnership in Central Africa

(Continued from page 1769)

Throughout Africa there is immense impatience for education and for independence from white leadership which dictates from a fixed platform of dogma and authority. There are many exceptions to it, but the impatience is there and is growing. Even in the Belgian Congo, where it seemed for long that the Belgians had been so successful at providing economic progress without political activity, the same feeling is growing with startling rapidity. It will hardly be possible to move fast enough to satisfy vocal African opinion in the northern territories.

Southern Rhodesia is different. There Africans have learned to accommodate themselves to a situation in which they take the second place, and there is much more readiness to be grateful for small mercies to realize the advantages of gradualness and its inevitability, and to co-operate with Europeans.

Can Africans be induced to show the patience needed for a process of evolution? They need patience and trust — and at the moment impatience and distrust are very strong among them in the North. The Europeans need generosity and courage and patience too. Both need a far-sighted gaze into the future.

Of two things I am confident: first, that the African with any degree of education is going to be satisfied for long with a society which does not provide equal opportunities in education, in industry, and in politics; second, that the system of the Federation — the Constitution and its working and the political set-up — dangerous though it is to drive, and thoroughly British, rather like an Emmett drawing of a train, steam spurring from a dozen leaks and several safety-valves, is in the long run liable to a less violent explosion than that farther south.

Tribute to U.M.C.A.

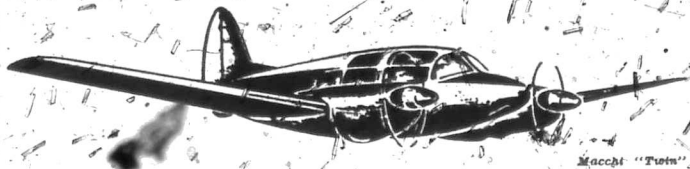
SIR EDWARD TWING, Governor of Tanganyika, said when he opened the new Newlands hospital near the old hospital of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa: "Many of us will feel sad if it is thought that this hospital will eclipse the work done in the past 40 years by the U.M.C.A. For all that time they have done magnificent pioneer work; but they did not have the resources available to build a modern hospital complete with expensive equipment. This new hospital does not mean that the work of the U.M.C.A. is finished. I hope that the two hospitals will work in conjunction, and that Government will find ways and means of supporting the U.M.C.A."

Quality Tobacco

AN APPEAL TO TOBACCO GROWERS to concentrate on smaller acreages designed to yield maximum crops of high quality leaf has been made by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister. He said that the British tobacco industry was sympathetic towards Rhodesian growers, but was adamant in demanding a greater percentage of quality leaf. There was a temptation, particularly in boom periods, to go all out for a quick return, but where farmers succumbed to it, they bitterly regretted it in the end. Where restraint and intensification had been undertaken, however, the long-term dividends were handsome and the gain to the country immeasurable.

Tribesmen Learn to Fish

THOUGH THE TOMBA have lived for centuries on the banks of the Zambezi, they have always been agriculturists. The Northern Rhodesian Government is now teaching them fishing techniques, and the first volunteers have been taken to the lakes in the north of the territory to see other tribes catching fish by the latest netting methods.



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News Items in Brief

For a new National Museum the Sudan Government has made a grant of £200,000.

Up to the end of July, 100 Europeans and 34 Africans have been killed on Nyasaland roads.

The transfer of 191 acres of land in the Limuru district of Kenya to the St. Julian's Community has been approved.

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations will hold its seventh special session in New York from September 12 to 20.

The Supreme Council of the Sudan has fixed February 27 next as the date for Parliamentary elections throughout the republic.

A young giraffe purchased by subscription for the Edinburgh Zoo has died on board a ship bringing it to Leith from Kenya.

The first wedding ceremony conducted by the present Aga Khan took place in London on Saturday. The bride, Miss Khapoon Mapi, is from Tanganyika.

By the second week of August the influenza epidemic had spread to most centres in the Federation. Africans appear to be more seriously affected than Europeans.

The "appalling road accident rate" has caused the Southern Rhodesian Government to consider the establishment of a separate traffic department, divorced from the police.

The annual report for 1956 on Tanganyika submitted by Her Majesty's Government to the United Nations has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Colonial No. 333 (8s. 6d.).

A memorial has been unveiled in Bagamoyo to Richard Burton and John Speke, who a century ago set out from that small port in Tanganyika to find the source of the Nile.

The Sudan will not express an opinion on the Eisenhower proposals. The Foreign Minister said last week that the Government would send no reply to the American Government.

Plans have been prepared for a 55m. gallon dam in the Tabora district of Tanganyika, and a preliminary survey has been made for the proposed 260m. gallon dam in the Kahama district.

Nyasaland Africans working abroad in 1956 were estimated to number 131,000, with 97,000 in Southern Rhodesia, 22,000 in South Africa, 11,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 1,000 in other territories.

The leopard skin presented to H.M.S. KENYA by Mr. D. O'Hagan, provincial Commissioner for the Coast, is now displayed in a prominent position in the ship when it is not being used as an apron by the drummer.

A bronze head of Field Marshal Smuts by Sir Jacob Epstein has been presented to the Federal Government by Messrs Whitehead and Sons (Holdings) Ltd., of Rawtenstall, Lancashire. The Government has in turn presented it to Parliament.

An industrial farm school for Africans is to be established by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Native Education. It will be completed in about three years, and will offer four-year courses in agriculture, building, carpentry, and sheet-metal working. A 2,000-acre site has been set aside in the Que Que Reserve.

The programme of the Northern Rhodesian Local Government and African Housing Department to build 23,000 houses for Africans at an estimated cost of £64m had been substantially completed by the end of last year, and a further £17m. had been allocated for another 5,700 houses at 15 centres, says the annual report now published.

The Principal Scientific Academy of Horticultural Botany in Moscow and the Kasubke Experimental Station of Medical Plants in Japan have asked the Botanic Gardens in Entebbe, Uganda, for a number of seeds, including those of a plant called Rauwolfia, which is the source of the drug reserpine, used for treating blood pressure complaints.

C.A.A. Coach Service

A 26-HOUR COACH-CLASS Viscount service to London, at the same price as the present four-day Viking Zambezi flight, will be introduced by Central African Airways tomorrow, the first flight leaving Salisbury at 11.5 a.m. C.A.A.'s announcement says that apart from the "tremendous improvement" in the aircraft, the Viscounts will fly above the weather without night-stopping between the Federation and Britain. The return plane will leave London on Saturdays and arrive on Sundays. The route will be Salisbury-Ndola-Entebbe-Khartoum-Wadi Halfa-Benghazi-Rome-London.

Developing Originality

WHEN OPENING the second annual arts and crafts exhibition of Mombasa schools, Mr. A. V. Hatfield, provincial education officer for the Coast Province of Kenya, pointed out that the teachers had given up the first part of their holidays to arrange the show. "Some people," he said, "think that arts and crafts are a waste of time and would like to see children spending all their time on subjects like English, arithmetic, history, and geography; but that opinion is not shared by the professional educator, who knows that he has other tasks to perform which are just as important as getting students through examinations. He emphasized that the deep satisfaction of creative work developed originality.

Report To Be Published

THE HON. RICHARD WOOD, leader of the all-party Parliamentary delegation to the Federation, and three of his colleagues, Colonel Harwood Harrison, Mr. J. MacColl, and Major Patrick Wall (secretary), left London Airport on Saturday. The three other members, Mr. James Gallagher (deputy leader), Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke, and Mr. G. A. Pargiter, had left earlier. It has already been decided that the report of this delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association shall be published.

Motion Picture

A LION RECENTLY CHASED the Northern Rhodesian Information Department's mobile cinema van near Chingele's village in the North-Western Province. How fast the van had to travel to shake off its irate pursuer was not registered, for the speedometer cable broke.

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"Clan Matheson"

CLAN MATHESON, built by the Greenock Dockyard Co., Ltd., for The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., was launched on Monday by Mrs. J. S. Bevan, wife of a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. A sister ship of the CLAN MALCOLM, which completed her trials on the Clyde a fortnight ago, the new motor vessel has a gross tonnage of 7,800, a dead weight of 9,760 tons, and a speed in service of 16 knots. The length is 465 feet, moulded breadth 65½ feet, moulded depth to the upper deck just under 40 feet, and the mean draft is 27 feet 4 inches. A third vessel of the same class, to be named CLAN MENZIES, is under construction in the same yard.

Federal Loan

APPLICATION FORMS for the £5½m. local loan of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be available tomorrow, and the subscription lists will be open for eight days from September 10 unless full subscription is obtained before. It is expected that the loan, which is being underwritten by a consortium comprising the African Finance Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and Philip Hill Higginson and Co., Ltd., will take the form of a 5½% stock issued at a discount.

Power Securities Raise £500,000

UNDERWRITING ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the issue by Power Securities, of 250,000 Ordinary £1 shares to shareholders at 40s. each. The shares will be offered on August 30 in the ratio of one share for every six Ordinary shares held. Power Securities has direct interests in the East African Power and Lighting Co., both through underwriting its capital issues, and through its principal subsidiary, Balfour Beatty and Co.

Of Commercial Concern

The chairman and chief executive officer of the Pepsi-Cola Company of America, Mr. Alfred N. Steele, Mrs. Steele (the film actress Joan Crawford), the president of Pepsi-Cola International (Mr. Donald M. Kendall), the vice-president in charge of sales (Mr. Samuel Desch), the regional manager for East, Central, and West Africa (Mr. A. R. Rogers), with private secretaries and a public relations officer, have just spent three days in Uganda, three days in Kenya, and a day in Zanzibar before leaving for Rhodesia.

Sales of fire-cured tobacco in August in the 23rd week of the Salisbury auctions, totalled 19,683,258 lb. for £29,184,200, an average of 40.88d. per lb. (Up to and including the week ended August 8 the U.K. purchased 64,766,658 lb. 657.16% of the offerings), Australia 7,177,961 lb. (63.1%), the local market 6,201,182 lb. (5.45%), and other markets 35,335,709 lb. (31.08%).

At last week's London auctions 9,508 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 11.59d. per lb., against 12,668 packages averaging 3s. 0.22d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 258,934 packages. The highest price reached last week was 3s. 8½d. for a shipment from Kenya.

Two companies incorporated outside Kenya having places of business in the Colony, United Builders and Contractors, Ltd., and Jivandul, Vithaldas and Co., Ltd., having nominal capital of £50,000 and £75,000 respectively, have delivered particulars for registration during June.

A jaggery factory has been built in the North Nyanza district of Kenya by about 100 African sugar-growers who are members of the Shamberere Farmer's Co-operative Society. Mr. Amos Lutuvula, a 21-year-old African, has been appointed manager.

Hecht, Levis & Khan, Ltd., report group profit for the year to March 31 last of £531,084, compared with £837,111 in the previous year. Tax amounts to £316,523 (£376,803). The dividend is again 15%, and there is a 10% bonus on the £550,000 of ordinary stock.

Dalgaty and Co., Ltd., expect to maintain the dividend for the current year at 12%, on capital increased by the one-fourth rights issue, for which provisional allotment letters are now issued.

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MINING

Copperbelt Commission Appointed Broad Terms of Reference

MR. G. G. HONEYMAN, chairman of the United Kingdom Industrial Councils, has been appointed chairman of a Northern Rhodesia Government Commission to enquire into the Copperbelt dispute which led to a complete closure of mining operations for 10 days last July.

The four other members of the commission are Sir William Lawther, secretary of the Miners' International Federation; Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clark, secretary of the Congress of Employers' Federations and a member of the Colonial Labour and Advisory Committee; Judge Heiman Hoffman, of Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. A. D. Vos, South African Government inspector of mines.

The commission's terms of reference cover a wide field, including the suitability of Northern Rhodesia for an dealing with and settling trades disputes in any industry, not only mining.

Mr. Honeyman, Sir William Lawther and Mr. Hyde-Clark are expected to leave for Northern Rhodesia in a few weeks' time.

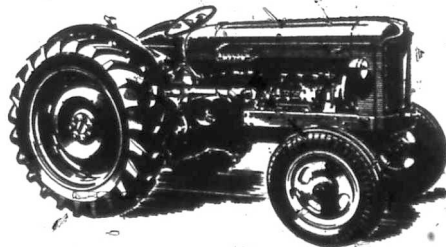
Glazer Bros. Make Second Offer

MESSRS. GLAZER BROS. have sent a second circular to shareholders of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., informing them that they are prepared to increase the price of their offer for the latter's stock units from 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per unit, and to extend the closing date of their offer from August 15 to September 10, 1957. The Board of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. have advised shareholders not to accept the offer.

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Split in European Union

Rebels Protest Against Strike Action

A FULL-SCALE INQUIRY into the administration of the European Mineworkers' Union was urged in pamphlets issued at mine shaftheads on the Copperbelt recently. The pamphlets, which were unsigned, urged members to write to the secretary of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to investigate the recent strike of rock breakers, asking the Commission to look into the administration of the Union in the last five years. The Union executive has been heavily criticized for precipitating this closure.

This unprecedented action has been taken by the Manchester Guardian's Salisbury correspondent as a symptom of a major split in the union. Many members felt that the rock breakers strike and the twelve preceding strikes called by the union since the beginning of the year were irresponsible and unnecessary.

The pamphlets have been distributed by a "revolt group", whose leaders are remaining anonymous because they fear expulsion from the union, which, under the closed-shop agreement, would automatically lose them their jobs.

In urging union members to write to the Commission, the pamphlets say that any cases of intimidation by union officials would be brought to the commission's attention. The revolt group believes that in future no strike should be held unless a secret ballot shows a two-thirds majority in favour. The general secretary is strongly attacked, and *Union Week*, which is edited by him, is described as "full of dope and hysterical nonsense".

Strained relations between the two largest African organizations in the territory, the African Mineworkers' Union and the African National Congress, have also been reported.

In a statement Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, secretary-president of the union, said that there was a move by the junior Congress leaders to undermine the leadership of the African unions, their aim being to establish complete harmony in the Copperbelt under Congress's direction.

It was, he said, a classic Communist tactic to infiltrate the ranks of unions in order to use them for political purposes. This would not be tolerated, he said. The African Municipal Workers' Union, which claims 10,000 members, has endorsed Mr. Katilungu's statement.

Reduction of Copper Stockpile

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced last week that, in pursuance of the policy of reducing the strategic holdings of industrial raw materials, a further 27,000 tons of copper would be sold at a monthly rate of disposal not exceeding 2,700 tons, sales not starting before October. On publication of the news the price on the London Metal Exchange dropped 52s. 6d. per ton to £210 5s. The announcement came as a complete surprise to the market, which had absorbed 46,000 tons of copper from the stockpile in the five months from October last. The figure of 2,700 tons mentioned by the Board of Trade is about 5% of the present monthly consumption in the United Kingdom. The quantity held in the stockpile is unknown.

Home Ownership Grants

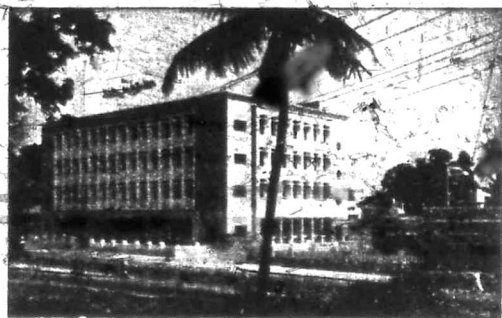
THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES in Northern Rhodesia, and some of the associated enterprises, which, as reported last week, have decided to introduce a home ownership scheme under which married European male employees may have their own homes outside the mining townships, have now published particulars of the plan. Any employee taking advantage of it will receive a home ownership allowance of £30 monthly, this sum being based on the additional cost of living in a municipality, and taking into account such items as maintenance, rates, and light and water charges, but not capital redemption charges, which the employer is expected to pay since he will acquire a valuable asset.

Kenya Production

TOTAL RECORDED VALUE of mineral production in Kenya during 1956 was £3,770,832, an increase of 39% over the previous year. The increase was largely attributable to higher production by the British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd., larger output of soda ash and salt from Magadi, and the production of copper from the Maçalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd.

Copper Price

THE PRICE OF COPPER fell by 70s. to £203 per ton in London on Monday.



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