

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 3rd, 1957

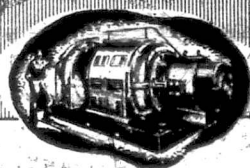
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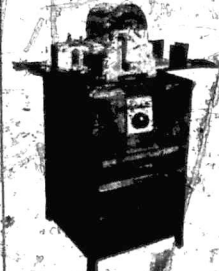
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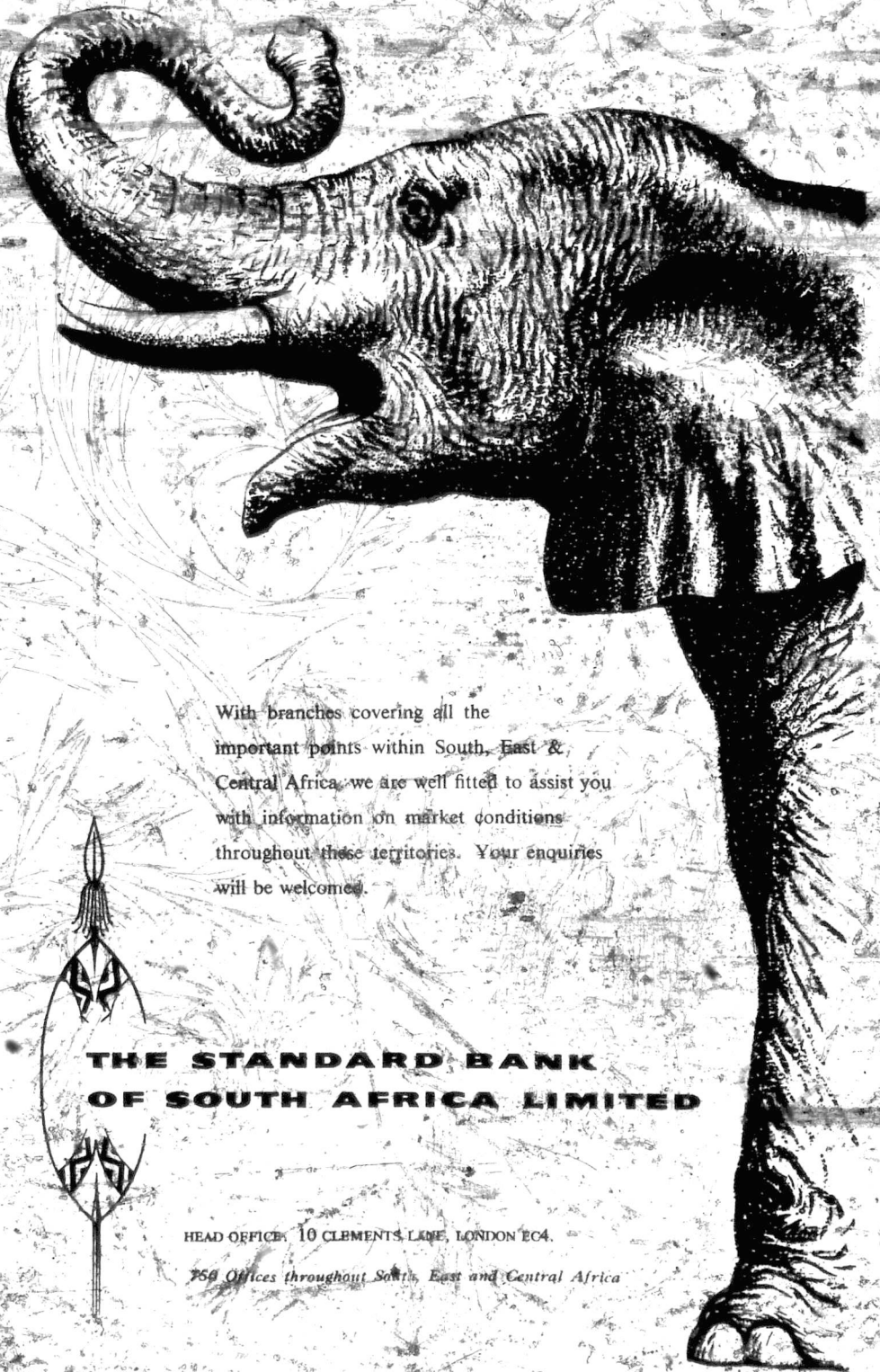
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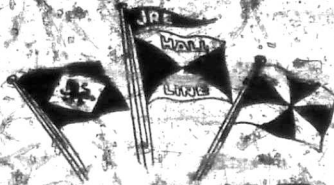
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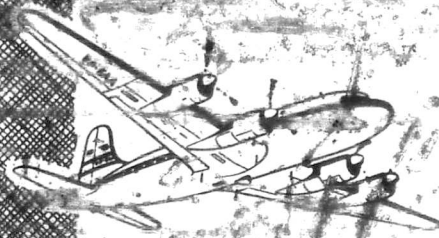
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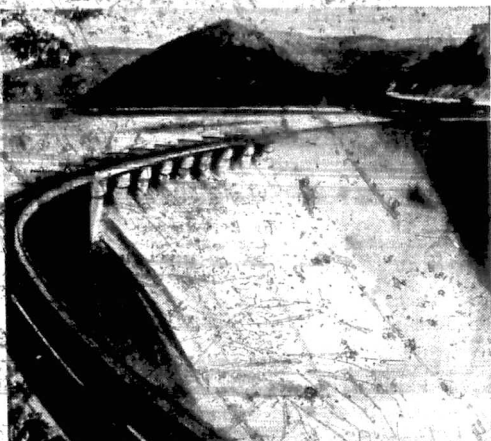
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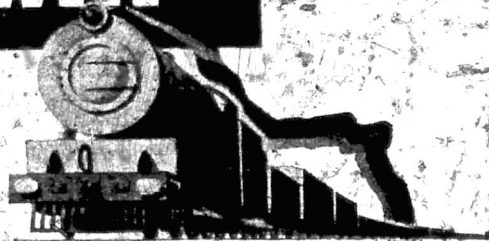
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1957

Vol. 34

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GLOVES ARE OFF in Tanganyika, that is the interpretation which must obviously be put upon the statements in this issue by the United Tanganyika Party and its director. Their sharp

Gloves Off in Tanganyika.

criticisms of the Government of the Trust Territory are direct criticisms of Sir Edward Twining himself, for he has been a strong Governor who has in general done or left undone what he wished. Indeed, for a long time it has been understood by officials and non-officials alike that no decision of importance would be taken in Dar es Salaam during his many absences — on tours which have been greatly to the advantage of Tanganyika, and which have done more than anything else to make his term of office memorable. We have been repeatedly told by responsible men, including some who were visiting East Africa from London, that key officials in the capital whom they consulted about some outstanding matter replied: "I can say nothing until the Governor returns". How numerous such cases may have been is less important than the impression which is indisputably widespread that policy is to an unusual degree made by the Governor. That point must be made clear if the statements in other columns are to be properly assessed. It is also necessary to recall how warmly Sir Edward Twining encouraged the formation of the United Tanganyika Party, which felt until recently that it had in the Governor a friendly supporter of its activities. Now the executive committee of this multi-racial party, with the support of a recent convention, has felt constrained to publish adverse comments on a number of major issues. That done, it will almost certainly wish to avoid a campaign, but it is evidently ready to wage one if appropriate action is still not taken. One thing which has been demonstrated beyond question is that the U.T.P. is not the "stooge"

of the Government, as its ill-wishers have alleged.

Complaint arises in particular from the conviction that much too tolerant an attitude has been adopted by the Government towards the Tanganyika African National Union, a racist organization, despite the fact that a number of its

T.A.N.U.

Propaganda.

officials have had to be sentenced on charges of subversion, intimidation, and like offences. We have had reports from many parts of Tanganyika of outrageous claims by Africans who were ostensible agents of T.A.N.U. Some declared that they had already been designated provincial and district commissioners in anticipation of the day when that body would take over the country, though any European would dismiss such pretensions as absurd, unsophisticated Africans are credulous enough to believe statements of that kind. Other trouble-makers have told Europeans, Asians, and Africans that T.A.N.U. does not recognize the land titles granted to non-Africans, and that they or other loyal members of the Tanganyika equivalent of the African National Congresses in other territories have been allocated farms or plantations. That also is nonsensical; but it is a type of propaganda with sinister resemblance to that used by agents of the Kenya African Union before the Kikuyu began their Mau Mau rebellion. In some of the growing areas men who put themselves forward as representatives of T.A.N.U. are now telling Africans employed on the estates that those who do not subscribe to T.A.N.U. and support it in every way will not be allowed to join the trade unions which are soon to be started and the members of which will be the only Africans permitted to earn wages by working for Europeans and Asians. The latest development of this kind is that African women are withdrawing from the Tanganyika Council of Women because their

husbands have told them that T.A.N.U. does not wish Africans to continue to co-operate in that inter-racial association.

In such circumstances it is not surprising that what is regarded as weakness on the part of the Government should be widely resented, by no means least by Africans, a large majority of whom still trust **Britons Complain to United Nations Mission** European leadership and want it

to deal firmly with extremists of their race, who will otherwise increasingly practise intimidation in furtherance of their aims. About two-thirds of the membership of the United Tanganyika Party is African, and the percentage has risen rapidly during the past year. If the U.T.P. is to achieve its purpose of providing an inter-racial forum for public opinion, there must be a larger and quicker expansion of the African membership, but unless there is early evidence of administrative action in stronger support of law and order, Africans (and not Africans only) are bound to conclude that the official intention is to allow T.A.N.U. great latitude, and that it is therefore useless to oppose its machinations. Open protest was touched off by continuing official failure to deal with encroachment by Africans acting in the name of T.A.N.U. on European land in the Matomondo Valley, near Mpwanwa (a matter which was discussed in a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago). A most unhappy aspect of that affair is that Britons have for the first time been driven to petition a Visiting Mission of the United Nations. Never before had that extreme step been taken, and those concerned must have decided upon it with deep reluctance. It is astonishing that the Tanganyika Government, knowing what was intended, did not even at the eleventh hour redress the wrong caused by its long inaction. Its case has certainly not been helped by the statement now made in its name; having so little to say, it would have done better to remain silent.

Almost all European non-officials, and doubtless many officials, want evidence of a firmer policy towards T.A.N.U., but many in both categories will not wholly endorse the United Tanganyika Party's **Proposals** new statement of policy. It

Of U.T.P. makes a poor beginning with the sweeping generalization that the Territory "is behind the rest of Africa, economically, educationally, and politically". That is a gross exaggeration, which almost any reader of this paper could correct by jotting down a list of African territories which

are much more backward in each respect. After that bad start, however, the memorandum makes a number of useful proposals. It calls for the creation of regional productivity councils, composed of representatives of employer and employee organizations; it denounces low wages as an impediment to economic progress; it advocates multi-racial trade unions; and it asks for expert help in recommending economies in public expenditures. It wants English taught in the primary schools and special attention to be paid to the education of African women; it suggests great acceleration in education by open air village schools making imaginative use of the radio; and it puts forward the idea, novel in East Africa, that the authority and knowledge of the chiefs should be used in a consultative upper house. Disagreement is most likely on some of the political points, including a demand that the Government should set a realistic target date for the achievement of self-government.

The objection to that course is that nobody can now calculate many of the factors upon which the grant of self-government should depend. In the whole country there are

Objections to A Time-Table.

scarcely any Africans who have yet had the training and experience which would enable them to play an effective part in a Ministry; there are very few who could be expected to acquit themselves creditably in responsible work in any of the departments; and there is not one Tanganyika African who is yet a fully qualified engineer, architect, accountant, solicitor, or barrister. Only a handful have yet succeeded in business on a substantial scale. Few Europeans or Asians can give time to public affairs. From the standpoint of human material, therefore, the Territory can certainly not be expected to govern itself capably at any date now calculable. Moreover, the great economic progress which is first necessary requires the investment of large amounts of capital, and the flow of money would not be guaranteed by the knowledge that some date had been taken at random to satisfy clamour, and that, because all Governments are reluctant to admit mistakes, every attempt would be made to keep to it even if the circumstances at the time were to reveal that it had been foolish to set such a target. Indeed, if a left-wing Government attained power in Great Britain and inherited a time-table agreed by a Conservative Ministry, it might anticipate the stipulated date. For all these reasons we disagree with the U.T.P. in this matter.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Visit

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London Airport tomorrow for Zanzibar, to start his tour of East Africa. Many people will be glad that it is to begin with six days in Uganda, for they should do something to correct the very prevalent but entirely erroneous idea that the visit is a result of discussions some weeks ago with Mr. Tom Mboya, leader of the African elected members in Kenya. There is no foundation whatsoever for the reiterated claim that Mr. Lennox-Boyd decided on the trip after his talks with any of the members, European, Asian, or African, from Kenya earlier in the summer. Weeks before any of them reached London he had made up his mind to go to East Africa again before the end of this year. The only matter which was not definitely decided was the date.

Opportunity for Discussion

FROM UGANDA the Minister will go to Kenya from October 11 to 19, and then to Tanganyika, fly to Zanzibar for two days, and leave Dar es Salaam for London on the last day of this month. It is to be hoped that all concerned will seek to spare the Secretary of State avoidable strain, for he has not yet fully recovered from the serious operation which he recently underwent. He has travelled very widely in East Africa on previous occasions, and this time there ought to be a general conspiracy to prevent a very active Minister from overtaxing his strength. His purpose is to have general discussions about matters of importance, not, as is also widely believed, to preside at a round-table conference in Kenya. Whether that happens must depend upon the attitude of those whom he meets. If they are wise they will want to seize the opportunity of the presence of a very able negotiator. The visit will coincide, fortunately, with a meeting of the East Africa High Commission, at which there will be opportunities of considering inter-territorial co-operation, of which there has been too little for too long. It needs to be made quite clear that the policy is to improve consultation and co-ordination, not to drift back into territorialism.

Obsessed With "Colonialism"

THE OBSERVER has ranged itself with those left-wing politicians who, temporarily disillusioned by what has happened in Ghana, have comforted themselves by dismissing the evidences of dictatorship as comparable with ordinary British "colonialism". To do it justice, the Sunday newspaper has written that there can be no valid defence for the actions of the Ghana Government; that it forced through its Parliament an Act which was a clear breach of an undertaking given to the Supreme Court; and that recent actions have all been extremely discreditable, amounting to arbitrary and high-handed behaviour. Then, of course, the *Observer* had to drag in "colonialism"; and it went so far as to declare that "such behaviour is the common practice of Colonial Governments throughout Africa". That assertion is false and discreditable.

"Observer's" Discreditable Assertion

IS IT THE "COMMON PRACTICE" of British Governments in East and Central Africa to deport critical journalists? Is it the "common practice" of such Governments to rush through the Legislature within a few hours an ordinance authorizing the expulsion from

the country of individuals who were under the protection of the court? Is it the "common practice" of British Governments in Africa to prohibit the entry of a barrister, a Queen's counsel, who had flown across the border for a few hours in the middle of a case? To ask these questions is to expose the extravagant nature of the statements of the *Observer*, which added to its offence by the charge that the newspapers which were suddenly showing great concern for the victims of injustice in Ghana were trying to "bait" Dr. Nkrumah into committing further follies. That was an unworthy accusation, which can have been justified in few, if any, cases. No reputable journal would wish any experiment in self-government to fail anywhere in the Commonwealth; and the United Kingdom Press could not have been more cordial when Ghana attained independence a few months ago.

Black Whiter Than White

AFTER THE ABOVE WORDS were written the *Daily Telegraph* described the comments of the *Observer* as "monstrous" and said in the course of a leading article: "If insinuated that our special correspondent was sent to Ghana to discredit by all possible means the administration in that country, and, by so doing, retard the day when political rights are gained by Africans in other territories. The *Daily Telegraph* was charged with wishing to bait Dr. Nkrumah into committing further follies. These statements were and are grossly untrue and unworthy of any but a prejudiced and irresponsible newspaper. Mr. Colvin's instructions were the exact contrary. It was especially agreed with him that, though any untoward events in Ghana must, as usual, be factually reported, any such event should not be construed as reflecting upon African aspirations elsewhere. These principles have been meticulously observed. The *Observer's* obsession that black is always white—indeed, whiter than white—is an eccentricity usually harmless except to itself. If it cares to drag in irrelevancies such as the slave trade abolished mainly by British efforts a century ago in order to disparage the British colonial record and present practice, that merely exposes its own absurdity."

Loyal Muslims

THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES in East Africa, Arab and Asian, have given many proof of their loyalty to the British administrations under which they live, and spokesmen for the Muhammadans of Tanganyika have recently added another. Earlier in the year the Government of that Territory announced that two festival days celebrated by Islam would henceforth be public holidays, but that Empire Day would no longer be marked in that way. Muslims were among the first to protest, and now the Government has gone away to meet public opinion—by stating that Empire Day will in future be a public holiday for school children though not for banks or offices. Queen's Day in October is to be a new public holiday.

Taxing the Translator

"HOW WOULD YOU TRANSLATE 'ice and snow' from the Benedictine into a language which has only one word for hail?" Mrs. Moore, who has finished her final draft of the Prayer Book into English, solved it like this: "Hail that is hard and hail that is soft."—From the *Upper Nile Magazine*.

Britain Urged to Put Commonwealth First

Lord Balfour of Incheyrie Criticizes European Market Proposals*

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CHOICE lies between Commonwealth and Europe.

Some maintain that we can ride both horses, one foot on the saddle of each. Others with ample Commonwealth knowledge or sympathy, openly prefer a European policy.

The issue of Britain joining a European Free Trade Area cuts right across political and industrial life. Supporters, opponents, and doubters are found in the Conservative and Labour parties. The same divisions exist in industry.

The proposal is that protective tariffs on industrial products and raw materials between the Free Trade Area countries shall be progressively reduced and finally abolished. Britain stands out for exclusion of agricultural products, but several European countries have already declared unacceptable. On this issue the whole project may break down.

Supporters argue that at best we shall win new markets in Europe, and that at least we cannot afford not to be in the scheme. They say that if Britain does not join we shall be shut out of existing markets, and that Germany will be left free to dominate Western Europe. In any event, Germany's financial and industrial strength has already established a lead which looks like securing this economic domination.

All we achieve is to open home markets to an extent that may undermine the essential foundations of a secure home market, upon which our vital export trade is built. I cannot see the engineers of Coventry, making our small cars, rejoicing at the uncontrolled entry into Britain of German Volkswagens, French Renaults, or Italian Fiats, sold at prices which we cannot touch.

Common Standard

For a Free Trade Area to work equitably there must be a common standard of social conditions between the different countries. Real wages, hours of work, and the social overheads imposed on industry by Governments must be somewhere near level unless open markets are to work to the advantage of the backward and the disadvantage of the advanced.

In Britain's Welfare State our national overhead for pensions, health services, and education is the highest in Europe. In direct wages the United Kingdom overall hourly wage rate averages between 4s. and 4s. 6d. In Germany it is 3s., in Belgium 3s. 6d.; in France 2s. 9d.; in Holland 2s. 9d.; and in Italy under 2s.

In Britain unemployment is under 1½%. In Italy it is 10%; in Belgium over 8%, and in Western Germany 7%. The Free Trade Area would enable Italy to export her unemployment to Britain. The British worker would be undercut in his home market by products made under wage levels unacceptable to our national social standard.

British entry might improve prospects of producers of capital goods, but capital goods, once provided, are not repetitive like consumer goods. It is the consumer goods producers who in the main fear the results of British membership. Carpets, textiles, cutlery, surgical instruments, gloves, paper, pottery, timber, iron founding, clocks, and watches are important industries that have declared themselves against the proposal. Is it wise to sacrifice constant and certain repetitive

demands for consumer goods for an uncertain improvement in a once-only demand for capital goods?

The visionaries see a European industrial blue-print, with each country producing at the cheapest rate the products best suited to its economy. Twice in our lifetime we have seen the strategic folly of allowing key production to be displaced from our country and taken elsewhere. In the 1914-18 war we found ourselves without vital dyes for making munitions. We learnt the lesson, passed the Dyestuffs (Importation) Act, 1920, and behind this built our own dyestuffs industry.

In two wars we have seen the danger of our requirements of optical lenses, instruments, and ball-bearings being manufactured in enemy or enemy-occupied areas. We should never deliberately repeat this strategic folly.

The greatest British industry is agriculture. Exclusion is demanded on two grounds: (1) because of our commitments for unrestricted entry of Commonwealth produce, and (2) so that home agriculture shall not be swamped by foreign imports.

Difficult Reconciliation

Supporting fully the exclusion of agriculture, I cannot reconcile that the British farmer can be protected against cut-throat European competition with exposure of the livelihood of the British engineer or textile worker to just the same dangers.

Is the European Free Trade Area in the interests of greater Commonwealth trade? I believe that it kills dead, the prospects of any great expansion.

Britain's trade with the Commonwealth is dropping. In 1952 of Britain's total imports 47% came from Commonwealth and Empire. In 1956 the figure had dropped to 45%. In 1952 exports to the Commonwealth were 49.5% of our total. In 1956 the figure was 46.3%. Yet during these years the Commonwealth was growing and growing.

The Commonwealth will go on growing. Britain's duty is to make sure that she stimulates and shares in that growth. Economic policies should be shaped with absolute priority to that end. The pattern of Britain's overall trade is broadly 50% with the Commonwealth, 25% to Europe, and 25% to other areas.

Vast Untapped Reserves

Within the British Commonwealth there are vast untapped raw material resources. There are unsatisfied needs of consumer and capital goods for about 600 million people, with no visible saturation point. Against this set the highly competitive, already developed markets in the Free Trade Area of Europe of 250 millions, capable of near-saturation in the foreseeable future.

We should not risk the substance of preferential opportunity in unsatisfied markets of 600 millions for the shadow of doubtful markets of 250 developed markets of 250 millions.

An economic policy of first priority for Commonwealth need not exclude co-operation with Europe; but we must regain fiscal freedom to work to that first priority.

Since 1946 our economic experts have never ceased to declare that international multilateral free trade is just round the corner. Since 1946 they have been consistently wrong. Today we have to accept a world of disequilibrium. Restricted currencies, restricted labour movement, tariffs, quotas, and barriers are built into the post-war world.

These seekers after the bankers' dream world have tied us to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—which has sunk our hopes of working towards Commonwealth trade expansion. This Agreement forbids bargains to the advantage of both parties in the supposed greater interest of international multilateralism.

* Lord Balfour of Incheyrie, president of the Empire Industries Association, flew to Canada last week to address the Rotary Club of Montreal. His speech has been somewhat abbreviated in the above report.

Commonwealth trade pacts have in the past been based upon the system of Imperial Preference. Today some say that Imperial Preference is outdated. To the extent that this is true, the fault lies with those who are bound to G.A.T.T. They prevented us from changing out-of-date preferences in the light of changed money values.

Today many of our preferences are virtually valueless. In 1937 Britain gave a 4d. a lb. preference on 1 cwt. of Australian meat costing £2. Today that hundredweight costs £7. The preference remains at 4d. a lb.

A 25% preference into Britain built up Rhodesian tobacco production. That preference has now sunk to less than 3%. Only our U.S. dollar limitation and the patriotic determination of our tobacco manufacturers keep alive this industry.

Cannot Blame Partners

If we cannot do better than that we cannot blame our partners for cutting their preferences to us and looking elsewhere for fresh markets.

The constant reply of our international free traders to any call for extension of Commonwealth trade by preference, quota or long-term bulk purchase is: "The others won't have it."

Since G.A.T.T. we have never been free to make them a worthwhile offer. Restore freedom, and we could make it worthwhile for others to say "Yes".

Last year Britain bought some £16m. worth of wheat from Australia, and £26m. worth from the U.S.A.

Canada, a great manufacturing country, is also a great producer and exporter of agricultural produce. Half our working population still depends on primary production. Why not purchase more Commonwealth wheat, and less from outside sources? Why not take more of Canada's agriculture and fruits? That would be an inducement for Canada to direct some higher proportion of her needs to British manufacturers, always provided that Britain can supply the right products at competitive prices.

Our Prime Minister has pointed out that, if ever there be conflict between Commonwealth and Europe, Commonwealth interests must prevail. This is good and fine—but not enough. Another Cabinet Minister said recently in Rome that Britain is resisting pressure to take more Commonwealth foodstuffs

in order to maintain agricultural imports from the Continent in view of the projected Free Trade Area. A Commonwealth trade standstill enforced by G.A.T.T. is intolerable.

Now is the hour for a new stage in Commonwealth economic co-operation, with definite policy objectives. I submit four.

(1) Concentrate on an economic policy of home market first, Commonwealth second, and Europe third—Europe equal or Europe second.

(2) Denounce those restrictive clauses of G.A.T.T. which limit our freedom to grant and receive preferential trading terms.

(3) Approach to any European trading area proposal must not be by Britain alone, but so far as possible a Commonwealth approach.

(4) Some form of permanent Commonwealth economic liaison machinery, which, while not encroaching upon the absolute independence and executive functions of our respective Governments, would create a means for exchange of economic information and examination of economic policies, and for suggestions for mutually advantageous short or long-term trade agreements.

Hope for Future

In the Commonwealth lies our best hope for future stability and progress. We may be exhorted to be good Europeans, but by every spiritual and material impulse we are good Commonwealth men first and foremost.

Let us not forget the spiritual glory of a great free Commonwealth standing together for things right against things evil. In a harassed and menaced world it is to this Commonwealth that the oppressed and the tortured turn as a beacon light of future hope.

Mr. Garfield Todd's Address to Party Congress

Disagreement with Mr. Macintyre about "Special Finance" for Government Purposes

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, reviewed the affairs of the Colony in his presidential address to the Congress of the United Rhodesia Party, which he recommended to agree to fusion with the Federal Party led by Sir Roy Welensky.

In the course of a long speech Mr. Todd said:

"We have encouraged private enterprise, but we have also been successful with those statutory bodies that we have had to retain. Our finance has been sound, and we have provided a very satisfactory climate for investments. Our money has been spent to good purpose, and the accent has consistently been on development.

Iron and Steel Industry

Our plan to denationalize the iron and steel industry has been completed. It is likely that the target date for the annual provision of 150,000 tons of finished steel and 6000 tons of pig iron will be reached a year earlier than expected. In this deal we have achieved our objective of stimulating primary and secondary industries and have relieved ourselves of the responsibility of finding loan funds for the expansion of the steel works.

"The Government has been criticized for raising special finance. The criticism has not shaken me at all. On the contrary, may I commend our policy to others? If the gilt-edged market is not able to meet our needs, we must explore other channels. We shall not be the only Commonwealth Government which will now seek capital wherever it can be found. If your projects are attractive enough and you are determined enough, you stand a very good chance of raising finance.

"What upsets me are suggestions that we are prepared to accept money at exorbitant rates of interest and that our actions have the effect of killing the orthodox Government market. Our largest special loans have totalled £2m. for African housing, and the rate of interest is well below the ruling building society rates. Moreover, the money has come in every case from sources that do not affect Federal borrowing. And as these schemes are completely economic in themselves, and do not cost the country a penny of public funds, they have not affected the gilt-edged market.

"We have given the greatest possible encouragement to the development of primary and secondary industries, and have assisted and advised private concerns with large-scale development projects, which range from primary mining to secondary industries such as sulphuric acid and iron and steel, through to tertiary industry, such as the manufacture of radios.

Decentralization of Industry

"It is Government policy to encourage decentralization of industry. One way is to give priority to the centre before Salisbury when allocating finance from our revolving housing fund. As a Government we could easily have swallowed up most of the £1m. set aside for this purpose in Salisbury alone. We have done exactly the opposite. We have backed all other centres, and what was left was allocated to Salisbury. However, we have been able to persuade developers in Salisbury to bring in special mortgage money from outside.

"We have been able to raise the tempo of development to such a remarkable degree that last year we were able to absorb more than 45,000 new immigrants. Agriculture is becoming more efficient, and its

increasing output is being achieved without a corresponding increase in the number of workers. European engaged in the industry have increased in the last five years from 2,900 to 3,500, while African employees on European farms have increased from 255,000 to 278,000.

Mining has also increased its output, but its mounting efficiency can be deduced from the fact that while European staff have increased slightly in the same five-year period from 2,400 to 2,826, African employees have decreased from 64,600 to 61,300.

Southern Rhodesia used to depend entirely upon mining and farming. If that were the position today we should be unable to absorb the increasing number of immigrants.

New Wage Earners

"What has happened to explain the fact that although we have only 6,300 European men employed in farming and mining, the European population stands at 193,000? What has happened to explain the fact that more than 100,000 new wage-earners have been added to pay-sheets in the last five years?"

The answer is that Southern Rhodesia is well on the way to becoming an industrial country. In industries, commerce, and undertakings other than farming and mining, 62,560 Europeans and 316,000 Africans are now employed. Not mining and agriculture provide work for our new immigrants, but commerce, transport, and the building and manufacturing industries.

It is this recent change which has resulted in a great deal of misunderstanding regarding some Government actions. In the past there seemed only one way to keep life simple in Southern Rhodesia—to keep the African population in Native areas and the European population in white areas. Such a policy would have meant economic stagnation. It would have also kept almost all Africans as peasant farmers living in the reserves. The reserves, however, are not adequate for a fast-increasing people, and the tensions set up could not long have been resisted by the Land Apportionment Act.

Fortunately, industry is providing opportunities for advancement and employment. We are continually short of skilled European workers, and for years there has been no unemployment in the country as a whole.

However, the rapid change to industry, and today's demand by European employers that 650,000 Africans should work in the European areas, is bringing its real problems, and the Government has set up a commission to study and report upon the urbanizing of the African people. We expect the report in 1958.

Every African Needed

"Demands of commerce and industry, including primary industry, are so great that we require the services of every able-bodied African man in Southern Rhodesia. Some must stay in the reserves to produce food, though it cannot be held that so large a number as 300,000 African peasant farmers are needed. To make up the shortfall in our labour we have imported 300,000 Africans from Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

"Future development depends upon the country's workers, using its labour potential to the utmost of its ability, and ensuring that the standards achieved by Europeans, both in quality of workmanship and in conditions of employment, are maintained. The Industrial Conciliation Bill is designed to achieve this, and I know that it is impatiently awaited. Its importance cannot be exaggerated.

Housing for all workers is one of the most necessary adjuncts to a successful industrial policy. For African housing we finally obtained £2m. in special loans. We are now up against another financial problem, because we have spent our £2m., and if we are not permitted to obtain special finance we shall have no alternative but to slow down our development. All our housing schemes not only give stability of labour to industry, but are financially complete within themselves; they are not a burden on public funds.

With more than 300,000 people in daily employment in Southern Rhodesia, the Portfolio of Labour is becoming so significant that it should not continue longer than necessary to be just one of the jobs that a Prime Minister does. We must also strengthen the Department of Labour, so that industry may be given the assistance of expert guidance.

We are prepared to spend large sums to assist agriculture and mining, particularly in regard to export advice. We must see that in regard to labour, incentive methods, job evaluation,

etc., we give similar assistance to industry. Increasing productivity must be our watchword, and great efforts should be made to provide the kind of workers of the jobs available.

"African education has firmly embarked on its five-year plan, will be taken over almost immediately by the Minister of Internal Affairs. We hope in 1958 to make decisions regarding vocational and technical training, which must be introduced in a substantial form at the earliest opportunity.

"I have added extra duties to the Ministry of Native Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and relieved the Prime Minister and the Minister of Housing. I am happy to relieve the Prime Minister. The Ministry of Housing will be happily balanced by adding to it Local Government and Town Planning, and this should not only make it possible for the Minister of Justice to visit Africa, but also with a light heart, but Local Government, Town Planning and Housing will go well together.

It is no longer correct to speak of Native policy as if Africans were a race of people living quite apart from us. They are as intimately bound up with the development of Rhodesia as Europeans are.

Rhodesian Policy

"Today's challenge is to have a Rhodesian policy which is designed to correlate the efforts and abilities of all men and women of goodwill in a combined effort to make our country the best on earth—not the finest for the privileged only, but a country of hope and opportunity for our people.

We have fulfilled our promise to investigate the whole question of franchise and implemented our promise that we would ensure that Government would remain in the hands of responsible and civilized people. We have passed legislation to maintain these principles, and as the special provisions of an interim nature were the ones that received most of the headlines in the Press, I will list the eight other particularly important features of our new legislation. The law requires—

- (1) A higher educational qualification for all new voters;
- (2) More rigid stipulations in the completion of enrolment forms;
- (3) A stricter stability test, namely, occupation for at least two years, instead of three months as in the past;
- (4) A higher standard of qualifications for future candidates for Parliament;
- (5) Outright ownership of immovable property in substitution for mere occupation of property or ownership of mining claims;
- (6) The board and lodging will count in the computation of income, but not clothing, as heretofore;
- (7) A system of preferential voting; and
- (8) A formula for making automatic changes in the means qualification in conformity with the rise and fall of the spending power of the pound.

Of course, the Opposition endeavoured to put our proposals in as bad a light as they could—unfortunately without putting a really constructive alternative in their place. I recognize, however, and with sympathy, that the Opposition has suffered severely through bad health.

Pathetic Opposition

The threat that the Dominion Party will remove the amendments from the electoral law should they become the Government will, I am sure, prove to be yet another obstacle in the long and dreary path which stretches out rather hopelessly before them. The opposition made in the House was extremely pathetic. The compromise reached unanimously amongst our own Members of Parliament was the result of deep consideration and much discussion.

Last year I asked where the United Rhodesia Party figured in the wider Federal field, in constitutional changes, in economic planning? I concluded that we just did not figure in such matters. I said: 'We are heading for extinction, for there is no future for a political party which concerns itself in isolation with territorial matters only—no matter how diligently it may endeavour to carry out its tasks.'

Much has happened since then, and today, Sir Roy Welensky and I, in recommending fusion with the Federal Party to establish a United Federal Party, have merely voiced what I believe is the desire of a great majority of the members of both our parties. We have been critical on occasions of Federal actions, but members of the Federal Party are not without criticism of the United Rhodesia Party.

Our great and needs stable and good government in the Federal sphere and in each of the territories. I believe that a

(Continued on Page 154)

Governor-General Designate of the Federation

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club Dinner to the Earl of Dalhousie

VISCOUNT MALVERN presided at a dinner given in London last week by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in honour of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General designate of the Federation, and the Countess of Dalhousie.

Lord Dalhousie would, he said, be received with acclamation as the representative of the Queen, "for we are all staunch royalists in the Federation; those who are not so when they arrive soon get the atmosphere" (Laughter and applause). Allegiance to the Crown belonged to all races; it was an essential facet of multi-racialism.

As to Anglo-Federal relations, the position was unchanged. "Between the wars we squabble, but when the Mother Country is in trouble the Federal area is the first to offer assistance. That spirit remains today. We can look after internal defence, and we have a useful reserve on which to call if the Commonwealth requires it."

Centuries of Service

Their chief guest that night was "of the stuff of which Governors-General should be made". His family had given centuries of service to Britain; his own war service would commend himself to a public of ex-Servicemen; and in political circles he would be welcomed for his experience in the House of Commons.

"One thing we dislike more than anything else is amateurs. From what we have heard of you from private sources, Lord Dalhousie, we are perfectly certain that yours will be a highly successful and happy term of office. The country you will preside over is on a fair course. There is nothing particular to worry about; otherwise I should not have retired."

When the gust of laughter which greeted that aside had died down, Lord Malvern said emphatically of his successor, Sir Roy Welensky: "Your first Minister is a man of great ability and a very exceptional person."

There was no ultimate solution in human affairs in any country, let alone one which was only 65 years old. There would always be inherent difficulties in a federal constitution, as was being shown at that moment in the United States at Little Rock; but a unitary form of government in a Rhodesian context would also present difficulties.

Vast Country

The Federation was a vast country, larger than the Union of South Africa, and comparable in size with Western Europe. The Kariba Dam which it was building would create a lake equal in breadth to the distance from London to Brighton and in length to that from London to Newcastle. The British people could scarcely tinker with their rivers in that way.

Asking why the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had recommended Lord Dalhousie to The Queen as Governor-General, Lord Malvern suggested that perhaps it had been after consultation with the Colonial Secretary and in remembrance of the fact that his family had settled in Lothian in the 12th century and in the 13th had sent a letter to the Pope declaring the independence of Scotland. "I suppose that in your period of office you will do the same sort of thing as your illustrious ancestor," he concluded laconically.

LORD DALHOUSIE said in reply that in solving its problems the Federation would have the interest and good wishes of the world. Its progress and achievement might well set an example and start a trend of which humanity stood in great need these days. He continued:

"How often today are the security and prosperity of

mankind threatened by the reluctance or refusal of individuals to make some sacrifice of personal advantage for the good of the community as a whole. This is especially true when applied to small states or large persons or nations, and nowhere more than in the Federation. Here the willingness to think generously is an essential ingredient to its future.

"During the last few years we over here have watched the expanding prosperity and well-being of the Federation and its people with high hopes and ever increasing confidence. We admire both what has been and is being done to open up new fields; and doubtless the early pioneers would share our feelings if they were alive.

"The Federation is beginning to take her place in the world as a new force for peace among nations and good-will between races, and her intention to build a new society of races working together is the boldest and finest of all her aims.

"My studies over the last few months have shown me how much there is to learn. If I am to make some contribution I must acquire knowledge by practical and first-hand contact of the problems and people of the Federation. This, as I see it, is my first task, and it is therefore my aim to travel and see and hear for myself as much as I possibly can. In fact, I hope to make a start soon after our arrival."

Twenty-Three Years' Service

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD proposed the health of Lord Malvern. He spoke of his 23 years' service as Prime Minister and his major rôle in creating the Federation, declaring: "I passionately believe that creation to be in the best interests of the Africans in the northern territories, for whom I have responsibility." Lord Malvern, he said, was now taking the first holiday in 30 years which had lasted more than three weeks.

Referring to an occasion on which he had operated on a Governor, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that Lord Malvern was surgically and politically the only Prime Minister who had known his Governor inside out.

Canadian P.M. on "Colonialism"

Reply to Charges at United Nations

MR. JOHN G. DIEFFENBAKER, Prime Minister of Canada, said when he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations last week that the British Commonwealth had no rules, regulations, or constitution, but a unity forged in the sharing of a heritage of common ideals and a love of freedom under the law.

It was to the high credit of Great Britain that during the past decade hundreds of millions of people in Asia and Africa had been granted independence and sovereignty. Incredible though it was, the British were nevertheless from time to time arraigned before the United Nations as "imperial and colonial masters," a charge which was invalidated by the benevolent and far-seeing policy which had granted self-government so widely.

"I am confident that our friends from Ghana and Malaya, the two newest members of the Commonwealth, would be glad to invite comparison with what has happened to Hungary and so many other freedom-loving nations which have been subjugated by Soviet Russia in four decades", he said.

United Tanganyika Party's Statement of Policy

Request for Target Date for Achievement of Self-Government*

TANGANYIKA is behind the rest of Africa, economically, educationally, and politically.

There is an insistent demand, which will grow stronger, for self-government. The problem facing Tanganyika is how to reconcile this call for independence with the economic and educational backwardness of the country.

To secure independence Tanganyika must achieve an advance which will ensure that as a self-governing country she can provide for the economic and educational needs of her people. How can this be achieved?

Tanganyika's potential wealth lies in her land for the growing of crops and the exploitation of minerals. Tanganyika has no other wealth and no industries of substance. It is clear that if Tanganyika is to progress economically (and therefore educationally and politically) the land must be opened up.

Land Rights

THE LAND. — Land, like any other asset, is of no value unless it is utilized, and to secure maximum utilization, normally, entailing costly development, long-term rights of occupancy must be granted, provided always that titles granted on lands to be held, in perpetuity as tribal lands shall be freehold and the titles only granted when applied for. Furthermore, the value of an asset is limited unless it is realizable, and holders of titles of occupancy should be free to dispose of them in the open market subject to restrictions at present applied by law or the consent of the tribal council.

Under the present legislation there is confusion between land tenure and land use, and titles of occupancy contain development clauses which restrict free transference of land. At the same time the United Tanganyika Party fully recognizes the necessity for the full utilization of land held under rights of occupancy, and considers legislation should be enacted to provide for this under the portfolio of the Minister for Land and Mineral Resources.

Before this position can be reached it will be necessary for Government to define by legal title all existing rights to land and to issue negotiable titles to all occupiers who do not already possess them whether by block allocations to tribes, Native authorities, or co-operative, or to individuals.

Land Tenure Problem

The United Tanganyika Party recognizes that the solution of the land tenure problem in Tanganyika is the key to the solution of most of the problems confronting the Territory. Until the Government produces a definite and unequivocal policy in regard to land tenure the attitude of mind of the African will be coloured by his lack of security in regard to Government's intentions regarding land. No lead has been given on this fundamental question as yet, and the U.T.P. calls upon Government to take immediate steps to produce new land tenure legislation and to take deliberate steps to encourage the emergence of individual tenure. It also calls upon Government to provide the finance necessary to make adjudications of rights of land and regards this as a first priority for funds.

In this connexion the U.T.P. urges Government to take immediate steps to produce a territorial land development plan with stated priorities, so that as and

when funds become available no time should be lost in putting the work in hand.

AGRICULTURE. — The U.T.P. believes in opening up the potentially fertile belts of land as defined by the Royal Commission on East Africa. Such a policy would be complementary to a drive to increase productivity particularly to revolutionize peasant farming from subsistence to economic farming. The overall aim of the policy should be to harness the potential wealth of the land to a national income which can be used to pay for the educational and health services of which the Territory stands in need.

AID FROM ABROAD. — The U.T.P. recognizing the urgent need for capital, skill, and professional knowledge to develop Tanganyika, urges a positive policy of encouraging capital and persons who can contribute to the advancement of the country to enter the country, so that secondary industries may be established and the general economy stimulated to the advantage of the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

COMMUNICATIONS. — The first fundamental requirement of Tanganyika is large capital sums, which cannot be found inside the Territory to open up the country's communications. Without such investment all other schemes to advance the economy substantially must be frustrated.

Taxation an Obstacle

TAXATION. — The U.T.P. believes that the present high incidence of taxation is a direct obstacle to the development of the country and should be drastically scaled down; that subsidies should be given for measures of fertilization, soil conservation, and irrigation methods, the purpose of which is to increase production and improve the land; and that special incentives should be given to encourage the establishment of new business in Tanganyika and for those businesses having their head office in Tanganyika.

[NOTE: The conference accepted this paragraph in principle, with a rider to the effect that the finance sub-committee should examine the proposals in detail and make specific recommendations.]

WAGES. — The U.T.P. believes that low wages and low productivity are a direct discouragement to economic progress, and that all employers are in duty bound to encourage greater efficiency and productivity on the part of their employees and raise wages accordingly. The main obstacle to the expansion of agriculture in Tanganyika is the wastage caused by a large turnover in labour forces.

Unless a rise in wages is not to be inflationary, there must be a link between productivity and length of service of the employee. Unjustifiable increases in wages would reduce profits and income tax, which constitutes 25% of revenue, and thus in return reduces money available for economic and social services.

The party urges that employers and employees should consult with the mutual aim of increasing production and efficiency and improving wages. To this end appropriate regional joint productivity councils embracing employee and employer organizations should be established and agricultural and industrial machinery set up to achieve joint consultation. The party believes in a minimum wage fixed by law and based on the cost of living. It believes that trade unions should be multi-racial.

Declaration of Policy Needed

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE. — The U.T.P. calls on Government to declare their policy for the step-by-step evolution towards self-government. Dominion member of the British Commonwealth under which economic, educational, and political progress would be linked together and a realistic target date set for the achievement of self-government.

The party believes that variation of parity and juggling with numbers has no relation to the realities of the political situation in Tanganyika. It believes that advance from the present parity constitution should be dynamic and that to this end further constituencies should be created which would be single member constituencies. Thus it would be possible for any Tanganyikan to fight an election and convince the electorate of his merits. This development recognizes the fact that parity is not a permanent feature of the constitution and provides the means of departure from it on a non-racial basis.

While the minority races should recognize the aspirations of the majority race, the majority races on their part should recognize the need to reassure the minority races until such time as mutual trust and confidence between races makes

*The above statement of policy was adopted at the second convention of the United Tanganyika Party, recently held in Tanga.

it possible to accept the concept of a Tanganyikan nationality. The U.T.P. recognizes that the creation of confidence in Tanganyika is vital. Foreign capital and skill are to be attracted to the country. While self-government is desired by the inhabitants of Tanganyika, it holds no appeal for the foreigner whose capital we wish to attract. It is, therefore, a cardinal point of principle that the constitution of a self-governing Tanganyika should have written into it irrevocable clauses which will ensure equality for all before the law of Tanganyika without any discrimination whatever.

THE FRANCHISE.—The party believes in universal adult suffrage, achieved gradually on the basis of a qualitative vote. The right to vote carries with it responsibilities and a political maturity which cannot be said to exist in Tanganyika today. More important than this, however, is that the electorate should be able to vote for responsible political leaders if they are not to fall victims to demagoguery, which would be a direct denial of the democracy which we wish to see established in Tanganyika.

PUBLIC FUNDS.—The U.T.P. pledges itself to combat wastage of public funds and insists on the maximum recruitment of staff for Government from local resources consistent with efficiency. In the interests of efficiency and good government it will oppose excessive and unnecessary bureaucratic controls which are not in the interests of the public.

It urges that a public commission comprised of experts be appointed to recommend economies to be made in public expenditure and the measures to be taken to combat wastage of public funds wherever it occurs.

Multi-Racial Education

EDUCATION.—The party supports the principle of multi-racial education as soon as practicable at each level on terms of complete economic and social equality. The establishment of multi-racial education depends upon the ability of pupils to acquire the necessary education in English at the primary school level. Special attention should be paid to female education. A review of the educational policy of the Territory should be carried out to examine the possibilities of other methods of education, particularly in regard to agriculture, not involving heavy capital cost. The party has in mind the imaginative use of radio for open air village schools on a widespread territorial basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The U.T.P. urges the further development of local government on a multi-racial basis.

CONSULTATIVE SECOND CHAMBER.—The United Tanganyika Party congratulates the Government on calling a council of chiefs, and urges that the most serious consideration should be given to the establishment of a constitutional status for a consultative upper house, to include in its membership people of all races who are outstanding citizens of the country. The party considers that now Tanganyika is on the road to political advance, the authority and knowledge of the chiefs should be called upon to ensure stability in the transition from tribal society to a Tanganyikan nationality. Such a chamber should be established in the first instance as a consultative body, and through it the Government should address the people, enlisting their support and aid in all matters affecting them.

Comment on the Governor's Speech

Shortly after the convention the following statement was issued by the executive committee of the U.T.P.:

"The Governor's review of Tanganyika's economic position should be considered against the statement in the speech that economic progress had slowed down over the last three years, and the statement last July by Mr. Tilney, the Finance Minister, that the economic position was 'fairly acute' and that expenditure would be restricted for two years to come. Mr. Tilney is also reported to have said that the country's budget provided for a deficit and that Tanganyika had to live on borrowing. These statements are in conflict.

"The Governor's review of economic progress over the past 10 years is interesting but irrelevant to the present situation. The increase in production is presumably an average taken over a 10-year period, and conceals what must be a much smaller actual increase over the last three years, which is officially admitted.

"As a general test of confidence, will Government give the value of sites in Dar es Salaam in 1947, 1952, and 1957? The answer will be illuminating.

"It is also an important admission that some potential investors have been deterred by political instability, as frequently stated by the U.T.P. The fact that other investors are prepared, as stated, to take a 'calculated risk' is a vivid commentary on the general insecurity felt at Tanganyika's political and economic future. We need to create an atmosphere in which Tanganyika is a good investment, not a 'calculated risk'."

[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment]

Conservatives and the Colonies

Constituencies Pled the Government

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Conservative Party, which opens in Brighton next Thursday, will devote sessions to Commonwealth and Colonial policy and to Commonwealth and European trade.

A starred motion—that is, one that will be debated—is to be moved by Mr. W. John Peel of the South-East Leicester Conservative Association, who served in the Colonial Service in the Pacific and Far East. It welcomes the growing accession of previously dependent territories to self-governing and independent status within the Commonwealth and asks that all possible help should be given to help them help themselves, "so that their growth and advancement shall not falter but increase to our mutual advantage, and contribute greatly to the establishment of peace and prosperity in the world."

Closer Commonwealth Consultation

Rochdale believes that lack of consultation with Commonwealth members prior to the Suez campaign "imposed a strain on this association of nations so great that its continued existence was endangered." The Government is urged to seek closer and more continuous consultation between Commonwealth countries, "so that this great experiment in government may grow and expand rather than divide and decline."

Newcastle Central recognizes the progress and achievements of the Central African Federation, and "calls upon the Government to take all possible steps to expedite the attainment of full Dominion status by the Federation."

Harrow West wants a vigorous programme of Commonwealth and Colonial development.

Knutsford congratulates the party for upholding all that is best in the British character and tradition, and pledges its wholehearted support for policies designed to ensure Commonwealth peace and prosperity.

The European common market and a European partial free trade area preoccupy Thirsk and Malton, North-West Hampshire, Esher, Nelson and Colne, and Hitchin.

European Free Trade Area

A starred motion, to be moved by Mr. T. M. Joeling of Thirsk and Malton, welcomes the inclusion of the United Kingdom in a European partial free trade area, and congratulates the Government on its initiative in working towards that end and its avowed determination to keep agricultural products outside the organization to preserve the Commonwealth.

While applauding "the bold and far-sighted steps" taken by the Government in participating in a free trade area, Esher stresses the view that it is in the best interest of the United Kingdom to maintain "its unique and exemplary links with the Commonwealth."

All resolutions on Commonwealth and European trade welcome the European common market and free trade area proposals provided they are not injurious to Commonwealth trade.

East Islington will move that the United Nations Organization is no substitute for a British foreign policy; it calls for a further strengthening of the Baghdad Pact and other measures to aid those who have proved to be Britain's friends, and urges that measures be taken to open the Suez Canal.

Oxford rejects in the initiative taken by Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, in inviting the Commonwealth Finance Ministers to meet in Ottawa, and trusts that H.M. Government will support any effective proposals for closer economic collaboration within the Commonwealth.

West Ham considers that more positive steps are needed to present, both at home and abroad, the principles for which Great Britain and the Commonwealth stand. Bristol Central and South Kensington echo those sentiments.

The chairman of the conference is to be Mrs. Walter Elliot.

"People of all races must live together in charity towards one another"—Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, addressing the Mombasa United Kenya Club.

Africans Need Proteins More Than Parliament

Precious and Delightful Master-Servant Relationship in Nyasaland

MR. H. ROLF GARDINER, who follows the practice of visiting his estates in Nyasaland at least once a year, has given EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some interesting impressions of the state of the country today.

African opposition to federation is, he considers, somewhat reduced already, though violent repudiation must continue to be expected from African members of the Legislature and members of the Nyasaland African National Congress, in whose camp there is now a sharp cleavage.

The opposition, he is as convinced as ever, was due to three main causes: (1) profound psychological and tactical errors by the then Socialist Government in the United Kingdom when the idea of federation was promoted; (2) the effect upon the disconcerted emotions of African chiefs and other leaders of well-intentioned interference from Great Britain; and (3) the wavering and inept handling of the situation by the then Governor, Sir Geoffrey Colby.

The key to African reactions is emotionalism, for Africans are profoundly emotional, Mr. Gardiner said.

"Though they are suspicious, fear-ridden, and easily bowled over by witchcraft, the Africans of Nyasaland have an innate and childlike piety, with trust towards a bounteous God. Their admixture of piety and gaiety makes Nyasaland African society, especially charming, and most Europeans living in the bush are captivated by these natural qualities and the African's eagerness to serve. The pity is that this human warmth seems to freeze in the towns.

Dull Uniformity

"Why is the modern world so rabidly anxious to destroy this precious and delightful master-servant relationship of trust, affection, and reciprocal loyalty? We shall all become the poorer by its extinction, and the variety of human society will be impaired by dull uniformity. Just as vocations, in countries such as Russia and America, have lost their appeal and people are only workers, drab drones of industry and commerce, so the whole range of human relationships tends to become ironed out into a colourless flatness where everyone is equally unimportant.

"In Nyasaland these tendencies are taking their course. But how happy it still is to feel the flow of gay affection and mutual delight as one greets one's old friends and others on the estates. The old men are princes of loyalty, devotion, and gratitude, as well as very shrewd observers of European character and behaviour. Africans know far more about their European masters than the latter will ever realize. The surliness of younger men, particularly the Nguru, is saddening. It is due partly to lack of tribal upbringing, partly to the deadening effects of higher wages and poorer feeding, partly to political and social instability.

"What can be done in this increasingly uncomfortable situation? We need a new wave of human generosity and justice as well as of *joie de vivre* and imaginative play. Constitutional and economic reforms, however important, are of themselves totally inadequate.

"The fundamental needs are not parliaments, but proteins, and protection from insecurity of body, mind, and heart. Land tenure is the key to much of the problem that is worrying Africans, and the successful application of the Land Husbandry Act in Southern Rhodesia deserves watching. Urban and peri-urban Africans need homes, not housing, and provision for old age. It was striking how African after African member of the Legislative Council in Nyasaland condemned the

Soche housing scheme as a potential slum and a growing centre of crime.

"The ways of the African mind are tortuous and expressive themselves in English, a foreign language. Africans are too easily accused of ranting and repetition. It is true that few are capable of marshalling arguments, and that brevity is not a African virtue, but behind the tedious spate of oratory and confused reasoning, certain ideas are clear. The general impression is that African opinion is becoming more tolerant and accommodating.

"There is a sharp cleavage in the Congress camp at present. Moreover, a Nyasaland African Progressive Association has emerged with some sound points, which argues well for inter-racial co-operation. Violent repudiation of federation by members of both Congress and the Legislature will continue, and we shall see a lot of political somersaulting. But, given patience and humour, I think Nyasaland will not become as volcanic politically as Kenya.

Garden of Eden

"It is essential gaiety, and the piety of outlook inspired and transmitted by David Livingstone, which will save this garden of Eden and give to Central Africa something of the bridal qualities which are associated with Austria in the European comity of nations. *Bella gerani alii, to felix Austria nube* might be translated into Chinyanja as a motto more telling than *Lex ex tenebris*.

"But the real governors of Nyasaland are the conservatives of its matriarchy. The matriarchs hold the reins, however much male mouthpieces may roar and young feminine bills may coo. It is surely to escape matriarchal nagging that young men so readily give wings to a natural *Wanderlust*, and that the annual exodus to the Rand and Rhodesia takes place."

Mr. Gardiner then spoke of the visit of the Queen Mother, who had, he said, irradiated some divine goodness which immensely impressed all who saw her. She was oblivious to haste, genuinely interested in all of all races whom she met, and the personification of the royal spirit which captivated everybody.

"One of the most striking events of the visit was the presentation by district commissioners of some of the chiefs, old men and young men, elephantine and wizened, Angoni, Yao, Nguru, Nyanja—Christian, Muslim, and Pagan. Each approached slowly, sometimes diffidently, sometimes swaggering, sometimes stumblingly, bent low, took the Queen Mother's hand, withdrew a few paces, gazed dazzled or startled, bowed in obeisance, and went.

Simple Ceremonial

"It is hard to convey how moving this simple ceremonial was. The musical accompaniment heightening the proceedings; the solemn pace of the young, white-uniformed commissioners heading their files of robed chiefs towards the throne; the calling of their names and districts; and their own voices naming and introducing their chiefs; it was formal, yet extraordinarily personal, human, touching. In all their transitoriness the acts of presentation had some real and historical validity. It was as though the whole of Nyasaland, in its variety of districts and peoples, were being symbolically conducted through its chosen ceremonial.

"The secure organization did not detract a quality of spontaneity and human incident. The Queen Mother asked questions, and even counted aloud the steps—which some old chiefs had painfully rehearsed to be correct—to aid the faltering towards her. The effect on these African elders must have been considerable. And it was their day, the day of traditional rulership and hereditary power, not of the watching politicians and publicists.

"One felt, too, the glory, the pathos, of British colonial rule, conducted by young men, passionately interested in their jobs far out in isolated districts of the bush—the system which our left-wingers and the Americans and Russians revile as imperialistic and an anachronism.

"But is such rulership regrettable? On this royal occasion the whole psychic feeling was good. I was glad to be there. Perhaps it was an attempt to reconstitute a relationship, a style that is in fact no longer in accord with the *Zeitgeist* and therefore easily derided as a sham. But to my feeling the core of validity, of real occurrence, was there.

Benefits of British Colonial Policy

Mr. Thorneycroft's Address to American Bankers

I AM AN UNASHAMED ADVOCATE of British colonial policy. Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., said last week in Atlantic City at a luncheon of the American Bankers' Association.

He continued (in part) —

"While other peoples have lost their independence, the British Commonwealth and Empire has given a democratic way of life, a knowledge of Parliamentary procedures, a judicial system, a civil service, and skill in administration. In their early stages they may make mistakes. In our life-time they will play their part in the free community of nations. It is something of which we in Britain are deeply proud.

"The national income of Great Britain is only 10% of yours, and last year, on a basis proportionate to national income, we imported eight times and exported five times as much as you did. These figures indicate our vital position in world trade. In 1957 we earned on current external account around £200m. more than we spent. That was a pretty solid achievement in a period which covered the events of Suez.

Cost of Defence

"This year we spent 4 billion dollars, one-third of our budget, 9 per cent. of our national income, on defence. In relation to our wealth we have done almost as much as you, and much more than anyone else in the free world. Our trading surplus has been secured in spite of our defence effort.

"During the last war we lost two-thirds of our export markets. Yet today our export trade is double the pre-war figure in volume. Between 1948 and 1956 the output of our factories increased by two-fifths. Engineering output was up by half. Total investment at home and abroad as a share of national income rose from 8% in 1948 to 10% in 1953 and 12% last year. We made the first gas turbine car in 1950, the first jet air liner in 1952, and last year the first nuclear power station.

"Over the last few years our net long-term capital outflow has amounted to over 500m. dollars a year: this investment represents 1% of our national income. This investment is essential not only to our own future prosperity but to the prosperity and welfare of the free world. We certainly cannot increase our effort in this field, but we intend to do all we can to maintain it. This investment flows to all parts of the free world: most of it goes to the Commonwealth, both to the independent countries and the dependent countries for which we have a special responsibility; and much is devoted to the development of oil and other raw materials vital to the world today.

Commonwealth Investment

"Since the end of the war 70% of the external capital invested in the sterling Commonwealth has come from the United Kingdom, 15% from the United States, and 16% from the International Bank. We are the second largest investor in that bank.

"Sterling is widely held throughout the world. It is used to finance up to half of international trade and payments. It is largely convertible into other countries' currencies. As a banker we must expect to meet withdrawals when they come. The bulk of our sterling liabilities are firmly held by sterling area countries and treated as normal currency reserves to cover fluctuations in their balance of payments.

"Our problems arise not so much as a trader but as a banker and overseas investor. Our difficulties are much more on capital than on current account. To meet these difficulties we need to build up both confidence in sterling and the size of our gold and dollar reserves. We are resolved to expand the already substantial surplus on current external account.

"The 7% Bank rate, making money more expensive and more difficult to get, will not bring our development to a standstill. It means simply that we have been travelling at 50 m.p.h. and do not propose to accelerate to 60 m.p.h. while going round this corner.

"The crucial point, however, in a policy of this character is to ensure that if people seek to take more out of the economy than is in fact put in the resultant strain should not be placed upon the value of the currency, but upon the levels of industrial activity. The consequences may be painful, but they are much preferable to a decline in the value of the pound.

"In the century before 1914, we had an uncontested pre-eminence as a trading, investment, and banking nation. In the next half-century your country moved well ahead with the almost staggering growth of your population and your wealth. At times it has looked as if we were slipping back in some absolute sense, and not only relative to your progress; there was a real danger of this after the last war, but with your help and our own efforts that danger has been averted.

"Now we, with the Commonwealth and Empire stand with you as partners at the apex of world economic affairs. Together we conduct most of the world's trade, most of the world's overseas investment, most of the world's international banking. The free world would not survive unless we both remain strong and continue to work together. This is our economic and financial policy. It is true of most else, including foreign policy.

New Public Service Commission

IN ORDER TO PROVIDE a completely impartial and independent body to advise on appointments in the salary ranges £187 to £1,518 per annum in the East Africa High Commission's non-self-contained services, an inter-territorial Public Service Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, has been created. The other members are Mr. L. Maurice, formerly assistant secretary to the Kenya Civil Service Commission (secretary); Brigadier J. E. Van der Heyde, chairman, Tanganyikan Public Services Commission; Mr. W. B. Mwangi, saza chief of the Busoga district, Uganda; Mr. D. K. Patel, a prominent Dar es Salaam businessman, member of the Tanganyikan Public Services Commission, and the Immigration Control Board; and Mr. R. Patriek, a former director of education, Kenya, and deputy chairman of the Kenya Civil Service Commission.



they have such a good name

PERSONALIA

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, was 54 last Saturday.

MR. GEORGE NICOL will fly back to Nairobi from London next Thursday.

MR. ROY MORRISON has left England to spend three months in the Canary Islands.

MR. ANTHONY LIMLEY FRANK, representing J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., is visiting East Africa.

MRS. VERNON BRELSFORD has arrived in London from Salisbury to join her husband on leave.

MR. and MRS. C. TYNDALE-BISCOE are outward-bound for Rhodesia in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

Among recent business arrivals in East Africa are Messrs. A. GARDEN, C. G. FRY, and A. C. ROEPE.

MR. and MRS. J. C. DONNELLY, of Nanyuki, have arrived in the United Kingdom on leave from Kenya.

MR. D. P. MARRIOTT, of John Laing & Co., Ltd., flew to Salisbury on Saturday from London Airport.

DR. RICHARD PARMEURST and MISS RITA ELDON, of London, have been married in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is to visit the Belgian Congo from October 10 to 16.

MR. W. I. T. WHEELER, of Messrs. Gray Dawes & Co., Ltd., left London by air a few days ago for Nairobi.

SIR HAROLD ROXBEE COX has been appointed a director of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., which has an East African subsidiary.

THE RT. REV. W. L. MARK WAY, Bishop of Masasi, has arrived in this country from Tanganyika Territory for a visit of two months.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., and MR. R. M. LEE, of Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., left London Airport for Uganda a few days ago.

MR. R. S. BACON, a Justice of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and MRS. BACON, who recently left Kenya on retirement, will live in Majorca.

MR. P. SCALES has been elected vice-chairman of Dorman Long (Africa), Ltd. MR. R. V. SHORE, who has retired from that office, remains a director.

MR. E. H. BALL, managing director of British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

MR. M. G. RABB, Mayor of Livingstone, and MRS. RABB, who are now in London, will return to Northern Rhodesia via North America, Honolulu, and the Far East.

SIR ANDREW STRACHAN, chairman of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and MR. P. H. TRUSTCOTT, of the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., flew from London to Salisbury a few days ago.

MR. A. M. HAGART, managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and MRS. HAGART sailed from Southampton last Thursday in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. K. R. M. CAREW has been elected deputy chairman of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., and MR. J. V. COOPER and MR. R. STOURTON have been appointed directors.

MR. HAROLD HOCHSCHILD, of the American Metal Company, has passed through London on his way to Rhodesia. On his way back he will visit Uganda, Uganda, and Kenya.

MR. A. H. PIKE, Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in London on special duty. He will fly back to Dar es Salaam early next week.

MAJOR ROBERT BERESFORD, 13th/18th Royal Hussars, and MISS FIONA LEITH-ROSS, youngest daughter of SIR FREDERICK and LADY DEETH-ROSS, were married in Crowborough on Saturday.

MR. S. E. MORGAN has been elected chairman of Staley Interlinings, Ltd., until recently known as Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. MR. H. C. COOPER, the previous chairman, remains a director.

MR. W. J. BIGG, who was until recently assistant secretary in charge of communications at the Colonial Office, is due in Nairobi tomorrow for a short stay, accompanied by his wife. He has now retired.

MISS AUDREY BELL, Northern Rhodesian ladies open golf champion, has joined the Information Office of the East African High Commission, Nairobi, from the Northern Rhodesia Publications Bureau, Lusaka.

MR. CHARLES HENRY LANGLEY SAVAGE, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and MR. WALTER DESMOND LEWIS, of Limbe, Nyasaland, have been appointed members of the Rhodesia board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. JAMES ORR, who was recently appointed private secretary to the DUKE of EDINBURGH and was previously in the Kenya Police, has been in attendance on the Duke at Balmoral and is with him at Sandringham this week.

MR. J. S. COX, who from 1948 to 1954 was manager in Kampala of the motor division of the Uganda Company, has just taken up a senior executive position at the head office in Nairobi of the Motor Mart and Exchange group.

MR. J. A. L. WISEHAM, a senior resident magistrate in Tanganyika, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Gambia. He went to Tanganyika in 1946 as Assistant Custodian of Enemy Property and became a resident magistrate five years later.

MR. C. HARRIS, chairman of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, and MRS. HARRIS are on their way back to Salisbury in the BRAEMAR CASTLE. MR. M. HUNTING, of Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd., and MRS. HUNTING are outward-bound passengers in the same ship.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, Q.C., a frequent crone of affairs in East and Central Africa, is to be the Socialist candidate in the by-election in Ipswich caused by the death of Mr. Richard Stokes. Mr. Foot was Liberal M.P. for Dundee from 1931 to 1945, and for the last five years of that period Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

CAPTAIN N. S. HORNE, who has been appointed public relations officer to East African Posts and Telecommunications, served for about 18 months in Kenya in East Africa Command. He was a journalist before the last war, and after it was on the information staff of the Ministry of Supply and then for three years information officer to the British Productivity Council. He will take up his new duties in Nairobi next month.

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MR. M. McMULLEN, a principal in the Social Services Department of the Colonial Office, will visit East Africa next week to see some of the social welfare and community development in the three territories. He is a member of the U.K. delegation to the C.C.T.A. Rural Welfare Conference.

Dr. T. J. Wynn, deputy superintendent of the Campbell Rudolf Steiner Schools in Aberdeenshire, a world authority on the education of mentally handicapped children, has arrived in Rhodesia to advise the committee of parents who are planning a special school to be called "Hopelands".

VICOUNT CHANDOS, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is president of the Institute of Directors; and SIR FRÉDERICK HOOPER, managing director of Schweppes, Ltd., which has East and Central African subsidiaries, will be two of the speakers at the institute's annual conference at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on November 7.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has denied the statement made at the Trades Union Congress that unemployment is increasing on plantations in Tanganyika because local Africans are being replaced by others from Ruanda-Urundi. Sir Eldred, whose companies are the largest plantation employers in East Africa, has declared that both statements are entirely without foundation.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London Airport on Wednesday of last week to visit Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He will be away three weeks, and his discussions with the Federal Government will cover a wide field. Lord Home had hoped to visit the Federation last October, but the Suez crisis intervened. He is accompanied by LADY HOME.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who left London last week in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which is bound *via* Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, include:

Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. J. Bliss, Mr. S. Bristow, Mr. & Mrs. W. Calvert, Mr. & Mrs. H. Ghinery, Mr. C. Clench, Mr. & Mrs. M. Croft, Mr. & Mrs. D. Dick, Mr. & Mrs. G. Dyson, Mr. G. J. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Hollis, Mr. & Mrs. J. Horlock, Mr. & Mrs. A. Hutchinson, Mr. C. O. Lees, Mr. & Mrs. A. MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. W. Megraw, Mr. & Mrs. V. Mullan, Mr. & Mrs. R. Mullan, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Polgreen, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. J. Turner, and Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Wells.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. M. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. G. Napier-Ford, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Ralls, Dr. & Mrs. J. Vella, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilkinson, and Mrs. D. A. Wood.

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. L. Bekker, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Dalgairns, Mr. & Mrs. R. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Dent, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Hardy, Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison, Mr. J. Lang, Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Millership, Mr. & Mrs. D. Pearce, Mr. & Mrs. W. Pulfrey, Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. G. Robson, Mr. & Mrs. V. Stafford, and Mr. C. R. Tredgell.

1893 Pioneer

WING COMMANDER LIONEL COHEN, an 1893 Pioneer, and a freeman of Bulawayo, is to take part in the city's diamond jubilee celebrations in the first week of November. Still an active member of the London Stock Exchange at 82, Wing Commander Cohen will spend a week in Bulawayo, and will be the guest of honour when the memorial to the 1893 Pioneer Column is unveiled in the gardens of the city hall during the celebrations.

Trade Union Adviser

ALDERMAN JACK JOYCE, of Durham, who has been appointed representative in Africa of the Miners' International Federation, flies to Ndola on Monday for an initial period of six or seven weeks, and will later return for an extended tour of duty. His principal task will be to assist the Northern Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union to develop its organization.

Lord and Lady Dalhousie

Farewell Reception at Rhodesia House

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Renne held a reception at Rhodesia House of Tuesday evening for Lord and Lady Dalhousie.

Those who accepted invitations included:—

Mr. L. F. G. Anthony, the High Commissioner for Australia & Lady Harrison, Lord & Lady Baillieu, Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Farrell Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beard, the Ambassador for Belgium & the Marquis du Parc-Locmaria, Mr. & Mrs. G. O. Boyse, Mr. & Mrs. W. V. Brelsford, Rear-Admiral & Lady Bromley, Sir Norman & Lady Brook, Mr. C. F. & Lady Hermine Cobbold, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Codrington, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Crossley, Mr. N. S. Cursley, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood.

Earl & Countess De La Warr, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. R. L. d'Eranger, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William & Lady Dickson, Mr. H. B. Dugmore, the Commissioner for East Africa and Mrs. V. G. Matthews, the Hon. Lady Eccles, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Elston, the Deputy High Commissioner and Mrs. J. W. Montague Pitt, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Mr. & Mrs. R. Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. D. Friedmann, Mr. G. T. Gillespie, Lord & Lady Godber, Commander & Mrs. H. F. P. Grenfell, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, M.P., Mr. A. Gray.

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Co. Hoar, Sir Ralph & Lady Hone, the Hon. James Huggins, Lt. Col. & Mrs. J. M. Huggs, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mrs. D. W. S. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. C. Hely-Hutchinson, the High Commissioner for India, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Iselson.

The Lord High Chancellor & Viscountess Kilmuir, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Sir Ronald & Lady Leeper, Sir Frederick & Lady Leith-Ross, Miss Llewellyn, Mr. W. Llewellyn, the Lord Mayor of London & the Lady Mayoress, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Macfadzean, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Brigadier & Mrs. G. A. C. Macnab, Viscount & Viscountess Malvern, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Morgan, Wing Commander & Mrs. J. P. Moss, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Sir George & Lady Nelson, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Nelson, the Commissioner for Nigeria & Mrs. M. Mbu, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Noble, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia & Mrs. J. H. Wallace.

Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Olivier, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. L. Paton, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Colonel-Sir Charles Ponsonby, the Ambassador for Portugal, Sir Richard Powell, Lt. Col. & Mrs. R. A. G. Prohite.

Mr. H. F. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rendell, Miss Rhodes, Sir Ellis & Lady Robins, Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Rose, Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Sir Walker & Lady Shepherd, Viscount Southbury, the Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa & Mrs. W. van Schalwyk, Major & Mrs. H. E. E. Spearing, the Ambassador for Sweden and Mrs. Gunnar Hagklof, Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Tuke, Viscountess Waverley, the Mayor & Mayoress of Westminster, Mr. H. Wilmot, and Sir Edward & Lady Wilshaw.

Obituary

MRS. HELENE FREDERICA BOYES, whose death in East Africa is reported, was the widow of the late John Boyes, "King of the Kikuyu". She arrived in Rhodesia 25 years ago, and though then living under very hard conditions showed the hospitality which she was always to practise until her health began to fail in recent years. All the old-timers knew her, and anyone down on his luck could be sure of help and hospitality at the Boyes' farm. There is a son, also named John.

MR. ERIC FRAENKEL, who died in London on Sunday at the age of 64, was a director of Union Corporation, Ltd., which is undertaking large-scale prospecting in Tanganyika Territory. He was also a director of Selection Trust, Ltd.

LADY RICHARDSON, O.B.E., widow of Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, died on Sunday. Sir Philip died four years ago.

Letter to the Editor

Pastoralists Turned Agriculturalists Advance Among the Kipsigis

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—You have quoted the statement from the Kenya African Land Development Board's report that the kind of agricultural transformation which is now beginning in the Kakuyu Reserves has taken 20 years among the Kipsigis, an intelligent and co-operative tribe who started with no problems of fragmentation and land tenure.

The Kipsigis, the African tribe in the district of Kericho, are Nilo-Hamites of the Nandi-speaking group, which ranks as pastoralist, not agricultural. It is therefore surprising that they are regarded today as the most advanced agriculturalists in Kenya and their reserve as the show-place in this respect. What is the explanation of this amazing change? What does it portend in the case of other tribes in the Nandi-speaking group?

To answer these questions I wish to advance a theory which is not original, but I do not remember how or where I first came across it. It is that the Nandi-speaking group were not originally pastoralists but agriculturalists, and turned to cattle only during their movement into Kenya from the north, probably in the 16th century. What we are seeing today, therefore, is a reversion to type, in which the Kipsigis are being followed by the Nandi themselves, and can equally well be followed by the Elgeyo, Marakwet, and Kamasia (or Tuken).

The history of tribal movements into Kenya is rather dim, but the broad lines can be discerned. After the Bantu had arrived, several centuries passed before the Luo, a Nilotic tribe, pushed into the lands round the Kavirondo Gulf on Lake Victoria, displacing the Bantu. The Luo are reputed to have been a pastoral tribe who gradually turned agriculturalist.

Following them came the Nilo-Hamites, who also arrived as pastoralists and have maintained this way of life. Why? I suggest under the influence of the last Nilo-Hamitic tribe to arrive—the Masai, who crowded into the uplands where the Nandi group were already established, and imposed on the latter the necessity of a fighting organization which in all its main features they borrowed from the Masai. By this means they were able to hold their own, but agriculture was at a discount.

It is significant that for long the Kipsigis were known as the Lumbwa, a name of contempt applied to them by the Masai; it means tillers of the soil, because, apparently, the Kipsigis women have always kept small gardens and the men were not unwilling to assist them. But it may also very well refer to something the Masai knew about the origins of the Kipsigis tribe.

The *War Britannica* has now been in force for two clear generations, and tribal warrior systems have become largely picturesque survivals; the erstwhile proud raiders are now only sneak thieves by night. Modern economy has therefore been free to exert an increasing influence on the pseudo-pastoralists, and they now find it safe and profitable to revert to their true vocation in life. Like the Luo, they will become agricultural tribes with a strong pastoral interest. Only the genuine pastoralists—the Masai, Samburu, and Somali—will remain as such.

As regards the period of 20 years quoted in the Aldev report, I submit that 15 years would be more correct. In 1942 I was District Commissioner, Kericho, and I discovered that a mission boy in Buret had enclosed an area of grazing as a paddock for his cattle. Now it

had been customary for the Kipsigis to put a fence round their comparatively small gardens because of the numbers of livestock grazing all round. Grazing, however, was free, subject to the usual loose control of the elders, and the enclosure of grazing land—such, and not for cultivation, was a revolutionary portent.

It therefore caused a very large tribal *baraza*, with no Europeans present, to be held at Litein, where the senior chiefs, carefully instructed by me about the significance of such enclosures, put the question to all the chiefs and elders: Was this to be allowed or not? They debated the matter three days, after which the senior chiefs reported to me that the tribal authorities would allow the enclosure of land for both grazing and agriculture subject to the elders' consent. Here, I submit, was the turning-point in the evolution of the Kipsigis. In the upshot, I understand that the whole reserve has been parcelled out for both grazing and cultivation, with the results one sees today.

I should be very interested and grateful to hear how the above explanation of the agricultural advance of the Kipsigis appeals to those with more anthropological knowledge than I possess.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh.

F. D. HISLOP.

Points from Letters

Tanganyika's Cribel Down

THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, apparently undertaken in the name of the Tanganyika African National Union, to which you called prominent attention in your issue of September 19, are an indictment of the Government of Tanganyika for astonishing apathy over a long period, and though everyone must regret that the British suffers at last felt driven to petition the visiting representatives of the United Nations, that demonstration of lack of confidence in the Government is clearly the fault of the Government itself. Instead of meeting promptly and firmly the challenge of politically-minded Africans, the Government officials were supine—thereby naturally increasing the strength of T.A.N.U. Everyone who has seen this kind of process at work elsewhere in Africa will thank you for dealing so prominently with the matter; and I, at least, do so especially for your last sentence: '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.'

Welfare State

"GIN IS A DRUG prescribable by a doctor under the National Health Service, I read. Why Great Britain should have beaten Kenya, I must set about discovering on my return! For the sake of readers in Africa, may I briefly give the facts? A doctor prescribed a mixture of morphine and cocaine in gin for a patient suffering from an inoperable cancer; the medical council for the county held that it was not bound to provide gin; but an appeal board of the Ministry of Health has decided that the doctor did right in the special circumstances. Presumably these are other cases which would qualify. I remember being told that during the days of prohibition any visiting Englishman could get from almost any doctor in the United States a certificate entitling him to buy a bottle or two of Scotch if he said that he was used to the beverage at home and was suffering from the deprivation."

Selling the Sudan's Cotton Could the Western World Do More?

ABDULLAH BEY KHALIL, the Sudanese Prime Minister, has done useful work in explaining his country's cotton difficulties to Lancashire spinners and the Board of Trade, and he was left in no doubt about the desire both of the mills and the Government to see substantial British purchases of Sudanese cotton, says the *Economist*. He found it impossible, however, to make any arrangement that would ensure that the purchases are made.

"The Government has neither the wish nor the machinery to buy on its own account, and the free enterprise of Lancashire prevents the spinners from combining to commit themselves to the Sudan. They buy in the cheapest market and they believe that the Sudan reserve prices are still too high.

"The Sudan's difficulties are due in part to the unloading of American long staple at low prices for sterling, but mainly to the high reserve prices which the Sudan Gezira Board fixed on the assumption that Britain and France, unable to buy Egyptian cotton, would be compelled to buy from the Sudan. Lancashire had stocks and alternative sources. France did a back-door deal for Egyptian cotton. As a result, the bulk of the Sudanese crops, oh, which the country relies for more than 80% of its exports, is unsold. It is moving a little better now, and M. Boussac, the French textile magnate, has promised to buy if he can get sterling, but the new crop comes along next spring. It is heartening that the Sudan recognizes the mistakes of its price policy.

Impediments Insurmountable?

"Is it impossible for the Government to help countries, such as the Sudan, which are trying to use common sense in relations with the Western Powers, by fostering trade with them at critical moments? There are manifest difficulties. There might be a long and embarrassing queue for this kind of help; and if stocks were built up, their ultimate release might damage the countries it was intended to help. Are these and other impediments insurmountable?

"The United States should notice its part in the Sudan's plight. Millions have been given and lent in aid to the Middle East, and the entire American policy there is directed towards resisting Russian influence. Yet now it is Russia that is offering to take the Sudan cotton as part of a massive barter deal.

"Aid, which can have unsatisfactory political repercussions, is not half as effective as steady trade in keeping the friendship of under-developed countries; and when the West damages their trade by unloading commodities, it damages its own interests. The Soviet bloc developed a timely appetite for cotton at an appropriate political moment in Middle Eastern affairs; it can perhaps develop other appetites elsewhere when it wishes.

"The free economies of the Western world are ill-equipped for this sort of politically-minded competition; but is it impossible for them to find an answer?"

Land Consolidation in Kenya An Entirely Voluntary Process

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when he addressed a tribal gathering in the Teita Hills during his visit to the coast:

"In your country consolidation is the only basis for sound and profitable farming. Land consolidation must be a voluntary process; there will be no compulsion. You yourselves must choose to do it and having chosen, you must do much of the work. We of the Government will help you, but we cannot do all the work alone.

"Secondly, by consolidation no man loses land and no man is given bad land for good.

"Remember that consolidation is the basis of good farming. It should be followed by the adoption of methods of farming worked out by you with the officers of the Agricultural Department. If you will first consolidate your holdings and then follow good farming methods, you will improve your country."

Changes in Federal Franchise Proposals Minister's Estimate of African Voters

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S franchise proposals, now officially gazetted as a draft Bill, differ in two respects from those originally announced. The alternatives to the income qualifications, previously defined as the ownership of land of certain values, have been changed to the ownership of immovable property of the same value. Long leasehold tenure will be included in this category on the basis of the value of the unexpired term. Thus the means qualifications for the general voters' roll have been made identical with those for the 'ordinary voters' roll in the Southern Rhodesian Government's franchise proposals.

The second change concerns the qualifications for the special voters' roll. These are now defined as either an income of £150 per annum or the ownership of immovable property valued at £500, or an income of £120 per annum plus the completion of a two-year course of secondary education of prescribed standard.

Admiral on Mau Mau

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM JAMES has expressed the view that Conservative loss of confidence in the Conservative Government in the United Kingdom dates from the outbreak of the Mau Mau rising in Kenya. In a letter to the Press a few days ago he wrote: "Residents in Kenya were angry and shocked that their Government had taken no steps to meet the rising, and when members pressed our Government to hold an inquiry it was bluntly refused. An M.P. explained this to me by: 'We must not wash our dirty linen in public'. The hundreds of lives that were lost were less important than causing embarrassment to Kenya Government officials."



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Tanganyika's New M.L.C.s

MISS BERTHA AKIM (a Nominated Member) is an Mwakusa, and was born at Tukuyu. She gained a Diploma in Education at Makerere College, Uganda, and received a Bernard Van Laer scholarship which took her to Holyoak College in the United States. She has recently returned to Tanganyika.

MR. ALLAUDIN ALIBHAI (Representative Member, Lake Province) was born in Mombasa in 1901, and moved to Tanganyika in 1906. A member of Mwanza Township Authority (1946-1953), chairman of Mwanza Hospital Authority (1949-1954), and a member of the District Health Committee (1952-1954), he was elected chairman of the South East Lake County Council early this year, having served as a member since 1954. Mr. Alibhai, who was granted the title of Vazier by the Aga Khan in 1956, is the Aga Khan's estate manager in Lake Province.

MRS. JOAN MARY STUART DAVIS (a Nominated Member) was born in India, and educated at Sherbourne School for Girls. During the war she served as a V.A.D. with the British Red Cross Society. She has served on Morogoro Township Authority and Town Council.

MR. ERAHM SHERIFF DEWJI (Representative Member, Northern Province) is a partner in the firm of Sheriff Dewji and Sons, Zanzibar, which has branches in Arusha, Tanga and Moshi. Born in Zanzibar in 1923, he went to Arusha in 1949. He has been chairman of the Indian Public Schools Board (1953-1955), and Arusha Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture (1955-1957), and vice-chairman of the Arusha Town Council last year. A Muslim, he is a member of the Supreme Council of the Federation of Khasa Shia Ithnashiri Jamaats and of the Tanganyika Ithnashiri Council.

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA (Representative Member, General Interests) was born in the Songea district in 1929. Educated at the Government secondary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tabora, he joined the P.W.D. as an accounts clerk, and later transferred to the Department of Social Development. In 1951 he became assistant secretary of the Tanganyika African Civil Servants' Association and president in 1955. Later in

the same year he became general secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour Unions in service in 1956.

CHIEF THOMAS MAREALLE (Member of the Chagga (Nominated Member), was elected Paramount Chief in 1957. Prior to this he was a civil servant, later in the Social Development Department. Awarded a scholarship to the United Kingdom in 1944, he studied social services at London University. He and his wife attended the Coronation as official Tanganyika representatives. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council in July last year.

MR. JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE (Representative Member, Dar es Salaam), aged 36, comes from the Musoma district. Educated at schools in Musoma and Tabora, he studied at Makerere College, where he received a diploma in 1948. Mr. Nyerere also took an M.A. in history and economics at Edinburgh University. Before taking up politics, he taught in a Catholic school near Dar es Salaam. He is president of the Tanganyika African National Union.

MR. SIDNEY CLAUDE ROBERTSON (Representative Member, Lake Province) was born in Kilkenny, S. Ireland, in 1924, and educated at King's School, Canterbury. During the war he served with the Irish Guards and the 6th Airborne Division. After leaving the Army, he joined the Tanganyika Cotton Company, and worked in their Morogoro and Dar es Salaam offices. Appointed manager of their Mwanza branch in 1954, he later became an alternate director of the Ukerewe Cotton Company.

MR. JUNA SALUM (Representative Member, Western Province) is an Msukuma. Born in 1902, he joined the Education Department in 1922, was appointed a supervisor of schools in 1945, and then an assistant education officer, a post from which he retired in 1956. He is a member of the Tabora Township Authority.

MR. S. T. THANKI (Representative Member, Southern Province) is a prominent business man in that province. He was the first chairman of Lindi Town Council, and has been deputy chairman of Lindi Chamber of Commerce for some time.

Aid for Underdeveloped Countries

How is it to be Provided? Asks Mr. J. Grimond

MR. J. GRIMOND, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, and Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, has written in the course of a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* —

"Professor Blackett, in his presidential address to the British Association, asked that this country — regardless of what other countries do — should provide £150m. a year for her former colonies in addition to her present aid. When a man of his eminence talks so airily about providing an extra £150m. a year, it is incumbent on him to say quite specifically where it is to come from.

"He must know that we have no surplus to invest overseas. On the contrary, we are in debt to several of our colonies and ex-colonies. He knows, too, that we have created a vast demand for consumption in this country which is still unsatisfied. We also have many other calls for investment.

"Does he propose that we should postpone increases in old age pensions or slum clearance, or the development of education? I presume not. I presume, too, that he would be in favour of increased expenditure on roads, railways, industrial development and new nuclear and chemical processes, all demanding astronomical amounts of saving.

"We are presumably then being asked by Professor Blackett to save more — much more. But why should anyone save voluntarily in an age of continuous inflation and threatened nationalization? If Professor Blackett was responsible for the investment of a trust fund, could we not invest it in some of our ex-colonies? The political risks alone would be very great.

"What he is really asking for is higher taxation or forced savings. He ought to tell us which taxes are to be raised, or who is to be forcibly restrained from expending his earnings in the way he wants. The same comment applies to those Socialists who, having been instrumental in destroying the possibility of savings by inflation and nationalization, now also call for higher investment.

"The evasion of such questions, which is to be expected from politicians, does not become highly respected scientists, unless they are answered. All these very well-intentioned calls for aid to Africa and Asia are gigantic essays in eating your cake and having it too."

"I stand before men who have already made up what they are pleased to call their mind" — Mr. N. S. Mangat, addressing the Legislative Council of Kenya.



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Appeal to M.Ps

SIR ROY WELENSKY said in Blantyre last week that he hoped members of the House of Commons would always endeavour to promote good will in the Federation. The Prime Minister said: "They have a tremendous responsibility to us, as we have to them. Our traditions and our ideals are linked with those in Britain, but future problems in the Federation must be settled by the people on the spot, Europeans, Africans, and Asians, not handled academically 6,000 miles away." The Federal franchise proposals had, he said, met three basic concepts: that Government should remain in civilized hands, that equal political rights should be given to civilized people, and that the proposals should fit into the constitutional framework. The constitution, he emphasized, contained no provision either for secession or for amalgamation of the three territories. Sir Roy answered questions for two hours.

Common Roll for Uganda

A GOVERNMENT MOTION approving the principle of a common roll "with adequate and effective representation for minorities" was introduced in the Legislative Council of Uganda on Monday by the Chief Secretary. Mr. Hartwell said that the next Legislative Council could discuss the number of seats for Europeans and Asians which would constitute adequate representation, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of the Protectorate meant that the constitution must ensure that the number of non-Africans previously decided to be adequate were in fact returned to the representative side. There was no intention of increasing the present proportion of non-African representatives, who now totalled two-fifths of the number of representative members. Three African representative members, from Buganda, Bunyoro, and Toro, opposed the motion.

University Integration

CARR SAUNDERS HALL, normally reserved for African male students at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be available to European male students next year because of the social and educational advantages of students living in college, as opposed to those lodged outside. That decision has been announced by the council of the university. Two overseas members, Dame Lillian Benson and Dr. J. W. Cook, were present at the meeting. At the session beginning next March 119 applications for admission have been received, and the intake is likely to exceed the residential accommodation. Of 92 men candidates 86 have applied for residence, including 46 Europeans, a number greater than can be housed in Manfred Hodson Hall, now used by European men students. The 20 women applicants could be accommodated in the existing residence, Swinton Hall. Several applications have also been received from Asians and Coloureds, who would also be housed in Carr-Saunders Hall.

Police Inquiry

MR. P. A. P. ROBERTSON, head of the Colonial Office police department, has arrived in Lusaka to inquire into the wastage of personnel from the Northern Rhodesian Police. He was appointed a cadet in the administration of Tanganyika in 1936, and served in that Territory as a district officer in the Secretariat until 1951, when he was appointed Financial Secretary, Aden. He was seconded to the Colonial Office last year.

Lukiko Speaker's Sudden Death

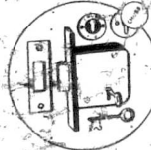
MR. RAFAEL KASULE, Speaker of the Lukiko of Buganda, was taken ill at a party in Kampala last week, and died three hours after being admitted to hospital. His family and friends told the police that he had been poisoned, but a post-mortem examination showed that the cause of death was cerebral haemorrhage.

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From Kenya Into Trouble Mr. Adie Under Fire in Barbados

Mr. J. J. Adie, who was recently transferred from Kenya to Barbados as Chief Secretary, has been sharply criticized in the House of Assembly, a member of which asked last Friday that he should be immediately withdrawn from the Colony on the ground that he had sent his daughter to a racially segregated school. She was moved to it after spending only one day at a State-sponsored secondary school, Queen's College, the deputy headmistress of which is a daughter of the Speaker.

A backbencher of the Government party, saying that Mr. Adie had written that not enough of the children at the first school were of his daughter's type, argued that his action in moving the child could only be construed as savouring of colour discrimination.

Sir Granley Adkins, the Prime Minister, said that he had been told of the matter only very shortly before the matter was raised in the House, that he had had no opportunity of seeing the Governor, Sir Robert Arundell, and that he hoped criticism would be deferred until they had discussed the matter. An Opposition member said that Mr. Adie had insulted the people of Barbados.

Mr. Adie, who arrived only two months ago, is due to become Acting Governor later this month when the Governor goes on leave.

Aged 44, he was educated at Shrewsbury College, and Magdalen College, Oxford, and entered the Colonial Service in Zanzibar in 1938. He joined the K.A.R. in 1940 and was afterwards in the Occupied Enemy Territories Administration until 1942, when he returned to Zanzibar. In 1949-50 he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and was then appointed to Kenya, where he became Secretary for Education and Labour in 1952.

He won his Blue at Oxford for tennis, captained Magdalen at tennis and association football, and played tennis for Warwickshire.

Importance of TV to the Federation Now the Main Publicity Medium

TEN MILLION PEOPLE and more have seen a picture of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at one sitting. Mr. Vernon Brelsford, Director of the Federal Information Department, said in a B.B.C. programme to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for which he was interviewed by Mr. Michael Newman,

"We had 53 films from the Federation used in this country last year, 33 on cinema newsreels and 21 on television." Mr. Brelsford said, "not counting many I.T.V. programmes which were used, especially in America and about which we were not told. The figures I have given are those about which we were notified."

"Because 10m. people and more sometimes see a picture of the Federation at one sitting, the television film has become our main propaganda and publicity medium in the United Kingdom."

"Rhodesia House receives 60,000 immigration inquiries a year. The ordinary citizen may see something in the Press about the Federation, but it is much more likely that he has seen a picture of the Federation on television. Because we get such a large body of people applying to come to us, we can pick and choose our immigrants."

Mr. Brelsford said that a newsreel entitled "Rhodesian Spotlight" was produced about once in three weeks. There had been such a delay in consequence of having to send them to Johannesburg to be processed, that the Central African Film Unit was to have its own laboratory in Salisbury.

Mr. Newman mentioned that, in addition to the ordinary newsreels produced by that unit, Rhodesia House sent out about 500 films a year on private hire. He estimated that they were seen by about a million people in the United Kingdom.

Membership of Federal Assembly Increased Cost of £50,000 A Year

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP of the Federal Assembly would cost about £50,000 a year, Sir Roy Welensky disclosed in Kitwe recently.

The Prime Minister said that the first lesson, learned the hard way, was that because African representatives had no responsibility to any section in the two northern territories other than their own racial group, the party system did not exist so far as they were concerned.

"When this became clear it was quite a serious blow, and would be so even in a large Parliament. In ours it showed up a weakness that no responsible person with the good of the State at heart could ignore."

"We had thought that racial representation in the House would not cut across the party system, and believed that African representatives would line up with one or other of the parties, which would thus cut right across racial representation. Now we find that 25% of the Federal Assembly represent a racial bloc—the African."


"Fortunately, up to now, the three Southern Rhodesian elected representatives of African interests have recognized the need to be part of the party political machine; and this has to a large extent prevented the situation from becoming serious."

African Public Warned

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, has warned Africans that they will be the sole sufferers from beer-hall disturbances. The African National Congress assertion that profits from the sale of beer went to Europeans was a shameful twisting of the truth. Profits made from beer sales by local authorities were spent solely on Africans in the form of welfare, entertainment, and welfare centres. He denounced damage to property and the subjugation of the people by threat and violence, saying that any Government must defend the ordinary African citizen's individual rights.

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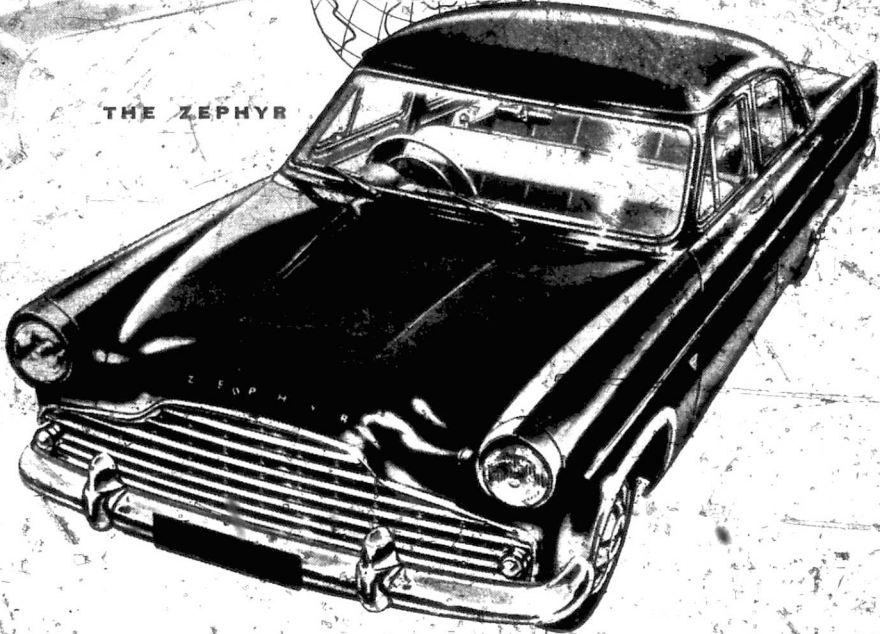


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Mr. Garfield Todd's Address

(Continued from page 140)

fusion of the Federal and the United Rhodesia parties will go a long way towards providing stable government for years to come, and it is in this light that I ask you to consider the proposal.

"By the very nature of the Constitution, much of our work is concerned with Native Affairs, and as we are not responsible for public health, for European agriculture, and European education, our budget looks heavily out of balance. We must take more trouble and spend more money in putting across the full story.

"What we must do, is not to change our liberal and fair policy in an attempt to ingratiate ourselves with what has always been a vocal reactionary minority. The country needs strong and purposeful leadership.

"Recently a top-line American economic consultant looked out over the Rhodesian scene, and said: 'It is quite apparent to the most casual observer that the potential development within this Federation is tremendous, and those of you who are having an opportunity to play an important part in the economic development which is gradually unfolding here are indeed fortunate. Quite apart from the discharge of your normal or routine responsibilities within Government, there is open to you the chance to contribute in a major way to the economic welfare of present and future generations of Rhodesians, regardless of race or colour, and to make this Federation a shining light on the Continent of Africa as it becomes, and I am sure that it can become, one of the leading — if not the leading — industrial nation of this Continent.'

"To make such a prophecy materialize we need capital in large sums. I have met many men in the United Kingdom and the United States who are interested in our land, our potential, and our ideals. If we wish to continue to enjoy the confidence of those who can provide the capital we need, we will not forsake our ideals.

"While I am sure that this party, and I believe the country, has confidence that this Government will never flinch from its determination to maintain law and order and guarantee security to all our citizens, the maintenance of good relations between peoples and races must be based on known and trusted policies of fair dealing for all our people.

"We have achieved much in less than four years, and no part of Africa has happier or healthier relationships between its peoples than we have in Southern Rhodesia."

A.C.V.'s Central African Subsidiary

Assembly Plant to be Established in Umtali

ASSOCIATED COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LTD. have decided to set up their own assembly plant and service organization in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This follows an intensive investigation of market prospects made earlier this year by Mr. Robert E. W. Holmes, then regional sales manager for the whole of the West of England.

As a result of his report A.C.V. Central Africa (Pvt.) Ltd., is in process of formation, and Mr. Holmes leaves London today for Rhodesia to take up the general management of the company, on the board of which he will serve. He will drive to Venice to join an Italian liner for Beira, from which port he will motor to Umtali.

Mr. R. Woodward, who has spent 35 years with the Associated Commercial Vehicles group, is leaving to become secretary of the new company, of which the technical manager will be Mr. W. Billington, of A.C.V. service division.

The directors of A.C.V. Central Africa (Pvt.) Ltd. are Messrs. A. S. C. Chattey, Robert E. W. Holmes, J. U. Cooke, W. Billington, and R. Woodward.

Chassis will be shipped from the English factory for assembly in Umtali. Emphasis will be placed on the development of spares and service coverage for all Central Africa, where fleets of the group's vehicles already operate.

Mr. W. R. Black, managing director of the parent organization, said at a gathering in London a few days ago that this was its first overseas operation of this type. A.C.V. had interests almost everywhere, but hitherto the plan had been to link up with established local organizations. For the Federation a wholly-owned subsidiary was to be created and run by young people sent out from home, men young in age and in ideas.

Model African Township

Mr. B. D. GOLDBERG, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Federation, said that as immigration was his responsibility he was delighted with the venture, which would assuredly bring further immigrants of a good type; and, as M.P. for Umtali, the loveliest town in the loveliest district of Rhodesia, he was glad that Umtali had been selected. Under the policy of decentralization which the Federal Government was encouraging, he hoped that many more industries would look outside the two main centres of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Umtali's African township was a model. So satisfactory were the amenities that, although 18,000 Africans were accommodated there had not been one case of juvenile delinquency of any sort in the past year, an unqualified record. The local labour position was also particularly satisfactory, for the town was at the crossroads of the two main labour streams, from Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. In order that its African residents could be properly entertained the two had spent £60,000 on building the largest hall in Southern Africa.

Africans in the Federation earned about £15m. in 1946 and no less than £71m. last year, those in Southern Rhodesia receiving £41m. and those in Nyasaland £5m. They must be raised gradually to Western standards by British skill and enterprise. Central Africa had been developed mainly by British people, and the aim was to keep the proportion of British immigrants as high as possible.

By selecting Umtali the company's geographical centre of the railway system of Central Africa, the Federation planned to spend £40m. on its railways in the next four years. Already the railways were doing a marvellous job, the traffic carried increasing last year by 2m. tons, from 10m. to 12m. Perhaps A.C.V. would decide to make railway diesel cars in Rhodesia, as they did in the United Kingdom. More than £5m. had been spent on the roads of the Umtali district in the last three years. Thanks to power from Revue, across the Portuguese border, there were abundant quantities of cheap hydro-electric power. More than £13m. had been invested in timber industries in the locality.

Beira, one of the busiest and deepest ports in Southern Africa, was only 200 miles away. Within a year there would be a full-farm road all the way from Beira, which would mean that a motorist could leave Salisbury at break of day and be at the coast for lunch.

Now, before Kariba came into commission in 1960, was the time for British industrialists to establish themselves in the Federation, which was and would remain a British bastion.

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Locust Report

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE reports that there were many mature locust swarms in the Sudan during August, notably in the Northern, Kassala, Khartoum, and Blue Nile provinces. Swarms were laying in Ethiopia in the first half of the month, and heavy hatchings occurred in the western lowlands and in the Eritrean highlands about Keren and Adi Ugrt. Swarms covering some 1,000 square miles were continuously reported in the Somaliland Protectorate during August and early September in the Beroma, Hargeisa, and Sheik districts. Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda still remained free.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer's Confidence

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER said when he opened Bulawayo Agricultural Show that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had tackled its problem of national development with such imagination, courage, and humanity that it had won the sympathy of the entire Western world and made people in friendly countries anxious to help. That was of immense importance, particularly in relation to the provision of the capital and the men needed for development. He was quite confident that the capital necessary for such purposes would be forthcoming.

Bar Connexion Severed

THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has severed its connexion with the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, of which it had been a constituent member since 1949. Members of the Rhodesian Bar feel that with the advent of federation and the ending of the country's connexion with the Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court, the time has come for the Bar to look within the Federation, "though we intend to maintain the friendliest relationships with the south", a spokesman said a few days ago.

Speaks After 22 Years

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER of Luntazi, Northern Rhodesia, has reported that an African woman aged about 50 who had been dumb for 22 years now talks again. In 1935 she was divorced by her fifth husband and then lost all power of speech. Recently while walking with a group of other women from Kazumba village, where she lives, Chumba Nyantreagwe was chaffed for carrying so few maize cobs. To their astonishment she answered, and has talked normally ever since.

News Items in Brief

Ten cases of *gallinipeltis* were notified in Kenya in the week ending September 14, two European, and eight African. A cultural mission from Hungary has recently visited the Sudan. The leader was Mr. Wacziarg Sarka, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The East Africa High Commission and the East Africa Defence Committee are to meet in Kampala from today until Wednesday next. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be present.

A conference on the helminthiasis (worm) diseases and their effects on man and animals is to be held in Nairobi in January under the auspices of the East African Council for Medical Research.

A further £500 has been received from the New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas to aid the Women's Club Movement in Tanganyika. The same sum was sent last year.

Salisbury City Council is to offer the Federal Government more than £30,000 an acre for the site in the city which contains the present Polytechnic buildings. An alternative site is to be offered in which the Government will build a new Polytechnic.

Cotton crops in some districts of Nyasaland are affected by red bollworm and black arm helopeltis, and it now seems unlikely that the season's estimate of 7,500 bales will be reached, the Standard Bank of South Africa reports in its current market survey.

Africans on the voters' roll in Southern Rhodesia have nearly doubled in number since November 30, 1956. Then there were 560 registered African voters; the total was slightly more than 1,000 in August, 1957. Since May applications for registration have risen from 699 to 1,960.

Two Belgian Congo French-language newspapers edited by young Africans have had their licences to publish withdrawn. Congo had alleged that the authorities were responsible for the disappearance of Africans, and an article in *Quince* had described the smoking of hemp as "a good stimulus".

Smoke bombs and batons had to be used by the police in Dar es Salaam last week to disperse a crowd of about 500 stone-throwing Africans, eight of whom were arrested. Two police officers received minor injuries. The riot started after an African had been arrested for causing a disturbance in a shop.

The British Council is inviting applications from permanent residents of Kenya for a small number of bursaries tenable in Britain next year. They will be for between three and six months, and are intended to enable the holders to see how their profession is carried on in Britain, and to give them an understanding of the British people.

An African fisherman looking for bream in the Lunga River, Northern Rhodesia, speared a 5ft. crocodile by mistake. Onlookers saw the crocodile grasp the man's leg and pull him under the surface. The fisherman attacked with his spear while submerged, and eventually staggered out of the water, dragging the dead crocodile by its tail.

Tourists from the Federation visiting South Africa are estimated to have spent £7m. last year, while tourists from South Africa to the Federation spent about £2m. It is hoped through publicity to induce more South Africans to visit Rhodesia. Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Federal Minister of Transport, said when he opened the annual conference of the South African Publicity Association in Kimberley. He remarked that the tourist map of Central Africa would have to be redrawn after the creation of Lake Kariba.

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Development of "First Permanent"

Mr. H. M. Doughty's Address to Stuttgart Congress

MY FARESH covers one million square miles. Mr. H. M. Doughty, general manager of the First Permanent Building Society, told the International Congress of Building Societies in Stuttgart last week. Leading representatives of the building societies movement from many countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, were present. It was the first such congress held since the war.

Mr. Doughty, who had been asked to speak on "Developing an Institution in a New Country", said that there was no proper building society legislation when he arrived in Northern Rhodesia as a settler in 1948, and that he had therefore to start from the very beginning. A year later he received the first certificate of incorporation. Now his society operated in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Zanzibar, an area equivalent to that of Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway combined.

Standards were second rate when he began; indeed, Lord Hailey had referred to Africa as "the land of the science of the second best". Housing was desperately short in every town; hotels and boarding houses were overcrowded; the building trade was undermanned and underfinanced, and the quality of its work was extremely poor.

Government Help

The first task had therefore been to encourage architects, draughtsmen, builders and owner-builders to adopt better standards. The Government had helped by appointing trade testers — and by investing £350,000 — and by degrees the workmanship improved beyond measure. Whereas architects and others used to refer to building work as being of a "Rhodesian standard", most of the building nowadays was equal to the best standard anywhere.

Because the society regarded African business as most important, the theme of "African progress through thrift" ran through all its advertising directed to Africans, among whom an experiment with motorized offices had proved most successful. On reaching scheduled stops the attractive mobile branches played tape recordings and broadcast savings talks in the local language. Polaroid cameras were used to record proof of passbook ownership. The confidence of Africans was gained remarkably quickly, and some of the society's most regular savers were now customers of these mobile branches.

Though operations began in Kenya only a year ago, the assets had already passed the £11m. mark. There were already branches in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Kisumu. The administrative office in Uganda was situated in Kampala, and a branch was soon to be established in Mbale.

A branch office was being opened in Mbahi, a very wealthy area of Tanganyika, and one had lately been established in Mwanza, which served another prosperous area. The society was also about to establish itself in Mbeya.

Vice-President Nixon of the U.S.A., after his recent visit to Africa, had recommended American institutions and individuals to invest in Africa. It was recognized and written that Germany lacked a capital market through which ordinary people might invest their savings abroad. The movement of investment has spoken, Mr. Doughty suggested, offered such a market to Americans, Germans and others in rapidly developing new countries.

Thanks to Britain

MR. BRIAN F. MACDONALD, general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O., said when he addressed the conference on Africa organized by Overseas Service that "colonialism" should never be used as a dirty word, the more he learned about Africa and the colonial arrangements of other Powers the stronger grew his pride in the British colonial record. Much of the best blood and brains of Britain had been attracted into the Colonial Empire, though the financial rewards had never been great. East Africa's main-stay crops had been introduced by Europeans, and West Africa, which produced nearly half the world's cocoa, should bless the good Quaker names of Cadbury, Fry, and Rowntree. Tropical Africa's leadership, skill, enterprise, and capital had been largely provided by the United Kingdom.

Spare Parts Worth Millions

STOCKS OF SPARE PARTS carried by Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., in East Africa now exceed £2.8m. in value, and to increase the servicing of the machinery sold by the company it has been decided to reduce the activities of the engineering and foundry departments in Nairobi though retaining much of the equipment for such specialized jobs as metal spraying, crankshaft grinding, die-sinking, etc. Mr. E. M. Mackay, who for the past two years has been engaged in reorganizing the spare parts department, has been appointed spares and service manager for the whole of East Africa, with the special aim of ensuring maximum after-sales services.

Rent Restriction Investigation

A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE into the workings of rent restriction and to consider whether the present law requires amendment has been appointed in Kenya. The chairman is Mr. C. B. Madan, Asian Minister without Portfolio. The other members are: Mr. J. L. Riddoch, and Mr. Norman Harris, members of the Legislative Council, Mr. B. S. Mohindraj, a Nairobi business man, and Mr. E. J. Hand, another business man well known in Nairobi and Mombasa. All are members of the Kenya Board of Commerce and Industry.

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TRANS ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., after providing £68,949 for taxation, earned a net revenue of £136,536 in the calendar year 1956, compared with £127,063 in the previous year. Interest, payable out of earnings on the Southern Approach amounted to £16,643, and on the first mortgage debenture stock £33,552. A sum of £11,339 is set aside for the redemption account, leaving a balance available for interest on 5% income debenture stock of £75,000.

The issued capital is £600,000 in £1 shares. Capital reserves amount to £16,039, revenue reserves at £107,573, loan capital at £2,446,334, advances at £385,000, provisions at £179,499, and current liabilities at £307,348. Fixed assets appear at £3,232,932, intangible assets at £1,094,608, and current assets at £7,013,000, including £382,400 in cash.

The total traffic carried during the year was 799,878 tons, against 687,125 in the previous year. Gross receipts were £1,011,813 (£872,994), and working expenses £761,545 (£633,061).

The directors are Messrs. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), F. L. Brown, C. McL. Carey, W. M. Codrington, J. B. Correa, Da Silva, I. R. Hayward, Sir James Milne, and General J. A. Monteiro Do Amaral.

The 37th annual general meeting will be held in London on October 23.

Sound Finances of S. Rhodesia

"SOUTHERN RHODESIA has borrowed only £55m., but the written-down values of our investments are just over £66m. We write down the value of assets that appear overvalued, but do not write up the value of any assets, which have increased. The estimated cost of servicing the debt for the financial year 1957-58 is £2.8m., but the interest and redemption on loans, revenue from rents, and interest on the steelworks investment amounts to about £2.3m. So we shall pay net only about £500,000 this year in respect of the money we have borrowed."—Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia.

Economic Survey of Livingstone

THE ECONOMIC SECTION of the Federal Prime Minister's Department has recommended to the Federal Government that no action should be taken to foster the economic development of the Livingstone area of Northern Rhodesia in preference to other centres in the Federation. In a special survey of the area, the department has suggested particular measures which the Government could take, including publicity, additional tourist amenities, improved transport facilities, guidance on correct land use, and capital to aid farming development. The survey reports that there were more than 47,000 tourists to the Livingstone area last year; over 85% came from within the Federation or from the Union of South Africa. There has been a substantial increase in the numbers of American tourists since 1951.

E.A.R. & H. Mission

MR. C. T. HUTTON, chief commercial superintendent of East Africa Railways and Harbours, and Mr. A. H. Earley, chief ports manager, left Nairobi last week for the Belgian Congo to discuss the movement of imports and exports to and from the Congo, through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa and over the East Coast rail routes and the Belgian Congo ports of Kasenyi and Mahagi on Lake Albert. Some 50,000 tons of imports are railed yearly from Dar es Salaam to the Belgian Congo, in particular to Ruanda-Urundi. Annual return exports average 20,000 tons.

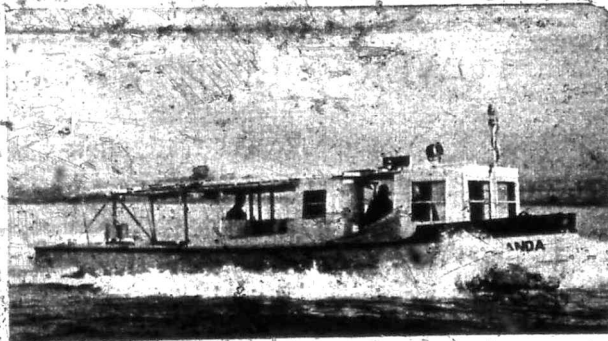
Quicker Safari Service

AIRWORK AND HUNTING-CLAN AIR LINES are to introduce Viscount aircraft on their London-East Africa "Safari" service on October 20 to replace the present Vikings. This will cut the flight time from three to two days. There will be two flights weekly.

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Of Commercial Concern

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which is trading in Portuguese East Africa, reports gross profits to March 31 last at £169,975, compared with £111,204 in the previous year. Group current assets are valued at just over £200. The chairman, Mr. R. J. Blackadder, considers long-term prospects brighter than for some years. An increase in the ordinary dividend is recommended in order to cope with expansion of the subsidiary companies, particularly those in Jamaica.

New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd. proposes to change its agent to Hallmark Securities, Ltd., and to become an investment company. The issued capital amounts to £67,028 in shares of 2s. The directors suggest that the available assets should be invested in wholly-owned property and in trading, investment, and development companies dealing in freehold and leasehold property in the United Kingdom.

The six-storey **Oceanic Hotel**, which is being built on high ground overlooking the sea at the entrance to Mombasa Harbour, is expected to be opened next June. The cost of about £300,000 has been met by the Kassim Lakha family, with a loan of £125,000 from the Colonial Development Corporation. In the first phase of construction there will be 74 bedrooms, each with a private bathroom.

E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd., a company with interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, after providing £33,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £48,387 in the year ended March 31, compared with £32,923 in the previous year. General reserves received £50,000, and £79,368 is carried forward, against £111,362 brought in. The dividend remains unchanged at 12½%.

At last week's London auctions 4,429 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 8.35d. per lb., against 6,746 packages averaging 2s. 9.70d. the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 299,250 packages averaging 3s. 2.79d., against 279,125 packages averaging 3s. 0.26d. in the same period last year. The highest price, 3s. 3½d., was for a consignment from Uganda.

Lewis and Peat Ltd., produce brokers, after providing £30,675 for taxation, earned a gross profit of £39,118 in 1956, compared with £37,325 in the previous year. A final dividend of 7½% on the ordinary and A ordinary shares, making 14½% for the year, requires £12,578.

Uganda Printers' Association, Ltd., one of whose subsidiary companies is engaged in textile manufacture in Uganda, reports a group net profit for the year of £780,588 (£691,424). The general reserve after receiving 10% dividends on the ordinary shares will require £30,750, and the carry forward will be £106,162 (£200,746).

All banks in East Africa raised their general rates last Thursday, when the minimum charge for advances and overdrafts was increased from 6½% to 8%. The interest paid on fixed deposits for three months and over was put up to 4½%. In the case of saving bank accounts the interest rate rose from 3% to 3½%.

Six advertising agents with offices between Cape Town and Nairobi have this week adopted the common name of Afamal, Rho-Anglo Publicity, Ltd., of Salisbury. The former companies become Afamal (Rhodesia), Ltd., and East Africa Advertising Contractors, Ltd., have changed their name to Afamal (East Africa), Ltd.

Northern Theatres, Ltd., are to build several drive-in cinemas on the Copperbelt. A new orthodox cinema has been built by the same company at Bamfret, at a cost of £80,000. A café, bar, shops, and offices are to be added at a cost of £20,000.

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., are to build a £53,000 hotel at Kariba. A three-storey building, sited on a plateau in the township, all the bedrooms will give a view of the lake. Self-propelled barges are to operate on routes to be cleared through the shallow waterways and swamps of Lake Bangweulu, in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. P. Graftey Smith, Governor of the Federal Bank, has said that there is no reason for the Federation to follow the increase in the U.K. Bank rate.

Three Romney Marsh rams were flown from the United Kingdom to participate in the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya's fifth Royal Show.

The **East African Batu Shade Co., Ltd.**, has decided to build a factory in Dar es Salaam for the production of rubber and canvas shoes.

The issue by **Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.** of £250,000 ordinary shares at 40s. has been oversubscribed.

Radios and radiograms exported from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1956 were valued at £600,000.

Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons, Ltd., are to pay a final dividend of 14% in respect of the year ended April 30 last.

Rhodesian Railways have ordered 40 petrol tankers, costing £142,000 from a Belgian firm.

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Company Report

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Increased Sales and Revenue

MR. A. J. DON SMALL'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 30 in Nairobi.

The statement by the chairman, MR. A. J. DON SMALL, C.B.E., M.A. (MECH.E.), which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts, read as follows:

"In my last statement I referred to the retirement in December, 1955, of Mr. R. G. Vernon who had served us well as a director of the company for 24 years. It was with the deepest regret that we heard in October last of his death whilst on a visit to the United Kingdom.

Accounts

"In considering the company's accounts for the year under review, which ended on December 31, 1956, you will see from the revenue account that our operating surplus, dividends and other income amounted to £1,234,558, as compared with £1,146,999 in the previous year. After deducting expenses of administration, at a somewhat lower figure than in previous years, full depreciation, albeit on an historical basis, audit fees, and interest on our debenture stock, the net revenue for the year amounted to £593,834.

"Of this, full provision to bring our East African income tax liability up to date absorbs £49,875, and £50,000 has been appropriated to general reserve. We have felt it wise to allocate £30,000 to an investment reserve in order to make provision against an accumulated trading loss to date of a small wholly-owned subsidiary company engaged in electrical contracting in Kenya.

"After paying the preference stock dividends and the interim dividend on the ordinary stock, the surplus is £223,322. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4½%, requiring £221,456, and leaving an amount of £1,866 to be added to the balance brought forward from last year of £146,409, thus leaving £148,275 to be carried to the balance-sheet.

"You will observe that a modest increase of one-half of 1% has been recommended in the final dividend payable to the ordinary stockholders, requiring £24,606, making a total dividend of 7½% for the year which your directors hope will do something to bring the return on the ordinary capital more in line with the value of money today, and which it is also hoped will make our stock more attractive not only to the holders but to investors generally.

Balance-Sheet Items

"Turning to the balance-sheet of the company, the authorized capital remains unchanged, but conversions of the debenture stock effected during the year have increased the issued ordinary capital by £70,125 to £4,921,235. These conversions are also reflected in the share premium account, as you will see from note No. 1 on page 16, and the amount of 5% convertible debenture stock has been reduced accordingly to £3,417,500.

"Under current liabilities, the increase of £197,740 represents sums due to our contractors for contracts completed during the year, together with increases in deposits received from consumers.

Investment Increased to £8,691,523

"On the other side of the account our investment in buildings, plant, and general works increased from £1,264,834 to £8,691,523. Although this increase appears in comparison with last year to show some slackening in the rate of capital development, if it is considered in conjunction with expenditure of £2,051,177 on the Nairobi-Tororo line made by the Kenya Power Company, one obtains a fair indication of the measure of investment in the electrical industry in Kenya necessary to keep abreast of the ever-increasing requirements of our consumers.

"Our interest in our subsidiary companies has increased by £278,708 during the year, and is mainly accounted for by additional finance for the Tanganyika subsidiary company for development purposes and advances to our Kenya property-owning subsidiary, Power Properties Limited.

"In the item, current assets, our stocks of stores, tools, etc., show a rise of £137,062, principally on account of necessary spares for additional plant, useful transmission line materials surplus to closed contracts, and heavy deliveries of conductors and meters in the latter months of the year, due largely to the easing of the shipping position to Mombasa. The reduction in our short-term investments and cash are comparable with the increased investment in plant and works.

Consolidated Accounts

"In the group consolidated accounts little comment is called for other than to note that appropriations to general reserve totalling £75,000 have been made by the Tanganyika subsidiaries.

"The notes, to be read in conjunction with the accounts, disclose outstanding commitments for capital expenditure for which no provision has been made in the accounts. These, you will see, amount to £957,734 for the parent company and £449,185 for the subsidiary companies, making a total of £1,406,919 for the group.

Operating Costs and Progress

"Last year I drew attention to the continued sharp rise in operating costs and, although these are by no means stabilized, and unfortunately the inflationary tendencies in East Africa continue, the increase in the year under review was at a lower level, and, in particular, our suppliers of fuel oil showed a real desire to assist as far as possible in limiting the rise in generation costs.

"During the year we continued to employ Industrial Consultants, who assisted in the re-organization of the construction and maintenance sections of the distribution department, and who, I am glad to say, appear satisfied that this important side of our business is now operating at a very high degree of efficiency.

"Units sold to consumers in the group, excluding supplies from the Tanganyika subsidiary company to Mombasa, rose from 262.4 millions to 298.6 millions, an increase of 13.8%. The gross revenue of the group from electricity sales increased from £2.57m. in 1955 to £3.13m. in the year under review—an advance of 21.4%. In Kenya units sold by the parent company increased by 14.5% and gross revenue showed a rise of

18.2%. The units sales are less spectacular than in recent years, but can be considered satisfactory.

Construction Progress

The principal extension to be commissioned in the year under review was the new oil-fired steam station at Kipevu for the service of the Mombasa municipal area and of our area of distribution in the Coast Province. The two Metropolitan-Vickers 5 M.W. sets, with boilers by Babcock and Wilcox, were ready for service in December, and, with minor adjustments, have since given satisfactory service. The station has been designed for expansion to 90-100 M.W. as load in the area develops.

"The north coast feeder line from Mombasa to Kilifi was completed, and negotiations began for an extension of this line to the growing holiday resort of Malindi. The Kilifi-Malindi route is planned to coincide with road development in order to reduce disturbance and compensation to land owners. Some inevitable delays have occurred in demarcating the new road reserves, but these difficulties are now being resolved.

Nairobi South Station

"At Nairobi rapid progress was made with the installation of 3 x 2,100 K.W. oil-engine generators at the Nairobi South station, and all three have been placed in service since the end of the year. In the Nairobi area work was started on two 66 K.V. transmission lines, one to reinforce our system in the important rural area of Limuru, the other to supply the new cement works, now under erection at Athi River, and the adjoining development area.

"In Tanganyika minor extensions to the oil-engined power stations at Mwanza, Iringa, Tabora, and Mbeya were commissioned, while substantial progress was made with similar works at Morogoro and Mtwara.

"Buildings to house two additional 800 K.W. sets at Arusha were in hand, and since the close of our financial year, construction has begun of hydro-electric extensions of 840 K.W. and 160 K.W. respectively for Iringa and Mbeya.

"In the Tanga district, a new 33 K.V. feeder from the Pangani Falls power station to reinforce the north-western part of the system, was ready for service.

Geo-Thermal Investigation

"The investigation into geo-thermal steam in the Rift Valley which we are conducting in conjunction with Power Securities Corporation, Limited, and others, to which I referred in my statement last year, has continued. Although setbacks were experienced when steam occurrences were met, the results so far show that the investigation is fully justified, and we are now awaiting the arrival of a rotary drill for further investigation.

Tanganyika

"Last year I told you that the legal work in connexion with the integration of our two operating subsidiaries in Tanganyika Territory was under discussion with Government. I am glad to say that agreement was reached in time for all relevant matters to be considered at the session of Legislative Council held in Dar es Salaam in February, 1957.

"Sanction was then given to the vesting in the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, of the property and business of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, and to the issue to the former company of a new licence terminating in 2002, and which was necessary in place of the two separate licences for each subsidiary originally issued in 1931.

"At the same time, other agreements were approved and consequential amendments were made to the

Electricity and other ordinances. These amendments clarified the position of the licensee and also brought the law up to date and facilitated co-operation between the company and the Government of Tanganyika in the development of electricity in the Territory. Arrangements were also made which were satisfactory to the authorities, both in Tanganyika and Kenya, for short and long-term hydro-electric bulk supplies from Pangani-river to Mombasa.

Integrating the Two Companies

"All this was the result of proposals made by us in 1950 with a view to integrating the two companies for purposes of efficiency, economy and to facilitate the raising of additional finance for future developments.

"Our proposals were subsequently endorsed in 1954 in the Egerton Report, which also recommended the linking of the Pangani River hydro-generating system with Dar es Salaam, involving a transmission line of some 240 miles. It was considered by us that this recommendation could not be implemented for some years without tariff increases detrimental to consumers, and the Tanganyika Government, in order to bring the project forward, suggested making available to the company the estimated cost of the transmission line, £2m., free of interest charges for a limited period of years.

New Hydro-Electric Station

"The Legislative Council accordingly discussed and approved a Government motion authorizing such an arrangement. The plan, as I explained last year, also embraced a new hydro-electric station of 14 M.W. at Hale, upstream from our existing station at Pangani Falls, which would enable the company, in addition to the supply to Dar es Salaam; to supply the important Central Line sisal-growing area.

"At that time, in February, 1957, the total financial requirements were estimated at £5½m. Whilst our London colleagues were then ready, subject to official sanction, to proceed to obtain the company's share of £3½m., the £2m. to be provided by Government due to the prevailing financial stringency, was not available and is still under discussion with the authorities in London.

"In consequence, the whole project has been delayed, and an opportune moment for raising money was lost. This is most regrettable: as I pointed out to you last year, our experience has been that where large projects of this sort are delayed serious increases in cost appear to be an inevitable concomitant. In addition, you will appreciate, I am sure, the serious effect in the foreseeable future of the disruption of the carefully prepared sequence of development plans in all our areas of supply.

"During the year under review the Tanganyika subsidiaries continued to show improved results.

"The combined operating surpluses advanced from £439,042 in the previous year to £513,910, whilst units sold improved from 96 million to 107 million. Pending the construction of the 14 M.W. works at the proposed Hale power station and of the proposed link transmission line, development in the Tanga Province and in Dar es Salaam must inevitably be at a somewhat slower rate.

The Kenya Power Company, Limited

"Reports from the Kenya Power Company, Limited, in which we hold a one-third interest in the equity, disclose that favourable conditions of river flow at that company's hydro-electric power stations at Wanjii and Tana which have continued into 1957, enabled the bulk supply to Nairobi to be maintained at a high level throughout the year; indeed, hydro supplies from all

sources represented 92% of the total units generated purchased in Nairobi, compared with 84% in 1955.

The power stations and relative to K.V. transmission lines were operated and maintained by the company under arrangements with the Kenya Power Company for mutual assistance and in order to achieve the maximum economy of operation.

Nairobi-Tororo Transmission Line

It is also reported by the Kenya Power Company that excellent progress has been made by the contractors, Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited, on the construction of their main 132,000 volt transmission line between Nairobi and Tororo. By the end of the year under review, December 31, 1956, foundation works were practically completed and 36% of the 1,192 steel towers erected. Erection of the line itself was completed in July, whilst the receiving sub-station at Juja Road in Nairobi should be ready for test service during October, 1957.

Construction work on the line has been continuously maintained throughout bad weather under conditions of high altitude and poor communications, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. You will recollect that the Uganda Electricity Board are under contract to give a permanent supply on January 1, 1958.

The Seven Forks Scheme

In the course of the year a permit was issued by the Government of Kenya to Power Securities Corporation, Limited, who are financing the survey, and design of the Seven Forks development on the Tana River, to construct the works at the appropriate time. This course will facilitate the financing and development of this important domestic source of hydro-electric power without throwing an undue strain on our own resources for general development, while still maintaining our interest in the project.

Further investigations in recent months have indicated that a series of developments based on the background of the Seven Forks scheme can be undertaken *seriatim* to a total of 220 M.W. when required, of which 100 M.W. will represent the output of the Seven Forks site itself.

It has been proposed in certain quarters that the Tana River developments should be subordinated to supplies derived from additional stations proposed to be erected on the River Nile in Uganda. Whilst we have welcomed co-operation with Uganda through the Kenya Power Company in the contract already signed, it is intended that the next stage of load growth should be met, as is indeed proper, from Kenya sources, and I am glad to say that the Kenya authorities fully concur in this intention.

I can see no reason why consumers, principally in Nairobi, should contribute to the finance and be almost entirely dependent upon supplies from a station some 325 miles distant when a supply is available in their own country, less than a quarter of the distance away, without the disabilities, financial and possibly technical, of nine four times as long.

However attractive the prospect may be to the authors of these new Uganda proposals, the proper time for consideration of such a supply obviously must be when Kenya has exhausted the natural facilities available on the Tana River, and I might add, any other economic means available of producing electricity, including nuclear methods of generation.

Electricity and the African

Although we have been extending our business gradually in the African areas adjacent to our mains, this work has been limited generally to African-owned flour mills, shops, and small tailoring establishments.

Little has been achieved up to date, with notable exceptions in Fanga and Nakuru, in extending the use of electricity in the domestic field.

With the general rise in the value of real wages in the towns and the move from subsistence to cash crops now being encouraged by the authorities in the peri-urban areas, an increasing number of the African people are reaching an economic level at which they can afford a better standard of lighting and other personal amenities, and so a vast field for expansion of our services is opening up.

An opportunity now offers in the Nairobi area of supply, where the consolidation of village life as distinct from the old scattered homesteads, is proceeding, whereby the problems of distribution are simplified. The Kenya Government authorities at the highest level have indicated a keen interest in the extension of our supplies to these villages. This interest is shared by the company, which has initiated one or two pilot schemes. Indeed, all that is now required to carry these schemes to success is adequate support from the administration at the lower levels and from the African district councils, with which we hope to co-operate in their administration.

Tariffs and By-Laws

Since the close of the year under review a careful re-appraisal of our tariff requirements and of the existing tariff structure was carried out in conjunction with our technical advisers, Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited, who confirmed that a further increase in tariffs generally was inevitable in order to keep the company on a sound financial basis. Opportunity was taken to rationalize our tariff structure and to remove discrepancies as between the charges to certain groups of consumers.

The proposals were considered by the Electric Power Advisory Board, who, with certain minor amendments, recommended them together with new by-laws to the Government for approval.

Our tariff structure, under agreement with the Government of Kenya, is based on by-laws approved by the Governor in Council of Ministers. The increases applied to our rates in 1956 approached, in certain cases, the maximum rates set by the relative by-laws in 1953, and new by-laws were accordingly necessary.

The new tariffs, which became effective in August, 1957, show an average increase in the Nairobi area of 10.65% over existing charges to consumers, while in Mombasa and our smaller up-country areas respectively, the increases are 4.59% and 4.11%. These areas bore a relatively larger share of previous advances, and we believe that the present proposals are equitable.

With the increased supplies at fixed cost now available from the Kenya Power Company, as much as possible has been done to stabilize costs on the generation side, and such stability must have a beneficial effect on the tariff structure.

Current Year's Prospects

Whilst from an East African viewpoint our business is broadly based, and is able to withstand minor vicissitudes in the general trading position, the territories in which we operate are primarily dependent on agriculture. Of our basic commodities, coffee continues to command a satisfactory price, and an increased output of sisal during the year was absorbed by the markets, albeit at a somewhat lower value. Tea production is expanding rapidly, as are the dairying and stock industries, but in 1956 cereal crops were far from satisfactory. Generally, the background can be considered sound. Our business, however, has undoubtedly shared over the past few years in a prosperity based on

less adequate foundations than the primary agricultural industry.

"Our secondary industries have withstood the change in the economy remarkably well on the whole, although there have been certain inevitable casualties, these will be more than made good when certain new developments, including the important cement works near Nairobi, come into production later this year. Our results to date and estimates of net revenue for the balance of the current year indicate that our recent progress should be maintained.

"There seems to be no occasion for undue pessimism, but it is reasonable to assume that in both Kenya and Tanganyika a period of consolidation may lie ahead, which may slow down the expansion we have enjoyed in recent years.

London Board

"In connexion with discussions with the Government

of Tanganyika about the amalgamation of our Tanganyika subsidiaries, and negotiations regarding the new licence agreements and consequential amendments to certain ordinances, Mr. Donald Brook visited East Africa in March and August, 1956.

"Since the close of the financial year in February, 1957, Sir Andrew MacLaggan and Mr. Brook attended the session of Legislative Council Tanganyika when the new arrangements were adopted by the Government of Tanganyika.

Executive and Staff

"In conclusion, I wish to express on behalf of the board, and I am sure on behalf of the members of the company, our sincere thanks to the executive staff and employees of the company and of its subsidiaries, and also to our London secretary and his staff for their loyal and efficient service during the year."

The report and accounts were adopted.

MINING

Union Offers to Improve Productivity Employees to Share in Resultant Savings

THE FOLLOWING JOINT STATEMENT has been issued by the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union:—

"At a meeting with the copper mining companies' representatives, the Mine Workers' Union spokesman offered the full co-operation of the Union in an endeavour to improve the productivity of daily-paid mine employees. The companies' representatives said they welcomed this approach.

"It was agreed that each mining company would make a list of the measures it would desire to take by way of rationalization and the abolition of restrictive practices, for consideration at a future meeting.

"It was conceded by the companies that it would be fair that a proportion of any savings in operating costs that might accrue as a result of the union's action should be shared in some form or other by its members."

"On the same day the Chamber of Mines also made the following announcement:—

"The Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union were today informed by the Chamber of Mines that the copper mining companies were considering a revision of the copper bonus scheme. The revision would result in an increase in basic rates of pay as the result of a measure of consolidation."

New Mining Ordinance for N. Rhodesia

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Northern Rhodesia's Member for Mines and Works, is on his way to London in the GARNARON CASTLE for discussions with the Colonial Office and the British South Africa Company about a new mining ordinance for Northern Rhodesia. He will be away from Lusaka about a month, returning by air. Mr. B. A. Doyle, the Attorney-General, who will arrive by air in a few days, and Mr. L. M. Serfontein, the Commissioner for Mines, who is on leave in the U.K., will take part in the discussions. Northern Rhodesia's present mining legislation was promulgated as long ago as 1912. Mr. Dunlop hopes to present a new Bill to the March meeting of the Legislative Council.

Northern Rhodesian Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia during July was estimated to be worth £6,387,038, compared with £5,409,941 in the same month 1956. Total production for the first seven months is estimated at £61,078,830, compared with £78,650,488 in the previous year. Of the total for this year, £21,474,286 is the approximate value of 96,904 tons of blister copper, and £34,805,004 the value of 144,493 tons of electrolytic copper. Cobalt production in the period showed a marked increase—15,474 cwt., valued at approximately £1,447,410; compared with 16,442 cwt., valued at £1,928,900 for the whole of 1956.

Selukwe Gold Mining

SELUKWE GOLD MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD. report a net profit of £8,966 (£4,744) for the year to March 31, after tax of £1,925 (£228 after crediting £2,387 tax reserved).

Incentive Bonus Scheme

AN INCENTIVE BONUS SCHEME is being tried at Roan Antelope copper mine, Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, on an entirely voluntary basis. After careful work study an expert lays down the standard time for jobs; and that time is maintained by joint management-labour teams. A fixed, normal minimum rate is paid to every worker, but those who do or produce more in the daily shift are given an incentive bonus for the excess over the set standard.

Confidence in Mr. Katilungu

A MEETING OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL of the African Mine-workers' Union has passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, president of the union. He had offered to resign after criticism of his leadership. A few weeks ago union leaders were stoned during a riot at Nchanga. There was only one abstention in the vote of confidence, registered by the Roan Antelope branch of the union.

Lower Metal Prices

ON THE LONDON MARKET base metal prices have moved downwards. Copper is back to about £191 for cash and £3 higher for three months; lead quotations are respectively £38 and £90; and tin sold this week at £740 for spot and £3 10s less for three months.

New Chairman

MR. A. A. HAYNES has been elected chairman of the Northern Rhodesia section of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with Mr. K. E. Mackay as vice-chairman. The honorary secretary is Mr. W. G. Watts.

Progress Reports

Kenton Gold Area.—In the three months to the end of June 75,000 long tons were milled for 11,584 fine oz. gold, compared with 7,115 oz. from 48,250 tons in the previous quarter. The working loss was £934, as against £42,127 for January-March. Capital expenditure in the quarter amounted to £15,833 (£42,011). Underground workings at the Mawe Meru mine ceased in May owing to a collapse of workings in J reef as a result of heavy rains. The mine is closed, and no further work is contemplated.

Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—17,140 tons of ore milled, 2,255 fine oz. gold produced, for a working profit of £604 in August.

Copperbelt Housing

MURDLIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., built 917 new houses for Africans last year, with light, water, and water-borne sewerage. The Municipal Board erected 400 houses; and converted the old welfare hall into a hostel which accommodates an average of 400 marketeers a night. At the Nchanga mine 439 new houses were completed, together with 134 blocks of single quarters containing four rooms. Chingola Municipal Board approved a project for the erection of 400 houses, Ndola built 1,111 units of accommodation, the Luanshya Municipal Board 467, the Nkama mine 689, Kitwe Municipality 1,594, and the Roan Antelope mine 350 housing units.

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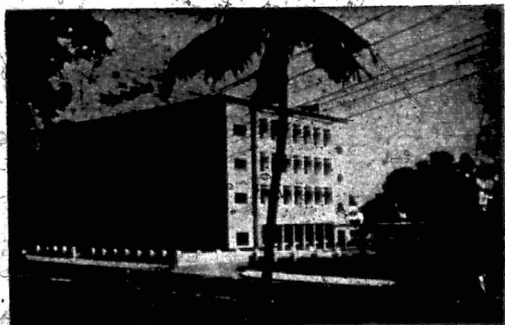
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