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Thursday, September 19th, 1957

Vol. 34

No. 1719

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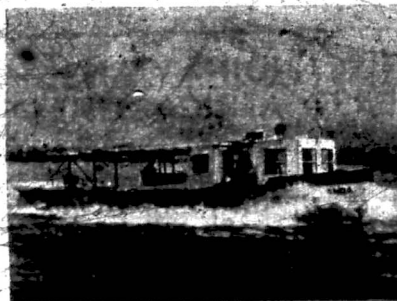


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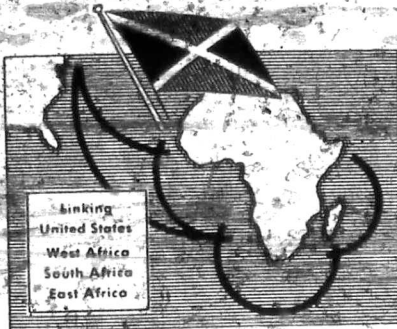


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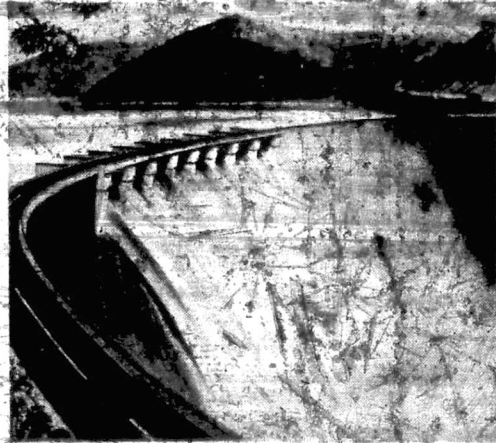
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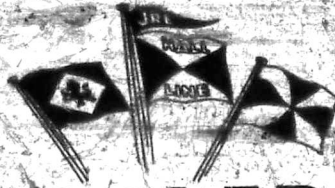
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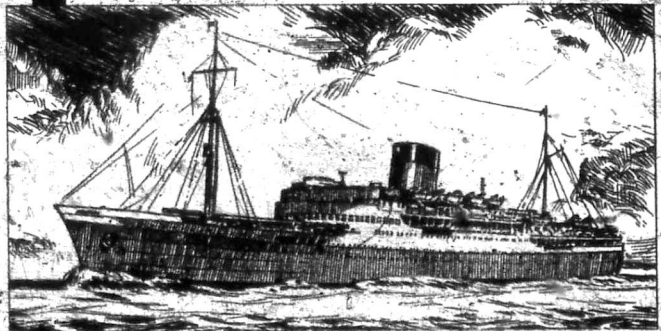
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	67	Personalia	80
Notes By The Way	69	Letters to the Editor	82
Tanganyika Petitions	70	Labour Party Conference	84
Crocodile Research	72	East and Central African Trade	86
Sudan Prime Minister's Visit	73	Commercial News	97
Sir Edward Twining's Speech	74	Mining	99

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1957

Vol. 34

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

A GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DUTY is to govern, and the statement by Mr. P. G. Tapscott, a farmer in the Mpwapwa area of Tanganyika, which is recorded in this issue makes it quite clear that **Tanganyika's Crichtel Down.** that duty has been deliberately, persistently, and damagingly evaded by officials of the Government of that Territory. Can the two district commissioners and provincial commissioner who refused over a long period to protect the landholder's property from the inroads of persons who illegally established themselves upon it have embarked upon that policy as individuals, or was their decision to do nothing dictated by higher authority? If that was the case, a grave charge must lie against the senior officials responsible; if it was not so, the three administrative officers ought to be called sharply to account. But we doubt if they are really to blame, for the justice of Mr. Tapscott's case was publicly admitted by the first district commissioner whom he approached, who told the African intruders that they must move. When they ignored that order, however, compliance was not enforced. Not surprisingly the situation was soon aggravated by the arrival of many more squatters, who stated that they had been directed by a local village headman to inform the lease-holder that his title was not recognized by the Tanganyika African National Union and that he must vacate the land within twenty-four hours. Even then the administrative officer did not take the vigorous action which was surely required, both to establish the rights of the occupant and to demonstrate beyond question that a political body would not be allowed to usurp powers to which it could establish no legal claim.

The statement describes the present situation as "the result of a deliberate attempt to stir up racial strife by the Tanganyika

African National Union". Since that must have been obvious at the time, **Intruders Appeased.** why was the decision taken to permit most of the squatters to remain as "nominal tenants"?

The right course was to expel them; not appease them; and in such circumstances the administration should have been concerned to eject the trespassers promptly and with maximum publicity in order to prove its determination not to submit to pressure. The Government should have been equally anxious to honour the obligations implicit in its grant of a long lease of the land; and even if a sorely harassed farmer, tired of repeated but fruitless protests, and anxious to apply himself to agriculture, had reached the point of readiness to forego his undoubted rights in the hope of obtaining a period of peace, the authorities, having caused the situation by their own inaction, should have spurred such a surrender and ejected the intruders in discharge of the duty to administer impartial justice.

Failure by the Government's officers to fulfil that elementary duty, despite repeated applications by the person prejudiced by their apathy, has now caused Mr. Tapscott, doubtless reluctantly, to lay his case before the Visiting Mission of the United

### Government's Duty Not Fulfilled.

Nations. All his earlier representations having come to nothing, he had recourse to a remedy prescribed in the Trusteeship Agreement, perhaps expecting that the resultant publicity would at long last produce results. Why were intermediate steps which would also have involved publicity not taken? Questions might have been put, and if necessary pressed, by a non-official member in the Legislative Council. In case of need, appeal might have been made thereafter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. If

officialdom had still shown itself unyielding, probing in the House of Commons should have removed the need to petition the Visiting Mission. Though we consider it regrettable that that procedure was not adopted, any reflection upon Mr. Tapscott is trivial compared with that upon the Government of Tanganyika, which cannot be lightly excused for its continuing disregard of his predicament, which was the direct consequence of the refusal of a number of the Government's officials to discharge their duty.

What began as a matter of intrusion upon the property of a settler who was normally tolerant to the use of surplus land by Africans has developed into the graver issue of the encouragement of encroachment for political purposes by local supporters of the Tanganyika African National Union who ostensibly acted in its name. Whether they did so or not, and whether with its authority or not, is of minor importance; what most matters is that local Africans were given to understand that T.A.N.U. had declared the title of a European farmer to be null and void, and that that claim was taken seriously by the Africans concerned. It is astonishing that the Government did not immediately demonstrate to the country that it would not tolerate subversive activities by the Tanganyika African National Union or anyone else, whether or not their words or deeds were spoken or done with the alleged authority of T.A.N.U. or any other body. That is the challenge which has to be met. Subversion by some of the officials and members of T.A.N.U. was for some months an object of special attention by the Government, but lately the impression has spread that vigilance has been relaxed and that a blind eye is being turned to the renewed intrigues of politically-minded Africans.

### Encroachment for Political Purposes.

Were that not the case three petitions would scarcely have been lodged by Europeans with the Visiting Mission when it was in Dodoma—one in the name of the Central Province Farmers' Association, another by Mr. Tom Bain, one of the best-known and oldest-established British settlers in the whole country, and the third by Mr. Tapscott. All three asked, in effect, for the safeguarding of legally acquired interests, without which there can be no sense of security, and therefore no prospect of the investment of the large sums which are essential to the energetic development of the resources of Tanganyika Territory. There has been much talk

of inter-racial partnership and harmony by the spokesmen of that Government; and there can be no part of East or Central Africa in which a higher proportion of the European and Asian residents have over a long period shown sympathy with African advancement. Now, however, a strident African nationalism is at open enmity with the concept of multi-racial partnership, which ought not to be whittled away by a weak acceptance of the insidious agitation of a few demagogues.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Between the three territories of East Africa yawns an ever-widening gulf in structure, development, and prospect". — Mr. B. R. McKenzie, M.L.C., Kenya.

"For the greater part of its length the main road from Nairobi to Mombasa is no better than an English farm track". — Mr. Justice Briggs, speaking in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

"To embark on the production of cement in Nyasaland is an act of faith in its growth and development". — Mr. T. P. Cochrane, a director of the Nyasaland Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

"The number of registered architects in Kenya has increased threefold in a single decade". — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, addressing the annual dinner of the East Africa Institute of Architects.

"For a married man with two children a gross salary of about £620 in 1939 in Kenya would have given about the same purchasing power, after tax, as a salary of £2,000 at present". — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Finance Minister in Kenya.

"The shoes made at Kabete Technical and Trade School near Nairobi are among the best I have ever seen at similar institutions in other parts of the world". — Mr. J. C. Jones, Assistant Educational Adviser (Technical) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The Capricorn Africa Society and the Inter-Racial Society are responsible for the creation of such bodies as the Segregation Society, because without the formation of those two the latter would have had nothing to feed it. Had the others not inflamed a section of public opinion, this reactionary movement would not have been able to start". — Mr. S. E. Aitken-Cade, a Southern Rhodesian M.P., speaking on social integration.

"Africans have entered the fields which were for many years jealously guarded by Europeans, and to-day there are thousands of Africans operating expensive plant in our industries. Where a few years ago this would have led to discord and strikes in Southern Rhodesia, to-day most Europeans recognize that this is working out to their very good advantage". — Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"In the olden days of African rulers the chiefs shared the sufferings of their commoners in times of war and peace by means of visiting them and won the confidence and respect of young and old. The African people here appreciate the interest modern rulers and members of the Royal family have taken in their people of various nationalities and creeds". — From a leading article in the *African Eagle* commenting on the visit to the Federation of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

## Notes By The Way

### Nonsensical, Not Sixth-Sensical

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENTS incline increasingly to the view that there may soon be further changes in the Government, and the *Yorkshire Post*, which has championed Sir Anthony Eden for many years, has suggested that he should displace Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at the Foreign Office because his "sixth sense" would be particularly valuable while affairs in the Middle East are in a critical state. I can think of no worse proposal. Sir Anthony Eden's Middle East policy was calamitous from beginning to end. As Foreign Secretary at the time he must bear a heavy share of the responsibility for the withdrawal of British forces from the Suez Canal Zone years before that step had to be taken and before any compensatory arrangement had been made with Egypt, in the further appeasement of which country he stubbornly pressed British abandonment of the Sudan long before the task of training the Sudanese had reached the requisite stage. Thirdly, the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt last year was made a fiasco by his lack of nerve when the troops would have reached Suez and accomplished their full task within another few hours. To talk of the "sixth sense" of a politician with this record is fantastic. History will regard his Middle East policy as nonsensical, not sixth-sensical.

### No Case For Return

SINCE A PAPER which has had close relations with Sir Anthony Eden over many years could scarcely have published this suggestion without his prior knowledge, or at least without reason to believe that the idea would prove acceptable to him, it may be taken seriously in many quarters. Consequently those who consider that its adoption would be calamitous ought to make that opinion heard without delay. What the United Kingdom needs above everything is firm and consistent government; and Sir Anthony gave abundant proof of his lack of firmness, consistency, and judgment. For those reasons, and on account of the boundless damage done to British interests by his suspension of operations in Egypt when they had almost succeeded, there ought to be no question of his return to the Cabinet now or in the future. It is amazing that the possibility should be canvassed.

### Electorate and Politicians

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE in this country and the overseas Commonwealth would feel a sense of outrage if the chief weakener of British power in the Middle East were to be restored to political office as though nothing much had happened: The electorate, which has increasingly cynical opinions about the self-seeking of so many party politicians, would almost certainly put the worst construction on the appointment to high office of the man primarily to blame for last year's collapse on the Canal, especially as the then Secretary of State for War and the commander-in-chief of the operations have paid the traditional penalty for the failure. Yet nobody would say that either was as culpable as the then Prime Minister, and many might say that the G.O.C. was not culpable at all. His dispatch, published only a few days ago, shows his anxiety not to arouse controversy, but it makes it quite clear that the failure was due to political, not military, causes — in plain English, to the shortcomings of Sir Anthony Eden.

### Insects Upset Calculations

A FEW YEARS AGO it was being claimed that malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, plague-carrying fleas, and typhus-bearing lice would soon lose to modern insecticides their age-old power to inflict incalculable harm upon man. D.D.T. in particular was believed to have shown itself capable of defeating their threat to public health. According to some of the greatest experts in the world, who have just gathered in Geneva for a conference organized by the World Health Organization of the United Nations, at least 36 insects have within the last seven years developed unexpected resistance to insecticides, resistance so strong that the conference has described the position as "most alarming", adding that "it would be irresponsible to dismiss the possibility of a serious increase of insect-borne diseases". This news is, of course, of particular importance to tropical and sub-tropical territories, almost all of whose Governments have believed that many diseases could be defeated if they provided more men and money for the greatly increased use of insecticides.

### Does the Prophet Remember?

I AM REMINDED of the Socialist Minister, now a noble lord, who told a meeting in London that, having been brought up among farmers, he was confident that within four years serious disease in cattle could be eradicated from British East and Central Africa by a recently discovered drug, and that the territories could quickly displace the Argentine as a main supplier of meat to the United Kingdom. The suggestion that he was unduly optimistic was disdainfully dismissed; and few people can be more scornful than self-opinionated theorists who are also active party politicians. The drug of which he spoke so extravagantly on slender evidence is seldom mentioned nowadays. Then it was discussed almost daily in London newspapers.

### Cotton Wedding

MANY MALE READERS of this paper must, I imagine, be as ignorant as I was until a few days ago of the existence and meaning of a "cotton wedding". So I pass on my new-found knowledge that the term denotes the first anniversary of a marriage. Most appropriately, it came to me in connexion with a wedding this time last year in Uganda, the largest producer of cotton within the Colonial Empire; and the surname in the case was Snowball, with which cotton has a very obvious affinity in colour. Everybody knows of silver, ruby, gold, and diamond weddings. Are there any other terms for such anniversaries which make use of natural products of East or Central Africa?

### Kill This Verb

PASSENGERS "will be able to transit Nairobi in one hour", declared an announcement of East African Airways about the new service to India and Pakistan. The verb affronts me, and will, I am sure, grate on the ear of many other people. It is presumably another inelegant Americanism (like "contact" used verbally). Let us adopt convenient words and phrases when necessary, but not, I suggest, additions which are repellent. What is meant is that passengers will spend only one hour at Nairobi Airport. Why not say so? I could wait there quite happily, whereas to "transit" for 60 minutes would be disagreeable. Will B.A.A. add to their admirable services in the air a refusal to abandon perfectly good English terms?



# European Farmer at the Mercy of African Squatters

## Failure of Tanganyika Administration to Uphold Settler's Rights

HAVING UNSUCCESSFULLY APPEALED over a long period to officials of the Government of Tanganyika Territory to protect his land from the encroachment of African squatters, Mr. P. G. TAPSCOTT, of Maraga Farm, Mpwapwa, has submitted to the United Nations Visiting Mission now in Tanganyika, a petition in the following terms:—

"I am approaching the Mission on a matter which is of vital importance not only to myself but to all other farmers in this Territory, namely that of security of tenure where land has been granted on long-term leases by Government.

"Two years ago, when the Government offered on a 99-year lease two farms in the Matomonde Valley (formerly Veterinary Department holding) I along with others applied for one of these farms, and after an interview by a selection board consisting of the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province, the District Commissioner at Mpwapwa, and a non-official, my application for the southern Matomonde Farm, was accepted, subject to the payment of £1,540 in respect of unexhausted improvements and £202 for an official survey for the purpose of checking and confirming the boundaries.

### African Cultivators

"When I was granted the farm (Land Office No. 15363) I was informed that seven African tenants-at-will had been allowed by the Government department concerned to cultivate plots on a year-to-year basis and that those people would be given notice to quit before the farm changed hands. Between the time the Government gave up actively farming the land and the time it was advertised in the *Government Gazette*, a period of about 12 months had elapsed. During this time Mr. Scott, of the Veterinary Department, Mr. Riddle, the District Commissioner, Chief Kimais, and several local people had walked the southern boundaries, and the D.C. invited any local person who had any objections to this land being sold to state his objections. No one did so.

"During the first year of my occupancy I was engaged in developing the northern section of my farm and marking the boundaries, especially those portions which were not defined by natural features. By the beginning of the second year, when I decided to start developing the southern section of the farm, some 20 or more squatters had taken possession of the land and planted crops on about 50 acres of it.

### Africans Ignored D.C.'s Orders

"I took this matter up with the D.C. (at that time Mr. Porch), who told these people that they had no right to the land and that they would have to move off. They ignored the D.C.'s orders. On numerous other occasions I appealed to the D.C. to move these people, but to no avail. By January this year the squatters had been joined by an additional 20 or so newcomers and the area of cultivation stretched to about half a mile within my boundary.

"In February of this year, when a new D.C. was appointed to the district, I appealed to him and to the P.C. for assistance, but received no satisfaction, and by March the squatters had increased to 55 and occupied an area of over 100 acres.

"In desperation I scrapped the original plans I had made for the development of the southern end of the farm and decided to build several houses for my employees on that section and to start clearing what land remained to me in this area before any more squatters moved in.

"Within a few hours of my men starting to build their houses they were approached by Village Headman Shabani s/o Fukusa and ordered to pull down the houses they were building and to inform me that this land had been taken over by members of the Tanganyika African National Union, which refused to recognize my title to it, and that I must get out within 24 hours. At the bidding of the village headman some 35 men, mostly newcomers, then began to clear further ground for themselves.

"I was dismayed by this apparently hostile development and by the fact that it appeared to be fostered by a political party, and I again appealed to the D.C. to reason with the people.

### No Tribal Rights

"At the subsequent meeting of all concerned the D.C. outlined the history of my farm, pointing out that at the time the land was alienated to the Veterinary Department there were practically no Africans living in the area, and the few who were here preferred the hillside to clearing the thick undergrowth of the tsetse-infested valley. It can hardly be said, therefore, that any of the present squatters, many of whom have moved into the valley from other parts of the Territory in the last few years, have any claims to tribal rights in the land I now occupy. The D.C. also emphasized that I had had to pay the Government a considerable amount of money as compensation for what had been spent on clearing the bush from certain portions of the farm.

"Rather than live in a state of continued hostility with my neighbours, I proposed a scheme, with the approval of the D.C., to allow the majority of the squatters to remain on my land as nominal tenants. It appeared at first that the greater number were prepared to accept my proposal, but were dissuaded from doing so by members of the local branch of T.A.N.U. pending further instructions from their headquarters in Dodoma.

"Within a few hundred yards of my boundary there is a farm, held by a Government department, awaiting a purchaser, and I cannot help feeling that if the acquisition of the land was the only object of the people at present occupying my land, they would long since have made representations to Government for a portion of this farm sufficient for their needs. The fact that they have not done so seems to me to suggest that the present situation is the result of a deliberate attempt to stir up racial strife by a political party.

### Life's Savings At Stake

"I am a married man with two children, and I have put the whole of my life's savings into this farm, thinking that I had it on a 99-year lease which would be honoured by Government; but the events of the past year have seriously undermined my confidence in this.

"I am appealing to the U.N.O. Mission for an assurance that the rights of minority races are going to be safeguarded in this Territory, and that there will be some security of tenure where Government allocated land is concerned.

MR. TOM BARN, of Kisitwe, Mpwapwa, has also petitioned the Mission. He wrote:—

"I am informed that a petition has been presented to you to cancel my permit to use water from the Tambi River, and I submit the following:—

"In January, 1948 I applied for the right to take a water furrow from the upper reaches of the Tambi stream to irrigate my farm to the east of it. Two cusecs was granted by the Water Board, and at great expense I constructed a furrow, made reservoirs, and laid out this land for irrigation. Before a permit was granted the area was examined by the director of the Department of Water Development, the chief agricultural officer of the Central Province, the district commissioner, and numerous other officials and Native authorities. There were only four people (Nguu, people of a distant tribe) using any water for crop production, and their total cultivation did not amount to an acre.

"It was considered by the board and authorities that the Africans were not making any economic use of the water, and that the local tribe was not using it and

were not capable of constructing irrigation furrows; nor is it the custom of the Gogo or Kaguru to irrigate. Gogo and Kaguru, the local tribes, cannot to this day show irrigation carried out by people of their tribes in any of the country they occupy in this province.

Everybody was notified and had lots of time between the application for water and the granting of a water permit to lodge their objections. Any irrigation done in this area has in the past been done by people of other tribes. The local tribes are composed of very primitive people, and benefit far more from the lucrative employment nowadays at hand from the farmers than by attempting communal irrigation schemes, which would need large capital and alien organization; and the amount of water in the river is so small (1 1/2 to 2 cusecs in the dry season for the last eight years) that the necessary construction work and subsequent supervision could not be an economical proposition. The sub-division of this water amongst numbers of people would be chaotic. They have ample water for domestic needs and their stock.

I am told that the new D.C. of Mpwapwa reports that he has actually been shown a furrow generations old made by the local inhabitants for irrigating Tambi Valley. He is probably referring to a small furrow made by the Arabs who at one time occupied that area. Their rubber and mango trees and ruins are still in evidence, but there is no evidence of any furrow made by local tribes; and, if in fact this was not the work of the bygone Arabs, why was this not in evidence when the area was inspected by the officials, and everybody concerned, before granting of the water permit. Had there been any irrigation taking place worthy of consideration at the time of the inspections and before the granting of the water permit, this would have been visible or would surely have been pointed out by the local inhabitants.

It was decided by the authorities that the use of water by me would be more beneficial to the tribe as a whole than the small scrap of wasteful irrigation in evidence.

#### Water Requirements

"The whole of my farm is dependent on this water for domestic, labour, stock, irrigation of coffee, papain, and food crops, etc., and the numerous Africans who have settled in the vicinity of my farm are dependent on the free domestic water supply provided by this furrow, the only local water supplies being unpalatably brack or saline.

"Although at a certain point in the river I take nearly all the water, there is still water running again from 100 yards lower down the river, and from there on to the end of the Tambi area, there is an abundance of water for domestic and stock use. So the only grievances can be that the would-be irrigators cannot now try out irrigation.

"In the years that I have had the furrow the position regarding the water requirements of the people has entirely changed, and there are now several hundred and a steadily increasing number of Africans, dependent on my Tambi water furrow for their domestic water supplies.

"So the Tambi stream and furrow have by my efforts been so used as to supply all the Tambi people with their domestic and stock requirements, all the people on my farm, and in the vicinity of my farm with all their water requirements, and made my farm an economic proposition and a source of income to many hundreds of Africans.

"The throwing of this water back to the Tambi Valley may enable the odd African to irrigate a little, but most certainly that would be at the expense of all the people who now benefit by my furrow in both free water supplies and income.

The Central Province Farmers' Association, the headquarters of which are in Dodoma, lodged the following petition —

"I have been asked by the Central Province Farmers' Association to petition the United Nations Organization Mission sitting in Dodoma on August 27, 1957, to take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure that the people of all races residing in this Territory of Tanganyika are given a feeling of security necessary for the peaceful and lawful development of this country.

"We would not ask to take up the valuable time of the Mission for land and water disputes, which at first sight appear to be purely domestic matters, but as we have heard that the African political extremists are bringing these matters before you, the association wish that the following be placed before you.

"I came to Tanganyika Territory during the first world war and have remained here ever since mining and farming,

and have been asked by the Central Province Farmers' Association to place before you the following rough history of the Matomondo Valley area and its development. I am not a member of any political party.

I have known the Matomondo Valley very well having prospected that vicinity since 1924 and later farmed intensively. There were no motor roads at all until I made these from 1933 onwards, and originally at my own expense.

"Up to about 1934 there were no Africans cultivating in this valley, and tsetse fly prohibited stock raising. Tsetse fly was working towards Mpwapwa, and there was no knowing how far this pest would continue into the cattle country, so the district officer, in co-operation with the Veterinary Department, started on a programme of temporary bush and forest clearing by ring barking in order to stop the influx of tsetse fly from its natural breeding grounds south-east of the Matomondo Valley into the cattle country on the west of the valley. There were no Africans cultivating in this valley.

"The Veterinary Department, having temporarily cleared the main tsetse fly crossing area, placed cattle on this semi-cleared land, but they had not got the funds for extending their temporary bush and forest clearing up or down the valley. In all they semi-cleared about 5,000 acres.

#### Empty Land

"In 1943 Mr. Lovemore (European) applied for and obtained about 800 acres of the uncleared virgin forest ground down the valley, and in about 1946 he applied for and obtained about another 1,000 acres, of which he cleared the valley land for agriculture, thus extending the anti-tsetse barrier. Four Africans (not local Africans) came in with the veterinary bush clearing campaign and settled on the uncleared land adjoining the veterinary valley clearing. Ample of this land was set aside by Government for these people and their families. There were no people on this land alienated to Lovemore.

"In 1948 I applied for and was granted about 1,400 acres of land up the valley from the veterinary clearing, thus further extending the anti-tsetse clearing. There were no people on this land.

"In all these years the Matomondo Valley held no attractions for the local tribes, who prefer hill-side cultivation, as the lighter, or hill-side soils, are easier to cultivate. Even now most of the African cultivation in this valley is done by people of other distant African tribes, who started settling soon after the Overseas Food Corporation groundnut scheme began at Kongwa.

"In about 1954 the Veterinary Department decided that their ranching was an uneconomic proposition and called for tenders for their 5,000 acres, the successful applicants to compensate the Veterinary Department for their permanent improvements. The Africans were as free to tender as others, but they were not interested, and quite naturally, as there was and is, an abundance of untouched, unalienated land adjoining and surrounding the alienated land, which they were and are free to occupy.

#### Political Activities

"Since the African political party started activities in this area, with the policy they are advocating locally, it appears that the previously unwanted land which has been developed by Europeans is now coveted by the Africans. In one instance, that of Mr. Tapscott's farm, Africans have occupied a portion of his farm and refuse to move off. The Government authorities have been appealed to over and over again but apparently have no power to expel these people. This gives us a real feeling of insecurity.

"It should be noted that all land originally alienated to the Veterinary Department in this valley was made with full agreement of the Native authorities of the tribe, who held this land under the usual tribal customs. Had portions of this valley not been alienated to Europeans,

there would have been any of the prosperous African land holders who are now fairly abundant in the valley, and the area would still be occupied by buffalo, elephant, lion, and other vermin, as it was in 1948. The majority of these small holders are not of the local tribes. Generally speaking, they originally came to Europeans for farm work, and whilst in the farmers' direct or indirect employ started their own smallholdings.

"The European farmers in this small area distribute amongst these people over £10,000 a year in wages alone, and by example teach them better farming methods and also introduce new crops and better seeds. During the severe famine of 1953-54 there was no starvation amongst the people in this area as work and food was available on the European farms. Undoubtedly famines will occur again.

"Also very few of these people cultivate extensively enough to provide their vital requirements for the year and therefore

require some supplementary income. This supplementary income is obtained from the neighbouring farmers, but if these farmers withdrew from the area, these people would have to go great distances for the necessary, or, as is typical of areas where no employment is at hand, they would over sell their food stuffs and live for periods on short supplies, to the detriment of their health or most probably migrate again and the area would revert to jungle.

"We have always lived under peaceful and friendly terms with our neighbouring Africans, and it is only recently that the local people have been stirred up by the political extremists who have been holding political meetings in the vicinity and advocating the cancellation of European rights of occupancy and water permits and return of the land to the tribe.

"I have written at length in order to give a rough history of the Matomondo Valley area and the European development there, but the fact that is really important is that farmers of this area invest their capital, their knowledge, their energies, on the assumption that the rights of these leases purposed to convey to them would be safeguarded by Government.

"Insecurity of land or water tenure acts as a strong deterrent to economic agricultural development, and we petition the United Nations Mission to take the necessary steps to ensure that the people of all races of the Territory are given the feeling of security necessary for the peaceful development of the country."

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Veteran Crocodiles Choose Pythons and Cobras

### Contemporaries of the Dinosaur Not Detrimental to Fishery Interests

DR. H. B. COTT said in a talk in the B.B.C. Third Programme recently that crocodiles do much less damage than is generally supposed; and that it would be "a grave loss to science and posterity if these saurians — which have survived for over one hundred million years — were now to be sacrificed to the demands of uninformed public opinion or subordinated to economic profit."

The speaker said (in part):

"I was invited by the Government of Northern Rhodesia last year to undertake an investigation in the swamps of Bangweulu and other waters. The main problem was an attempt to assess the relation of the crocodile to other members of the fauna. It seemed to me that the key to this problem was likely to be found in the crocodile's stomach.

"It soon became clear that the feeding habits change progressively throughout life, and that the kinds of prey and the proportions in which they are taken differ widely in different areas. The survey exposed a number of popular fallacies — such as the generally held opinion that crocodiles are voracious feeders, that their main food is fish, and that they consume enormous quantities of marketable fish species.

"Field observations and the examination of specimens from different waters, shot at all hours of the day and night, led to the conclusion that the crocodile enjoys a leisurely life, that it requires little food, and that it troubles to take only the little that it needs. Empty stomachs are frequently encountered in crocodiles of all ages; a meal of any size is rare, and a full meal quite exceptional.

#### Dietary Changes

"Striking changes occur in the dietary of various age-groups. The young have good reason to avoid the company of their elders, for the Nile crocodile is much addicted to cannibalism. Thus the juveniles shun the open waters and basking grounds, living instead in seclusion among the stems of papyrus or shore debris in weedy shallows. Here, for the only time in their lives, they show climbing ability, scrambling about the swamp vegetation in search of insects and spiders, upon which they subsist almost entirely during their early life.

"Later other items are added to the pabulum — toads, frogs, tree frogs, crabs, and molluscs. Fish, rodents, and small birds are only occasional items on the menu at this stage. But gradually the pattern changes.

"Adolescents take more to the water, feeding nocturnally; and by the time they reach an age of eight or ten years their diet is mainly fish. With further growth, fish tend to be neglected in favour of reptiles and mammals. The veterans capture a wide variety of prey — ranging from hippopotamus calves, buffalo,

waterbuck, and other game to waterfowl, pythons, cobras, soft-shelled turtles, monitors, and smaller individuals of their own kind.

"Examination of crocodiles from the extensive Bangweulu swamps yielded unexpected results. There the main prey is a large gastropod mollusc. These water snails were recovered from crocodiles of all sizes. One of the largest had more than 300 snails in its stomach.

"The habits of crocodiles living in the opaque alkaline waters of Mweru wa Ntupa, near the Belgian Congo border, were again exceptional. These animals tended to be monophagous; feeding almost entirely upon *Clarias mossambicus*, a catfish that itself preys upon tilapia, an important commercial fish. In so far as the crocodile keeps *Clarias* in check it is beneficial.

"In Rhodesia and Uganda the species of fish eaten are in the main scavengers or predators that feed upon fish, fry, or eggs. Adult crocodiles include otters, the marsh mongoose, and many fish-eating birds in their bill of fare. Thus crocodile hunting will not necessarily benefit the fisheries.

"More important is the part played by young crocodiles. In all areas where they have been studied the juveniles are found to feed extensively during the first five or six years of life upon giant waterbugs, nymphs of dragon flies, carnivorous water-beetles, and freshwater crabs. All these invertebrates feed as larvae or adults upon fish fry.

#### Not Detrimental

"So the conclusion may be reached that crocodiles are not detrimental to fishery interests, except in so far as they damage gear or endanger life. Recent research indicates that in certain waters at any rate the presence of crocodiles may be directly or indirectly beneficial to the industry.

"If a crocodile eats a catfish or a cobra no-one is any the wiser, but if the unfortunate victim is an ox or a man the fact is soon widely known. Human casualties are today comparatively rare. But when accidents do occur they have news value. The crocodile's misdeeds are seized upon by the professional hunter as justification for a pursuit which has as its main objective, not humanitarian considerations, but personal gain.

"In Lake Victoria crocodiles of mature size are fast disappearing; where a few years ago 30 or more could be seen at a time — in places piled upon one another like felled timber — you may today discover one or two or none at all.

"Under natural conditions the monitor *Varanus niloticus* and the crocodile keep each other in check, the lizard preying upon the eggs and newly hatched young, and the adult crocodile preying upon the monitor. Disturbance by hunters in the breeding grounds has favoured the lizard, which is quick to exploit the guardian crocodile's temporary absence from her nest.

"With the crocodile's decline quite unforeseen effects are beginning to be noticed. In parts of Southern Rhodesia where the reptiles have been hunted nearly out of existence, freshwater crabs have increased and are feeding on the fry of the food fish tilapia. In southern Lake Victoria African fishermen now complain that the lungfish *Protopterus*, a favourite food of the crocodile, are increasing and mutilating fish in their nets.

"Crocodiles essentially like the modern forms existed in Cretaceous times and were contemporaries of the dinosaurs. These only remaining survivors of the archosaurs (or ruling reptiles) are thus of quite exceptional scientific interest. Their anatomy is of extreme importance in tracing the evolution of corresponding structures in the higher vertebrates, while their ecology and distribution throw much light on the biology of their ancestors and former land connexions."



# Sudanese Prime Minister's Visit to England and France

## Problem of Selling Large Stocks of Cotton Which Russia Wants

**SAYED ABDULLAH KHALIL**, Prime Minister of the Sudan, and Minister of Defence, has extended his visit to the United Kingdom.

Before his arrival—which was delayed for a few days in order that he might see the Vice-Premier, who has been visiting Soviet Russia—the Embassy in London emphasized that the visit was of a private character, partly for a holiday and partly for medical treatment. It has, however, been largely concerned with trade and other problems; and when the Prime Minister left London last week for Paris, it was not the end of the contact, as was generally believed. On Sunday evening he left the French capital to return to this country for renewed talks on Anglo-Sudanese relations.

### Contacts with Prime Minister

Soon after his first arrival Sayed Abdullah Khalil lunched with the Prime Minister, and he has met other members of the Cabinet, including the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is understood that there were discussions about the possibility of raising a London loan for development purposes, and about the purchase of British military aircraft.

Disposal of the Sudan cotton crop took a prominent place in the London talks. At a luncheon party given by Mr. Harold Macmillan two of the guests were Mr. W. Stanley Hume, president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and Mr. E. Hirst, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations.

Mr. Macmillan attended the reception given last week by the Sudan Embassy.

In the first seven months of this year United Kingdom imports of Sudan cotton reached only £5.2m., compared with £11.6m. in the corresponding period of last year, and this year's crop is a record of well over 600,000 bales, compared with an average in recent years of about 500,000 bales.

### Lancashire Critical of Gezira Board

Lancashire, which has been the main buyer in the past, has been dissatisfied with the price policy of the Gezira Board, which, spinners consider, has been responsible for instability in marketing. The reserve prices announced before the opening auctions of the season were well above those of last year, and were regarded as unduly high, with the consequence that buyers showed little interest. In April the reserve prices had to be withdrawn, and selling by private tender took the place of auctions. A few weeks later, however, private tendering was stopped and auctions were restarted, though at much lower reserves. In August the reserve prices were cut again, but soon sales dropped once more.

Meantime representatives of the Sudan Government and the Sudan Gezira Board had arrived in the country for talks with the Master Spinners' Federation, whose spokesmen emphasized that the Sudan prices were so high that U.K. buyers had been driven to seek supplies elsewhere.

In mid-June it was announced that Soviet Russia had offered to buy 9,000 bales, and it was later reported that Moscow was to take the whole crop. This rumour was confirmed in Paris at the beginning of this week by the Prime Minister, who revealed that the Soviet Ambassador in Khartoum had suggested as long ago as March that Russia should acquire the whole output this year. The attitude of the Sudan Government has been that it did not wish to lose its traditional customers in Western Europe, a risk implicit in the Soviet offer.

During the visit to France it was provisionally agreed that that country should provide the Sudan with more heavy machinery and other capital goods for development purposes, and that France should increase her cotton imports from the Sudan. In the past season she has bought about 7,000 tons of cotton; the suggestion is that there should be an early increase in purchases of 20% to 30%. An economic mission will go to Khartoum to work out details.

The Sudan Gezira Board has announced new reserve prices for cotton, ranging from 1,520 to 2,012 piastres per 100 lb.

of cotton, ex store Port Sudan, for various grades from K5L to GS. The cotton is to be auctioned, subject to the stipulated minimum reserve prices. Cotton produced by growers outside the Gezira has reserves 20 P.T. below the Gezira schedule.

"Political Profits in Sudan Trade" was the title of an article in the *Economist*, which said, in part:

"In his down-to-earth approach to economic problems Abdullah Bey is not prone to discussion of their political aspects, but he is very conscious of them. Russia has offered to buy large quantities of Sudanese cotton, and unless it is certain that the crop is being profitably sold elsewhere the 'neutralists' and pro-Egyptian elements, which constitute the opposition to Abdullah Bey's Government, will press for a Soviet deal. It is the sort of issue which could be worked up to defeat the Government in the elections early next year.

"The Russian approach was similar to the policy which has succeeded in Egypt and Syria. The ambassador offered arms and agricultural machinery in exchange for the cotton. Abdullah Bey, more resistant than either President Nasser or the Syrian Defence Minister, pointed out that the Sudan did not want arms because it was not going to fight anyone, and the old Lee-Enfield and Bren guns were still good enough for internal security. Nor did he imagine that the conservative Sudanese farmers, who had worked contentedly for decades with simple types of British pumps, would welcome new-fangled Russian ones. In short, he was refreshingly unaffected by the dangers of 'imperialist domination'.

### Waiting for a Slump

"Undeterred, the Russian ambassador then offered part payment in sterling; this would be much more difficult to reject if Sudanese cotton were not selling or were selling only sluggishly. The Russian offer lies in wait for any slump in British buying, and Mr. Macmillan, bearing in mind the example of Egypt, would do well to note it.

"The Soviet bloc quietly established its place in Egypt by just such trading offers because the West, particularly Britain, greatly reduced its purchases of Egyptian cotton. It was Chou en-Lai's offer to buy £10m. worth of cotton that paved the way for the recognition by Egypt of Communist China. It was by selling it to the Soviet bloc that Egypt was able to buy Rumanian oil in bulk as early as the spring of 1954. Egypt can buy Czech and Russian arms because the Soviet bloc buys cotton.

"While boundless effort was spent to secure strategic and political arrangements like the Baghdad Pact and the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement in 1954 and 1955, a wide and legitimate door was opened to Russia through the failure of Britain and other Western countries to buy Egyptian cotton.

"The Sudan Government regards the extraordinary interest of Russia in its foreign trade as political. In its view, the technique used towards Egypt and Syria is being applied to the Sudan because it could become the springboard for influence in Africa, just as Egypt was in the Middle East. Abdullah Bey has sound economic reasons for not wanting this politically-motivated trade. In his view, there is every reason why Britain should stay the Sudan's biggest supplier and best customer.

"The Sudan is an oasis of common sense in the Middle East. It seems to draw on a great reservoir of African calm. To keep it like that seems a good political policy, particularly if it can be done by trade and a sound, interest-carrying loan, without, as the Russians would say, any strings attached."

### Military Plot in the Sudan

TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT is the sentence of the court martial which has tried Major Abdel Rahman Ismail Kabejda and Lieut. Omer Khalafalla on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Sudan Government, both have been dismissed from the army and deprived of their military badges. Sergeant Mohammed El Tayeb was sentenced to 14 years, Cadet Babiker Awadalla to ten years, and two other cadets to seven years' imprisonment each. All have been dismissed from the army. Three other arrests were made at the same time in early June. The sentences, which were confirmed by the Kaid and the Supreme Council of the Sudan, are not subject to appeal.

# Tanganyika's Immediate Target Is Responsible Government

Points from Sir Edward Twining's Address to the Legislative Council

TANGANYIKA'S CHIEF NEEDS are political stability and economic development, the Governor Sir Edward Twining, said when he addressed the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation from the United Kingdom and the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations were in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

The Governor said, *inter alia*:

"Several members of the House of Commons have drawn attention to their lack of knowledge of Tanganyika. I am glad therefore that the Tanganyika Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association took up my suggestion that they should invite a delegation of the United Kingdom Branch to spend a month or so in the Territory, so that they could see for themselves the way things are going and familiarize themselves with our problems. I am quite sure that the Territory will benefit from the first-hand knowledge which they will take back to Parliament.

"Tanganyika has attracted a good deal of attention in the United Nations during the last few months, including the recent debate on the annual report. In reading the record of the debate and studying the resolutions of the Trusteeship Council one cannot but be struck by the helpful and sincere approach made to our problems by most of the members. The resolutions welcome the general constitutional progress which is being made and, indeed, endorse the Administering Power's policy.

## Universal Suffrage

"Since, however, one of these resolutions refers to the introduction of universal suffrage, I take this opportunity of re-stating Government's attitude on this question, which, of course, has the full support of the Secretary of State.

"In introducing qualitative franchise on the basis of a common roll we are taking a great step forward. This measure has yet to be tested in practice, and must be given a fair trial. In Government's view it would be premature at this stage and against the interests of solid constitutional advance in Tanganyika to make prophecies about further changes in the basis of the franchise. It was noteworthy that two spokesmen for the Labour Party in recent debates in the House of Commons rejected universal suffrage on the grounds that it is unsuitable for East African territories at present, and I am sure all who have the interests of Tanganyika at heart will approach the matter with similar caution.

"I hope the Visiting Mission will have seen enough to convince them of the real progress that is being made and of the sincerity of Government's policy, which is being pursued with a steady determination. I shall look forward to studying their report, which I hope will be objective and fair-minded.

"The constitutional progress of Tanganyika is the organic growth of a very healthy plant. Its growth is liable to be interfered with at times by political climatic conditions, particularly when there are patches of low pressure. The need above all else in Tanganyika today is for political stability and economic development. With these the speed of our progress can not only be maintained but probably enhanced.

"Secretaries of State of both political parties in the United Kingdom have solemnly stated that the aim of the Administering Power is to grant Tanganyika self-government when she is ready for it. Indeed, this aim is written into the Trusteeship Agreement. We have every intention of fulfilling it. It is therefore our duty to prepare the Territory as quickly and thoroughly as possible for self-government.

"But the immediate target must be responsible government, by which I mean a non-official majority with a non-official ministerial system and reserved powers over certain important subjects. When that has been firmly established it

will be time enough to look to the next steps required to reach self-government.

"Many conditions must be fulfilled before responsible government can be achieved on a lasting basis. In particular, the economy of the Territory must be sufficiently viable to produce the revenue to provide the services needed. Furthermore, sufficient local personnel must be educated and trained up to man the posts in Government, local government, commerce, and industry.

"Three steps, which Government proposes to take, will demonstrate that our organic growth is dynamic. First, when the elections have been completed in the autumn of 1958, it is proposed to set up a committee of this Council to examine certain steps towards further constitutional progress. These will include examination of the existing constituency boundaries to see whether any improvement can be effected and whether any changes should be made in the existing provisions for parity representation. The committee will also be asked to study all the implications of the development of the ministerial system and to consider ways and means of improving the Executive Council and possibly replacing it by a Council of Ministers. There may also be a case for establishing a Council of State.

## Economic Development

"The second proposal is an expert study of the progress and prospects of economic development, particularly of natural resources.

"Our third proposal is to consider ways of greatly increasing the association of the people of the Territory with its economic, political, and social development, so that they may be encouraged to take larger responsibilities and have increasing opportunity to acquire the experience and qualifications which they will need to make Tanganyika the sort of place we all want it to be.

"On the second and third proposals we may find it desirable to seek outside help. When the results of these three inquiries are available we should see more clearly the speed at which we can progress along the path to responsible government.

"Dynamic progress is being made in local government. There are now some 2,300 councils in existence, including councils advisory to Native authorities and many councils at chiefdom, sub-chiefdom, and village levels. In all there is an elected element.

"It has been found by experience that local conditions do not lend themselves to the introduction of county councils embracing a number of districts. The one established in the Lake Province has found itself too unwieldy and too remote from the people. The natural unit of loyalty is the district, and the two local councils which have been set up on a district basis have worked well. It is therefore proposed to set up similar councils in other districts. They will have a wider range of functions than the local council, and will be termed district councils. So far agreement has been reached to set up these district councils in 12 districts.

## Non-Racial Basis

"They will be on a non-racial basis and will take over responsibility for service and many functions previously vested in the Native authority, and in addition will take over some services hitherto provided by Government. The composition of these councils will vary in accordance with local circumstances, but there can be no doubt that they can fulfil a very useful rôle and enable the inhabitants of the district to play a greater part in the control of their local affairs.

"It is desirable to tackle once again the problem—the solution to which has so far eluded us—of further effective decentralization from Dar es Salaam. In order that this matter might be seriously considered, Mr. R. S. Hudson, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, to attend the half-yearly conference of provincial commissioners held in July. Ideas which emerged during his visit are being carefully examined.

(To be concluded next week)

"WERE ALL AFRICAN WOMEN able to take their place beside and not behind their menfolk, we should see a much greater stability in African people as a whole today. Dr. Carothers said in his report that the great disparity between the education of the Kikuyu man and the Kikuyu woman had been one of the underlying causes of the Mau Mau outbreak."—Mrs. Shaw, M.L.C., Kenya.

## European Population of Kenya Doubles

### Good Progress Made with Swynnerton Plan

THE EUROPEAN POPULATION OF KENYA has more than doubled in the last nine years. The annual report on Kenya which was published last week by H.M. Stationery Office gives a table of the estimates at mid-year since 1947, when the approximate total was 27,500. Three years later it has reached 36,200, the 40,000 mark was well passed in 1952; by 1955 the figure had reached 52,400, and last year it was 57,700.

A table for Indians (who presumably include Pakistanis) and Goans gives a present total of 151,900 compared with 93,400 in 1947. The Arab population has risen in the period from 23,800 to about 33,000. The African population is now little short of 6m.

A table giving the facts about Kenya students overseas will correct many misconceptions. Of 709 in the United Kingdom last year 400 were Asians, 225 Europeans, 10 Arabs, and only 74 Africans. No Europeans were studying in India or Pakistan, where there were 320 Kenya Asians, 54 Africans, and one Arab. In other countries there were 35 Europeans, 29 Africans, six Asians, and one Arab. So altogether 1,155 Kenyans of different races were studying overseas. At Makerere College, Uganda, there were 213 Africans and 12 Asians from Kenya.

At the end of 1956 the European Agricultural Settlement Board had 236 tenants occupying farms and 69 assisted owners on their books, 28 in the first category and eight in the second having been established on their properties during the year. Tenants must have at least £5,000 of their own money for use as working capital.

### Labour Force

At the end of June last year the Colony's labour force numbered 426,170 adult male Africans, 70,640 adult female Africans, and 43,359 juveniles, making a total of 540,169. Europeans in employment numbered 14,385 adult males, 6,677 adult females, and 32 juveniles, a total of 21,094; and Asians and others in the three categories were 33,059, 2,194, and 251, an aggregate of 35,504.

There were 37 labour disputes resulting in stoppage of work by Africans, involving 5,173 workers and the loss of 28,230 man-days. Two of the strikes, in the mining industry and the Nairobi quarries, involved about 1,200 and 1,500 workers respectively and resulted in the loss of a total of 24,600 man-days. In most cases, however, strikes were of less than a day's duration, and were settled by the intervention of officers of the Labour Department. In no case was a strike called by a trade union.

Good progress was made with the Swynnerton Plan for the intensified development of African agriculture, and the development of African cash crops proceeded rapidly. In the five years to the end of 1956 the number of African coffee growers increased from about 5,000 to 30,000.

In the Nyeri and Embu districts 400 acres of African-grown tea have already been planted and the nurseries established will permit planting of a further 500 acres annually. In 1956 the first tea factory for African-grown tea was built at a cost of £68,000, and another factory was ordered.

In the first six months of last year tourist trade showed a 15% increase over the number of visitors in 1955, and the previous record figure of 35,722 in a year was exceeded by 896. A total of 304 more Americans visited Kenya than in 1955 and the total was 2,444. As a result of a continued publicity drive in Rhodesia and South Africa, there was also a healthy increase in visitors from those areas; in the case of the Rhodesias an 18% rise was recorded, to a total of 4,186. From South Africa the recorded rise was 19%; of the 3,700 visitors from the Union 1,300 arrived by sea, 2,300 by air, and 85 by road.

The following facts are given in the section on prisons and detention camps:

Although the Prisons Department continued to deal with a large population, the steady decrease which started in early 1955 continued throughout the year. The daily average number of persons in custody of all categories, calculated over the

last week in December, was 55,039, a decrease of 19,639 over the same period in 1955.

With the reduction of numbers it was found possible to designate certain establishments as remand centres, for exclusive use as such. There were 38 prisons, 13 prison camps, and seven remand centres. Two prisons and six prison camps were exclusively used for offenders sentenced to imprisonment for Mau Mau offences.

During the year 46,749 prisoners were committed to prison (convicted 24,539, remands and debtors 22,210), as compared with 48,843 (convicted 30,803, remands and debtors 23,220) in 1955, a decrease of 2,074. Separate provision was made for the 'hard' and 'soft' core Mau Mau offenders.

Useful industrial training continued to be provided for the longer-term prisoners, and upholstery, leather work, and shoe-making were added to the principal and long-established industries of tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithing, building, and brick and tile-making.

### Detention Camps

The total population in emergency detention camps at the end of the year was 31,532, a reduction of 13,415 since the end of 1955, and the number of establishments in use was reduced by eight to 41. In the main holding camp at Manyani the numbers fell from 16,384 on January 1 to 6,966 on December 31.

Detainees were mainly employed on the development of irrigation schemes, bush-clearing in tsetse-infested country, and land betterment and soil conservation measures in the Native land units. At most establishments food production was carried out as a measure of economy and a means of giving useful instruction in modern farming methods.

The report, of 161 pages, contains a great deal of useful statistical matter and facts about almost every aspect of Kenya affairs.

## British Colonial Aims and Methods

### Praise of Kenya Muslim Leader

AN ADMIRABLE EXPOSITION of the aims and methods of British administration was the description given by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, to a speech by Mr. Gulamali Pirbhai, president of Malindi Muslim Association, who said at a garden party given for the Governor and Lady Mary Baring:

"Now that we have emerged from the darkness of the Mau Mau rebellion many are vociferous in demanding what they call freedom and independence for Kenya. But if these pleas mean that Kenya should hurtle along the corrugated road to self-government in an out-of-control nationalist band-wagon, surely no man of reason would climb on board.

"There is not the slightest doubt about Britain's motives in her conduct towards Colonies and Protectorates. To guide less advanced countries along the path to self-government is the essence of Britain's policy. The creation of the independent nations of India and Pakistan in 1947 and now of Ghana and Malaya are unprecedented in their magnitude and genuine good-will of a nation that is for ever the target of wild criticism.

"No other nation can claim such a record of selfless service as Great Britain. That this fact is fully recognized and her contribution towards the welfare and progress of dependent peoples is not forgotten is proved by the unanimous decision of these newly-independent nations to remain within the Commonwealth.

"One may fairly draw the conclusion that Britain has no inhibition, no hidden fear of granting independence and self-government to its territories overseas, once they are capable of handling affairs themselves.

"To many, especially those who are hasty and unthinking, the process may seem long and tedious, but it would be poor service to the people were Britain to hand them the task of self-government when they were ill-equipped to fulfil its requirements."

## Guavas Beat the Germs

GUAVAS, if eaten regularly and plentifully, afford splendid defence against colds and influenza, according to the headmaster of a school in the Cape Province of South Africa whose 148 Coloured pupils are given guava juice in summer and the fruit to eat in winter. Not one of them missed a single attendance at school when an epidemic of influenza recently raged in the district.



## The Queen on Parliamentary Rule

### Proof and Guardian of Democracy

THE QUEEN, when she opened the 46th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Westminster Hall last Thursday that the delegates were meeting in the birthplace of British Parliamentary institutions, the hall in which the first Parliament had gathered 700 years ago. Her Majesty continued:

"I am proud to say that political life in all the nations of the Commonwealth, of which I am the head, is based on parliamentary government. We regard it as both the proof and the guardian of our democracy. It may not please all the people all the time, but it is essential if the individual is to remain free and all are to be equal before the law.

"The Parliament at Westminster has seen many changes and survived many crises. It has adapted itself to the conditions of each succeeding age without loss of vitality or strength. This has happened because there have always been men who have realized that it is the principle of parliamentary government that is important, and principles are kept alive only by people who believe in them passionately.

### Seeking Concord

"The union brings you together, not as representatives of Governments, but as representatives of Parliaments. You are all men and women in public life, with obligations and duties to those whose interests you represent in the counsels of your own countries. Whatever differences may exist between the nations, you at this meeting have much in common.

"If this union can help you to understand each other's problems and points of view, if it can help you to advance those forms of government and standards of international dealing which we know to be right, then we may yet win that concord among the nations which has been sought for so long and which we need so urgently today.

"I wish your discussions every success at this the forty-sixth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union."

There were nearly 2,000 delegates, drawn from 52 groups in the union.

Viscount Stansgate is president and Brigadier-General W. A. Dimoline, formerly commander of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, is secretary of the British group.

The only representatives of East or Central Africa were those from the Sudan, headed by Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Margoub, Foreign Minister. His colleagues are Sayed Mohamed Amin El Sayed, Sayed Mubarak Zariouf, Sayed Ibrahim El Mufti, Sayed Ahmed Geli, Sayed El Del, Sayed Abdalla Mirghani, Sayed El Fadil El Bushra, Sayed Hassan Abdel Gader, Sayed Hassan El Fahir Zarroug, Sayed Joshua Lammai Mat, Sayed Abdul Quadir, and Sayed Mohamed Amer Beshir.

## Tailor-Made for Russia

MR. RICHARD WOOD, M.P., leader of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation now in the Federation, said when he addressed the Rhodesia National Affairs Association that the Middle East was tailor-made for Soviet Russia to carry on a cold war. The Communists had six points to exploit: the old and bitter quarrel between Arabs and Jews, the urge of nationalism, the strategic position of the Suez Canal, Anglo-American differences, Middle East Oil, and the possibility of capturing North Africa. Mr. Wood said that the loss of North Africa would be disastrous, for the flank of Western Europe would be turned; the gateway to Africa would be opened, the Commonwealth would be physically divided, and defence of Britain's remaining interests in the Middle East would be almost impossible. The Middle East was therefore of overwhelming importance.

A Bill to permit the appointment of more than one selling agency for essential oils in Seychelles has been passed. The official members of the Legislature abstained from speaking or voting, thus throwing the whole responsibility on the non-official members.

## Political Problems Facing Kenya

### No Real European Leadership, Says Mr. Nazareth

MR. J. M. NAZARETH, M.P., M.L.C., for the Western Area of Kenya, said during a recent tour of his constituency that Asian members of the Legislative Council had agreed with the principle of increased representation for Africans, but had made no commitment as to the number of new seats.

There was also a very strong case for increased Asian representation, but no demand was made for it now because that would give Europeans a pretext for the pretence that there was a barrier between Asians and Africans.

Europeans and Africans would have to show statesmanship if a period of fruitless and bitter agitation was to be avoided, and the challenge to the Europeans was to enter into discussions with the other racial groups about the number of new seats for Africans without imposing any conditions. Africans should undertake that once the question of increased representation was settled they would discuss other constitutional issues.

He did not rate highly the chance of Europeans showing statesmanship or leadership, for European leaders in Kenya, when occasionally they showed vision, almost always lacked courage. After Mr. Blundell, speaking as a farmer and not as a Minister, had said to the Legislature that there could be no progress unless allotments of 20, 30, or 40 acres in the White Highlands were made to Africans, he had been compelled to say in his constituency that he had not meant what his words plainly meant. There was evidently no belief among European leaders in the good faith of one another, for as Mr. Blundell ate his words Mr. Slade murmured "Come clean, come clean".

He (Mr. Nazareth) was called a racist by some Kenya newspapers, whereas the real racials were the Europeans who insisted on maintaining the privileges of the strong. His own non-racism was proved by his strivings to bring about greater equality between the races. He wanted an abandonment of separate racial institutions and the creation of effective inter-racial parties.

That there was no real European leadership had been convincingly demonstrated when the European elected members in the Legislative Council found themselves driven to elect as leader and chairman of the European Members' Organization, a wholly racial body limited to Europeans, Sir Alfred Vincent, a corporative member, not an elected member, who had been appointed to represent the commerce of all races.

Present trends indicated that the Africans were out for power and domination on a racial basis, as Europeans have been for many years, and the prospect was of a struggle between Europeans and Africans, with the tide flowing strongly in favour of the Africans.

Asians could not possibly agree to an "Africa for the Africans" policy, which would be a denial of democracy and of the fair interests of individuals, all of whom, Africans, Asians, and Europeans alike, were entitled to personal significance and equality of right and opportunity.

## Progress Hampered by Distrust

MR. C. B. MADAN, Asian Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, said when he addressed the Chamber of Commerce last Friday that there was no constitutional crisis and that the Government was working well despite the refusal of Africans to participate, but that there was need for an immediate round-table conference because the disbalance in the representation of the various racial groups gave rise to suspicions and distrust which were an obstacle to political progress. There might, he suggested, be a number of additional seats in the Legislature filled by people of all races elected by the elected members of all races in the Council. He hoped that provision would be made for members of any racial group to nominate a candidate of any other racial group.

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## Sudan Government and Communism

### Statement by the Foreign Minister

SAYED MOHAMMED AHMED MAHGUB, Foreign Minister of the Sudan, said at a Press conference during his recent visit to Athens:

"We have studied the Eisenhower doctrine well and saw that in substance this doctrine is directed against international Communism. As you know, there is no international Communism, officially since the dissolution of the Cominform. So the question remains: What is international Communism? Does it mean only Russia and her people?"

"We are not interested in carrying out either a war or a cold war against any country. Even if we wished to carry out such a war, we have neither the means nor the ability. Our country is new, and we are maintaining its independence with zeal. We believe that one way of maintaining independence is to have friendly relations with all countries."

"Moreover, Eisenhower's doctrine promises aid only if a country is attacked by a Communist country or by a country under Communist influence. We in the Middle East have not been attacked by any Communist country, but we have been attacked by the Western countries and Israel. But Eisenhower's doctrine observes absolute silence as to an eventual attack on the part of a Western country or by Israel. That is why we have chosen neither to accept nor reject it, but to leave it dormant."

### Eisenhower Doctrine

"Even if we examine Eisenhower's doctrine from a financial point of view, the dollars it allots for defence against an eventual attack are so few for the countries which it embraces that it is not worth the great sacrifice to assume such responsibility. We found it very hard to accept \$104m. in order to spend \$40m. so as to prepare to face an attack on the part of international Communism."

"I make clear that we are not Communists. We shall fight against Communism in our own way; and we believe that the best way of combating Communism in our country is to let the Communists take part in the elections and beat them, and moreover, to raise the living standard of our people and give better and more education as far as possible. Trying to combat Communism by legislation or by force is tantamount to preparing the way for the extension of Communism."

When it was pointed out that Greece had declared itself in favour of the Eisenhower doctrine, Sayed Mahgoub said:

"Greece had her reasons, and they were justified, because after the last war Greece was obliged to fight against Communism and accept foreign aid for that purpose. Moreover, Greece is a member of N.A.T.O., which means that she has taken up a position on one side. Moreover, Greece has Communist countries on her borders. It would be a mistake on her part not to accept the Eisenhower doctrine."

"The Sudan is in an entirely different position, because we are far from the neighbourhood of Communism, and we are following an independent foreign policy which judges every question according to its value."

## Changes in the Government

AS A RESULT of the changes in the Government announced on Tuesday, Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who has also been Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, surrenders the office of Lord President to Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., lately Minister of Education, who is about to become chairman of the Conservative Party Organization. Lord Home will remain Leader of the House of Lords, and Lord Hailsham will continue to be Deputy Leader. Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, who has been made Minister of State at the Board of Trade, is a past chairman of the Commonwealth Producers Organization. He has been Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Health since January.

Four-fifths of the ordinary shareholders of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., have accepted the offer of Great Universal Stores, Ltd., of two 5s. A shares in that company for every five £1 ordinary shares in Whiteaway Laidlaw. The final date for acceptance is October 7.

## Ankole Rejects Lukiko's Resolution

### Attachment to Own Native Ruler

THE EMBANZI OF ANKOLE has distributed widely in Uganda the text of a motion adopted by the council. The English version, as officially issued, is in the following terms:

"The General Purposes Committee of the Great Eishengyero of Ankole, after carefully considering the Buganda resolution of a Federal State of Uganda under the sovereignty of the Kabaka of the Province of Buganda, became drastically disturbed about the future of Uganda when she achieves her independence."

"The General Purposes Committee, while they accept the inevitable aim of self-government for Uganda, are not prepared in any way whatsoever to welcome, listen, or even consider any such proposal as moved by the Buganda Lukiko, which was published in the *Uganda Argus* of July 30, 1957."

"The members of the General Purposes Committee maintain very solemnly that the Kingdom of Ankole does live and shall always live for eternity under no other native ruler except her natural sovereign, the Omugabe, no matter whatever the form of Government Uganda comes under."

"The members of the General Purposes Committee of the Great Eishengyero of Ankole end therefore by imploring the Protectorate Government of Uganda to assure them what truth or untruth it holds in this Buganda resolution herein under reference."

Copies have been sent to all leading Native authorities in Uganda.

African Land and Investment Co., Ltd., reports a net profit for the year to June 30 of £40,771 (£38,399), subject to tax of £3,656 (£4,289). There is to be an ordinary dividend of 4s. 5d. per 6s. 8d. share (the same).



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# PERSONALIA

SIR VICTOR EAST and MRS. NANCY MANNING have been married in London.

MR. L. C. WALKER has resigned from the board of Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd.

MR. N. P. HADLOW, Commissioner of Police in Uganda, has been visiting Kenya.

MR. and MRS. AMBLEK DAVIS, of Nanyuki, are on leave in the Union of South Africa.

MISS FLORENCE HARRISON, an American lecturer and writer, has been visiting the Federation.

LORD LISTOWEL hopes to take up his duties as Governor-General of Ghana next month.

BRIGADIER and MRS. T. M. DUNCAN, of Borrowdale, Southern Rhodesia, are now in London.

MR. P. J. ROGERS, M.L.C., who is on leave from Kenya, will return to Nairobi next month.

MR. EDWARD RODWELL has been elected a director of Lewis and Hodgkiss (Mombasa), Ltd.

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister for Commerce and Industry, has just spent a few days in Nyasaland.

MR. R. W. WRIGHT has joined the board of Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., which has large Central African interests.

THE RT. REV. LESLIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda, has been awarded a D.D. by the University of London.

MR. GERALD KNIGHT, a director of the Royal School of Church Music, is to visit East Africa early next year.

MR. R. S. WINSER, African Affairs Officer in Mombasa, has arrived in England from Kenya on leave.

MR. D. J. PALMER has joined the board of Philip Hill Higginson and Co., Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian office.

MR. W. T. SHAPLEY, of Nairobi, left London by air on Sunday for Cape Town after a visit of about two months.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE A. TYSON left London Airport on Sunday for Nairobi after a holiday in Scotland.

MR. G. B. P. TUNMER, M.P. for Gwelo, and MRS. TUNMER have arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, M.L.C., Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, will fly back from London on September 21.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, is shortly due in London on official business.

MR. N. W. CHISHOLM, a director of the National Bank of India, sailed for Canada last Friday in the EMPRESS OF INDIA.

DR. PATRICIA JOHNSON, who is making a comparative survey of world educational systems, has been visiting the Federation.

THE REV. E. F. HARDMAN, of Whitby, Yorkshire, will leave England in about six weeks for the Blantyre district of Nyasaland.

SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE, the town planning authority, who designed a new capital for Ethiopia, left £21,928 (duty paid-£664).

When SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, is in Nyasaland from September 23 to 29 he will visit all three provinces.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is due back in London at the beginning of next week from his convalescence in Italy.

MR. E. F. DEWHI is representative member for the Northern Province, not the Central Province, in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory.

COLONEL C. L. BOYLE, secretary of the Fauna Preservation Society, visited a goliath sanctuary on the Bafumbira Range during his stay in Uganda.

MR. KASUGO FUTAMATA has been appointed Japanese Consul-General in Pretoria, South Africa, with jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. CHARLES FERNANDES, a farmer in the Mweiga district of Kenya, has been appointed representative in London of the Kenya European Settlement Board.

MR. J. M. THORNBURN has sold his Sambaskulu estate of about 1,000 acres in the Choko district to the Nyasaland Government for the resettlement of Africans.

MR. RONALD C. W. GIBBS and MISS CAROLINE ARTHUR, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, of Kikuyu, Kenya, and Mrs. Arthur, have been married in Edinburgh.

MR. P. D. L. GUILBRIDGE has been appointed deputy chief research officer in the Veterinary Department of Uganda. He was formerly superintendent of veterinary services in Jamaica.

SIR WILLIAM ADDIS, Governor of Seychelles, left a meeting of the Standing-Finance Committee last week to answer an emergency call for a blood donation for a Seychellois patient.

LORD CHANDOS has accepted the presidency of the concert which is being arranged by the British Empire Society for the Blind for October 31. It is to be held in the Royal Festival Hall.

MR. E. S. HALLETT has been appointed a director of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. He will shortly take up residence in London.

MR. F. SCUFFAM, former manager of the Thomson's Falls creamery of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., is now manager in Sotik. MR. J. KALKMAN, a Hollander, is acting manager in Thomson's Falls.

MR. H. D. WHITE, the well-known Kenya farmer, who is a director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., and his family flew back to Nairobi from London last Saturday after leave in this country.

MR. A. R. THOMAS, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State and Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office, is to tour Northern Rhodesia from September 24 to October 16, and then go on to Nyasaland.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is spending a four weeks' holiday on the Continent. He will then be in this country on business until the latter part of November.

MR. J. W. S. PEGRUM, deputy general manager of Rhodesia Railways, who is to become general manager in January when COLONEL H. B. EVERARD retires and joins the board, started as a guard 30 years ago.

MR. ALAN G. REID, a New Zealander who has been in Kenya for the past eight years, latterly as manager in Sotik for Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., has decided to reside in future in the country of his birth.

SIR FRANK ENGLEDDOW, lately Drapers' Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, who has been studying agricultural problems in Southern Rhodesia, is now in Northern Rhodesia for about three weeks.

MR. and MRS. HUMPHREY DOWNES will leave London today by air for Nairobi on their way to Lusaka, where Mr. Downes is to take up the appointment of chief press officer in the Information Department.

A new book by MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR JOHN SLESSOR, entitled "The Great Deterrent", is published today. Sir John has visited East and Central Africa and is chairman of the London committee of the Capricorn Africa Society.

## AFRICAN FORUM

FIRST SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY will address the African Forum on "American Interest in Africa" at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 24, at 32, Percy Street, London, W.1. (off Tottenham Court Road).

LORD JAMES CRICHTON-STUART, A.D.C. to the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, sailed last Thursday in the WINCHESTER CASTLE. LORD DALHOUSIE is due in the Federation on September 8.

MR. M. KINGU, one of the best-known African footballers in Tanganyika Territory, has succeeded CHIEF GWAO as a representative member of the Central Province in the Tanganyika Territory. The European representative member is MR. C. L. TOWNE.

MR. M. FORCER, chief officer of the Lake Nyasa steamer *Isala II*, dived fully dressed to the rescue of a small African boy who had been swept off the jetty at Chipoka by a wave. MR. ANDREA CHARLES, an African, also dived in to help the child, who was saved.

THE REV. and MRS. R. ELLIOTT KENDALL and their family, formerly missionaries in China, sailed yesterday in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE for Mombasa on their way to Nairobi, where Mr. Kendall will take up duty as the newly-appointed chairman of the Methodist Church in Kenya.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. STEVENS, will sail today in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE for South Africa on their way back to Nyasaland. During their leave they made a long motor tour of Spain and Portugal. They will drive from the Cape to Limbe.

MR. R. A. SNIXALL, who was at one time Deputy Director of Education in Uganda, has returned to that country from a short visit in connexion with the compilation of a new Luganda-English dictionary, on which he expects to be engaged for more than three years. He left Uganda five years ago, and since 1955 has lectured in Luganda at Oxford University.

SAYED MITWALI MOHAMMED EID, lately chief editor in the Department of Statistics of the Sudan, has been appointed Controller of Broadcasting. He was the first Sudanese to become an announcer from the Khartoum station, and in 1946-47 he was seconded to the B.B.C. For a period in 1954 he was press adviser to the Prime Minister, in Khartoum. Recently he has visited broadcasting stations in various European countries, Cyprus, and Egypt.

## M.P. to Live in Rhodesia

SIR VICTOR RAIKES, Independent Conservative M.P. for Carston, and principal spokesman for the eight Conservative M.P.s who resigned the party whip over the Suez issue last year, has decided to resign from Parliament shortly, so that he may go to Southern Rhodesia early next year to become chairman of the Property Management Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Overseas Land Purchasing Trust, Ltd., of the London advisory board of which he is chairman. Sir Victor has emphasised that his decision to go to the Federation has no connexion with his stand against his party on the Suez issue. He has been a member of the House of Commons for 26 years. At the last general election he had a majority of 11,969 over his Socialist opponent.

## Visitors from Rhodesia

VISITORS FROM THE FEDERATION who have called recently at Rhodesia House, London, have included: Mr. B.R. Barron, Mr. N. J. Blazey, Mr. & Mrs. I. P. B. Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs. M. Ellis, Dr. J. A. Gordon, Mr. M. V. Groundwater, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Hearse, Captain & Mrs. H. S. Hopkins, Mr. & Mrs. I. S. McLaren, Mr. A. J. Mendelsöhn, Mr. H. Poole, Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Rabb, Mr. P. G. Sandwith, Mr. E. B. Simpson, Mr. W. Staite-Murray, Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Stokes, Mr. C. W. Sutcliffe, Mr. & Mrs. van Blommestein, and Mr. H. W. Webster.

## Aga Khan's Will Published

THE WILL OF THE AGA KHAN, who died in Switzerland in July, was published last week. His left estate in England valued at £709,700 gross (£578,334 net).

According to Shia Muslim law, his property is divided into three equal parts. Of the first two-thirds his widow receives an eighth part, the balance being divided equally between his heirs, Aly Khan and Sadruddin. The residue of the other one-third, after payment of legacies and duties, is divided between his heirs in the same proportion.

The Aga Khan left wages and pensions for two years free of income tax and duties, to people in his service at his death and to all individuals receiving pensions.

The will states that for some 1,300 years, since the time of the first Imam, it has been traditional for each Imam to choose his successor, "at his absolute and unfettered discretion", from among his descendants, whether they be sons or remoter male issue.

The choice of his grandson Kasim was made "in view of the fundamentally altered conditions in the world in very recent years. I am convinced that it is in the best interests of the Shia Muslim Ismailia community that I should be succeeded by a young man who has been brought up and developed during recent years and in the midst of the new age and who brings a new outlook on life to his office as Imam".

The Aga Khan requested that during the first seven years of office his successor would be guided on questions of general Imamate policy by the Begum Aga Khan, "in whose wise judgment I place the greatest confidence". He warned his successor "never to do anything during his Imamate that would reduce the responsibility of the Imam for the maintenance of the true Shia Imams' Ismaili faith".

The will expressed that the Begum should be buried in the same tomb as the testator.

## Obituary

MRS. NIBLOCK-STUART, widow of J. H. Niblock-Stuart, formerly of Nairobi, has died in a London nursing home after a long illness. She is to be buried in Nairobi.

CHIEF MBUKA, for 25 years a chief in the Mlanje district of Nyasaland, has died from a stroke at the age of 54. He had been a cripple for years, but was able to fulfil his duties and was much respected.

THE MOTHER OF THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA died in a London Hospital on Sunday at the age of 60. She was the daughter of a Muganda clergyman, the Rev. Yonasani Kiszi. In 1914 she married Sir Daudi Chwa, Kabaka from 1897 to 1939.

## Regional Representative

MR. E. I. BROWN, lately district traffic superintendent in Nairobi of East African Railways and Harbours, has been appointed to the new post of regional representative in Uganda. This change will give a larger measure of local autonomy in E.A.R. & H. affairs. Mr. Brown was educated at the Royal Masonic School, Bushey, and at the Sorbonne. He joined the Southern Railway in this country in 1931 and the Kenya and Uganda Railway in 1938. He has served in Tanganyika Territory.

## Visiting Journalists

FIVE AFRICAN JOURNALISTS are shortly to visit the United Kingdom as guests of the Colonial Office. The party will consist of Mr. Aidan Cheche, of *Mwangaza*, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. Ferdinand Felix, *Mwangaza*, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. Zablon Oti, of the Kenya Veterinary Press Co., Ltd., Kenya; Mr. S. L. Sentumbwe, of *Eyogera*, Uganda; and Mr. Sokota Wina, of *Nehanga Drum*, Northern Rhodesia. They will be here for four weeks.



*Letter to the Editor***Uganda's Moves to Self-Government****Canon H. M. Grace Comments on the Problem**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — It would be an impertinence for an Englishman to advise an African country how it should govern itself when once self-government had been assumed. But I hope it will not be taken amiss if one who has had the privilege of working in Uganda and Ghana over a period of a quarter of a century makes some comparison of those two countries. There may be some danger at this stage of Buganda being bogged down in internal conflicts, and in spending energy in trying to get a date fixed for self-government before there have been planned stages toward that goal, as was the case in the Gold Coast.

Ghana, with its long coastline and nearness to Europe, has been in fairly close touch for several centuries with the world outside. Within the last hundred years its people have sent men to Europe for higher education and trade purposes; as a result Ghana had in 1957 a large number of able elderly men with a living experience of two worlds, their own and that outside. Since 1934 Achimota has been sending students to Great Britain for special courses and post-graduate studies, so she had also a lower layer of younger men between the ages of 30 and 45 who had passed out of their raw student days into growing maturity, also with their feet in two worlds.

Uganda is in a very different position. The two facts that Uganda has comparatively few mature minds with adequate experience in the great world outside, and that only lately has the great world outside penetrated widely and deeply into the life of the country, ought to raise some doubts as to whether Uganda could hope to be self-governing in a year or two — at least not without growing pains of a very severe kind which might be disastrous. Even Ghana has not yet entirely solved the problem that Mr. Leanox-Boyd so ably relieved, making it possible to offer self-government in 1957.

Surely one of Uganda's greatest needs today is a sufficient number of mature minds, with not only the political insight to run their own local governments satisfactorily, but to understand what it means for Uganda, divided into a number of comparatively small States, to be launched as a nation into a much wider world. Fortunately, Uganda has a few of the calibre I am visualizing, but while Ghana has been sending Africans abroad for special degree or post-graduate work, and taking external degrees on London from Achimota since 1934, Uganda has begun this process from Makerere only lately. Uganda, if she obtained self-government shortly, would have a very thin line of this cadre to support an even thinner line of elder statesmen with an adequate knowledge of the outside world into which they were being thrust.

To my mind this need not mean that Uganda must wait the 20-odd years that Ghana did from 1934 to 1957; but it does mean drastic action at once. I would like to visualize Uganda sending abroad a number of persons within the next four years or so — men and women between the ages of 35 and 55, to spend a year, two, or even three abroad. Some would take vocational or post-graduate courses, but the majority would travel, attend conferences, summer schools and selected courses of study under a wide well-thought-out programme related to the future needs of the country.

Something is being done in this direction already, but unless much more is done at once Uganda would be severely handicapped in comparison with Ghana even if she attained self-government in ten years. I take it for granted that in that event there would be gaps which

Africans could not fill, and that, as in the case of Ghana, people from outside who appreciated working with Africans would be welcomed.

However, I believe that Uganda is in advance of Ghana in one most important respect. In Uganda the British used the excellent system of government they found in Buganda and expanded it all over the Protectorate by means of Baganda agents, thus evolving a homogeneous form of local government over the whole Protectorate. No Governor has blazoned this abroad, and Uganda in her insular situation has kept her secret to herself. Uganda, I believe, holds this superiority over Ghana even today.

This is, of course, of tremendous importance, and will make for much greater stability than perhaps even Ghana will achieve, so long as — and here I get to what I consider another great need to which the Uganda people should turn before they agitate for a date for self-government — they have made up their minds whether they want a federal form of constitution or a unitary system, and how it is to be accomplished.

It may be that most of the four kingdoms will desire a federal form of government; if so, that means at least a third of the Protectorate — a much greater proportion than in the case of the one Ashanti Confederacy in Ghana. But what does the other two-thirds of the Protectorate want? Has it ever really considered this vital matter? If and when it does, will it react strongly against a federal set-up? Has any adequate study been undertaken, with a working out of the mechanics of this most intricate problem, which must be largely solved by the peoples of the Protectorate themselves before self-government?

Ought not the leaders of the various kingdoms and the paramount tribal leaders to get together and thrash out the weighty questions involved? I emphasize "leaders". The leaders I visualize are not the people who preach to the masses such words as "no people have ever got self-government without blood-shed". The small amount of bloodshed in Ghana has still to be paid for; and I don't think I should be found wrong if I said that Dr. Nkrumah now wishes that it had never happened.

There is another type of leader, out for power, who might try to intimidate the smaller or less advanced States into a hasty and ill-considered conclusion to this problem, on the pretext that they were stooges of the British and not keen on Africa for the Africans, thus bringing shame on them before their people. But if these adventurers will join all sober men and get these two great problems, with some subsidiary ones, on the way to solution, then in my view self-government is nearer than at present seems possible.

A last but most important matter: it is always true that "righteousness exalteth a nation" and that "patriotism is not enough". Uganda is most fortunate in being still a religious country, despite the fact that some of the younger generation have adopted that secular materialism without God which is eating into the heart of European and American nations. There are a large number of Christians and pagans who at least believe in and fear God and his judgments. One hopes that Uganda will not keep religion out of politics. This does not of course mean that Roman Catholics or Anglican Catholics should organize separate parties to gain political patrimony or advantages: that would be disastrous.

Dr. Aggrey in a great speech in Uganda in 1924 said: "When African nations come to birth they could be 'the little children' amongst the nations; and it might be that these 'little children shall lead them'." That would not be impossible if righteousness prevailed.

The Old School, Yours faithfully,

Kimmeridge, Dorset.

H. M. GRACE.

*Letters to the Editor*

**Ethiopian Emperor's Clemency**

**Case Against British Soldier Withdrawn**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I read your article about the case of Akil Isman Asker in your July 25 issue with great interest. The reply of the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons was emphatically enlightening. It is true that the case against Akil Isman Asker was dealt with in accordance with the established agreements. However, His Imperial Majesty, The Emperor of Ethiopia had graciously consented to dismiss the case against Akil Isman Asker, and has allowed him to return to his home without standing trial as an act of clemency in view of his proven ill-health.

Yours faithfully,

K. ABBEBE,

First Secretary and Press Affairs Officer,

London, S.W.7.

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY.

**Realistic Partnership in Tanganyika**

**Reply to Mr. Brian Willis**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Mr. Brian Willis, general director of the United Tanganyika Party, was recently reported to have blamed the Government of that Territory for the absence of a "realistic partnership" between the races. I feel a good deal of sympathy for his vigorous statement, but I suggest that the non-official leaders of all races must be held equally responsible with the Government for the opportunities which have been lost.

Tanganyika, unhappily, has a very poor political record, the blame for which must be shared by the Government and the non-official members of all races in the Legislative Council. At no time over many years could anyone have named a European who was the indisputable spokesman for his community or an Asian equally entitled to speak for Asians; men of both races have given much time to public affairs, but none has made a great and continuing impact upon the country as a shaper of its future.

Governors have not always wanted yes-men on the Council (though some have tended to nominate those who would be unlikely to press controversial points). Those Governors who wanted the advice of experienced, independent, and candid counsellors could often not find men with those qualities who could give their time to public work. Because that is one of the drawbacks of a small European population, I think Mr. Willis justified in suggesting that the main duty falls upon the Government; but that theoretical liability will not weigh heavily upon senior officials who know that they may be transferred at any time to some other Colonial territory.

A major reason for inadequate investment of British capital in Tanganyika is the failure to associate the three East African mainland territories in a closer political and administrative union years ago. Because that sensible course was not taken, differences have developed, so that all three territories now suffer not only for their individual errors but also from anxiety in financial circles about their immediate neighbours.

If there had been closer union in East Africa years ago, as your paper kept advocating, can anyone believe that the Kikuyu rebellion in Kenya would have been allowed to drag on so long, or that political issues in Uganda would have been so maladroitly handled in the Cohen era? That brings me back to the point that the non-official communities must share the blame with the Governments for what has not been done.

Had they not been so short-sighted, selfish, and weak, the unions could have been achieved before the outbreak of the last war. That would have made all the difference to East Africa during and after the war, and the three territories in union would certainly have been far happier and far more prosperous than they are today.

The multi-racial United Tanganyika Party's record of enrolling nearly 10,000 members in a year represents a good start, and it is interesting to learn that more than 65% of the membership is African, almost 25% Asian, and only 9.5% European. There are therefore about 6,500 African members—out of a total population of about 8 million. With so tiny a proportion of African supporters, what hope has the U.T.P. of awakening strong faith in multi-racialism when at the same time the Tanganyika African National Union is campaigning so actively for black nationalism?

Though T.A.N.U. has probably no real support outside the towns, its agitators have a much easier task in arousing emotion than the U.T.P. workers. I should like to see the U.T.P. increase their membership tenfold next year, and then double it in the next. That would create a strong bulwark against the extremists whose aim is black domination—which would be a tragedy from every standpoint, especially that of the African population as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

KWELL.

London, S.W.

THE AFRICAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MACHAKOS has sponsored a specially bound and printed Book of Remembrance of Kamba tribesmen who lost their lives in the last war. About 300 names with short biographies, will appear in the book. The Kenya War Memorial fund has given £100 towards the cost, and the district council has allocated £50.



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## Labour and the Federation

### Explication of the Resolutions

THE LABOUR PARTY'S 56th annual conference, to be held in Brighton from September 30 to October 4, is to be asked by the South Kensington constituency branch to declare that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland "should be governed by the will of the majority of all its inhabitants irrespective of race" and to affirm its intention to reserve for Parliament in the United Kingdom the right to protect African interests, particularly in the Northern Protectorates, "until such time as the democratic government of the country is securely established".

The Withington, Manchester, branch will ask the conference to reaffirm its opposition to the principle of the permanent under-representation of the African peoples in the Central African Federation, to remind the national executive committee that the Act is to be reviewed in 1960; and to call upon that committee to formulate a policy for the Federation "which recognizes the legitimate aspirations of its Native peoples".

From the High Peak branch comes the suggestion that the conference should note with regret that "since the Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, there has still been no willingness on the part of the white minority to allow the African population an effective share in government".

Hampstead regards the adoption of universal adult suffrage in the Federation as a prerequisite to Dominion status, and proposes that the British Government should insist now on a more liberal franchise as a preliminary to adult suffrage.

Those are the only resolutions tabled this year about

Central Africa, and there is not one about East Africa.

South Paddington has submitted the following resolution:—

"That this conference should urge the Labour Party's acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the colonial territories implicit in the decision to devote at least 1% of the national income to aid such areas, urges the next Labour Government to end the exploitation by British capitalists of the resources of the colonies, by the following means:

(a) The nationalization of all commercial and industrial concerns registered in this country which have large holdings in the colonies;

(b) the transference of the ownership of these enterprises to the people of the colonies concerned;

(c) greatly increased economic aid for the colonies for their development through cutting the defence budget, the abolition of a capital gains tax, etc.

### Socialist Alliance

The Socialists of Harwich invite the conference to instruct the national executive committee to initiate the formation of a Commonwealth Socialist Alliance, to include all political parties having democratic Socialist and co-operative aims within the Commonwealth—the objects to include the following:

(a) to establish a bureau for the purpose of co-ordinating Socialist parties throughout the Commonwealth;

(b) to make available technical and financial assistance to those parties requiring it;

(c) to produce an agreed integrated Commonwealth economic policy with the object of affording the Commonwealth as large a measure of economic independence as possible;

(d) to establish an annual school to enable students to gather together and exchange views on Socialism and information on social, economic, and party organization, this school to be held in each member party's State in turn;

(e) to hold an annual conference in each member party's State in turn.

Dundee strikes a cautionary note about the European common market in a resolution reading: "This conference notes with concern the proposed formation of a European Common Market with its proposed concomitant free trade area. It calls upon the Government to ensure that an industry which has a measure of protection should still have that protection maintained and that adequate safeguards for all workers in the industry should be secured."

"Conference fears that if such safeguards are not taken such an industry as the jute industry might be faced with extinction. The jute industry gives employment to some 20,000, and nearly all of that force is located around Dundee, and has been in existence there for over a century. If it were to go out of existence great hardships would result in Dundee and its environs. Conference therefore calls upon the Government to enact legislation whereby fear of such a tragedy shall be removed."

### Voice of America

If British Central Africa is the subject of three resolutions, so is Paul Robeson. The Leicester, South Stockport, and North Fylde branches ask the Labour Party to invite the President of the United States to restore to Mr. Robeson "the right to travel the world in pursuance of his art and chosen calling", so that he may "travel and sing in this country".

Bethnal Green has tabled a resolution on Moral Re-Armament, reading: "This Conference, in view of the statement of the general council of the Trades Union Congress exposing the anti-trade union bias of the Moral Re-Armament organization, urges the national executive committee to associate themselves with their comrades of the trade union movement and give the widest publicity within the movement to the consequences and implications which are implicit with membership of the M.R.A. organization".

Toxteth, Liverpool, wants the conference to "deplore the growing strength throughout the country of Freemasonry in particular among the members of the Labour Party, the allegations being that "its practices are not consistent with the ideals of Socialism". It is suggested that "this organization be placed on the proscribed list".

"The acreage under sisal in Kenya has increased from a few thousand in 1910 to nearly 270,000 acres today. In the same period the value of fibre exported each year has risen from £185,000 to about £2m. In 1951, the year of highest production and price, the value was nearly £7m. For many years sisal has been in the first four most valuable exports, and from 1947 to 1951 it was first on the list."—Mr. M. Blunden, Minister of Agriculture.



—they have such a good name





**NAIROBI:** Less than 60 years ago wild animals roamed the plain on which the city of Nairobi now stands, and a multitude of birds screeched in the reeds where the Nairobi river spread itself out into a vast green swamp. Masai warriors occasionally hunted lion over the ground. They called it Nairobi—"the place of the cold water". Nairobi began its life in 1899 as a mere railroad camp on the line to Uganda. Today it is the capital of Kenya, a modern city with wide streets, fine buildings and a population of over 200,000. It received its City Charter from the Duke of Gloucester in 1950. Nairobi is also the principal commercial centre for the whole of East Africa. New industries are encouraged and important building and industrial developments are in progress. The Royal National Park, on the outskirts of the city, is an interesting link with the past. Covering some 40 square miles it contains lion, hippo, giraffe and a surprising variety of game, all living in their natural environment.

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



**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



## East and Central African Trade Points From the Banks' Reports

**THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA** states in its report for September:

**Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.**—The value of all exports for the first five months of this year, at £70.7m., reflected a decrease of £8.9m. on the corresponding period of 1956, due mainly to the fall in the value of exports of metals and metal manufactures (£13.9m.). That was offset slightly by a rise in the value of exports of foodstuffs (£2.2m.) and tobacco (£2.7m.). January–May imports at £69.2m. exceeded by £6.5m. the corresponding figure for last year.

A prominent Italian firm of rayon and paper pulp manufacturers is considering establishing a new pulp and paper mill in the Federation.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—The car market continues firm, and the demand for new models and used vehicles is satisfactory, with evidence of a slight preference for the lighter models.

The assembly of electric motors is now being undertaken. The parent company in the Union supplies the component parts to its Salisbury workshop, and it is expected that the locally produced motors will be marketed at very much less than the imported article.

Roofing felt is now being produced by a Salisbury firm from local material, with the exception of the bitumen which comes from the Union. Price and quality are competitive with the imported product, almost all of which comes from the U.K. The production capacity of the new plant is sufficient to provide for the demands of the Federation.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Settlement of accounts, even by some of the larger concerns, is still very slow and there has been a further decline in the purchasing of luxury items. The motor trade remains quietly steady. The buying trend continues to favour the smaller and cheaper type of new cars. In the Kitwe area the used car market has shown considerable improvement.

The value of minerals produced in the first five months of 1957 was £45,798,547. The decrease of £15.6m. is attributable mainly to the fall in the price of copper.

**Nyasaland.**—The tobacco floors are expected to close at the end of September.

**Kenya.**—Proposals to build high-class African houses costing approximately £2,000 each near the centre of the city have been approved by Nairobi City Council. These houses are for tenant purchase only, applicants will be required to pay 10% down and the balance over 20 years. Government have offered to design the houses and prepare the contract documents free of charge. There is space for 64 buildings on the proposed site.

Farmers in the Trans Nzoia are heeding a warning about falling maize prices and are starting to concentrate on beef and dairy products. It is estimated that by 1963 Western Kenya will produce 40,250,000 lb. of beef annually, compared with the estimated production of 21,500,000 lb. in the Kenya ranching areas.

Concern is expressed at the rapid spread of measles in cattle: 40% of European-owned cattle and more than 50% of African beasts are affected, some 60,000 lb. of measles-affected meat was destroyed in 1956, and it is estimated that the yearly figure is likely to increase to 120,000 lb. However, cattle infected by measles may in future be sold for human consumption, as it has been recommended that a plant be installed at the Nakuru abattoir to sterilize meat thus affected.

### Barclays Bank Review

**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.** states in its review for the month:

**Federation:** Preliminary investigations have been made by General Motors Corporation into the possibility of setting up an assembly plant in the Federation.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—A firm in Salisbury have found that maize can be manufactured into a large number of products, and it is hoped that the maize surplus position in the Federation may be eased accordingly. The firm are said to have applied for a number of world patents.

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., have committed themselves to spending £32,000 during the next three years in prospecting for diamonds at Somabula, near Gwelo. The only known occurrence of diamonds in the Federation is in this area. Some £76,000 worth of diamonds have been taken from the area in the past; the average weight being about one carat.

Government sanction is awaited before arrangements can be finalized to export coal worth £500,000 a year to Pakistan. The Pakistan Government wants 1m. tons annually if possible. The main limiting factor would be the carrying capacity of Rhodesia Railways.

Plans for an evening newspaper, to be published in Salisbury by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company group, are maturing and, given the necessary stable economic conditions, should reach fruition about the middle of 1958.

### Asbestos-Cement Sheeting

A new lightweight asbestos-cement sheeting has been developed by Turners Asbestos Products (Private), Ltd., Salisbury, after extensive research. The sheeting, which is available in a variety of colours, was first introduced at the Agricultural Show in Salisbury. It has been developed to fill a need for good quality economical roofing that can be easily transported and handled by a minimum of labour. One man is easily able to carry sheeting (and ridging) to cover 50 sq. feet of roofing.

European-type beer and wine are now on sale to Africans in Southern Rhodesia.

Most traders report a firm trend in new car buying, and some models are in short supply again. Estate agents are busy, with increasing inquiries for central city properties and residential properties. Building societies have surplus funds for investment again, and tobacco crop proceeds may be finding their way into this market. Land in Salisbury central avenues has recently been purchased for the development of a syndicate of 10 blocks of flats valued at £760,000.

Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., have bought half the shares of the Beverley Building Society £1.24 for the £1 shares, becoming joint owners with South British Insurance Company. Investments in Southern Rhodesia's building societies continue to grow, and at June 30, 1957, deposits totalled £13,781,847, the societies' total liabilities amounting to £25,933,006.

In June 89 new local companies were registered, with a total nominated capital of £596,205. Included was W. and A. Gilbey (Central Africa) (Private), Ltd., with an authorized capital of £50,000. Twelve local companies increased their nominal capacity by £5,316,900; this was accounted for by capital increases by the large copper mining companies. A



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SELINE

(Continued on Page 88)



*the Bank-bag was his pillow*

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

Bank's single Gladstone bag for a pillow. Times change; cities grow: so do Banks. Today 750 branches of this Bank maintain as practical and close a service to their communities in the Union, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and East Africa, as did these early pioneers.

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## East and Central African Trade

(Continued from Page 86)

A foreign company, Goshah Portland Cement Co., Ltd., was registered with a capital of £1m.

The first "sky park" in the Federation is now being built in Salisbury. A firm of merchants is erecting a building with a super-market on the ground floor and parking for 50 cars on both the first floor and the roof.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Work has started on a second open-cast copper pit at Nchanga. First production is expected from the pit in about a year. Total ore reserves at Nchanga are now estimated at 164m. tons, which in present circumstances should last for about 40 years. During the year ended March 31, 1957, this mine produced 20,708 long tons of blister copper and 91,875 long tons of electrolytic copper. A total of 3,116,300 short tons of ore were milled, with average grades of 2.14% oxide of copper and 2.85% sulphide copper.

Fourteen new local companies were registered during June, with a total nominal capital of £195,000. Included was Heinrich's Hotels, Ltd. (£100,000). Three other companies increased the nominal capital by £289,000. This included an increase of £250,000 by Buluba Mines, Ltd. Three foreign companies were also registered in June.

In June, 1955, the value of land in Lusaka was £3,544,075, improvements totalled £12,164,105. Two years later land valuations totalled £5,762,510 and improvements £14,808,000. Lusaka now has 170 blocks of shops, 118 industrial and warehousing premises, 14 garages, five hotels, two cinemas, eight schools, and 1,600 houses. Northern Rhodesia now has an estimated total population of 2,220,000, of whom 73,000 are Europeans and 2,160,000 Africans.

The Government's owner-housing scheme for civil servants is proving popular. So far 47 officers have applied for a loan, 29 applications have been approved, and 13 are still under consideration.

**Tanganyika.**—During 1955 a five-acre experimental arabica coffee growing plot was started at Buhemba, some 30 miles south-east of Musoma, and a further five-acre plot near Tarime, in the North Mara district. The first berries are now being harvested. A further 40 acres are to be planted this year. If present prices remain it is possible that Musoma district may become a fairly large producer.

## Tanganyika Lions Eat Elephants Four Game Scouts Killed Last Year

TANGANYIKA'S GAME WARDEN, Mr. G. H. Swynnerton, states in his annual report that three departmental game scouts were killed during 1956, that another died from injuries inflicted by a buffalo, and that a fifth was badly injured by a hippo.

Outbreaks of man-eating by both lion and leopard were widely reported. In Masailand 13 deaths occurred. In Dodoma two leopards caused havoc amongst residents' cats and dogs, taking the animals from verandas in full view of the occupants. A pride of five lions also terrorized an African village near Mwanza, biting their way through the mud and stick walls to drag out and eat the occupants close by. Lions took severe toll of cattle in the Ngari area.

The resurgence of man-eating is considered to stem directly from the rapid increase in both population and weapons. In the southern range, for instance, because the Game Department has not been able to exercise strict supervision owing to shortage of staff, edible game animals have been virtually eliminated. Consequently, there have been renewed outbreaks of man-eating, which would apparently be of much more serious proportions but for the number of elephants shot on control work. Lions have taken to eating their carcasses, on which they exist almost entirely during the rainy season.

### Illegal Shooting

The degree of illegal shooting can be gauged from the fact that in one district in which 1,062 licences for muzzle-loaders were issued only 34 local game licences were taken out. In another district, where 2s. per lb. is paid for found ivory, 2,095 lbs. were handed in. In the same area ivory obtained by game scouts in the course of cultivation protection duties amounted to only 394 lb.

Another case of altering the natural balance of an environment, with happier results, was reported. In 1953 attempts were made to change the ecology of the Rukwa Valley. With a view to making it unsuitable for locust breeding, about half the north Rukwa plains were protected from burning during the dry season and the remaining portion was burnt during October. As a result of the pasture on the western side of the valley not being burnt, a large herd of topi which usually spends the dry season there moved across to join the concentration of animals on the eastern side. By the end of the dry season this was spectacular; on one occasion 1,150 topi, 350 buffalo, 270 puku, and 240 hippo were in sight in part of the plain.

This concentration of animals trampled down the long grasses to such an extent that a lawn-like growth of new shoots was produced without the incidence of fire. At the same time, because the grass on the western side was not disturbed, it could be fired very much more effectively. Thus the same animals, by being concentrated, produced better grazing, and at the same time the long rank grass favourable for locust breeding could be more successfully eliminated.

## Federation Wants American Loan


MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, said before leaving Salisbury last Friday for Great Britain, the United States, and Canada that he did not believe that the lower copper prices would affect the creditworthiness of the Federation. He hoped to be able to raise a loan on the New York market "in a foreseeable period". A dollar loan would be an entirely new venture for the Federation, and he hoped that the International Bank might show its confidence by helping.

### "Eastern Canadair" Service

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, Press representatives, and travel agents travelled as guests of East African Airways on their inaugural "Eastern Canadair" flight to Karachi and Bombay via Aden, which left Nairobi on Sunday. This extension of the eastern tourist class network with fast Canadair aircraft greatly reduces travelling time between Eastern Africa and India and Pakistan.

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The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895.

In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, per-

force continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

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## Africans Must Farm in Modern Way

### Sir Joseph Hutchinson's Warning

SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, director of the cotton research station at Namulonge, said in his last public address in Uganda before leaving to take up the appointment of Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University that extension of the present African farming system would not suffice to feed the growing towns or to provide export crops large enough to pay for the capital equipment required for development.

In order to improve nutrition and Uganda's competitive position in world markets, Sir Joseph told the annual conference of the Uganda Agricultural Association, there must be more than subsistence agriculture with a couple of cash crops grafted on to it. The country needed modern farming, which had to be worked out experimentally, and which might not be applicable in Africa without better planning of land use, better farms and better farmers.

"Let us not be put off by objections that land tenure systems do not permit this kind of organization, and that the men in the countryside can neither understand nor value the things we demonstrate. Our job is to break the vicious circle by offering highly-productive systems to people who are beginning to want the fruits of productive labour."

## Dislodging the Tsetse

FURTHER GOOD PROGRESS was made in 1956 in eliminating tsetse fly from northern and central Uganda, Mr. A. G. Robertson, Director of Tsetse Control, states in his annual report. The main objectives of the department since its formation in 1947 have been to reclaim vast stretches of country which were over-run by the fly during the 1930s and early 1940s, and to consolidate their reclamation against re-invasion by establishing human settlement and cultivation along the former avenues of tsetse advance. The area involved in the major reclamation was 8,000 square miles, and the final phase of the task has been in progress in some 1,500 square miles of country adjoining areas of south-west Lango and south-east Bunyoro, using game elimination as the method of control. By the end of last year only 700 square miles remained to be fully cleared.

## Anglo America in Rhodesia

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, M.P., deputy chairman and managing director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa group of companies, said in Cape Town last Thursday that the net investment in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland made by the South African companies of the group in the past 10 years had totalled £5.6m., and that in the same period the companies had received £10.7m. from their Rhodesian investments. The figures were disclosed, he remarked, because the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, had challenged him to tell the world how much had been invested in the Federation by companies in which his father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and he were interested.

## Redundant Ex-Servicemen

CLAIMS that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was first in the field in making official moves to obtain as immigrants members of the British forces made redundant by defence cuts have been denied by the European Agricultural Settlement Board in Kenya, which was the first Commonwealth organization to make official inquiries.

## Ethiopia's First General Election

### Relations with the Somalis in Egypt

ETHIOPIA'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION began last week and will continue for a month. There are approximately 2,000 candidates for 220 seats in 95 electoral areas. Each candidate must be supported by at least 50 registered voters, of whom they are about 3m. in a population estimated to be something like 20m.

In connexion with the election the *Economist* has published a short article on "Ethiopia's Changing Friendships", which said, *inter alia*:

"On the border of British Somaliland and Somalia there may be bad feeling as well as murder. Since the Haud and Reserved Area were taken under effective Ethiopian control two years ago the Somali tribesmen who come into the district to graze their beasts have been bitterly resentful of Ethiopian acquisitiveness. To them the election does not seem a process of electing representatives to a democratic assembly but rather a move in Ethiopia's expansionist policy of claiming as subjects people who do not regard themselves as part of the Ethiopian State.

### Principle of Assimilation

"The policy of the Ethiopian Empire is based on the principle of assimilation and Amharization of the tribes and nations which make up its inhabitants. Even the Galla, who are mainly Moslem and account for 40% of Ethiopia's population, are not allowed to have a script for their language. The independent-minded Somalis in Ogaden are treated by the Ethiopians as fractious subjects.

"The feud between Ethiopia and the Somali territories is not just a local matter; it also concerns Britain, which has undertaken to protect the Somali tribesmen, and it has spread to Egypt, whose leaders have seen in it an opportunity for spreading Moslem influence in Africa.

"British relations with Ethiopia have been gradually weakening over the last 10 years. British advisers have been successively withdrawn and commercial interests have shrunk. In various ways the British have managed to offend the Ethiopians: for instance, by refusing not unreasonably to affiliate the University College of Addis Ababa with London University. A deeper cause of Ethiopian distrust is the fear that Britain may eventually support the idea of a Greater Somalia uniting the three Somali territories. Ethiopia's Christian Government, ruling a population which is half Moslem, is haunted by the fear of Moslem encirclement.

"A few months ago the Emperor, Haile Selassie, took the risk of publicly rebuking the Egyptians for their intrigues in his country. For some years Egypt has been quietly planting its influence in Somalia—although the murder of an Egyptian representative of the United Nations in Mogadishu showed that this influence is not always appreciated—but recently Egypt has also been attempting to stir up trouble in Ethiopia itself.

"Colonel Nasser's agents have been trying to recruit Moslems for the Egyptian Army and have also been active among the Beni Amer, a powerful semi-nomadic and almost autonomous tribe living on the frontier of Eritrea and the Sudan.

"To counteract his quarrel with Egypt, the Emperor has been making friends with King Saud. This friendly link across the Red Sea will be welcome to Ethiopia, but it is debatable how much of a moderating influence King Saud can exercise on Egyptian attempts to stir up trouble.

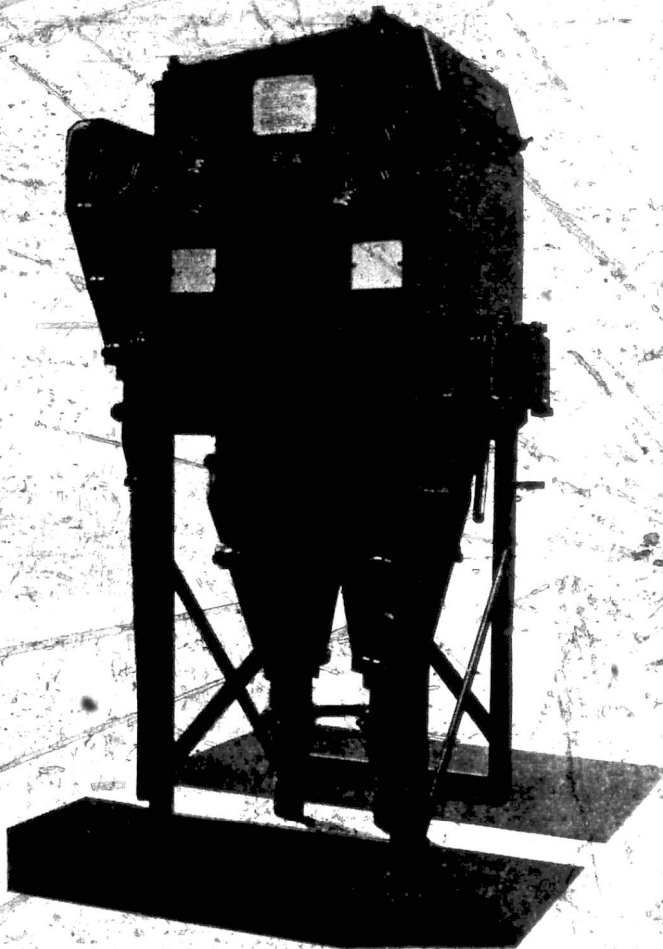
## Control of Political Meetings

A BILL to be considered by the Legislative Council of Uganda prohibits political meetings within a quarter of a mile of the Council chamber and requires persons wishing to hold political meetings or processions anywhere in the Protectorate to give prior notice to the police. A Government spokesman has said that there is no intention to prevent orderly assemblies, and that if the police object to any proposed meeting or procession they will have to convince a magistrate that there are good grounds for suspecting that a breach of the peace would result.



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## Living In African Homes Europeans Should Invite Themselves

THE REV. DOUGLAS WEBSTER, home education secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who spent three months in Uganda recently, has contributed to the monthly magazine of the mission an interesting article in which he states that no other European had ever stayed in one of the nine African homes which offered him hospitality. He writes, *inter alia* :—

"I learnt more in those weeks in African homes than from reading a hundred books about Africa. No one could have had more considerate hosts. Very quickly I was accepted as one of them, and they began to say exactly what they felt, even about other Europeans. I forgot that I was white and British; and so did they.

"In the evening when the meal was cleared away we would sit and talk round the pit lamp. Some of the local characters would join us, and talk and laughter would flow freely and happily until between 9 and 10 o'clock the day would end, as it had begun, with family prayers. That happened without exception. It was not laid on for me; it is one of the habits of Christian homes in Uganda.

"One of the chief things I learnt was how much love there is in every African heart. Yet it is accompanied by so much misunderstanding in almost every African mind. There were often resentment and suspicions on both sides, sometimes due solely to the language barrier.

### Failure to Meet

"But sometimes misunderstanding was largely the result of a failure to meet. There is plenty of meeting between Africans and Europeans on official occasions. Many Europeans entertain Africans in their homes—and this is appreciated; but Africans often long that hospitality should be mutual. It seldom is. On a number of occasions when I went to dinner with leading Africans I was told that I was the first European ever to have a meal in their house.

"There are two difficulties about this. One is that it appears to be the general African custom not to invite a guest but to expect the guest to invite himself. If Europeans are waiting for their African friends to invite them to a meal, they may wait a very long time. Most Africans expect to be told that they would like to come.

"With equal surprise I discovered that many Europeans who had been in East Africa for years did not really know this ingrained custom. But even if the Africans, as sometimes happens, were to waive the custom, many of them are frightened of being hurt by refusal. That is the other difficulty. If Europeans, including missionaries, were to take more initiative in this matter, as they are expected to do, they would find the results extremely rewarding.

"As everywhere else in the world, the twin problems are persons and politics. In areas like East Africa, where members of different races are having to live together, the establishment of good and deep personal relations of love and trust matters more than anything else. If Christian Europeans in Africa can learn to be guests as well as hosts, to be number two as well as number one, to walk on foot as well as drive in cars, to listen as well as talk, to learn as well as teach, to receive as well as give, we shall perhaps be doing more than we know in making the heart of a nation Christian."

## Paternalism Still Necessary

AFRICANS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, according to a joint report by the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the Director of Native Development, are either completely indifferent to federation or welcome and commend it. "The majority of Africans in Southern Rhodesia have belief and trust in the Government, and conservative opinion prevails," the report says; but it notes that "small groups of reactionary leaders are intolerant or suspicious of any new measures, even those to the advantage of Africans," and concludes that "the time has not arrived when our policy of benevolent paternalism can be shelved, for it is still expected and demanded by most Africans, particularly in the rural areas."

## Foreigners Must Avoid Politics

### "No Interference With Nation's Sovereignty"

THE SUDANESE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, has issued the following statement at Khartoum when announcing that a permit for permanent residence had been withdrawn from a Dr. Wadi Jayed Musa:

"The Government keenly looks after the welfare and interests of all foreigners resident in the Sudan, but does not allow them to practise any political activities, as she considers that to be open interference in the sovereignty of the nation.

"Dr. Wadi Jayed Musa has taken active part in party politics; the Government knows that there are other foreigners who follow suit, and she is collecting information about them.

### Political Activities

"The Government will not allow the permanent residence of any foreigner who indulges in political activities through his words, money or deeds. If foreigners indulge in party politics they interfere in the sovereignty of the nation.

"It is quite obvious that local government councils should have no connexion with political activities, and that those councils are intended to serve the people of the town and improve and care for public health, education, public transport and the like; and for this the membership of those councils is open for all those living in towns, both Sudanese and foreigners.

"But it has become quite evident of late that elections for those councils have been stained by party politics, and that standing for election and voting have tended to be affected by party activities.

"Any foreigner has the right to stand for elections and vote, independent of any party. But some foreigners have openly indulged in party politics and accordingly misused the legitimate rights given to them. In such cases the Government would not hesitate to withdraw their permanent residence permits, as the Government would not accept that foreigners should endanger the sovereignty of the country, which should be kept intact and above all."

## Summary Punishment En Route

TWO NYASALAND AFRICANS who had driven heavy lorries from Salisbury complained to the police on their arrival in Blantyre last Friday that they had been severely beaten on the hands by orders of a Portuguese official. The injuries to one man necessitated his detention in hospital, and the other is undergoing treatment as an outpatient. They said that when they were some 30 miles from the Nyasaland border they were passed by a car carrying a Portuguese official who ordered them to follow him. At Zombe they were told that they had failed to allow the official car to pass and were beaten without being given a hearing, each receiving 15 strokes with a broad-ended cane with holes which drew up the skin of the hands. Complaint is being made by the employers of the men, a transport company, to the Portuguese Consul in Salisbury and through the Portuguese Embassy in London.

## Adviser on Tropical Soils

DR. H. GREENE, adviser on tropical soils to the Colonial Office, arrived in Northern Rhodesia last week. He is to visit the agricultural research station at Mount Makulu, near Lusaka, examine two reclamation schemes on the Kafue Flats, one conducted by the Government and the other by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and tour the Copperbelt and the Gwembe Valley. Dr. Greene, a member of the staff of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Hertfordshire, makes occasional tours on behalf of the Colonial Office, mainly to exchange ideas with soil chemists overseas and discuss problems with directors of agriculture.

## More Crime in Uganda

### Districts Particularly Affected

THERE WAS A SERIOUS INCREASE IN CRIME in Uganda last year, the Commissioner for Police, Mr. N. P. Hadow, records in his annual report. The number of crimes reported to the police increased from 27,401 in 1955 to 31,576 in 1956. Burglary and housebreaking increased from 2,638 to 3,501 and theft from 11,870 to 13,247 cases reported.

Mengo and Busoga districts, which include Kampala and Jinja, were particularly affected, largely because the rapid construction of new houses in those towns prevented the police from giving adequate protection. The vulnerable state of Kampala attracted a number of expert burglars from Kenya, who caused the police considerable trouble until they were identified and convicted.

### Lira Riot

Reports of offences relating to riot, corruption, and abuse of office numbered 788, the most serious incident in this category being a riot which followed discussions on land tenure proposals at Lira. An African public relations officer was attacked and his car burned, and local government officers were stoned. Over 160 persons were arrested, the majority being later sentenced to terms ranging from three months to five years for rioting and looting.

After the biennial circumcision ceremonies in Mbale district, reports of forced circumcisions led to the arrest of 36 persons who were charged with causing grievous bodily harm; 29 were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to eight years.

Several motorized robberies were reported from the Eastern Province and Buganda, usually directed against isolated shops. Five Asians were sentenced to 10 years' hard labour each with corporal punishment after being convicted of forcing their way

into the house of an Asian shopkeeper at Nalweyo, threatening him with revolvers, tying him up, and stealing cash and goods to the value of £250.

In the Fort Portal district the president of the local branch of the Uganda National Congress, who was also a member of the Foru Bukurato (council), was charged with theft and falsifications by submitting false mileage claims. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

In Karamoja several murders resulted from cattle raids. During one raid a spear thrown by a Karamojan missed his intended victim, who picked it up, threw it back, and killed his attacker. A verdict of justifiable homicide was returned.

## African Film Festival

SEVERAL FILMS MADE IN KENYA have been entered for the International African Film Festival which is to be held in conjunction with the Fourth Somali Trade Fair in Mogadishu. Entries include an East African Railways and Harbours film on sisal and two films made by the Kenya Department of Information, "Kenya: Story of Progress", which traces the development of the Colony from its early days, and "Kariba Mwangavu", based on Princess Margaret's visit in 1956. Caltex (East Africa) Ltd., have entered a film entitled "African Heritage" which deals with traditional African crafts, and the Kenya Society for the Blind will show "Eye Doctor on Safari".

## Air Incident in S. Rhodesia

FORTY PASSENGERS were in a South African Airways aircraft when one of the engines burst into flames two minutes after it had taken off from Salisbury Airport last week for Johannesburg. Captain D. Rademian made a prompt emergency landing, and smoke and oil were pouring out as the passengers disembarked while fire tenders and ambulances stood by. One of the passengers was Mr. "Bobby" Locke, the golfer.

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Cushioned weighting arrangement of completely original design for saw straining device. (Patent).

Trip switch automatically cuts off current when tension is taken off or if saw breaks.

Ball bearing saw guides above and below table.

Saw completely guarded except portion actually cutting.

Table tilts up to 45° to right.

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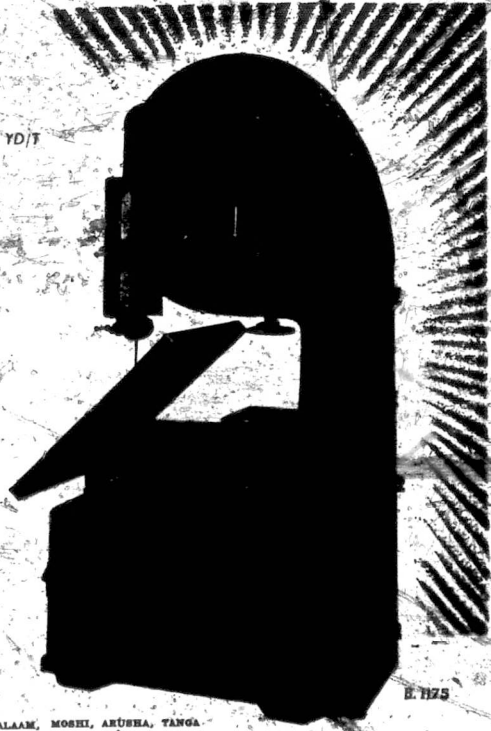


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## No Substitute for Commonwealth Trade

### Sir John Campbell Criticizes Government

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL has written in a letter to *The Times* about Commonwealth connexions and trade:—

"We of the West India Committee are extremely worried by all the signs that the present British Government regard the achievement of political independence as a signal, and as a pretext, for the United Kingdom to contract out of its economic ties with, and assistance to, her newly independent partner.

The arguments for this attitude seem to be: first, that political independence is unreal without economic independence; secondly, that the United Kingdom is anyway too hard up nowadays to help anyone but herself.

Whatever their apparent appeal, these are specious arguments, for the fact of the matter is that the United Kingdom is certainly not economically independent of the other countries of the Commonwealth any more than most of them can be economically independent of her.

#### Political Independence

"While political independence certainly means independence in the making of economic decisions, the countries of the Commonwealth, and particularly the United Kingdom, must do all they can to prevent political independence leading on the one hand to a severance of the existing economic ties and to the disintegration of the sterling area, and on the other hand to the abnegation of collective Commonwealth responsibilities.

And far from the United Kingdom not being able to afford to continue and to increase her investment in the Commonwealth, to hold and to strengthen her economic ties with her fellow members, the standard

of living here could not conceivably be maintained if trade with the people and resources and markets of the Commonwealth significantly diminished.

Without the projection of Commonwealth trading, which has been built up through many centuries, into this new era of independent partners, the British Isles would become no more than off-shore islands of Europe—European common market and free trade plan or no. For us there can be no substitute for vigorous Commonwealth trade.

"Furthermore, when United Kingdom economic assistance and investment in the Commonwealth were identified with political domination, much of their benefits were inevitably frustrated, and their spirit turned sour. Now, if ever, is the time when constructive financial assistance, dynamic economic relationships, and imaginative investment throughout the Commonwealth can do the greatest good and produce the richest fruits for all concerned—not least the United Kingdom.

"Today, when newly independent nations are healthily emerging within the Commonwealth, it is crucial that economic disintegration does not set in. The old traditions of trade and enterprise must be adapted to enable them to live and thrive in the new Commonwealth political structure.

"Is this British Government, at a time of remarkable opportunity for promoting the common wealth of the Commonwealth, bent on going down in history as the Government that 'contracted out'?"

#### Three Centuries' Protection

Mr. Ronald S. Russell, M.P., wrote:—

"So many people forget that Britain's export trade has been built up by the protected markets it has enjoyed in the Commonwealth for the past 300 years, except for a brief period of free trade between 1860 and 1898. It was in the latter year that Canada gave a lead to Britain, similar in spirit to that being offered by Mr. Diefenbaker now, which resulted in the restoration of Imperial preference for British goods, first in Canada, then in New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia.

"The effect of this was an increase of no less than 70% in the value not only of our exports to those four countries, which was understandable, but also of our imports from them, although Britain gave no tariff preference in return. Today half our exports depend on the Commonwealth for their markets. In recent years, thanks to the restrictions imposed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, we have had to agree to reductions in preferences granted by both Pakistan and Australia. It would be suicidal to take any action which will weaken further this vital outlet for our export trade."

Colonel R. F. Wright said in the course of a letter to the *Financial Times*:—

"The late L. S. Amery wrote that the Commonwealth must be the main economic base on which to build up a balanced and continuously expanding economy and that any effective policy must link up men, money, markets, and movement.

"There exists in the Commonwealth Relations Office an Oversea Migration Board. Why not also an Oversea Investment Board, an Oversea Industrial Board, and an Oversea Communications Board? Only in this way will it be possible to build up a closely-knit integrated Commonwealth policy without continually looking over our shoulders for an American loan. The money will be invested from that quarter once a clear-cut policy of expansion has been framed.

"Capital is of prime importance. Yet in the recent White Paper, 'The United Kingdom's Role in Commonwealth Development', we read since the United Kingdom is the only Commonwealth country which is a not long-term investor abroad, a Commonwealth Bank could do nothing to increase the total availability of capital for investment.

"Surely it is essential to have some such development agency in which all Commonwealth countries could subscribe a fixed amount annually according to their means, rather than in an American-dominated World Bank. In order to play the leading part H.M. Government must be prepared to cut down expenditure on the social services. This may not be politically expedient, but it would unquestionably be the right thing to do. We have no reason to be proud of our contribution to Commonwealth development."



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 Aminotriazole Herbicides



## News Items in Brief

Commonwealth auditors general are meeting in conference in London until tomorrow. Rhodesia is represented.

Malindi may expect electric light by the end of next year, the Governor of Kenya suggested during a recent visit.

The Rhodesian African Rifles, the only African battalion in Malaya, are to return to Northern Rhodesia early next year.

Twice in one week players on Kitale golf course have holed in one stroke, namely Messrs. G. Dorrington and H. Upton.

Senior civil servants in the Federation are to receive salary increases varying from £100 to £250 a year, back-dated to January.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation to the Federation left Northern Rhodesia on Tuesday for Southern Rhodesia.

The Public Relations Department of Tanganyika has opened an office for the Northern Province in Arusha, with Mr. T. R. Sadler in charge.

Paramount Chief Chitimukulu recently convened a special meeting to discuss ways of stamping out disturbances in the Bemba tribal area of Northern Rhodesia.

Some 2,650 urban children in Nyasaland have been inoculated against polio. In Kenya nine cases, six of them African, were notified during the week ended September 7.

"Tribesmen in the Making" by Mr. Allen W. Southall and Mr. P. C. W. Gutkind, of the East African Institute of Social Research, Kampala, Uganda, was published at 5s. net 15s.

One hundred and fourteen civilians who served in the operational areas of Kenya during the Mau Mau rebellion have been mentioned in dispatches for services between October 1955 and November 1956.

Management boards of mine townships in Northern Rhodesia will be empowered to operate licensed premises for the sale of intoxicating liquor to Africans and people of African descent if a new Bill becomes law.

Munda Trade School, in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika, will cost more than £200,000 by the time the buildings and equipment are complete. It caters for more than 600 boys. The acting principal is Mr. G. Walker.

Investigation into the problem of the large Longicorn beetle, which has been causing much damage to young forest trees in the Coast Province of Kenya, is being undertaken. Neither larvae nor pupae have yet been discovered.

Fifty-five African women were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment each in Lusitania last week for participating in disturbances at the Roan Antelope beer hall on August 24. One male African was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A motion proposing higher pay for chiefs introduced by Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., has been accepted by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Saying that 135 civil servants now received above £2,000 a year, he suggested that the four paramount chiefs should be paid on the same basis.

The task of clearing millions of trees from the Southern Rhodesian shore of the future Lake Kariba will start next month. As much as £5m. may have to be spent on clearing the north and south sides of the lake to make them mercurial fishing possible.

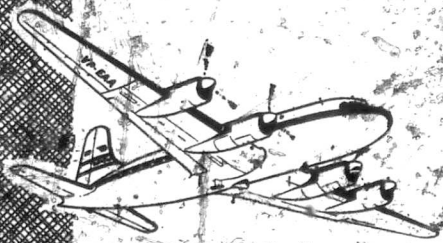
Rhodesia House Cricket Club drew with Bishop's Stortford in the annual match, played last Thursday, when play was interrupted by rain. Bishop's Stortford declared at 111 runs for five wickets. At the close Rhodesia House were only seven runs short with three wickets in hand.

A Conference of Independent African States, first proposed by Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, is being discussed by the chiefs of their diplomatic missions in London. An official from Ghana and an official of the Sudanese Embassy are acting as joint secretaries at such discussions.

Entrants to the new women's branch of the Tanganyika Police Force are to be trained for six months at the police training school in Moshi. The branch is being organised by Assistant Superintendent Irene Pye, lately a sergeant in Liverpool City Police. European women are not to be enrolled at present.

The first overseas country in which the Institute of Arbitrators in Great Britain has decided to create an affiliated panel of arbitrators is Southern Rhodesia. The branch in Salisbury will have Mr. G. Abrahams as chairman. The members are architects, quantity surveyors, and an expert in industrial conciliation.

A grant of up to £80,000 towards the cost of building and equipping an institute for research on foot and mouth disease in Kenya has been made by the Wellcome Trust. This disease has caused more damage to the Colony's livestock industry since the war than any other ailment. Mr. J. W. Macaulay, chief veterinary research officer, will be in charge of the institute.



## Air Travel is the answer in East Africa

In a territory so vastly spread as East Africa, the time spent in travelling can be a tiring factor. On the other hand, travelling by air solves the problem swiftly and comfortably. East African Airways internal network extensively covers Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The weekly international flights to South Africa via Salisbury and London, via Rome are made in the fast, fully pressurised Tourist class "Canadair" aircraft. Your nearest travel agency or E.A.A. office will advise you of any flights you may be interested in.

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## Uganda's Favourable Trade Balance Cotton Again Most Valuable Export

UGANDA HAD A FAVOURABLE BALANCE of visible trade amounting to £13,401,949 in 1956, according to the annual report of the Director of Trade, Mr. W. H. Hodder. Trade with countries outside East Africa declined by £6,666,295 as compared with the previous year, but £5,869,434 of that sum was due to a fall in imports. Net imports amounted to £28,105,774, domestic exports to £40,417,520, and re-exports to £1,090,203.

The main categories of imports showing substantial falls were machinery and transport equipment (£1,507,853); manufactured goods, particularly iron and steel products (over £1m.); manufactured tobacco (£243,472); food imports, particularly rice and sugar; and "miscellaneous transactions and commodities", the principal ingredient of which was the parcel post trade, which declined by £1,532,747 during the year. This was almost wholly attributable to the speedier dispatch of goods in bulk consignments from the United Kingdom and the Continent, rendered possible by the removal of difficulties at the port of Mombasa.

Cotton was again the most valuable export commodity, realizing £19,284,591, an increase of 15% over the figure for the previous year. Coffee exports, at £15,720,611, declined by £4,413,492. Other commodities exported accounted for only 13% of the total, and only four exceeded £500,000 in value — cottonseed cake (£1,537,379), tea (£891,460), hides and skins (£781,999), and groundnuts (£527,641).

India was again the best customer, taking 28% of the exports, against 24% by the United Kingdom, Western Germany and the United States took 10% and 9% respectively.

## Postmaster-General's Melancholy Report Serious Losses on the Telegraph Service

THE OPERATING PROFIT of the East African Posts and Telegraphs last year at £296,214 was not enough to meet loan charges, and a net revenue deficit of £68,928 has had to be made good from the general reserve fund.

Mr. R. E. German, the Postmaster-General, reports that parcels received from abroad were reduced by 34% during the year because the removal of difficulties at the port of Mombasa made it much less necessary for merchants to use the post to circumvent the delays which they had had to suffer.

Losses on the telegraph service totalled £139,714, the highest since the administration became self-financing. The situation is so serious that Mr. German remarks in his annual report that "attempts must be made to limit the net revenue deficit on this service if the financial stability of the administration as a whole is not to be put in jeopardy".

Bicycles are being made in Bulawayo at 10% or more under the cost of the imported article. The present monthly output of 1,000 frames is to be increased to about 1,500.

## Federation's External Trade Last Year's Imports and Exports

LAST YEAR THE FEDERATION exported goods worth £181,747,655 and bullion worth £6,485,698 and imported goods valued at £159,365,842. These figures, which are considerably higher than those of previous years, are given in the annual statistics of external trade compiled by the Central African Statistical Office (Government Printer, Salisbury, 42s.).

Imports from the U.K. totalled £65,239,000, and from South Africa £53,395,000. Federal exports to those countries, the main buyers, were £105,872,000 and £18,299,000 respectively.

America bought £13,160,098 worth of goods from the Federation, a substantial drop from the 1955 figure of £22,294,735. The Federation's American imports totalled £9,443,177 (£6,647,259).

Copper again headed the list of exports at £14,615,029, tobacco taking second place at £27,913,088. The four other principle products were asbestos, £8,562,567; tea, £2,972,605; chrome ore, £3,730,299; and zinc, £2,605,499.

Motor cars, excluding tractors worth over £1.5m., headed the list of general imports at £7,286,854. This figure, however, was exceeded by machinery if the individual items were taken collectively.

Among the foodstuffs, wheat purchases totalled £1,408,640; those of fresh and frozen meats £801,704, of potatoes £197,231, and of unrefined sugar at £1,219,610. Imported outer garments cost nearly £4m., and other forms of clothing nearly as much, not counting cotton piece goods worth £4.5m.

## Union-Castle West End Office

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE will open a new passenger booking office in the West End of London on Monday, October 7, when their passenger, publicity, and some other departments will be transferred from the City to Rotherwick House, 19-21, Old Bond Street, W.1. The chief passenger booking offices of the Clan Line will also be in the same premises. Mr. Michael Egan, F.R.I.B.A., who has designed the façade and interior of the new offices, has based his treatment on the themes of Africa and the Union-Castle Line.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

THIS SEASON'S SALES of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco will close in a few days. In the past 27 weeks 138,485,086 lb. have been sold for just under £23m., an average of last Friday of 39.8d. per lb. Most grades have realized a few pence above the level of last year, when the average was 32.96d. for a crop of lower quality but larger tonnage. Up to September 5 United Kingdom buyers had bought almost 58% of the offerings.

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For further information about this and other East African Railways and Harbours all inclusive holidays that are different — write to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, East African Railways, P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi, or contact any travel agent or Station-Master in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika. The specimen fares listed include all transportation, meals, accommodation, etc. — everything except personal expenses — amazingly low for an but of the ordinary holiday that will take you to lesser known parts of East Africa.

LAKE VICTORIA via SOUTHERN PORTS		
From	All-in Cost Shs. Cts.	Period of tour: days
Dar es Salaam	• 701/80	11
Morogoro	• 624/50	11
Dodoma	• 559/50	9
Tabora	• 437/30	9

\* Includes two nights in Kisumu Hotel (not Millway owned).

LAKE VICTORIA via NORTHERN PORTS		
From	All-in Cost Shs. Cts.	Period of tour: days
Dar es Salaam	• 706/30	11
Morogoro	• 630/00	11
Dodoma	• 563/20	9
Tabora	• 440/80	9

\* Includes two nights in Kisumu Hotel (not Millway owned).  
Children under 16 years of age approximately 3/5ths of adult fares.

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## B.O.A.C.'s Year of Development

### More Passengers, Freight and Revenue

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION had a total revenue in the year ended March 31 last of just over £49m., compared with £42.7m. in the previous year. The profit before remuneration of capital was £1,776,027 (£1,295,525), and after remuneration of capital £303,352 (£117,731). The overall load factor of the aircraft averaged 63.7%, exactly 2% above that in the previous year.

Passengers carried on scheduled services numbered 395,989, an increase of 6.7%; their average journey increased from 2,819 to 3,032 miles, and they paid 19.7% above the previous year's takings. Tourist class services were used by 57.4% of the passengers. Revenue from the 7,484 metric tons of cargo carried increased by 14.7%, and mail revenue by 4%.

The introduction of the Bristol Britannia turbo-propeller aircraft on the London-Johannesburg route on February 1, 1957, was one of the outstanding events of the year. The Britannia is the world's first long-range airliner of the type and the smoothest-flying aircraft built anywhere, being almost vibrationless.

B.O.A.C. has concluded partnership agreements with Central African Airways Corporation, East African Airways Corporation, and West African Airways Corporation.

At the end of the financial year the borrowings of B.O.A.C. totalled £80.8m. and capital and other reserves amounted to £1.6m.

The directors are Mr. Gerard d'Estinger (chairman), Sir George Cribbet (deputy chairman), Mr. Basil Smaithers (managing director), Mr. J. W. Booth, Sir Francis Brake, Major J. Ronald McCrindle, Mr. Hugh L. Newlands, Lord Rennell, Sir John Stephenson, and Lord Tweedsmuir.

## Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd.

SIR J. L. HULETT AND SONS, LTD., the South African sugar producing company which recently acquired 99.3% of the issued share capital of Triangle, Ltd., a company producing sugar in Southern Rhodesia, earned a consolidated profit of £497,584 in the year ended April 30, after providing £176,000 for taxation, compared with £568,774 in the previous year. General reserve receives £254,000, and dividends totalling 14% £305,000. The carry-forward is £56,256 (£45,457).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £225,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares and £1,125,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £4,382,297, current liabilities at £650,573, fixed assets at £3,717,851, investments at £367,981, and current assets at £1,141,838, including £455,575 in cash.

The directors resident in England are Lord Lyle of Westbourne, Colonel W. Nash, and Messrs. D. A. Donelan, and R. J. B. Stewart (alternate). Those resident in Natal are Messrs. G. M. Hulett (chairman), L. C. Grice, S. Smith, R. L. Hulett, R. S. L. Hulett, B. Freakes, J. N. Hulett (alternate for Lord Lyle), L. S. Robinson (alternate for D. A. Donelan), and Colonel R. L. Goulding (alternate for Colonel W. Nash). Messrs. D. C. Grice and D. E. Mitchell are alternates for directors resident in Natal. The secretary is Mr. K. C. Riggs.

The 65th annual general meeting will be held in Durban on September 25.

## Of Commercial Concern

Total sales of Nyasaland flue-cured tobacco for the 1956-57 season were approximately 2,989,000 lb. against 4,119,000 lb. in the previous year. The approximate average price was £339,000, compared with £392,000 the season before. Average price was 27.25d. per lb. Sales were 3.75m. lb. below the figure required by the tobacco buyers whose requirements for next season are put at 7,665,000 lb.

In the week to Thursday last 9,851 packages of African teas were sold in the London auctions for an average price of 2s. 11.20d. per lb., compared with 9,774 packages averaging 2s. 10.18d. the previous week. Total sales to date this year amount to 288,075 packages at an average of 3s. 3.01d., compared with 265,590 packages averaging 3s. 0.31d. in the same period last year.

Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. has paid £80,000 for a central site in Salisbury to provide for the expansion of the Rhodesia Herald, Sunday Mail, and a projected evening paper. The new building will adjoin the company's premises in Gordon Avenue.

**MINING**

**Copper Production and Sales**

**Sir Ronald Prain's View**

THE LARGE COPPER PRODUCERS of the free world should get together and control the supply of the metal at source rather than continue a policy of full production at diminishing prices, the chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group said in Mufulira on Saturday.

Sir Ronald Prain made it clear that R.S.T. saw no reason whatsoever to change their view that copper had a fine future; they were not at all concerned about the long-term view.

"We have backed our judgment with our money and other people's money in going ahead with a £16m. scheme of expansion at Mufulira. Even at £200 a ton the Copperbelt as a whole remains a profitable enterprise. We have had our perspectives unduly influenced by the exceptional profits of the last two years", he said.

Three courses were open to world copper producers in the event of a prolonged period of over supply. He did not favour producers withdrawing from the market, abstention from selling without curtailing production merely built up stocks which continued to overhang the market and prolong the price recession.

**Marginal Mines**

He was also against the suggestion that low-cost producers should cut their prices and knock out the high-cost producers. Few high-cost producers would be knocked out by that method. Small marginal mines might be, but they were of little collective importance. On the other hand, the larger high-cost producers were usually of such importance to the community that it was most unlikely that they would be allowed to be forced out of business. Even if it were possible there might then be a sudden swing to a position of under-supply, with a consequent sharp rise in price, which would at once bring the high-cost producers back into production again.

Sir Ronald favoured the third course of orderly reduction of output. Two of the R.S.T. mines, Roan Antelope and Mufulira, had to cut back their production in June. He continued:

"If supply and demand are out of balance there is very little the producers can do to affect the rate of demand; but they should be able without too much difficulty to do something about the rate of supply. About two-thirds of the free world's production of new copper is in the hands of a few large companies; and in my opinion such companies should accept the responsibility which goes with their size and be ready to control the supply of copper at source rather than continue a policy of full production and diminishing prices.

"This is especially true considering that two or three countries in the world are predominantly dependent on copper for their existence, and it can be demonstrated that such countries could be better off with a lower rate of output at a higher price than maximum production at a lower price.

The size of the cut-back necessary in circumstances such as today's, which might be about 10% if all large producers did the same, is not of an order which would generally create any great unemployment problems.

"Apart from the fact that in my opinion everybody would be better off under such a system, which, of course, would have to be voluntary, the copper which is not mined today will, unlike agricultural crops, still be there to mine another day".

The short-term outlook for copper had, he said, seldom been more confused, because, in addition to normal market considerations, there were sales by Japan and the British Government, doubts about the level of United States industrial productivity in the next few months, the forthcoming International Monetary Fund conference and its possible effect on prices and currencies, the question of the imposition of duty on copper imported into the United States, and the amount of copper which might gravitate into U.S. Government stock-pile.

**Long-Term Trends**

"I think he would indeed be a rash man who presumed to guess the effect of these factors on the price of copper in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is much more justifiable to hazard an opinion about the long-term trends. In fact, in planning the future of an industry such as this it is essential to have some view even if one may be occasionally wrong in one's timing. I think it is most important at times like the present to retain a sense of proportion.

"It may be remembered that when the price of copper was on the way up our companies stated that they saw great dangers for the future of the industry if the price rise was allowed to get out of hand. We backed our opinion on this by appropriate action.

"With copper prices at over £300 per ton we had grave fears for the future of the industry, both because of elements of substitution, which was very real and not just a marginal threat to the future of the copper industry all over the world, and because experience shows that the higher and faster a commodity rises in price, in most cases faster and steeper will be the resultant reaction.

"Now if we felt that about the situation at that time, it follows that the converse should be true now. With copper at more realistic levels, we have no fears for the future of the industry. There should be no interruption to the historical growth factor of copper; and on that basis future demand on an increasing scale should be assured".

**Bancroft Rumours Denied**

THE ANGLo AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., has denied rumours circulating in Northern Rhodesia that the Bancroft mine might close until copper returned to a more economic price level. Owing to water and other difficulties, costs at Bancroft are understood to be higher than at any other Copperbelt mine, perhaps exceeding £200 a ton.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Tanzania Diamond and Gold.**—In the June quarter at the Alamasi mine 46,744 loads were treated and 5,070 carats recovered. The estimated revenue, less royalties and realization charges, was £45,200, working costs £20,757, and capital expenditure £13,295.

**Motapa.**—17,000 tons of ore were treated in July for 2,287 oz. gold and a working profit of £303, against £602 in June.

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## MINING

## Sharp Swings in Copper Prices

## Government to Defer Stockpile Sales

PRICES OF COPPER on the London market have again fluctuated sharply. On Monday of last week there was a heavy fall to £183 per ton, but by Friday the £200 mark had been passed once more, the previous day's advance of almost £14 bringing the closing quotation to £205 for spot and £208 for three months.

On Monday of this week, however, there was a drop of more than £10 to £194 10s. for cash, despite a Board of Trade announcement that sales from its stockpile would be deferred and notification by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group that its price was being raised by £10 to £200. Moreover, the market had news of Sir Ronald Brin's reassuring view of the long-term outlook. The Board of Trade had intended to sell 2,700 tons of copper in October and 27,000 tons at about that rate in later months.

The day's sales were 3,925 tons, but London Metal Exchange warehouse stocks rose last week by 1,320 tons to 17,453 tons. Supplies continue to run ahead of consumption.

It was reported on Monday that medium and small mines in Chile might have to close because of the current prices but that the Government was making every effort to avoid a stoppage, which would get at least 23,000 men out of work.

At the weekend the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, the leading Belgian Congo producer, raised its price from 27 to 28 Belgian francs per kilo for electrolytic, thus restoring the price to the level prevailing before September 10.

## Sir Roy Welensky's Comments

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said in Kitwe on Friday that the Government would have to "scrutinize its spending" as a result of the sharp fall in copper prices.

Confessing that he had never expected the price to drop so low, he continued: "We are concerned about the drop in copper prices because we were using the fairly high prices of six or nine months ago as an additional boost to our development plans. But there is no cause for alarm so long as the gentlemen in control continue to make arrangements to sell more and more copper in the market. I would be alarmed if the Rhodesian Selection Trust, for instance, cancelled their development at the Mufulira mine."

Problem of Pyrochlore Tailings  
Obstructive Attitude of Local Africans

Mr. L. L. J. VAN LOENEN, general manager of the Mbeya Exploration Co., Ltd., told the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika Territory that Panda Hill, some 25 miles south of Mbeya, contained so much pyrochlore in the carbonate rock that immense developments were envisaged, but that local Africans were objecting to the grant to the company of land on which the waste products of the mining could be dumped, and that an extension of the concession area for that reason was essential to a large reclamation programme.

Outside the gates of the mine area the United Nations representatives were told by a local headman that the people objected to the grant of further land. Mr. Dorsinville, chairman of the mission, said that his colleagues and he would look at the proposed area.

The Dutch Billiton group has a 70% and the Colonial Development Corporation a 30% interest in the Mbeya Exploration Co., Ltd.

## London and Rhodesian Bid Fails

THE DIRECTORS of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., informed stockholders and the Press last Friday that to their knowledge holders of more than 50% of the stock units of the company had decided to refuse the various offers made by Glazer Brothers, of Johannesburg.

A day or two earlier Mr. Sam Glazer had left London by air for South Africa, his second endeavour within four months to obtain control of an African mining company having been unsuccessful. In May he bid for Central Mining, and lately he has made two different bids for a minimum of 51% of the issued shares of London and Rhodesian, his final offer being 14s. 6d.

Large quantities of the shares have changed hands on the London Stock Exchange recently at prices up to 15s., but in the middle of last week they were back to 10s. 3d. When Glazer Brothers were first known to be interested the shares stood at 7s.

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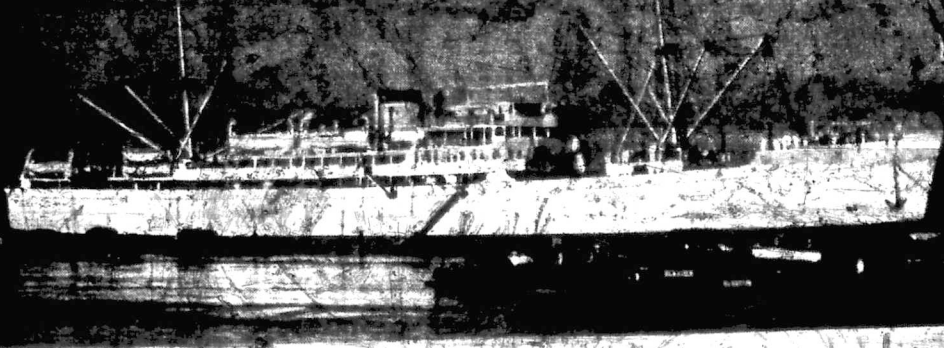
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Drift to the Brink of Commonwealth Disaster

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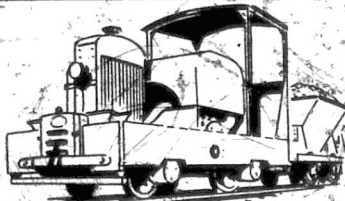
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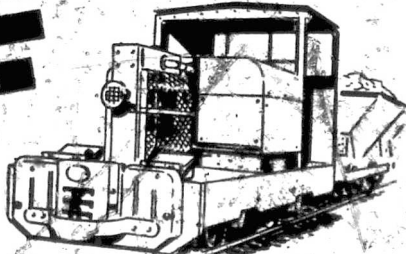
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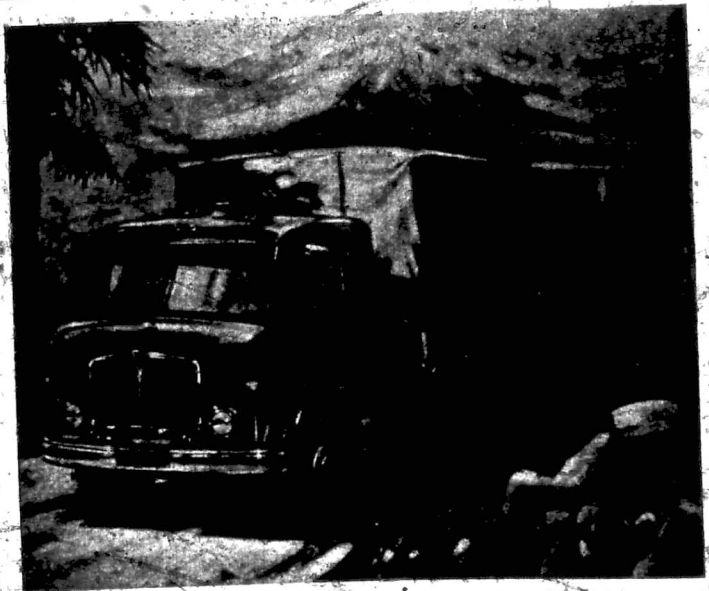
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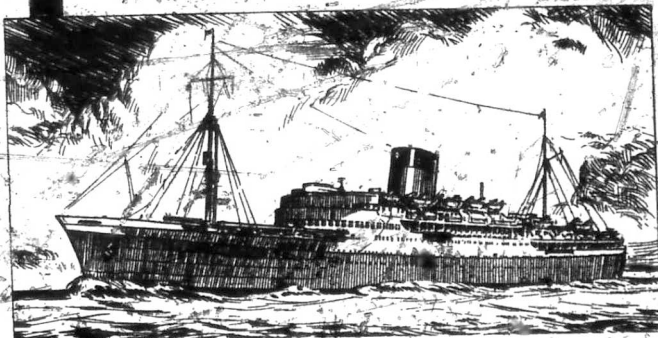


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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	105	T.A.N.U.S. Battle	117
Notes By The Way	108	N. Rhodesia Labour Problems	118
Tanganyika's Economy	109	Report on the U.S. 119	119
Islam and Slavery	111	Commercial News	122
Federal Finance	112	Company Reports	123
Loyalist Kenya	113	Mining	128
Personalia	114		
Obituary	115		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1953

Vol. 34

No. 1720

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE in its own inadequate actions over the past half-dozen years: that is the true construction to be put upon the decision of Her Majesty's

### Drift to the Brink of Disaster.

Government to raise the Bank rate to seven per cent, the highest level for thirty-seven years.

The country has now to pay extremely dearly for the years of appeasement, appeasement of the United States of America, appeasement of the United Nations, appeasement of the trade unions, appeasement even of the Parliamentary Opposition; and for the years of indecision, the years without a policy for the Commonwealth, with only half a policy at home, and with half a policy or less in foreign affairs. It has to pay for the failure of the politicians of all parties to grapple with inflation, a swindle practised upon the public, and especially its thrifty, hard-working sections. It has to pay for the neglect of Ministers to cut departmental extravagance and for their lack of courage in facing the facts and compelling the country to face them. Instead of informed decision there has been drift, drift which progressively weakened the confidence of foreigners (and not foreigners alone), drift to the brink of disaster.

Independent commentators have emphasized the dangers for years, but those entrusted with the responsibilities of national leadership have paid more attention to party politics and the petty manoeuvrings which are the daily preoccupation of the House of Commons than to the fundamental issues of the economic, social, moral, and political health of the country. Adroit parliamentarianism has ranked higher than the public weal with those who have unconcernedly watched the weakening of the values by which the Empire and Britain's reputation were built. Except to a few stalwarts like Lord Salisbury, Lord

Chandos, and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the British realms overseas were afterthoughts, not the first consideration, with the consequence that for many years the strongest patriotism has been found in British lands outside these islands. Fortunately, when Britain has had poor leadership some of the Commonwealth countries have always provided statesmen who made opportunities of proclaiming the faith and the principles which should have been enunciated in London. It is here that men in positions of leadership have failed to understand the splendour of the British mission and neglected to inspire the people to full use of their national qualities.

Conservative and Socialist Governments in the United Kingdom have not put the Commonwealth first, have not even discharged the duty of arousing the nation to apply itself wholeheartedly to the economic and social problems that beset it. During the two world wars the spirit, valour, and adaptability of ordinary men and women had full outlet, with the result that at the end of hostilities British prestige stood as high as it had ever done. A bigoted Socialism wrought great harm in the six years after 1945, and since then the Conservatives have thrown away opportunity after opportunity. Not being able to say "Yes" or "No" and be relied upon to stand by their decision, they forfeited the confidence which would otherwise have been theirs. That is the background to the foreign speculation against our national currency which has compelled the Government to resort to shock therapy in order to prove that there will be no second devaluation of the pound. The measures ordered last week are, of course, merely a beginning. If at long, long last they are to produce results which are so sadly overdue, the Government must steel itself to continuing courage, and accept without finching the unpopularity which is certain to be organized as the months pass.

### Fruits of Indecision.

Because successive Governments have evaded the simple duty of constraining the country to live within its income — and in their disregard of traditional standards the

### Truth Thrown Into the Discard.

Socialists have been at least as culpable as the Conservatives — self-indulgence has attained epidemic proportions, until millions of people are now paid too much for doing too little. Industrial indiscipline has become so common that those ready to resist it are deemed awkward fellows who must be brought to their senses. While Continental and American competitors in world markets insisted on greater output and improved efficiency before they granted wage increases, Tory Ministers, by allowing the nationalized industries to accept wage demands which were unjustifiable by commercial standards, undermined the power of industry in general to reject similarly unwarrantable claims. Any child could understand that more could be wisely paid only if more was first produced; but that simple truth, like many others, went into the discard. Now, years later than was necessary, the Government has decided to curtail the supply of money until productivity catches up with inflation — an inflation which, a Cabinet Minister said as recently as Saturday, could vanish within a few months "if all knuckled down to increase the national sum of prosperity". That is true; yet the politicians have not challenged the people to that extra effort. Could there be a greater condemnation of their apathy? Leadership good enough to earn the trust of the people could have checked selfishness and called forth the energies of a race which has no superior anywhere.

Despite inflated wages — and partly because of the distortion in wages — output is not rising, delivery dates are often far behind those of Continental manufacturers; fixed

### Blame Shared by Ministers and Unions.

prices can frequently not be quoted; and in too many cases careless workmanship damages the country's reputation for quality goods. It is in such circumstances that industries employing millions of men are asked to accept a forty-hour working week without loss of pay (a device by which the unions seek to obtain substantially higher wages while declaring that no new wage claim is being made) and that many large industries face claims for further wage increases. Though unquestionably for the good of the economy, the much stricter control of money now introduced will be attacked by many trade union leaders

because it must weaken their bargaining power by denying employers the means of paying more for the same output. The ruthless selfishness of trade unionism in extracting unduly high wages for inadequate work has been a major cause of inflation. High rates have frequently been conceded in consideration of promises which the unions have cynically disregarded. Absenteeism among miners has become notorious, unofficial strikes are so common that they are no longer news unless large numbers are affected; and inter-union demarcation disputes directly affecting only a tiny proportion of the employees have repeatedly thrown thousands out of work. Last week one of the finest Clyde shipyards, a family firm more than two centuries old, had to close because fewer than one hundred men in a labour force of more than two thousand had waged a bitter struggle for weeks over the division of work between the members of two rival unions. But since firmness in government would have arrested the drift long ago, Ministers must share with union misleaders the onus for this situation.

Trade union spokesmen have already threatened "industrial action to compel a change" from the seven per cent Bank rate — further evidence of the irresponsible way in which it is sought to mis-

**Hag-Ridden With Politics.** use the unions for political ends. What the Government has now decreed may be answered by widespread strikes. If so, its duty will be to refuse to compromise and to persevere with its policy. It would be much better, however, to forestall labour troubles by presenting the facts to the country so clearly, persuasively, and persistently that the mass of the workers would recognize a duty higher than that of loyalty to a misguided union. Given the right leadership, the people would be as ready to make sacrifices for the country today as they were in the two German wars. The tragedy is that they have not been told the unpalatable truth in the right way. Not even this swingeing increase in the Bank rate has jolted the official publicists into action. Since the announcement was made there has been no quick development of the thought which the country needs to be convinced. Almost complete official silence has left a vacuum for those who wish to sow dissension; and it would be folly not to expect many such attempts, some (to quote words spoken by Lord Hailsham in another connexion) because the people concerned are so "hag-ridden with politics" that even in the country's present predicament they will put

party advantage above everything else; and nowadays that attitude is widely equated with the "democracy" which people with that outlook want to thrust upon unready millions of uninitiated Africans. To such a pass has Great Britain been brought by little Britons.

Thanks to the prescience and determination of Canada's new Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth are about to meet in Ottawa.

Some very straight speaking will assuredly take place, in private if not in conference, and some representatives of the Overseas Commonwealth will again plead for at least a Commonwealth Economic Secretariat, staffed by outstandingly capable men of the Commonwealth, to study world trends day by day and submit for the consideration of Commonwealth Governments suggestions for the optimum utilization of their natural and human resources. This idea, and the more robust proposals of the late L. S. Amery, have made no headway, primarily, because United Kingdom Governments have been apathetic; had they given a lead something practical would have been done long ago. Now, when maximum Commonwealth support would be invaluable, it is inhibited by this sad record of lost opportunities. Flabbiness in respect of the Commonwealth has accompanied submissiveness to almost any whim of the United States — whose attitude has been disastrous to the British, Dutch and French Empires, and whose policy for international trade has gravely prejudiced the Commonwealth. Yet United Kingdom Governments have continued to dance to the American tunes. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has criticized every one of them since the end of the last war. We objected, at the time to the Bretton Woods Agreement; to the American loan; to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with its attack on the Imperial Preference system; to the acceptance of dollar imports in excess of United States purchases of Commonwealth commodities, especially as the United States stubbornly refused to pay a proper price for gold; and to acquiescence in the American illusion of "one world" and the pretence that present disequilibrium can be corrected without discrimination. That being the record of this journal, as anyone who cares to undertake the research can check for himself, these words cannot be dismissed as wisdom after the event.

Many Commonwealth countries may be

quickly hurt by the new Bank rate, which will mean that United Kingdom holders of stocks of imported food or raw materials purchased on bank

**Last Chance for The Sterling Area** overdraft will for some time have to pay eight per cent for the accommodation. Because everybody will try to reduce that heavy charge to the minimum, all businesses will drastically cut their stocks, and that points to lower prices for many commodities. Sales to America will be less in dollars, with detriment to the dollar reserves of the sterling area. Because their earnings in Europe, America, and elsewhere will fall with the price paid for their produce, Commonwealth and other exporters will have less to spend on imports, and so the overseas trade of the United Kingdom will meet new difficulties when buoyancy would be so helpful. This, then, is a testing time for the whole sterling area, parts of which have moved some of their reserves into dollars (and even into marks) because their faith in the pound had weakened. Britain, banker to the sterling area, had forfeited the confidence of some of its associates. Trust must be regained and held, for a second devaluation would split the sterling bloc past repair. Indeed, it would destroy what remains of Commonwealth trust, consultation, and co-operation. To such a pass has the greatest Empire known to history been brought in a few years. Yet, given wise, devoted, courageous, and continuing leadership, the situation could still be transformed. So far as human understanding can assess the future, however, this is the last chance for the sterling area to take the drastic measures needed to vindicate faith in its principles and practice.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The fundamentals of education are the same for an African, an Englishman, or a Chinaman. Two and two make four in African education or European education. In fact, the only time they would not make four is if they were being used by the Opposition. Then the result would have to be something detrimental to the Government". — Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"Salisbury City Council is far bigger than any private concern in the Federation. Its budget this year is £10m., which is 50% of the Colony's budget. Its building plans are nearly £12m. a year, and its salaries and wages bill nearly £2m.". — Mr. Harry Bichanick, lately Mayor of Salisbury.

"The reluctance to encourage further industries stems from a fear by a few diehards that Africans in increasing numbers may encroach upon the living space of Europeans". — Mr. J. de Hass, immediate past president of Salisbury Chamber of Industries.



## Notes By The Way

### Case For Delay

AS H.M. GOVERNMENT in the United Kingdom was on the point of announcing its decision to raise the Bank rate to 7%, the highest figure for 37 years, the Finance Minister in Tanganyika told the Legislative Council that the Government of that Territory welcomed a non-official proposal to send a delegation to London to raise capital for development. There has been no subsequent news that the plan has been deferred, but if a delegation is sent now its prospects of success can certainly not be regarded optimistically. To court refusal would scarcely be good policy, and postponement of the visit would therefore be wise. In any event I should not have thought this the right time to approach the City of London, for the financial interests primarily concerned with East and Central Africa must be anxiously watching for signs of resolution by the Administration in dealing with the activities of the Tanganyika African National Union. Some most influential people in the City consider that T.A.N.U. is allowed much too much latitude, and that impression can scarcely predispose the great financial institutions which they represent to select Tanganyika for heavy investment while misgivings of that kind are entertained. Shocks received elsewhere in Africa have inevitably increased the caution even of those who have proved themselves staunch friends of East Africa. They want evidence that black nationalism is not to be allowed to force the pace.

### Optimism About Minerals

TO THESE POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL REASONS for postponement can be added local economic arguments. On more than one recent occasion the Governor has used optimistic terms in his public references to the prospecting for minerals on which leading groups are spending large sums, and Sir Edward Twining has hinted very broadly at the possibility of important discoveries. Indeed, his words have encouraged the impression that there have in fact been unusually promising indications in some areas already; whether that is or is not the case, if further work fortifies the optimism of the experts concerned, the economic attractions of Tanganyika would obviously increase. Best of all would be the discovery of oil in payable quantities, and the Governor evidently considers that possibility to be at least reasonably good. So if present market and political considerations are unfavourable, a delay of some months might strengthen both the political and the economic case of those who will plead Tanganyika's cause.

### Astonishing Omissions

I AM ASTONISHED that the brochure published by the East Africa Women's League to mark its 40th birthday should give four pages to the survey of its past history without a word of appreciation of the great contribution by the late Mrs. Ailsa Turner, and a page to the league as it is now without a mention of the branches in England and Scotland. The authorship of the pamphlet is not disclosed, but the draft was presumably approved by the council of the league, which, with president, vice-presidents and patronesses, numbers half a hundred. That considerable number of women in Kenya or a smaller number acting for them, must accept responsibility for these unfortunate omissions, which detract seriously from the value of the record.

### Great Services Ignored

THE E.A.W.L. has had 13 presidents, the first of whom was Mrs. McGregor Ross, the real founder of the organization (and her chief aim was to obtain votes for European women in Kenya on the same terms as men, an aim achieved by the casting vote of the then Governor, Sir Edward Northy, when the subject was discussed by the Legislative Council in 1919). Nine of the 13 have written or spoken to me about the work of the league during their term of office, and I am sure that I do not exaggerate if I say that by the criterion of such correspondence Mrs. Turner was much more active than all the other eight combined; and she retained the presidency for ten or a dozen years, I think, a far longer period than anyone else. Her zeal and energy having been so notable, it is, I repeat, astonishing that there should be no word about her contribution. So I must recall the name of one to whom the women of Kenya owe a very real debt.

### Unsatisfactory Nairobi Story

SOMETHING SHOULD CERTAINLY have been said also about the work of the league in this country. Perhaps the two most active members have been Olive Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Arthur Fawcus, who would, I am sure, be the first to recognize the value of the help of a little band of enthusiasts. Since the last war branches have been founded in London and Edinburgh, providing useful platforms for the discussion of East African affairs and meeting-places for East Africans of both sexes and all races. The Duchess of Gloucester, patroness of the England Branch, has often attended its gatherings, including the annual garden party, at which many people prominent in East African affairs can usually be met. Yet this very active organization, and its junior branch (of which Miss Young has been chairman since its inception), are entirely ignored in what purports to be the story of the E.A.W.L. Whatever members of the league in East Africa may think of the brochure, I find it a far from satisfactory digest of its 40 years of work, much of it of real value.

### Foreign

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS telegraphed from all over the world are divided by one of the most accurate publications in this country into two categories, respectively headed "Commonwealth" and "Foreign". The geography of sub-editors not being infallible, it not infrequently happens that some happening within the Commonwealth is treated as a foreign affair. On Monday, for instance, a short cable from Ndola was inserted among the foreign items, evidently because a reference to the Belgian Congo preceded one to Northern Rhodesia. The news was that the Belgian authorities have agreed to raise 45 miles of road in the Congo to first-class standard on condition that the Northern Rhodesian Government bring its roads to an equal standard. Who took the initiative I do not know, but more residents of Northern Rhodesia than of the Katanga are likely to appreciate the compact, for there is much traffic from the Copperbelt to Elisabethville for local leave and still shorter diversions.

"If the borders of our country were closed to immigrant labour, we should be in a most serious situation, for almost half of our available labour force comes to us from Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia." — Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

# Tanganyika's Remarkable Economic Progress

## African Growers Not Making Best of Opportunities

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT of Tanganyika during the last decade has been quite remarkable.

In 1947 the production of sisal was 105,000 tons; in 1956 it was 185,000 tons, an increase of 76%. In the 1946-47 season coffee produced was 15,740 tons; in the 1955-56 season it was 20,700 tons, an increase of 31%. In 1947 the production of cotton was 7,100 tons; in 1956 it was 23,600 tons, an increase of 232%.

In 1947 the production of tea was 610 tons; in 1956 it was 2,400 tons, an increase of 293%. In 1947 the production of tobacco was 590 tons; in 1956 it was 2,000 tons, an increase of 249%.

Over the same period the production of pyrethrum has increased from 506 to 740 tons, or 46%; of sugar from 7,500 to 18,000 tons, or 140%; of cashew nuts from 1,600 to 16,600 tons, or 900%; and of castor seeds from 2,460 tons in 1948 to 12,000 in 1956, or 387%. Kapok exports rose from 235 tons in 1947 to 720 in 1956, or 206%; and copra and coconut oil exports from 900 to 7,000 tons, or 677%.

Production of diamonds has increased over the same period from 92,000 to 358,000 carats, or 289%. The production of lead concentrates in 1947 was nil, while last year it was 14,250 tons. Similar increases could be quoted for other items in the very large range of products which we export.

Some commodities no longer enjoy the inflated prices received during the Korean incident. Nevertheless, producers, generally speaking, are receiving profitable prices today.

### Real Wealth

Another yard-stick is that the number of companies on the register in 1947 was 612, whereas last year it was 1,544, while the number of business names registered was 2,199 in 1947 and 5,356 last year. The tonnage of shipping entering Tanganyika's principal sea ports in 1947 was 1,955,000. In 1956 it was 5,122,000.

It is generally reckoned that an increase in production of 7% a year is a very good achievement. We have greatly exceeded that figure, and there is every reason to believe that during the next 10 years there will be a steady increase of not less than 7% a year.

The real wealth of the country lies in the production of African farmers, and although great strides have been made in improving their methods, there is a lot still to be done. At the request of the African members of the last Legislative Council, it was decided to draw up African productivity schemes throughout the Territory. No less than 140 have been submitted, of which 40 are still under consideration. The Secretary of State has approved an additional allocation to this Territory of £750,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare reserve. This means that we shall have funds available to finance these productivity schemes and other activities of the Natural Resources Ministry. This is the highest figure which any Territory has been given from the recent allocation of the reserve, and we should be very grateful, as it will enable us to go ahead more quickly than would otherwise have been possible.

But all these efforts will be of no purpose if the African population do not take the best advantage of the opportunities that come their way. It is most disheartening to hear that, although there is a record cotton crop in the Lake Province, a large proportion of

it remains unpicked, and that the growers are content to be so improvident as merely to pick enough to provide for their day-to-day needs.

Expert opinion advises us that there should be an increase in the production of African coffee amounting to 50% without planting a single extra tree, but again there is a lack of will to take the trouble or the relatively simple steps to improve the culture of coffee which would produce this handsome increment.

### Careless Harvesting

Again, one hears reports about many other products — that carelessness in harvesting and grading the crops gives Tanganyika marks a bad name, and that we therefore do not get the better prices which would be available if a little extra trouble was taken. It is difficult to reconcile these practices with the loud-mouthed demand for ever-increasing expenditure on social services, particularly education.

If the African population are not prepared to take a little more trouble to increase their wealth, it will be necessary for Government to review the standards of services which it provides. It may be necessary to cut the provision for education and other social services in those areas where the amount of revenue produced falls below the potential revenue if the producers pulled their weight.

Probably nearly 60% of the revenue of the Territory is derived from non-African sources. Government is anxious to redress this ill-balance by increasing as far as possible the wealth of the African population. But this does not mean that non-African enterprise is not to be encouraged.

We are always being reminded by the gloomy, defeatist prophets that there is no capital coming into the country. This is, of course, entirely untrue. The Government's capital programme during the current five-year period amounts to £25m., and there is no reason to believe that that sum will not be available. In addition, the various High Commission services expect to spend £4m. on capital works during the same period.

But it is when new items crop up which were not included in the original programme that difficulty is run into, as it means that additional money must be found. This is very difficult, not because the credit of Tanganyika is not good, but because the amount of capital available in the world generally is very much less than the capital demands. We have been fortunate to get our fair share.

As regards risk capital, the inflow of commercial capital is being sustained and, in fact, is increasing. Whenever there is a project which is a good commercial risk, there is no difficulty in finding the capital. In the eight years that I have been in Tanganyika I have never known so many inquiries for the employment of capital in the Territory as are now being received.

### Unsound Schemes

There is a great deal of public clamour and criticism when Government has to drop schemes which it has been asked to examine and support financially. There have been several schemes of this sort, and they have had to be dropped because they were uneconomic or sub-economic and would have meant that Government would have had to subsidize them, which might, indeed, have required additional taxation. I can remember some of the critics who now bewail the fact that Government is not engaging in some of these sub-economic or unsound commercial enterprises, thundering at Government a few years ago for participating in commercial schemes which they denounced as State Socialism.

Naturally, one of the questions about which investors always need satisfaction is the prospect of political stability. It is perfectly true that some potential investors have turned their backs on Tanganyika because they have thought that there are signs of instability which would make their investments an unwarranted risk; but others are prepared to take a calculated risk.

Particular interest is being shown in increasing the production of tea and sugar. Indeed, it looks as though it should not be too long before we are at least self-sufficient, even taking into account the increasing demand in the production

*\*Further points from an address by the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory.*

of sugar. The company operating in the Northern Province hopes soon to increase its production to 25,000 tons, following a big investment of capital in a new factory, while new estates at Bukoba and in the Bagamoyo district on land which is being negotiated with the full agreement of the local Native authorities should lead to a production of 40,000 to 40,000 tons of sugar without any commitment to Government to meet the cost of additional communications.

In mining, programmes have been drawn up by a number of concerns involving the expenditure of large sums of money on prospecting for mineral wealth. Considerable sums are also being expended on the opening up and the development of the mines.

The Anglo American Corporation, in association with eight other companies, including American interests, have registered a new company—the Western Rift Exploration Co., Ltd.—in Tanganyika with a capital of £1m, while a well-known concern is forming a consortium of several companies to examine and follow up the results obtained over a large area by aerial photo-geology.

No one can truthfully say that Tanganyika is either stagnant, experiencing a depression, or bankrupt. It is dynamic and enjoying a period of prosperity such as it has never experienced in the past.

### Groundnut Vacuum

One of the most remarkable demonstrations of the economic strength of the country has been the way in which the vacuum left by the demise of the groundnut scheme has been filled without anybody apparently noticing it, and despite the gloomy prognostications of the prophets. In this connection H.M. Government has promised to provide up to £500,000 within the next five years to enable the present activities of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation to continue at Nachingwea, Kongwa, and Urambo. With this assistance it is hoped that by 1962 the work of the corporation in those areas will be financially self-supporting.

There is, however, no room for complacency with regard to the economic development of the Territory, and we must press forward with our plans to improve our economy as rapidly as possible.

One of the sinews of economic development is labour. In the labour field it is the policy of Government to encourage the growth of sound and healthy trade unions. It is so this end that the Trade Union Ordinance was enacted last year. This ordinance has met with a mixed reception, ranging from general commendation by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to the efforts made by Government in this regard to opposition to many of the clauses on the part of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and local unions. An undertaking has already been given that the ordinance will be reviewed and amendments made to it should this appear advisable in the light of experience within one year of its coming fully into operation.

The full co-operation of the trade unions with Government in the sound development of the territory is very much desired. It is of great importance that employers should also organize themselves so that they are in a position to make use of the consultative machinery, and I am glad to learn that there is a move to form an Employers' Confederation for the whole of Tanganyika. I am also very glad to learn that the sisal industry has once again taken the initiative and invited an eminent Cambridge economist, Mr. Guillebaud, to undertake an economic survey of the industry, with particular attention to its labour problems.

### Stretched Resources

Some people decry the achievement of attaining the provision of educational facilities for 40% of the children of the Territory, many of whom live in remote and widely scattered areas. We have stretched our available resources to the utmost. If the annual increase in wealth and revenue is maintained, it would take between 10 and 15 years before we could afford to provide an educational system which will enable all the children to go to school. By comparison with most countries that is a relatively short time.

Itunda Trade School, now fully expanded, is turning out well-trained artisans. The new trade school in Moshi has opened with a first entry of 56 student apprentices. The first part of the new Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam will be ready for occupation by the beginning of next year. We shall then be equipped with three very fine technical training establishments.

As regards the inter-territorial institutions, the number of entrants to Makerere College from Tanganyika increases yearly, and we now have 183 students at that institution. We have not yet been able to take up the full quota allotted, as there have not so far been sufficient qualified candidates forthcoming. In spite of statements to the contrary, no qualified student from this Territory has been prevented from entry either through the absence of a place for him or through

lack of the necessary funds. A regular supply of students from this Territory to the Royal Technical College has also started.

It is necessary to start long-term planning for our own university college. I am therefore consulting the Secretary of State as to the next steps. With this ultimate need in view the Tanganyika Higher Education Trust Fund was established last year. I hope that Native authorities and private benefactors will contribute to this fund so that we can build up a sum to cover the cost of establishing the university college when we are ready for it.

### Overseas Bursaries

Provision of £18,000 is already made for bursaries overseas. It is proposed to supplement this provision by £24,000 from the Higher Education Fund, and I hope we shall be able to use part of the additional allocation of £24,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Overseas Bursaries for Tanganyika students for the next two years.

There have been several very generous donations from sources other than Government. Mr. Yasutaki Jivanjee, who has already done so much for Tanganyika, has put on deposit with Government the magnificent sum of £10,000, the interest on which is to be used for bursaries for scientific students. Messrs. Guinness have given an annual scholarship for five years, tenable at Irish universities; the Irish Hospital Sweep-stake Organization has donated other scholarships; and the Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland has given a further scholarship in perpetuity tenable at the University of Ireland.

It is, of course, Government's policy to do everything possible to recruit local candidates for Government service, and I am glad to state that there are now 142 Africans in what were previously termed senior posts. The output of suitably qualified people is likely to increase from now onwards, and I propose that the Standing Committee on Training should be reinforced by another committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to keep under constant review the staff requirements of each department and see to what extent they can be met by local candidates.

We have plans to continue to tackle every facet of the life of this great Territory. It is my hope that you, honourable Members, and the people of this country will do all you can to speed our progress and do nothing likely to hinder it. Conditions are changing rapidly, and people must adapt and adjust themselves to the new circumstances.

### Safeguarding Minorities

The African population must recognize, not only that the non-African communities have legal rights in this Territory which Government is determined to safeguard, but that they have also played, and must continue to play, an important role in the development of Tanganyika. Let no one underestimate the contribution which they have made to our achievements so far, and let no one think that their contribution in future cannot be equally important.

I hope that non-African communities will give sympathetic understanding to African aspirations, particularly those of the rising generation. One of our most important problems is that of human relations. One of our greatest needs is sound and responsible leadership. A few people are born leaders. Others aspire to leadership, but they will not be able to play their full part in this Territory unless they take the trouble to equip themselves for the task. They must acquire a sound knowledge and experience in public administration and economics, and must study objectively the problems which face the people of Tanganyika.

The next few years are likely to prove crucial to Tanganyika. Should the political and social development of the Territory get out of step, progress will be retarded; but if we go forward in a wise and statesmanlike way, we can confidently look forward to the achievement of nationhood, and can emerge with pride and dignity as a model State in Africa.

### Lord Dalhousie

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General designate of the Federation, and Lady Dalhousie were the guests at dinner in London last night of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club. Lord Malvern presided. The speeches will be reported next week.



## Ambassador on Abolition of Slavery

### Islam Led the Way, According to Sayed Awad Satti

ISLAM was the first religion to deal seriously with the problem of slavery, the Sudanese Ambassador in the United Kingdom, SAYED AWAD SATTI, told the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society.

He said, *inter alia*—

"Islam recognizes no distinction of race, colour, or economic standing, all people are born free and should remain free; the slave has the same honour as the noblest free person in society. This is true not only in theory but in practice.

The historical institution of slavery, acceptable in earlier days, was thought to add to the prestige of rulers and nobody questioned the right of one man to hold another in servitude. As civilizations developed, the institution developed and took different forms. Some slaves were life slaves, others were taken in bondage, and others were serfs, being hired for labour and giving up their rights.

#### Matter of Course

"Slaving became one of the fundamental forces of society and its economy. I have often wondered how these civilizations which contributed so much to intellectual, scientific, judicial, and philosophical advancement failed to recognize this obvious injustice and cruelty to men. The ancient Egyptians, the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans took slavery as a matter of course. The Romans practised slavery in the household, on the farms, in military service. The Jews enslaved each other as punishment for crimes or the payment of debts.

"Christianity, a religion of freedom and equality, though diametrically opposed to slavery, did not produce any practical machinery to combat it. Christianity as a system raised no protest against slavery, enforced no rule for the mitigation of this evil, made no attempt to fight it. This great religion demanded of the slave absolute obedience and submission to the will of his master. The Church itself had slaves, and recognized in explicit terms the lawfulness of this institution. Christ, and St. Paul after him, preached kindness to slaves, but for centuries in Christian countries slavery continued to be practised, with all its cruelties.

"The laws of Islam regulated the possession of slaves with great equality and justice, and then took the practical course of stopping any new inflow of slaves and of freeing existing slaves. The approach had to be gradual, for slavery was an integral part of society, accepted by custom and tradition in every country.

#### Accidental Serfdom

"Muhammad preached that it was by mere accident that one man became the slave of another, and reminded the masters that it was easy for God to make the master owned by the slave instead of the slave being owned by the master. Professor Arnold says that the Prophet during the Mecca period, released all his own slaves, and that his follower Abu Bakr and others freed their own slaves and purchased other slaves in order to set them free.

"Neither the Prophet nor the State was wealthy enough to purchase the freedom of all slaves, and so Islam made liberation a virtue of merit. According to the Koran, a part of public funds should be spent in purchasing the freedom of slaves. The Prophet, asked to point out the deed which would bring one nearer to Paradise, replied: 'Free a slave and ransom a captive'. Asma, daughter of Abu Bakr, reports that everyone was encouraged to free slaves whenever there was an eclipse of the sun or moon.

"When a female slave was taken as a wife and gave birth to a child, she was no more treated as a slave, and after the death of her husband she was a free woman; her children were free children because their father was a free man. There was no distinction between children from slave women and non-slave women. Some children of slave women were given higher rank and greater responsibility.

"This gradual approach in freeing slaves was the only effective and practical solution. Immediate abolition would

have shaken the pillars on which society was built. Moreover, the slave needed something to live on until he could support himself; otherwise a class of penniless beggars and perhaps criminals would have grown up if the progressive movement of freeing slaves had been wrongly timed and too quickly carried out.

"So the Koran, as a beginning, abolished all kinds of slavery with the sole exception of the bondage that resulted from fighting, provided that the fighting was in defence of the Islamic faith. This bondage in the pre-Islam world was identical with slavery; but in the world of Islam war bondage was not identical with slavery, because Islam has granted the captive certain rights, and has prohibited any mutilation, slaughter, or inhuman treatment.

"Islam planned to set free even prisoners of the holy wars by one or other of the following means: (1) when a master committed himself to the freedom of his slave, even if that was done by mistake or as a joke; (2) freedom granted by given to slaves after the death of their masters and by marriage to free persons; (3) when a slave sought his emancipation and agreed with his master on the conditions to set himself free; (4) expiation of sins and wrong-doings in Islam by freeing slaves (the Koran says: 'He who has killed a believer by mistake must set free a believing slave'); (5) the Muslim ruler is commanded by the Koran to allocate part of the general revenue of his Government to help slaves to free themselves; (6) the Koran is filled with phrases teaching Muslims that the freeing of slaves was the virtue for which God would give the highest reward.

#### Blow for Freedom

"These were revolutionary ideas at the time. They resulted in freeing a considerable number of slaves without disturbing the social and economic structure. A sudden freeing of slaves would have had in those days an effect similar to a prolonged general strike on a modern city. Islam was the first religion that dealt seriously with this problem.

"In 1925 the Sudan, though still a dependent State, with no treaty-making powers, was closely associated with the drafting of the 1926 convention on slavery. At an invitation of the secretary-general of the then League of Nations, the Sudan in 1927 acceded by administrative decision to the 1926 convention. Since then the word 'slavery' has completely vanished, and in the minds of our younger generation the word has gone down into history. Now Article 4 of the Constitution of the Sudan says that all persons in the Sudan are free and equal, and that no disability by reason of birth, race, sex, or religion shall attach to any Sudanese.

"I am glad that in the Sudan even ill-treatment of one's own animals is a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment.

"The Anti-Slavery Society must always fight for human dignity and respect. It should not involve itself in propaganda or political complications. This disease of propaganda has been one of the drawbacks of our international conferences; and we have not failed to express our regret that political undertones have marked some of the speeches, despite the appeal to all delegates that they should refrain from indulging in propaganda. The stakes involved in this issue are moral, political, and judicial, and, before all, the very status of man and his dignity and moral standards."

## Lord Home's Itinerary

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations arrived in Salisbury on Monday to start an 18-day visit to the three Federal territories. He is accompanied by Lady Home and his private secretary, Mr. D. Cole. Lord Home will be in Salisbury until today. He leaves for Bulawayo tomorrow, and on the 5th and 6th will visit Kariba and Victoria Falls. After two days in Lusaka, the Minister will spend a day at Broken Hill, Ndola and Mufilira, leaving on the 10th for Chipinge and Umtali. From the 11th to the 13th he will be in Blantyre and Zomba, spending the last four days in Salisbury.

## Wattle in Tanganyika

THE WATTLE BARK INDUSTRY Bill to be submitted to the present session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, will provide for the licensing of wattle bark factories. The Minister of Natural Resources may declare wattle bark industry development areas, within which all wattle bark processing will be prohibited except in licensed factories.

## Financing Rhodesia's Development

### Mr. Macintyre Denounces Special Offers

BEFORE HE LEFT THE FEDERATION to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Canada, Mr. Donald Macintyre, Minister of Finance, said that he hoped the Federation might be able to raise money in New York and perhaps in Canada also.

Strongly criticizing "back-door transactions" in special finance, he said that gilt-edged must be sold at the front door; "at all times the Government must safeguard the interests of people who have already lent it millions of pounds."

An increasing number of offers of finance for special projects was being made to Governments, covering such things as the construction of houses, offices, and roads. Why should Governments reject those seemingly attractive offers?

"Regular public issues fulfil a dual object: people wishing to make gilt-edged investments can do so, and the Government gets the money it would not otherwise have. Fundamentally the credit of Governments is at stake, and the standing of the gilt-edged markets. People seeking special investment opportunities presumably consider the Government offers unattractive, or they seek maximum return plus special profits on the particular jobs undertaken. Government issues, with interest guaranteed by the revenues and assets of the State, give all investors an equal chance; private deals offer opportunities to the few."

If the Government offered interest at 7% or 8%, it could probably acquire much of the money now being offered privately, but such a move would severely depreciate outstanding Government securities and bring hardship to investors. In the long run the acceptance of private money could be a self-defeating process, which would dry up the usual sources of public money.

The amount which the Federation could borrow on the London market was, moreover, a determined figure. Some offers of private money involved the assent of the Capital Issues Committee in London, and the U.K. Government might well deduct such amounts from the present Federal loan allotment. Secondly, if finance and construction were tied together, the normal Government methods of tendering might become impossible, apart from the danger of paying too much for the work.

Governments should therefore consider private offers only if of a type unlikely to be attracted to a public issue. Interest should be limited to that on comparable Government stock. The sole concession should be, if necessary, modification of the usual repayment terms. Some special deals were classified as suppliers' credits—not a particularly respectable method by which to raise money, and one which could affect the Government's international reputation.

"Governments have a clear duty to keep interest rates down, not to bid them up", Mr. Macintyre concluded.

## Federal Franchise Proposals

### Discarding European "Inheritance"

"THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE whatever between what the Dominion Party sees as the country's future and that envisaged as the inevitable end of the proposals of Mr. Todd and Sir Roy Welensky", states the current issue of the Dominion Party Newsletter.

Under the Federal franchise proposals Africans would, it says, take over the "inheritance" of the European within 25 years. If returned to power, the Dominion Party would reverse the steps taken by the United Rhodesia Party and the Federal Party. There must be no lowering of the theoretical or practical standards for the franchise, and all who meet those requirements must be eligible for the voters' roll.

By this means power would be retained by Europeans for 100 years, and by then the natural development of the country would have attracted European immigration in such numbers that the racial issue would be of no moment in connection with franchise claims, whether the issue was raised by one set of extremists or another.

The Dominion Party believes that such a conception of the future of the Federation (to hand over control to the African) is utterly repellent to the present voters. It will be rejected with disgust by the present-day Europeans of Central Africa, who represent the people who have raised the country from the barbarism in which it sunk before the European occupation two generations ago.

## N. Rhodesia Rejects Weizmann Plan

### European Peasant Farming Scheme

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT has rejected the scheme of Dr. H. G. Weizmann for the settlement of Western European immigrant families. A similar plan for South Rhodesia was also recently rejected.

A Government statement issued last week says that the decision was based to a large extent on the cost of the scheme (about £230,000) and the fact that the proposals were basically for a type of community peasant farming.

In his report last year Dr. Weizmann suggested a pilot land settlement project for 30 families on one block of 50 small farms, each of about 100 acres of arable land, with a "land reserve" to allow for more families later, these small-holdings not to be more than 80 miles by road of rail from an important consuming centre.

The Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration was to pay the settlers' passages. Loans for equipment, stock, etc., would, it was suggested, cost the Northern Rhodesian Government about £230,000.

The report was examined by an *ad hoc* committee and by the Agricultural Lands Board.

Commenting in London recently on the Weizmann proposals, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Federal Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs, said that the Federation did not want European peasant farmers, for the African was the peasant of Africa. Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Lands, has said that the Weizmann plan did not offer a practical solution to the problems of intensive settlement.

Dr. Weizmann is the settlement specialist of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. He is responsible for projects in Israel, on which the Rhodesian schemes were based.

## Scope of African Defence Talks

### Furthering Work of Nairobi Conference

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE has issued a statement on the talks which have taken place between Mr. R. C. Erasmus, South African Minister of Defence, and Lord Mancroft, Minister without Portfolio in Great Britain.

Reference was made to the arrangements agreed in 1955 for the grant of facilities to the Union Government to survey sites for the establishment of radar stations in Bechuanaland, and Lord Mancroft accepted in principle a Union proposal for the grant of certain over-flying rights in the High Commission territories, and undertook to consider further proposals for the use of the territories in relation to defence planning. He made it clear, however, that responsibility for the security of the territories must rest exclusively with the U.K.

Other questions considered were the defence of sea routes round Southern Africa, the best means of ensuring the adequacy and security of logistic facilities and communications with Southern Africa, and the need for a conference to integrate and develop the planning already begun at the Nairobi and Dakar conferences.

## Rhodesia's Help for Malaya

THE 1ST BN. THE RHODESIA AFRICAN RIFLES, which will leave Malaya early next year, will not be replaced by the Federation. Their release will mark the end of a period of distinguished fighting service in Malaya by Rhodesian troops which began in 1951, when 100 European volunteers arrived. As "C" (Rhodesia) Squadron of the Malayan Scouts, then of the Special Air Service Regiment, they were highly commended for their work. In January, 1953 the 1st (Nyasaland) Bn. The King's African Rifles went out, to be succeeded by the 2nd Bn. from Lusaka, which in turn was relieved by the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment at the end of 1954, with five Southern Rhodesian officers in the contingent. When the N.R.R. were recalled in April last year the Rhodesian African Rifles took their place.

## Kenya : Land of Loyalists

### Mr. Chesterton on his Recent Visit

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON, who recently visited East and Central Africa on behalf of the League of Empire Loyalists, writes in *Candour* under the heading "Land of Loyalists":

"Kenya is the land of loyalists. It is also the land of the unexpected. One would not expect the men and women who have settled in this land to be as the men and women encountered in other lands, and they are certainly not the same. They dare to be themselves. They are not afraid to be 'characters'. I do not think we met one who was not in some way, a 'character'. It was a most refreshing experience.

Here were people who had undergone a war of nerves without precedent in modern times. Yet the settlers, who had endured this 'long ordeal' possess a spirit which I do not think can be matched anywhere else in the British world. Their gaiety is amazing. One of my most cherished memories is of Major Jimmy Hughes at our farewell dinner singing his own ballads, with Swahili choruses, to his own guitar accompaniment, for all the world as though life in the Kinangop — one of the worst centres of Mau Mau activity — had been one long festival of fun. There are certainly real men and real women in Kenya.

The Rhodesians, although they are much more unashamedly pro-British than the present-day inhabitants of the British Isles, seemed to me to be a little too ready to adopt attitudes prevailing in the United Kingdom. We found even among many of our own League members a strong urge to conform, to be in the ideological swim.

#### Nonconformity

"In those in East Africa a similar urge to conform we did not encounter it. The kind of men and women who came to our meetings in Kenya are not concerned with conformity but with survival. They know how close and menacing is the challenge to civilization in Africa. They are prepared to act in the light of that knowledge, without a thought as to how Westminster, Mayfair, or Bloomsbury may regard their action. 'Sturdy individualists, they hold conformity in so little esteem that every man and every woman gives the impression of constituting his or her own political party. The job of the leaders is therefore not enviable.

"Kenya's settlers, surveying the dark perplexities of the future, produce such a medley of conflicting solutions that the visitor wonders how it is possible for the electorate to express itself through the media of only two or three political groupings. I sat one night between a party leader and his chief lieutenant as their arguments developed they seemed to me to have almost as much in common as might be found between Mr. Strydom and the Bishop of Johannesburg."

"What chance therefore had we of securing from such terrific individualists an attentive hearing for our case? Not for nothing have I called Kenya the land of the unexpected. Accustomed as we are to public apathy, we were amazed to find our arguments instantly understood and audiences tumbling over themselves to get hold of League application forms.

"On the Kinangop the only opposition we met came from the sitting member, Mr. Humphrey Slade, P.C. I recall only one dissident at our Nakuru meeting. There was no opposition whatever in Kitale or Nanyuki or Lamuru. At far-off Fort Ternan of the 25 present 24 joined the League. At our great meeting in Nairobi the enthusiasm was so tremendous and the opposition so feeble that it was evident to me that the League of Empire Loyalists, given energetic local leadership, could legitimately aspire to become the dominant force in the Colony.

"I have never known a community less indoctrinated. The shouts of derision every time some of Kenya's newspapers were mentioned should make their proprietors and editors ponder long and anxiously upon the adequacy of the professional standards which they employ."

Mr. Chesterton is to outline the way in which the principles of the League could be applied to Kenya's problems.

"Fort Hall has land as fertile as any in Kenya, and with as good a climate." — Sir Evelyn Baring.

## Kenya's Constitutional Problems

### Minimum for African Representation

AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council regard 15 additional seats as the minimum for adequate representation of the country's six million Africans, and they will not accept any conditions in regard to increased African representation which the European members of the Legislature may propose, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, African elected member for the Rift Valley, said in Thomson's Falls on Monday when he shared a platform with Mr. Humphrey Slade, a European elected member, who said that the Europeans wanted to reach agreement with the other races about a long-term pattern for constitutional development, with safeguards against any racial group being placed at the mercy of any other racial group. The European members considered that the best men available, irrespective of race, should be appointed Ministers; they objected to the formation of the Government by racial quota. If those principles were accepted there should be an increase in the number of African elected members, but not necessarily on the basis of parity between Africans and non-Africans.

### Compulsory Military Training

ALL PERSONS IN KENYA liable for compulsory military training are required to register with the Director of Man-Power. Those affected are all European British male subjects born in 1935-39 inclusive who have not already been called up for training or served full-time with the security forces for 168 days or more during the Mau Mau rebellion. There will be two training courses in 1958 at the Kenya Regiment's training Centre at Nakuru, each of 22 weeks.

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# PERSONALIA

THE AGA KHAN is due in Nairobi on October 17 for ceremonial enthronement.

MR. H. A. ECCLES left London Airport for Khartoum at the beginning of the week.

MR. R. H. BARRACLOUGH has joined the board of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SIR GEORGE HARVIE-WATT has joined the main board of Eagle Star Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. F. S. J. MITCHELL-MEDGES left London Airport on Wednesday for Dar es Salaam.

MR. D. C. HOLMES, a director of the Mitchell, Cotts group, flew to New York on Monday.

MR. W. H. SMALL, general manager of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, is on long leave.

MR. J. L. LYLE, of the Tate and Lyle group, left London Airport on Tuesday for Rhodesia.

MR. N. F. RICHARDS, Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. I. E. NATHOO, Minister of Works in Kenya, has flown back to Nairobi after three months in Europe.

MR. D. J. MORRIS is acting as Secretary to the Federal Treasury during the absence of MR. R. M. TAYLOR.

MR. K. R. COOK, principal auditor in Western Nigeria, has been appointed Director of Audit in Zanzibar.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, flew back to Nairobi on Saturday.

MR. J. A. L. WISEHAM, a senior resident magistrate in Tanganyika, has been transferred to the Gambia as Chief Justice.

MR. L. G. MITCHELL, an Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has been promoted Senior Assistant Commissioner.

MR. AUGUST KUENZLER, a director of the Tanganyika Farmers' Association, has left for a six weeks' visit to the U.K. and U.S.A.

MR. OWEN J. DOLBY, a young Salisbury architect, has been awarded a year's scholarship in Italy and Sicily by the Italian Government.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MELMOTH, Minister of Finance in Uganda, left London Airport yesterday to fly back to Entebbe after leave at home.

MR. and MRS. J. P. McDONAGH will leave London by air at the week-end to revisit Southern Africa. They are due back in London about mid-November.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Industry and Commerce in Kenya, arrived in London by air last week for a visit of about a month on official business.

MR. STIRLING MOSS, MR. JUAN FANGIO and MR. PETER WHITEHEAD are among the world's leading drivers who are to race in the Federation next year.

SIR DONALD F. ANDERSON has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to be a member of the board of the British Travel and Holidays Association.

MRS. JEANNIE SCOTT flew to Nairobi last week on behalf of the Capricorn Africa Society. She will be in Kenya until October 10, and then will spend a month in the Federation.

MR. J. E. R. ROE, Director of Veterinary Services in Bechuanaland, has been appointed to the same post in Tanganyika Territory, in succession to MR. E. C. S. DAWE, who has retired.

MR. MANSON CHITOME has been elected president of the Northern Province Branch of the Rhodesian African National Congress; and MR. M. W. K. CHOMBE, M.P.C., has been re-elected treasurer.

MR. J. W. STOODLEY, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Rhodesia, sailed from Southampton in the CAPETOWN CASTLE last Thursday with MRS. STOODLEY and their two children.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended a Cabinet meeting last week as deputy for MR. LENNOX-BOYD, who had not then returned from his convalescence in Italy.

MR. H. J. B. VIEYRA, Q.C. of Johannesburg, has been appointed advocate for the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia before the commission of inquiry into disturbances on the Copperbelt.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER is to open the 14th biennial conference of the British Empire Service League, which is to be held next February in Canberra, federal capital of Australia.

PROFESSOR W. A. LEWIS, of Manchester University, who has written extensively on colonial economic questions, has accepted an appointment as economic adviser to the Government of Ghana for the next two years.

MR. HAJI FARAH ALY OMAR, Minister of Economic Affairs in Somalia, and DR. LUIGI GASBARRI, Director of the Credito Somalo, attended a special meeting of the Desert Locust Committee during their visit to Nairobi.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, who is to be sworn in as Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury on October 8, has arranged to visit Northern Rhodesia from October 30 to November 2.

THE RT. REV. EUGENE BUTLER has been enthroned as the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Mombasa and Zanzibar. The ceremony, in the Holy Ghost Cathedral, Mombasa, was conducted by the Archbishop of Nairobi, THE MOST REV. JOHN J. MCCARTHY.

DR. CHANNING BULLFINCH RICHARDSON, of Hamilton College, New York, has arrived in Salisbury with his wife and three children to take up his appointment as visiting Professor of Political Science in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MRS. JESSIE LOVEMORE, who has spent 80 years in Rhodesia, performed the opening ceremony of Salisbury's first Historical Exhibition at the Queen Victoria Museum. Mrs. Lovemore was laying the foundation-stone of the museum in 1902.

MR. W. B. HAYLOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya, who had to interrupt a holiday in Spain to be flown to London for medical treatment, left for Nairobi a few days ago. He hopes to have a short period of rest at the coast.

MR. JACK THOMSON, lately general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mine, arrived in London on Friday in the PRETORIA CASTLE to take up duty in London as a member of the board of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. He was accompanied by MRS. THOMSON and their daughter.

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THE ITALIAN CONSUL-GENERAL in Salisbury and MADAME DE FANCHIS and DR. ALBERTO BALLADELLI, the Commercial Attaché, have paid a short visit to Nyasaland.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR OLIVER LEFSE, who commanded the Eighth Army in Italy, and was later Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Land Forces in South East Asia, is to travel by air from Britain to attend the El Alamein anniversary celebrations in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on October 19 and 20.

LIEUTENANT-BLONDEL, who was chairman of the commission which reported on closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in 1938, has just passed his 90th birthday. Still in good health, he attended the Royal Agricultural Show in Norwich recently, and from time to time speaks in the House of Lords.

Visitors from the Fédération who have called recently at Rhodesia House in London have included: Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Allan, Mr. K. H. Andrew, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Benson, Mr. & Mrs. K. Chipp, Mr. C. Clayton-Cann, Mr. D. R. Cobb, Mrs. V. Myers, Mr. & Mrs. J. Pelsler, Mr. P. W. Sutcliffe, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Swarbeck, and Mr. K. White.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES KIGHTLEY, who commanded the Suez forces, and whose dispatch on the operations in Egypt was published a few days ago, has been appointed Governor and C.-in-C. of Gibraltar. Since 1945 he has held appointments as C.-in-C. British Army of the Rhine, of Far East Land Forces, and of Middle-East Land Forces.

## Unseated After 26 Years

ALDERMAN CHARLES OLLEY, unseated in the Salisbury municipal elections after 26 years on the council, intends to contest the first by-election or to stand next year. He has attributed his defeat to the large number of aliens in his new ward. "Bearing in mind that I have never pulled my punches about my preference for immigrants from Britain and Europeans from other parts of the Commonwealth, I am not surprised that immigrants from elsewhere decided to vote against me", he said. Defeat would not force him to change his tune; he would still protest his preference for settlers from Britain.

## Fact-Finding Visit

FIVE UGANDA AFRICANS, two progressive farmers, Mr. Sajabi and Mr. Sebaduka, and three journalists, Mr. S. M. K. Mulindwa, of the Department of Information, Mr. W. Kiyingi, of *Uganda Empya*, and Mr. J. M. Kavuma, of the *Uganda Post*, are spending five days in Kenya visiting the East Africa High Commission services, including the Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, the Veterinary Research Organization, the Railway workshops, and the Royal Technical College. They will also attend the Royal Agricultural Society's show in Nairobi.

## Back to Tanganyika

FIVE CHIEFS and two African district councillors from Tanganyika — Sub-Chief John Kasuga, Mr. A. T. Seme, Mr. T. Sankye, Chief Mwele, III, Chief Mesthak Nkhusule, Chief Saidi Aghondi, and Chief Kimweir Magogo — who had made a study tour of Great Britain, flew back on Tuesday. Sub-Chief John Kasuga had left earlier for Rome in order to see the Pope. During their stay in the United Kingdom the party was conducted by administrative officers on leave from Tanganyika. The conducting officer in London was Mr. D. F. B. Le Breton.

## Obituary

### Professor I. P. R. Wallis

PROFESSOR JOHN PETER RICHARD WALLIS, a pioneer of Rhodesian historiography, has died in Finchamfield, Essex, aged 77. Appointed Professor of English Language and Literature and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Pretoria in 1917, he later became interested in the history of the exploration of Southern Africa, and in 1943 he was asked by the Southern Rhodesian Government to edit some of the historical documents in the possession of the Archives Department. So absorbed did he become in the subject that he resigned from the university to devote himself to it. He edited the splendid Oppenheimer series of volumes published by the Central African Archives, wrote the standard life of Sir Charles Coghlan, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and was the author of a biography of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. He was made O.B.E. last year.

THE REV. ALEXANDER GILLON MACALPINE, one of the pioneers of the Livingstonia Mission in Nyasaland, has died in Glasgow, aged 89. Born in Linlithgow, Scotland, he was educated at Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Glasgow, and first went to Nyasaland in 1893. During his 40 years' service as a missionary he translated the New Testament into Tonga. In his retirement he wrote a Tonga grammar and vocabulary, which was completed only a few weeks before his death.

MR. GERALD STEEL, C.B.E., largely managing director of the United Steel Companies, Ltd., and president elect of the British Iron and Steel Federation from 1957, who died last week in London, aged 63, served throughout the first world war with the Royal Fusiliers and the King's African Rifles.

MR. T. J. HARRINGTON, a director of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and a former official of African Associated Mines, Ltd., has died at his home in Bulawayo.

MR. JOHN SOTHERN HOLLAND, an outstanding sportsman in his younger days, and a well-known business personality in Umtali, has died in that town aged 76.

MRS. ELIZABETH MORTON, said to have been the first British woman to arrive in Lusaka, has died in Lusaka Hospital, aged 76.

MR. BERNARD MORLEY YORKE, a well-known Rhodesian angler, has died in Fort Victoria, aged 82.

MR. CHARLEY FORD, a veteran of the South African War, died in Salisbury recently at the age of 86.

MR. PETER MCKIE, an 1898 Rhodesian Pioneer, has died at his home at Ruwa, near Salisbury.

## Police Medals Presented

SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently presented more than 40 men of the British South Africa Police with medals. Lieut.-Colonel Robert Hugh Borland received the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service. Other recipients had been seconded to the Kenya Police during the Mau Mau emergency and had given meritorious service.

## University Needs Funds

OVER £1M. IS NEEDED by Rhodesia University College for development within the next decade. To enable an agricultural department to be started, a fund-raising campaign is to be waged among Federal farmers and industries connected with agriculture. The target is £50,000. An earlier campaign raised £28,000.

## Swift Growth of Broken Hill

### Rateable Value up Ninfold in Ten Years.

FRIENDLINESS is the distinguishing feature of life in Broken Hill, Mr. B. J. Webb, mayor of that Northern Rhodesian town, declares in a brochure just published by the municipal council.

The population of the town is given as 6,000 Europeans, 400 Asians, and 40,000 Africans, and the rateable value (excluding the mining township) is now well over £4m. Ten years ago it was no more than £450,000. Between 1950 and 1951 it jumped from £825,000 to just over £1m, the £2m mark was passed in 1953, and in 1955 the total was just over £3m. So the growth has been remarkable in the recent past.

Doubtless with those figures in mind, Mr. C. W. Stoneman, chairman of the local chamber of commerce and industry, writes of the "fabulous opportunities which abound".

Half-acre residential plots are still available at £250, small commercial stands at £3,500, quarter-acre light industrial plots at £400, and two-acre heavy industrial sites with rail facilities at £3,000, all on 99-year leases.

## Federation Could Support 40m. People

WITH PROPER DEVELOPMENT, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could support 40m. people on a relatively high standard of living, Mr. D. E. Downing, chairman of the Rhodesian Stock Exchange, said at its annual meeting in Bulawayo. He emphasized the need to promote an increased flow of investment and loan capital from outside sources, which could be achieved only by giving maximum protection and reasonable returns on the capital risked by investors. Some passport regulations, custom levies, and other irritating factors required reduction or elimination.

## Balancing Town and Country Life

### Northern Rhodesian Farming Must Advance

OPENING THE 1957 ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Intensive Conservation Area Committee in Lusaka recently, Mr. O. B. Bennett, general manager of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., said that farming must be encouraged to catch up with mining development in Northern Rhodesia as quickly as possible. Industries generally depended on a flourishing agriculture, which was the soundest base on which any country could plan its long-term policies.

Speaking of African advancement in the mining industry, Mr. Bennett said that unless rural dwellers were also advanced a dangerous gap would be created between the rural and urban dwellers, which would result in practically all the African population being attracted to the line of rail. Revenue must be invested in bold and imaginative schemes for the development of agriculture and commerce.

The chairman of the Natural Resources Board, Mr. Grindley Ferris, reported a marked improvement in the conduct and efficiency of I.C.A. committees, but he warned European farmers who were encouraging African tenant farming on their unused land that they were responsible for ensuring that soil deterioration did not occur.

The Director of the Federal Department of Conservation and Extension, Mr. C. A. Murray, told the conference that he was satisfied that Northern Rhodesian farmers had advisory services equal to those enjoyed by their Southern Rhodesian counterparts. While many Northern Rhodesian farmers were obtaining yields equivalent to the best in Southern Rhodesia, the northern territory was rapidly reaching the stage at which extensive agriculture must give way to the cultivation of smaller acreages with higher levels of production, and in the case of tobacco the production of better quality leaf.

## Kariba Open to Tourists

KARIBA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SITE, hitherto accessible to the public on a restricted basis only, is now open to all. Visitors may watch the work in progress in the gorge from a specially constructed observation post, tour the European township, and ascend the highest peak in the area. On the first Sunday in each month Impresit (Kariba) Ltd., the principal civil engineering contractors, will conduct parties over the whole project at a cost, inclusive of lunch in the company's mess, of 10s. per head. Hunting-Clan African Airways operate two excursion flights from Salisbury every Sunday, for £10 the air travellers are given a motor tour of the site, light refreshments at Kariba, and a meal at Salisbury airport. The eight-seater De Havilland Rapide aircraft now used will be replaced by 30-seater Dakotas if the excursions prove popular.

## Unorthodox Methods

DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING LOAN FUNDS must not be allowed to slow down the present rate of expansion in Rhodesia, Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Roads, Irrigation and Housing, said when he addressed the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce. Whereas orthodox methods of efforts must be made to obtain assistance for special projects in other ways, providing they were financially sound.

## Alleged Ill-Treatment

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is to make a full investigation into the alleged ill-treatment in Portuguese East Africa, of two Nyasaland African lorry drivers. The facts were reported in last week's issue. Considerable feeling has been aroused in Nyasaland by the incident. The Lilongwe branch of the Federal Party telegraphed to the Prime Minister asking for a full inquiry.



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## T.A.N.U. Prepared for a Long Battle

### Aim of a Democratic African State

MR. JULIUS K. NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, wrote in a letter to *The Times* a few days ago:—

"For the last three years, T.A.N.U. has been trying to get from the Administering authority a statement that it intends to develop Tanganyika to become a democratic African State.

"At the last sitting of the Trusteeship Council Sir Andrew Cohen made a statement which was received in some quarters as an assurance that the Administering Authority intends to develop Tanganyika to become a democratic State. I suppose my critics would have me accept Sir Andrew Cohen's statement as the assurance we seek and mislead my followers into believing that at last T.A.N.U. has achieved something.

"My followers are prepared for a long battle and do not expect a quick or cheap victory. They prefer to hear the truth, which is that the Administering Authority for reasons known to itself is not willing even to promise our country eventual democracy.

"Secondly, we have asked the Government to change the present parity Constitution and give increased representation to Africans. The Government has refused not only to change the Constitution but even to promise that if the Constitution is changed it is intended to increase African representation.

"We are promised elections next year in which, whether we like it or not, we must return to the Legislature 10 African, 10 Asian, and 10 European members. That is not all. We are told that to vote for a candidate whom we like we must vote for two others even if we do not like them.

### Constitution Not Acceptable

"Neither the Constitution nor the manner in which the Government intends to use it in next year's elections is acceptable to T.A.N.U. I hope therefore that neither the Government of Tanganyika nor your readers will be deceived into believing that we are willing to accept the present Constitution. What T.A.N.U. is willing to do is to work patiently in trying to help the Government to see the reasonableness of our requests.

"I should like also to comment on your statement that the more extreme members of T.A.N.U. are demanding the eviction of the immigrant races. This is not and never has been the policy of T.A.N.U.; but it is our policy to end the system by which the immigrant races are given representation in the Legislative Assembly out of all proportion to their numbers, and to remove the privileges accorded to them in education, employment, and rates of pay where these are given on a purely racial basis.

"The statement in Mr. Brian Willis's letter in your issue of September 2, that most people believe the present Administration pursues a purely pro-African policy is as fantastic a generalization as I have heard. I always suspected that the U.T.P. expected to be judge and jury in its own case; Mr. Willis's assertion that any impartial inquiry on the spot will prove the contentions of the U.T.P. give unexpected public confirmation of this."

## Royal African Society

THE AUTUMN PROGRAMME of the Royal African Society includes a lunch-time address on October 3 by Mr. Gordon Waterfield on "The Horn of Africa"; a similar function on November 7, when Mr. Richard Wood, M.P., leader of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation now in the Federation, will speak on that visit, and a lunch-hour address on December 5 by Miss Freda H. Gwilliam on "Education; the Servicing Agency of Development". On the afternoon of October 23 Mr. Patrick Barnes, who at one time served in the King's African Rifles, will show some of his coloured slides of North, East, Central, and South Africa, and on November 30 an Africa Day Conference will be held in London. A similar conference is due to be held in Edinburgh a week earlier.

## Moral Re-Armament Linked with Islam

### Influential Sudanese at U.S.A. Conference

LEADING SUDANESE MUSLIMS have visited the United States to attend a Moral Re-Armament conference.

Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Abu Sin, Minister for Social Affairs; and Sayed Mohammed Saleh El Shingiti, lately speaker of the Legislative Assembly, represented the Prime Minister of the Sudan.

Sayed Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, son of Sir Abdel Rahman El Mahdi (founder of the Umma Party in the Sudan), told the conference that he linked the principles of Moral Re-Armament with Islam and that without these principles the whole Muslim world will fall prey to Communism or chaos. According to a bulletin issued officially in Khartoum, he concluded by saying: "Moral Re-Armament produces the answer for all nations, including those nations who have lost their values and principles".

The Minister for Social Affairs read a message from the Prime Minister of the Sudan saying that "the Moral Re-Armament Society is doing the most important work in the world, which is an answer to the materialism which threatens all nations. If moral standards decay, the nation dies. Moral Re-Armament gives the nation the moral standard it needs".

Then the Minister presented to Dr. Buchman, who was in the chair, a prayer mat, a coffee urn, and other gifts from the people of the Sudan.

"An old boar warthog is likely to be a match for a leopard in an open fight. The warthog's redeeming feature is courage". — Mr. Roger Culbert.

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## Mau Mau Prison Riot

SIX HARDCORE MAU MAU DETAINÉES, one of whom has since died, two European prison officers, and 14 African warders were injured last week during a riot at Athi River detention camp, 12 miles south of Nairobi. A few days earlier 50 detainees had been moved to the camp from Mageta Island. They had been segregated because they refused to obey orders. When it was later to move them to another compound they broke down the door, used the timber as weapons and attacked the prison staff. The situation was brought under control when four European officers and 50 African warders arrived from Nairobi.

## British Colonial Policy

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the General Assembly of the United Nations last week that the people who had congratulated Malaya on having won her fight for independence had failed to recognize that the fight was not against the British, who as a matter of deliberate policy have sought to guide the peoples of the British Empire to self-government and independence. We have not always agreed with them upon timing or precise method, but it has been and is our declared and deliberate course of policy, not forced upon us, but voluntarily undertaken, and we are proud of it.

A new railroad from Nacala, Mozambique, to a new harbour on Lake Nyasa, near Mtingula, will be completed next year. Three-quarters of the line, about 336 miles, has already been laid. The British Consul-General in Lourenço Marques, Mr. C. N. Jackson said in Bulawayo that the harbour at the Portuguese end of the line was small but effective.

## Labour and Employment in N. Rhodesia

### Thirty Copperbelt Disputes Last Year

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS in Northern Rhodesia began last year on an optimistic note, with the immediate prospect of progress in the African advancement scheme on the Copperbelt, but by the end of 1956 there had been an exceptionally heavy toll of disputes. The annual report of the Labour Department (Government Printer, Lusaka, 5s.) records no fewer than 110 strikes, and 11 other disputes which did not involve a stoppage.

On the Copperbelt there were five European and 22 African disputes, through which 3,668 and 453,700 man-days were lost respectively. Building and civil engineering suffered 22 disputes, of which 20 incurred loss of work totalling 1,077 man-days. Rhodesia Railways lost 4,871 man-days from a short-lived African strike in protest against the Harragin award.

The Labour Commissioner, Mr. E. C. Cousins, foresees difficulties for the mining industry and the railways. The African Mineworkers' Union is considered likely to try to secure a greater share of the prosperity enjoyed by the copper mines, and the African Staff Association has already claimed that Africans in intermediate and advanced jobs should have a wage structure more akin to the European scales.

Greater use was made of the labour exchanges by both Europeans and Africans; 70 written applications were received from the United Kingdom. Some 12,000 Africans registered for employment, compared with 10,547 in 1955. The European figures were 630 and 202.

Wage rates continued upwards. The basic minimum for an African surface worker on the Copperbelt rose from 212s. to 221s. per 30-day ticket, and the underground workers' minimum from 230s. to 241s. Just under half of the 45,000 Africans employed on the Copperbelt were in the minimum categories. A few underground workers (0.01%) earned the maximum of £3 13s. 2d. a month, and some staff categories (3.41% of the labour force) received £38 18s. 2d.

### European Salaries

European daily-paid workers received from £108 6s. 8d. to £156 13s. 4d. a month, including copper bonus. In other commercial and industrial fields European wage rates were largely unchanged, though a wages council recommended a minimum of £55 and £45 a month for men and women in the distributive and allied trades. Male clerks earned between £50 and £80, and typists from £35 to £50. Carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, and electricians averaged about 10s. per hour for a 48-hour week.

African general labourers were paid between 60s. and 100s. a month, as were the bulk of farm workers. Most bricklayers, carpenters, and drivers were in the £10-£15 class, and Africans employed by the Railways received from 110s. 6d. to 173s. including rations.

Northern Rhodesian Africans entering Southern Rhodesia numbered 3,738, and 7,908 returned to the Protectorate, about 41,000 having been employed in Southern Rhodesia, 4,073 at the Wankie colliery and 1,196 at Kariba. Africans recruited in Barotseland by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for work on the Rand gold mines numbered 3,870 and 3,779 returned on completion of their contracts. The amount accruing to Northern Rhodesia as a result of the inter-territorial agreement on migrant African labour totalled £71,569.

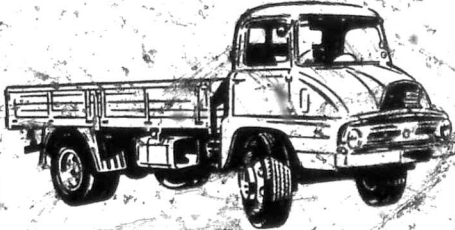
The report notes that European women, a high percentage of whom were married, continued to be employed as teachers, clerical workers, shop assistants, and in health and welfare work. There were few African women in those categories or in industry or domestic service. A substantial number are now engaged as nursemaids.

## In Uncle's Footsteps

MR. ALLAN TODD, a nephew of Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in that Colony from New Zealand to take up the position of secretary-treasurer at the Dadaya mission station of the Associate Churches of Christ. He thus follows in the footsteps of his uncle, who left New Zealand 23 years ago to fill a similar post at the same mission station.

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## U.K. Governments' Failure to Lead

### Many Conservatives Extremely Worried

MR. TED LEATHER, Conservative M.P. for North Somerset, wrote in the *Financial Times* last week that the consistent refusal of successive Governments in the United Kingdom even to try to lead the Commonwealth on any policy had been largely responsible for the drift and frustration in Commonwealth affairs for so many years.

It was, he contended, the duty of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to give the fullest support to the proposal of the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker, for a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. Instead of doing that, however, the Government was supinely waiting to see what might happen, as British Governments had so often done in the past.

On the same day Mr. Leather wrote in a letter in *The Times*:

"Sir Jock Campbell has said: 'We are extremely worried by all the signs that the present British Government regard the achievement of political independence as a signal, and as a pretext for the United Kingdom to contract out of its economic ties with, and assistance to, her newly independent partners'."

### Colonial Crises

"I suspect that many of my colleagues on the Government back benches — by no means all, of course — would heartily agree with me in supporting that sentence and everything else that Sir Jock Campbell wrote. Many of us, too, are extremely worried."

"Criticism within the party over the past months would have been much louder were it not for the regard and esteem we all have for the Colonial Secretary. It seems increasingly clear, however, that Mr. Lennox-Boyd has been completely preoccupied with one crisis after another in the colonial world, and everyone else concerned, both political leaders and civil servants, have not bothered to do very much deep thinking on these subjects."

"It was a tragedy that the Government White Paper on Commonwealth Economic Development, a sadly unsatisfying document, should have been published at the very end of the session, after any debate or comment had become impossible. The achievements of the Colonial Development Corporation in particular are in grave jeopardy."

"It is often argued by those who defend the *status quo* as being both adequate and all that is possible, that the newly emergent countries of the Commonwealth must establish themselves in the markets of the world as worthy of confidence, and then they will be able to raise all the capital desired. It may not be tactless of a Canadian to remind them that, strange though it may sound today, it took Canada 63 years to achieve that happy status, and it was regarded as a very risky proposition, as recently as 1938."

## Quiet Season Fares

REDUCED FARES for the quiet season are announced by the Union-Castle Line. Hitherto such reductions have applied only to return passengers; now first-class single fares will be cut by 25%, and travellers making the return voyage will also qualify for the normal 10% return ticket allowance.

At the height of the season the single fare to Cape Town for a single port-hole cabin is £192; during the quiet season it will be £144. Special rates will apply to the EDINBURGH CASTLE and ATHLONE CASTLE, sailing in June and November next year, and on round-Africa vessels there will be a 20% cut in the normal fares in the case of the KENYA CASTLE, DUNNOTAR CASTLE, and WARWICK CASTLE, sailing in April, May and June via the Suez Canal, and in the RHODESIA CASTLE, BRAEMAR CASTLE, and DURBAN CASTLE, sailing outwards in May, June, and July by the West Coast and home via East Africa.

## Annual Report on Nyasaland

### Pay Rates of African Officials

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON NYASALAND, which has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office, shows that some Africans in such Government posts as district assistants can earn up to £825 annually.

Such subordinate employees as messengers and caretakers are paid from £32 to £145; clerical workers and artisans from £88 to £458; and assistants and inspectors on the executive staff from £307 to £620. Private employers are stated to pay similar rates to workers of corresponding calibre.

The European population was estimated to have reached 7,000 last year, an increase in the 12 months of about 700.

The plan to encourage the growing of arabica coffee by Africans in the north of the country made further progress, and there are now some 1,100 cultivators of the crop, the greatest concentration being in the Misuku Hill area and the Rumpi district. A further 72,300 seedlings were issued for planting this year, and nurseries were sown to provide 200,000 seedlings in 1957. Of a total of some 160,000 established bushes approximately 21% were in bearing, yielding a crop of 21 tons, which was purchased by the co-operative societies.

Although the Northern Province coffee areas are marginal, good coffee can be grown provided careful attention is given to site selection and preparation, the use of manure and other fertilizers, mulching, and other points of good husbandry. Commendable interest and attention to detail are stated to be shown by the majority of African growers.

Trials with robusta coffee at lower altitudes have not been completely successful, but experiments have been continued.

The report gives much useful information about the Protectorate.



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## "Chaotic" Sudan

CAPT. AHMED LA MOHAMED MUSTAFA, of the Sudanese Defence Force, lately stationed at Yei, last week crossed the Uganda border in an Army vehicle and asked for political asylum. He said in Kampala that the situation in the Sudan was approaching a state of chaos, and that he was wanted by the authorities for alleged implication in a young officers' plot to overthrow the Government and Army High Command. "There is no justice, freedom, or efficiency in the Sudan today," he is quoted as saying.

## The Malvern Fund

THE MALVERN FUND, organized to commemorate Lord Malvern's services to Rhodesia and the Federation, closed on August 31 at a provisional total of £44,331. The money is to be used to provide bursaries for students of all races in the Federation to study medicine or allied subjects, to assist health services, and, finally, to allocate funds at the trustees' discretion which will enable Lord Malvern to play his full part as an elder statesman in the Federation during his lifetime.

## Beer-Hall Riots

RIOTS FLARED UP AGAIN LAST WEEK on the Copperbelt in the unrest caused by the African Congress boycott of municipal beer-halls. A welfare centre in Chingola municipal compound was burnt out, the library, sports equipment, furniture, and guides' uniforms being destroyed. In Mufulira the police had to make a baton charge and use tear gas in order to disperse a hostile crowd.

Kenya's geographical income in the past 10 years has grown from £53m. to £159m., and the proportion contributed by the manufacturing industry has risen from 24½% to £21m., Mr. A. Hope Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said recently.

## 2 News Items in Brief

Nyasaland has been allocated a further £500,000 from the Colonial Department and Welfare Fund.

Three Southern Rhodesian Africans have received the Governor's commendation for brave conduct.

Proposals for an urban training centre for industrial workers in Nairobi have been put forward by the Church Missionary Society.

An inter-territorial conference of hydrologists was held in Nairobi last week to discuss water problems in East and Central Africa.

Long service and good conduct badges have been presented to three Kericho tribal policemen in Kenya who together have served for 66 years.

Senior Civil servants in Southern Rhodesia are to receive higher pay from October 1 to bring them into line with their Federal counterparts.

A four months' old baby boy, left in his cot for about two hours in a car, suffocated and died while his parents were at a Mufulira club.

The first section of the King's African Rifles contingent which has spent four months in the United Kingdom has returned to East Africa by air.

A hydro-electric scheme costing £212,000 is to be constructed on the Luombe River at the Chisambá Falls in Northern Rhodesia to meet the power requirements of the Kasama district.

Salisbury's municipal theatre will seat 1,000 people and have a stage larger than that of all but one of the London theatres if present plans are adopted. It is hoped to start building next year.

Several Africans and Asians are to be appointed to the higher grades in the East Africa Income Tax Department. Hitherto non-Europeans have failed to meet the required educational standard.

An African found guilty of unlawful possession of a firearm was sentenced to death in Nakuru last week, the judge saying that at the date of the offence, March 8, the law prescribed that penalty. It was amended three weeks later.

Accommodation for over 700 cars will be provided at a drive-in cinema which is being built just outside Nairobi, on the Thika Road. It is the first cinema of its kind in East Africa. Work should be completed in December.

Millions of small, red-billed birds, which in recent years have become one of the East African grain farmers' worst enemies, are to be attacked by aerial spraying in Kenya. Four years ago the birds, known as the Sudan dioc'h or quelea, were responsible for the loss of some 300,000 bags of wheat in the Colony.

Two African senior agricultural instructors from Nyasaland, Mr. Eliazer B. Chinkhata, and Mr. Custom Nyirenda, are to spend one year in the United Kingdom for training and practical experience in agriculture. Funds have been provided by the Mafikeng Foundation.

According to a survey carried out by the Central African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka, nearly 17,000 battery-operated wireless sets in the lower price range were sold in 1956 to Africans living in the Federation. Approximately 10% of these were sold in Nyasaland.

A facsimile of the diary of Carl Mauch, one of the early explorers of Southern Rhodesia, and discoverer of the Zimbabwe ruins, has been presented to the Central African Archives on behalf of the Federal German Republic by Dr. G. Vogel, German Consul-General in Salisbury.

## Books for Barotseland

AFRICANS CAN BUY BOOKS in Barotseland at only two small stores. The Rev. M. Temple, secretary in Northern Rhodesia of the United Society for Christian Literature, who recently toured Barotseland, therefore proposes a book van service which would visit all the main centres, some of which are quite cut off for many months because the pontoons across the Zambezi do not work all the year round. "Barotseland is marked out for great development, and the provision now of more adequate book distribution facilities would be a magnificent contribution to the Christian well-being of its people," says a statement just issued by the society.

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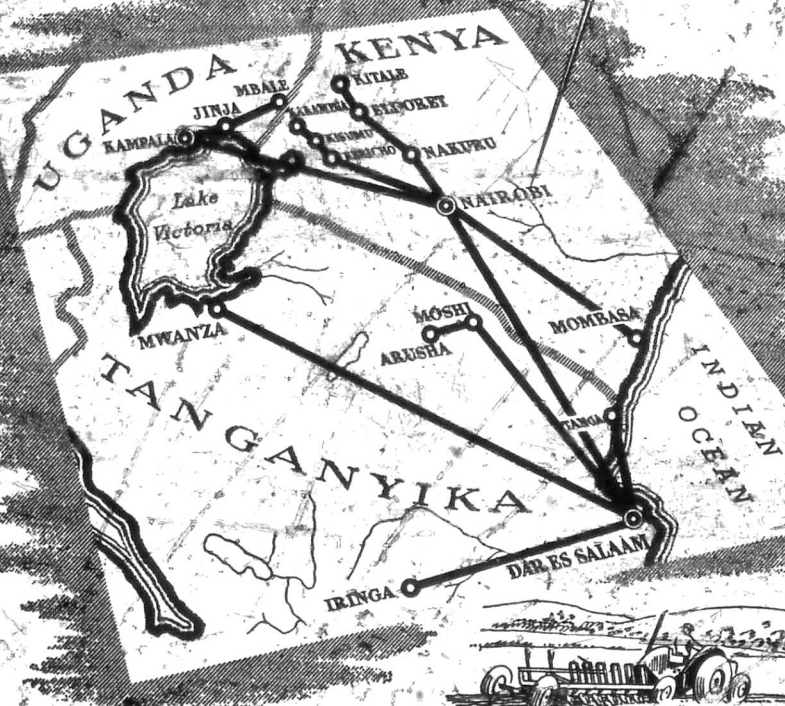
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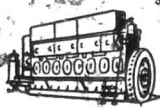
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## Kenya Pyrethrum Difficulties

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA suggests in its annual report that unless sales of Kenya pyrethrum improve materially in the next few months it may be necessary to restrict production in the Colony next year. Sales of pyrethrum flowers and extract from East Africa and the Belgian Congo in 1956-57 were only 4,938 tons, compared with 5,281 tons in the previous year, but stocks in Kenya nevertheless increased in the same period from 780 to 1,160 tons. Present sales trends are 'by no means as promising as the board would like'. The low rate of insect infestation in the Northern Hemisphere last year owing to an unusually cold summer is one cause of reduced business.

## Training for Industry

AN AFRICAN 'FOREMAN CLASS' should be encouraged, states a report on vocational training which was adopted by the Inter-African Labour Conference held in Lusaka. The conference agreed on the need to raise standards of supervision, in the interests not only of productivity but also of good industrial relations and the workers' economic advancement, and on the principle that industry should be responsible for artisan training. It was accepted, however, that at the present stage of development of African territories the Governments should provide the framework for training facilities, and that trade testing should be an essential element in any system of training African artisans.

Earnings of East African Railways and Harbours for the first eight months of this year were £14.43m, against £14.69m. in the same period last year. Despite savings in working expenditure, net earnings for all services were £593,000 below the estimates, compared with a shortfall of £633,000 on the first seven months. Earnings last month were £1.86m, compared with £1.74m. in July.

## Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London 6,746 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 97.70d per lb. compared with 9,851 packages averaging 2s. 11.14d. in the previous year. This year to date 294,821 packages have been sold, averaging 3s. 2.89d., against 272,765 packages averaging 3s. 02.4d. in the same period last year. The highest price reached last week was 3s. 91d. for a consignment from Uganda.

Sixty-four African shopkeepers from the Nandi district of Kenya have recently taken a three-day course conducted by Mr. C. H. East, executive officer for African affairs in the Nyanza Province of the Department of Trade and Industries of Kenya. The emphasis was on keeping simple accounts, costing, wholesale buying, display of goods, and salesmanship. A hydro-electric scheme is to be installed on the Luorua River at the Chishimba Falls, some 20 miles from Kasama township in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia. There will be as little interference as possible with the natural beauty of the falls and their surroundings, which rank as a national monument.

Protest are to be made by the newly-formed Booksellers' Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland against the increase in overseas bulk book postage rates introduced in Great Britain. The new rates will add between 6d. and 1s. to the selling price of books in the Federation.

Edna Schluter & Co., Ltd., report that there are now 175,000 African coffee growers in Ruanda-Urundi, owing about 36m. trees in bearing and 20m. still not yet in production. The aim is to have 80m. trees producing 40,000 tons by 1965.

A new strain of cotton, resistant to bacterial blight, is to be grown by the Nyasaland Agricultural Production Board at its Tuleza farm, near Balaka.

A Greek economic mission will shortly visit the Sudan to study the possibility of increased trade between the two countries.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new offices in Cashel, Southern Rhodesia; and Kandara, Kenya.

The East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., is to build a cigarette factory in Dar es Salaam.

Plans are in hand for a Cold Storage Commission in Nyasaland.

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## Mitchell Cotts Acquire G. B. Nicholas

### Separate Identities to be Retained

COTT'S HOLDING (EAST AFRICA), LTD., have acquired G. B. Nicholas & Co., Ltd., an old established trading concern in East Africa, which thus becomes a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Mitchell-Cotts group.

Mr. A. G. Chubb, chairman of G. B. Nicholas, will remain a director of that company and has joined the boards of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and British East Africa Corporation, Ltd. He has been appointed group commercial director. Mr. J. W. Wilkinson will continue as managing director of G. B. Nicholas, whom he joined 10 years ago.

Mr. A. J. Struby, a director of several of the Mitchell Cotts companies, has been appointed joint managing director with Mr. R. L. Mitchell, who succeeded Mr. Hugh B. Hamilton in that appointment four years ago. Mr. Hamilton remains president of the group.

Mr. G. B. Nicholas started business in Kenya 34 years ago, and B.E.A. Corporation, with which the company bearing his name is to be merged under one group management, has been marketing consumer lines for 51 years. The two companies will retain their individual identities but pool resources and follow the same sales promotion methods.

## Tanganyika Coffee Board

A TANGANYIKA COFFEE BOARD is contemplated by the Coffee Industry Bill, 1957, which is shortly to be debated by the Legislative Council. The Board would consist of the Director of Agriculture, three persons appointed by the Minister for Natural Resources, four representatives of the Northern Province growers (two nominated by the Tanganyikan Coffee Growers' Association, one by the Moshi Native Coffee Board, and one by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union), two representatives of Lake Province growers (one nominated by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board and one by the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union) and three representatives of other growers (two to be nominated by the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency and one by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association).

## Ottoman Bank in Kenya

THE OTTOMAN BANK is about to open offices in Nairobi and Mombasa, the office in the capital being situated in the building which is at present Torr's Hotel. Mr. Colin Kerr will be the manager and Mr. M. E. Constant the assistant manager in Nairobi, and Mr. I. Hamilton the manager in Mombasa. For many years Mr. Kerr has managed various branches of the bank in the Middle East. Mr. Hamilton was until recently manager of the Port Sudan branch.

Since 1950 the number of vehicles licensed in Kenya has risen from 30,014 to 63,626 annually. Sales of petrol have risen from 21.6m. to 33.3m. gallons.

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## Federal Tobacco Sales

### New Record for Rhodesian Fine-Cured

A NEW RECORD for fine-cured Rhodesian tobacco is certain to be established. Last year 171,610 lb. was sold for £23,579,246. In 28 weeks this year 173,232,250 has been paid for about 143m. lb. The last deliveries of 1956 reached the Salisbury auction floors on Saturday and the sales are expected to end this week.

The average price to date is 39.49d., a considerable gain on the 1956 average of 32.96d., although 1d. less than the 1955 figure of 40.46d.

U.K. buyers have bought almost 58% of all sales. These are about 28m. lb. less than last year, but will bring in about the same amount of money; the crop is smaller but better.

In the Nyasaland tobacco sales for the week ended September 12, 992,810 lb. of fine-cured tobacco was sold at an average price of 17.82d. per lb. Totals to that date were 2,989,301 lb. of fine-cured tobacco averaging 27.25d. per lb.; 3,151,915 lb. of fine-cured (southern division) at 18.23d. per lb.; 21,480,169 lb. of fine-cured (northern division) at 19.35d. per lb.; 3,023,874 lb. of sun-cured at 24.81d. per lb.

Cabled news received as this issue closes for press states that the fine-cured tobacco auctions in Salisbury have closed. Subject to possible slight adjustment, the final figures are sales of 144,276,345 lb. for £23,671,266, an average of 39.38d. per pound. Purchases for the United Kingdom have exceeded 80m. lb.

## Bananas from Nyasaland

NYASALAND BANANAS having been well received in Salisbury, and one wholesaler having offered to take from 15 to 18 tons a week provided the supply can be guaranteed, the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland is now likely to encourage African fruit growers in the Cholo area to form a co-operative to organize supply and raiting. "An almost insatiable demand" in Salisbury among both European and Africans for bananas, pineapples, and avocado pears was reported from Salisbury by Mr. R. Royal. Wholesalers offer about 2d. a lb. delivered in Salisbury, at which price the export from Nyasaland should prove economic.

## Farm Loans Record

APPLICATIONS to the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya for loans to purchase farms were a record last year, 202 loans to the value of £498,253 being issued. There was a marked increase in the number of loans granted for the purchase of stock as a result of the changeover from arable to stock and dairy farming, and prices in general remained steady, and a fair number of farms changed hands.

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## Company Report

# Nyasaland Railways, Limited

## Heavier Demands on Transport Facilities

### Difficulty of Raising Necessary New Capital

## MR. W. M. COBRINGTON'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTIETH-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held on September 25 in London.

Mr. W. M. Cobrington, D.M.G., M.C., chairman and managing director, presided.

The following is his circulated statement:—

"The year 1956 was one of increased activity in Nyasaland, which brought increased traffic to the railway. Operating receipts amounted to £1,036,454, compared with £891,843 in 1955, an increase of 16%. Expenditure rose from £728,767 to £819,031, an increase of 12%, leaving a net operating surplus of £217,423, compared with £163,076 for 1955, an increase of 33%. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 79.02% compared with the 1955 figure of 81.71%.

"The provision for taxation has been based on legislation in force before the incidence of the Finance Act, 1957. The provisions of this Act relating to overseas trade corporations may be of some benefit to the company, the extent of which it is not yet possible to establish.

#### Subsidiary Earnings

"In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge and its South Approach amounted to £164,886 and £16,187 respectively, making a total of £212,573, compared with the 1955 figure of £187,818. Thus, after providing £61,250 for interest on the 3½% first debenture stock and £111,607 for interest on the 3½% consolidated income debenture stock, we have been able to recommend an increase in the distribution to the ordinary shareholders from 3½% to 5%.

"The export of tobacco rose by 4,500 tons to 16,500 tons; tea exports increased by 1,587 tons to 11,340 tons; and there was a welcome increase in the tonnage of groundnuts carried, which rose from 10,299 to a record figure of 18,713 tons. On the other hand, we carried less maize for export, the tonnage of which dropped by 2,014 tons to 34,750 tons.

"The tonnage of import traffic also increased. For instance, cement increased by 9,229 tons to 30,860 tons, petroleum products by 2,677 tons to 21,615 tons, and fertilizers by 1,932 tons to 11,387 tons.

#### Capital Investment

"Capital investment in Nyasaland, stimulated since Federation, continued. A grinding mill and storage shed, offices, etc., for a new cement factory were completed, and the mill is in operation, which will in due course affect the tonnage of imported cement carried over our line. More industrial sites were made available, and early development of these is expected.

"In Blantyre and Limbe, many new shops were completed and opened. A new European school was also completed, and work began on a group hospital. There was also a large increase in the number of private houses constructed, and it is significant that several blocks of flats have been erected in the townships—an indication of the growing scarcity and high price of land. All this contributed to the increased demands on the transport facilities which we provide, with the result that the total tonnage carried rose from 383,255 tons in 1955 to 438,558 tons.

"The total number of passengers carried during the year was 276,857, compared with 327,796 last year. This falling off in numbers was due mainly to the introduction of an air lift of African labour recruited in Nyasaland for South Africa. First class passenger traffic also suffers to a certain extent from air competition.

#### Diesel Cars

"Our two diesel rail-cars continue to give excellent service and are much appreciated by all who use them, both on trips to the Lake and on the run to Beira. On the latter run, over eight hours is saved by comparison with the steam train service.

"Taken by themselves, these deluxe rail-cars may not make large profits, but they are undoubtedly of great service to the public and of value to the company.

"Recently, we were glad to be able to lend one of these diesel rail-cars to the Rhodesia Railways for some experimental trips over their new line to Lourenço Marques, and we understand that it created a most favourable impression on all who travelled in it.

"Earlier this year the Federal Minister of Transport and Works, the Hon. W. H. Eastwood, C.B.E., M.P., honoured our railway with a visit. Mr. F. L. Brown, one of the Government directors, accompanied by the secretary, Mr. E. A. Short, visited Nyasaland at this time to be in attendance on the Minister. Mr. Eastwood inspected the ships and shore installations of the Lake Service and subsequently travelled by rail over the whole system. He stated that he was well pleased by all he saw.

#### Lake Service

"The loss in operating the Lake Service on Lake Nyasa, including provision for renewals, amounted to £48,560, compared with £45,465 in the previous year. Against this loss must be set the saving to the company of the reduction of 1%—from 5% to 4%—in interest (nearly £32,000) on the consolidated income debenture stock granted to us by the Federal Government as holders of the whole of that stock, in return for our undertaking to continue to run the Lake Service. All vessels have been actively employed during the year, and the cargo handled has increased from 9,917 tons in 1955 to 12,527 tons. The number of passengers carried on the HUALA II also rose from 23,664 to a record total of 32,948.

"In August, 1956, a new cargo ship, the m.v. NKWAZI, which we erected on the lake shore for the Federal Government, was launched and sailed on her maiden voyage in December last. This vessel, together with a motor launch and four barges, we are hiring from the Federal Government at a peppercorn rent, and we hope that they will make a valuable contribution to the development of the districts surrounding the lake.

"The company since its inception has enjoyed exemption from customs duties on all materials, plant and equipment imported into the country for the construction, maintenance and operation of the railway. The Federal Government, however, decided that the railway should fall into line with other commercial enterprises within the Federation and be subject to



such customs dues as may from time to time be levied on stores and materials required for the maintenance and operation of the railway. Furthermore, the Federal Government decided that the railway must assume responsibility for the provision, operation and maintenance of railway customs sheds within Nyasaland. In return for these additional liabilities placed upon the railway, the Federal Government, as holders of the whole of the consolidated income debenture stock, reduced the interest payable on that stock by one-half per cent. i.e., from 4% to 3½% as from January 1, 1956, representing a saving to the company of nearly £16,000 per annum.

### Traffic Strain

"The increase in traffic handled naturally imposed a considerable strain on personnel and equipment. Our officers and employees of all races responded nobly to the increased calls on their energies and ingenuity. This is proved by many indices of operating efficiency; for example, the net ton miles per engine hour rose from 624.89 in 1955 to 665.24 in 1956, and the average train loads increased from 122.81 net tons in 1955 to 137.29 net tons in 1956.

"At the same time, we were hard put to it to maintain our track and rolling stock in a condition fit to meet the demands made upon them by increased traffic, but, thanks to the money we invested a few years ago in workshop extensions, we were able just about to keep up to date with rolling stock overhauls. We will have to spend more money on our workshops before long. Our track, too, much of it over 25 years old, requires renewal with heavier rail.

"Two further 'G' class locomotives were shipped in January of this year and are now in service. Orders have also been placed for two more 'G' class locomotives, four African passenger coaches, four petrol tank cars and 40 open wagons. We hope that all of these will have been shipped and put into service during the next six to nine months.

"In contemplating capital expenditure it must also be remembered that when we buy new lathes or new locomotives we have also, unlike the railways in this country, to build houses and other facilities for the men who work them. Thus, in Limbe alone we already own over 120 houses (completed or in course of erection) for our European staff, 74 houses for Asians, and over 1,000 African houses; and more are needed. In fact, in every direction, the need for further capital outlay is making itself felt. In recent years our expansion has been financed by the 3½% first debenture stock issued in 1948 and from profits allocated to reserves and ploughed back by re-investment in our business.

### Hire Purchase

"We have also entered into hire purchase agreements with the Federal Government for the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock. These agreements were recently executed in London and have provided for the purchase of the following: five 'G' class locomotives, 16 covered bogie wagons, 10 high-sided bogie wagons, one petrol tank wagon, and one breakdown crane, at a total cost of £268,364, all of which are now in service.

"I would remind you that the sinking fund on the 3½% first debenture stock, amounting to £17,500 per annum, starts to operate next year; and that any new capital which we raise is bound to rank in front of our dividend.

"The earning power of our company, and your hopes of future dividends, depend on our ability to handle increasing traffics and continue the excellent service which we render to the public. In recent years it has

been possible to cover the great increase in labour costs by intensifying the utilization of our assets. Fortunately, there is every indication that the accelerated expansion of economic activity, which has occurred since the Federation was established, will be continued.

"To cope with the increased tonnages which we hope will be offered for transport over our lines we shall need more rolling stock, more workshop facilities, more passing loops, more houses for our staff, heavier rails in our tracks, and many other improvements. Moreover, in 1959 we shall have to repay the temporary advances amounting to £450,000 which the Nyasaland Government has agreed to lend us to help bridge the gap until the raising of fresh capital proves possible.

### New Money

"Unfortunately, under present circumstances fresh capital is expensive and hard to come by. In the past it was generally believed—and not without reason—that anyone with a sound proposition could raise money on the London market. But money so raised can be supplied only from savings made as a result of intensified national production. Of any available national surplus an increasingly large slice is carved off by the Government in the form of taxation to meet the growing costs of social services, defence, and administrative overheads. The accumulation of savings by private individuals has become increasingly difficult, and in some quarters is regarded almost as a crime. At the same time, the demands for capital for re-equipment and expansion in the oil industry, the chemical industry, transport and every other kind of activity are on an increasing scale, due partly to the enhanced cost of all capital works. With the supply of new capital virtually confined to savings effected through the institutions, such as the private pension funds and the insurance companies, it is not surprising that the difficulty as well as the cost of raising new money has increased.

"We therefore view with some concern the prospect of having to raise, under present conditions, new money on a prior charge, the service of which must inevitably rank before the ordinary dividends, but you will, we are sure, agree that the preservation of our goodwill and the provision of equipment necessary to handle increased traffic is absolutely essential in the long-term interests of the shareholders just as much as those of the public which we serve.

"We shall, of course, provide as much finance as possible out of our own resources by investing in new equipment our provisions for various reserves; though it seems probable that this procedure will not carry us on beyond the middle of next year.

"We have been glad to welcome to London, Mr. Robinson, our colleague resident in Africa, with whom we have had most useful discussions. We are indebted to him for the skilful handling of our affairs within the Federation.

### Staff

"I have already mentioned the good work of our staff in Africa, and I know we can count on their continued efforts under the leadership of our general manager, Mr. H. W. Stevens. It remains for me to commend to you the excellent work of Mr. Short, our secretary, and the staff of the London office, who have met with their customary efficiency all the calls made on them during a very busy year.

"As we approach the fiftieth year since the opening of the original Shire Highlands Railway we can look forward to the future with confidence.

The report was adopted.

**Company Report****The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.****Competition of Subsidized Brazilian Sisal****MR. L. J. D. MACKIE ON THE PRICE FACTOR**

THE 21ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON SEPTEMBER 20 IN LONDON.

MR. L. J. D. MACKIE, the chairman of the company, presided. The following is his circulated statement:—

"The accounts for the year ended March 31, 1957, reflect a fall in our average net selling prices per ton from £65 5s. 10d. to £59 5s. 0d.

"During the year under review sisal prices have experienced a slow but almost continuous decline. In April-June 1956 the price c.i.f. of No. 1 B.E.A. sisal averaged £79; in July-September £76; in October-December £73; and in the first quarter of 1957 £74. In the first quarter of our company's current financial year the average was only £71. The reasons for this depressed level of prices are not far to seek. Production of hard fibres is at present in excess of consumption, and though the surplus is not unduly large or burdensome, most spinners are buying hand-to-mouth and not covering their requirement in advance.

**Brazilian Competition**

"Again the competition of subsidized Brazilian sisal, to which I alluded in my statement last year, has continued to be very severe. In 1956 Brazil exported 105,000 tons, compared with 54,000 tons in 1954 and under 30,000 tons in 1953. British African sisal has been the greatest sufferer from this rapid increase, and in America particularly Brazilian has almost completely replaced African sisal; imports of B.E.A. sisal into the U.S.A. have dropped from 67,000 tons in 1953 to 16,000 tons in 1956, while imports of Brazilian sisal increased from 12,000 tons in 1953 to 60,000 tons in 1956.

"At the time of writing this review the outlook looks a little brighter. American and European hay and grain crops promise to be a good deal better than in 1956 and the carry-over of twine looks like being small. Again, recent changes in the Brazilian Government's subsidized scheme for sisal growers have resulted in a moderate hardening of Brazilian sisal prices. There are grounds for hoping that the price level of B.E.A. will be higher in the second half of this year than in the first, but, as long as Brazilian sisal production remains at the current level, I cannot envisage more than a moderate improvement in price.

"Whilst market prices of sisal are dependent upon factors beyond our control, we are continuing our efforts to produce at as low a cost as possible without impairing efficiency in field and factory. Our staff in East Africa are fully alive to the position.

**Future Production**

"In the year under review crops are rather lower than for the past year or so, but with our annual programme of rotation and development we aim at correcting this, and from 1958-59, production should start to rise again.

"The lower price realized for the crop, the smaller crop, and the slightly higher cost have all combined to reduce our net profit from £42,147 to £27,742.

"When making provision for taxation, we have not taken into account the possible effect of the new Finance Bill with its proposals regarding overseas trading Corporations. Whilst it seems clear that the Act is intended to benefit companies such as ours, we have considered it unwise to attempt to assess the extent of the benefits at this stage. Any over-provision for taxation which

may have been made this year will be brought into profit and loss account next year.

"To the profit for the year we have added £1,000 in respect of the sale of our holding in Tungi Limited. £22,580 has been brought forward from the previous year, making a total available of £51,772. We have placed £10,000 to general reserve and £454 to reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements, etc., and we proposed a final dividend of 10½% less tax, which, together with the interim dividend of 2% less tax, makes 12½% for the year, costing £17,969, and leaving £22,899 to be carried forward to the next account.

**Interim Dividends**

"Whilst on the subject of dividends, we propose for the time being to drop the practice of paying interim dividends. You will recall that this was started in 1951, and rightly so when we were enjoying very high profits. Under present conditions of comparatively low selling prices we feel it is more prudent to defer the payment of dividends until the final results of the year are known.

"Capital expenditure for the year amounts to £88,000 and includes £17,600 for development of new areas, £13,500 for railways and transport, and £56,900 for buildings and machinery. The latter figure takes into account £9,000 spent on a new godown in Tanga to which I referred last year, £14,000 on Native housing, and the balance of £10,300 for a new decorticator.

"We have, however, placed £49,301 to depreciation reserve, £10,000 to general reserve, and £454 to reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements. Our current assets amount to £374,236 and our liabilities, including future United Kingdom income tax, are £117,456, showing a net current asset position of £256,780, or approximately £28,000 less than a year ago.

"In the present year, in view of continued low selling prices, we have confined capital expenditure to that which is absolutely essential. Unfortunately, we have been gravely disappointed with the performance of the drier at Bombura, which did not fulfil any of the expectations and failed completely to eliminate the need for brushing, as was forecast. We are therefore replacing it with a new plant which we have been able to obtain at a very satisfactory price. This new drier is of a type which has been used with much success in Kenya, and it is hoped that when it is installed later this year it will give us similar results.

**Water Supplies**

"In my statement last year I referred to the scheme which was in course of completion for pumping water from the Sigi River to the Kibarang. This scheme has just been completed, and we hope that it will permanently solve the water supply question on this estate.

"I also made reference last year to the erection of a new godown in Tanga. This building is now well forward, and when it is completed in the near future, we will transport most of our sisal direct from the estates to the godown and thus save a considerable amount of double handling.

"The question of maintaining soil fertility has exercised the minds of the directors for some time past, and we have now approved a programme starting this year for manuring some of our oldest areas. We hope



that this will bring about the desired results and provide valuable information for future procedure.

During the year our agents, Tanga Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Company, Limited, have disposed of their business, and although we have appointed Messrs. L. J. Smith and Company, Limited, as our shipping and forwarding agents, we have decided that the general policy and operation of the estates should be carried out through direct communication with our general manager, Mr. Horstley. I should like to record our appreciation of the past services rendered by Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Company, Limited.

"Our staff on the estates have worked well during the past year, and our thanks are due to them and to our visiting agent, Mr. B. O. Moore.

"Both Major Baring and myself will be visiting the estates in the next few months, when we shall be able to discuss matters of the spot."

The report and accounts were adopted.

## MINING

### High Hopes of Tanganyika's Minerals Economy Could Be Changed From Poverty to Riches

OIL EXPLORATION by the B.P.-Shell group is being pushed forward in the coastal area of Tanganyika with great energy. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, said when he addressed the Mining Association of the Territory at its annual meeting.

Discovery of oil in economic quantities would "change our economy from poverty to riches overnight", he said, expressing a hope that the second deep-test well in the Kilwa district would point the way to better things.

Thanks to the rapid development of modern scientific methods, there was now no part of Tanganyika which was uninteresting from the prospecting point of view, and there was hope for small men and big companies everywhere. The Governor continued:

"We already have the Anglo American Corporation with a special exclusive prospecting licence over 34,000 square miles in the south-western area of Tanganyika, with their headquarters at Chunya. I am much impressed with the excellence of their work both in the air and on the ground. Mineral development in the south-west could do a lot to help.

#### Aerial Prospecting

"New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. are also doing most excellent work. As a result of their earlier aerial prospecting activities they have now selected seven particularly good areas for special investigation, which includes a considerable drilling programme. Their chief interests lie in the north-central area of Tanganyika and to the south of Morogoro, areas which had previously attracted little interest, but which now show up in quite a different light. Here, too, we are hoping for great things.

"Williamson Exploration, Ltd., are working in the north-west, and from what we hear they too are not far behind in their investigations. They may well produce something to interest us in the near future. I am not referring to diamonds.

"Although I have spoken about the big companies first, I emphasize that the small man is very much in our minds. These men have been doing yeoman service. They have found copper in the Lake Province, which may or may not develop into something, and mica and other minerals in many places. The Government, while encouraging the large companies with capital to come into this country, never forgets the small man, who in the past has done most of the exploration, prospecting, and development of mines in Tanganyika.

Saying that the Government often felt the need of advice from the Mining Association, Sir Edward suggested that it might appoint a man highly qualified technically and financially to reside in Dar es Salaam, and that such a step would benefit both the mining industry and the Government.

#### Anglo American

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 2/- per share, payable on October 9, in respect of the year ending December 31, 1957.

## Atomic Reactors for the Colonies Nuclear Energy May Be Their Salvation

SIR EDWARD TWINING, GOVERNOR of Tanganyika Territory, said when he opened the East African office in Dodoma of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority that Tanganyika might have an atomic reactor in the not too distant future, and that "counties like Tanganyika, without readily available sources of power, may find in nuclear energy their salvation".

H.M. Government had set up the office in the faith that many of the minerals, required in nuclear energy would be found in large quantities in East Africa, he said. Twining said:

Apart from radioactive minerals and uranium, there are a host of many additional minerals, including beryllium, bismuth. It was interesting to note that niobium rods made from Mbeya pyrochlore were used in the downray reactor. With a special apparatus costing only £160 a prospector could comb likely areas.

The Atomic Energy Authority now occupies what was once the site of the Dodoma Club.

The officer in charge is Dr. D. A. O. Morgan, who was born in Kenya. Mr. E. W. Rutland has been temporarily seconded as geologist from the atomic energy division of the Geological Survey of Great Britain; and Mr. Robert Williamson, formerly of the atomic research establishment at Harwell, has gone to Dodoma as electronics officer.

#### Secret Ballot

EUROPEAN DAILY-PAID MINERS in the Copperbelt have decided not to strike in future without first holding a secret ballot. The decision was made at poorly attended "compulsory" meetings of the European Mineworkers' Union. The motion was put forward by the union's executive after a "revolt" group had sought to bring the issue before the Copperbelt commission of inquiry. The decision, decided by a secret ballot, was taken by a narrow margin. Only 46.2% of the union's members voted.

#### Johannesburg Consolidated

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which has interests in Rhokana Corporation Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., after providing £870,852 in taxation, earned a profit of £1,897,254 for the year ended June 30, compared with £2,187,381 in the previous year. A dividend of 25% less U.K. income tax, on the ordinary shares absorbs £757,083.

#### Basic Pay and Copper Bonus

COPPERBELT MINING COMPANIES and the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia are negotiating in regard to the claim of the union for an increase of 15% in basic pay and a proposal by the employers for revision of the copper bonus scheme. The union is understood to have offered to do all in its power to improve productivity by daily-paid European employees.

#### Sick of Copperbelt Lawlessness

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Member for Mines and Works in the Government of Northern Rhodesia, said last Friday that if the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia did not put their house in order "the Government will take steps to make them do so". He added that all right-thinking people were sick and tired of lawlessness on the Copperbelt.

#### Copperbelt Inquiry

THE HONEYMAN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia began its hearings in Kitwe on Monday. Mr. Brian Honeyman, Minister for the Government, said that the 12-day strike of European rock-breakers had caused the Government an estimated loss in revenue of £112,000.

#### Price of Copper

ON THE LONDON MARKET copper is down to £190 for cash, with three months' about £1 higher. There was a fall of 16¢ as soon as the 7 per cent. Bank rate was announced.

Minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia during the first seven months of 1957 were nearly £1m. higher in value than in the corresponding period last year, £14,443,435 compared with £13,452,328. Value of base minerals was £1,047,290 higher at £10,538,031, but gold production worth £3,926,966 was lower by 7,068 oz.





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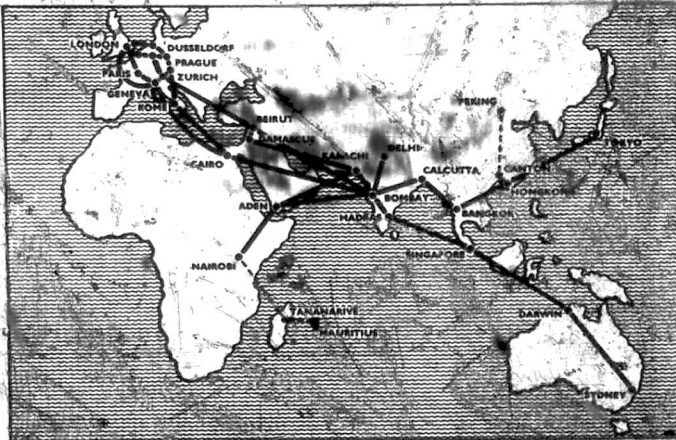
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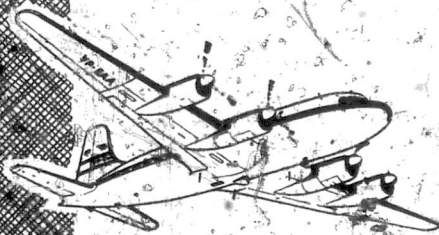
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