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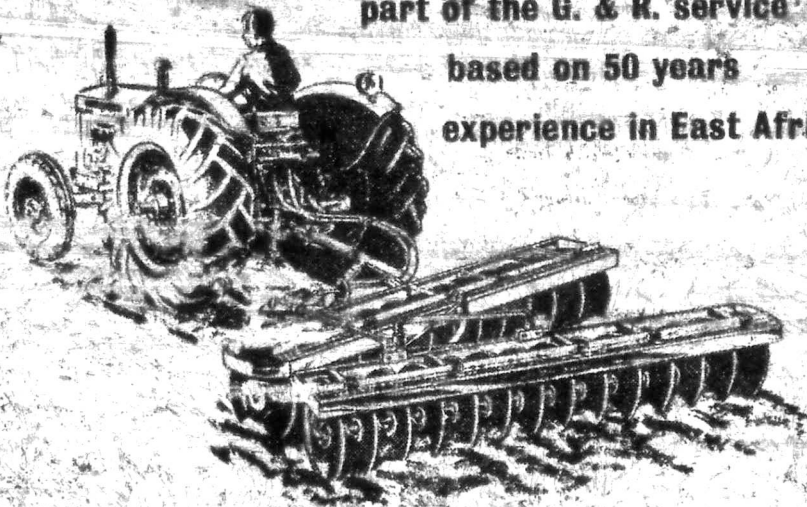
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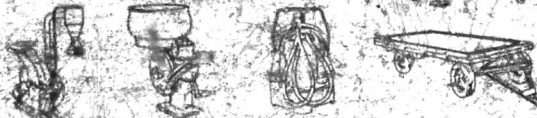
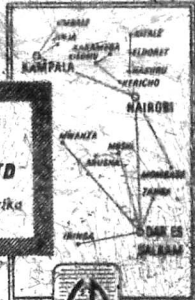
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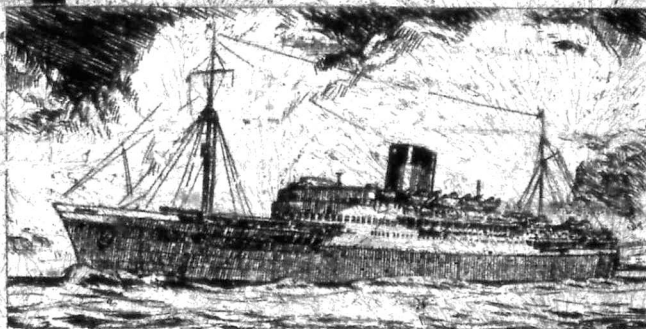
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1955

Vol. 34

No. 1735

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS NO CREDIT to successive Governments of the United Kingdom that Mr. Macmillan, who left London Airport on Tuesday to visit Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, should be the first Prime Minister of this country to make such a journey, for even before the outbreak of the last war aviation had reached the stage at which the head of H.M. Government in the Mother Country could have undertaken this kind of mission — not necessarily over the same route, of course — without too prolonged an absence from Downing Street. Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth — and in this connexion the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ranks with the States which enjoy full Dominion status — have for too long been expected to come to London for the discussion of topics of mutual interest. It would be premature to suggest that such Commonwealth conferences should be held in rotation in the various Commonwealth capitals, but the time has come for the one-way traffic to cease and for some of these gatherings to take place overseas. A meeting of Finance Ministers was held in Canada quite recently, but it is to be doubted whether that arrangement would have been made if they had not been due in the United States the previous week for an international assembly; and there is, of course, a great difference between a conference of heads of Treasuries and one of heads of Governments.

For many reasons, including the fact that London must for a long time remain the money market for the Commonwealth, the Queen's Prime Ministers overseas would naturally wish to continue to come to this country for many of their meetings, but ought it not now to be understood that, say, every third conference

will be held outside Great Britain unless special circumstances necessitate departure from such an intention? Meantime, during his five weeks' good-will tour, Mr. Macmillan will have opportunities of discussing many subjects. It is to be hoped that he will use all suitable occasions to encourage greater Commonwealth concern with colonial territories. For at least a quarter of a century EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has pleaded for recognition of that need, unhappily unavailingly. If Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in particular had been brought more closely into British Colonial affairs twenty or more years ago, their loyal, staunch, and realistic peoples would have resisted many of the follies which have been committed by United Kingdom Governments — generally not because they failed to recognize the undesirability of a policy, but because they lacked the courage to withstand American, United Nations, or other pressure, which was sometimes ignorant, sometimes malicious, sometimes specious, and sometimes scarcely distinguishable from blackmail. It is late, very late, to arouse the Commonwealth enthusiasm which could have been won by men of the calibre of Leopold Amery, who could have counted upon the backing of such Empire stalwarts as Lord Bruce, Lord Malvern, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Holland, and now Mr. Diefenbaker; but so deep is the attachment of the old Dominions to the Crown and the land of their founders that a miracle might even now be wrought if only the will existed in the United Kingdom. Every now and then Ministers utter perfunctory protestations of their good will and good intentions, but a public conscious of the gap between promise and performance is not stirred. Can Mr. Macmillan rekindle that faith which would reject the sloth, the subtleties, and the self-deceit which now masquerade as policy? That is the challenge of his journey.

## Notes By The Way

### Appeasement

ON A POINT OF PRINCIPLE — that Government expenditure in the United Kingdom next year should not exceed the total for the current year — the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Enoch Powell, and the Economic Secretary, Mr. Nigel Birch, resigned on Monday. Never before had three Treasury Ministers felt driven to simultaneous resignation, and seldom can a senior Minister relinquishing his portfolio have written so cool a letter for publication as Mr. Thorneycroft has done. He and his two colleagues insist that inflation cannot be stopped if Government expenditure is too high, and that it should be reduced. Mr. Macmillan and the rest of the Cabinet retort that they intend to increase departmental expenditure by only 1%: in short, that, having pledged themselves to abstinence, they feel that "another little drink won't do us any harm".

### Precept and Practice

THE ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE in dispute, says the Prime Minister, is only about £50m. Though intrinsically a small item in the national budget, it is important because the declared willingness to incur that extra outlay demonstrates a weakening of will which will be interpreted in many parts of the world as evidence of the Government's disinclination to defend sterling at all costs. Foreign speculators will consider themselves invited to operate against the pound and the more extreme trade union leaders to press for higher wages, when both courses must be gravely detrimental to the national interest. When the national belt needs to remain tightened, it is to be let out a notch; and if one notch, why not two or more? will be asked by all sorts of interested parties, including in particular the high-spending departments. While inviting supreme restraint from its partners in the sterling bloc, and imposing the most rigid discipline on private individuals and all businesses in the United Kingdom, H.M. Government refuses to take its own medicine.

### Infirm of Purpose

TWO ASTONISHING ASPECTS of this crisis — for it is a crisis of faith and works — are the Prime Minister's inability to understand that the Chancellor and his Treasury colleagues have resigned on a matter of principle and his comment that their resignations "cannot help to sustain, and may damage, the interests which we have all been trying to preserve". That rebuke is manifestly unjustifiable, for what will damage British interests is not courageous determination to economize in every possible way but proof that Ministers have not the stomach for the task they have promised to discharge. The infirmity of purpose, the phony, and the prediction for half measures which are again revealed are at the root of the worst problems of the Commonwealth and Empire, which, there can be little doubt, will sympathize with the unyielding Chancellor, not with the irresolute Prime Minister.

### New Commissioner

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, who is about to take up duty as East African Commissioner in London, will, I am sure, prove a great success in that office. He knows East Africa thoroughly, is enthusiastic about the territories, is personally acquainted with almost everyone of both in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and is widely esteemed for his personal qualities and his

professional competence. He has the gift of putting people at their ease, he believes in candour, and as general manager of East African Railways and Harbours he based his relations with the community and the Press on the principle that those who pay for public services are entitled to frank reports about them. The natural consequence was that the attacks on the system which had seemed to be a permanent feature of East African life grew less and less frequent, until they are now a rarity. That transformation is a tribute to his own activities and to his consistent encouragement of the public relations department which was established by his predecessor.

### Sir Arthur Kirby's Career

WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR broke out the new Commissioner was still at school, but by 1917 he was in Flanders with the Rifle Brigade. On demobilization he joined the Great Western Railway for training. Eight years later he became assistant secretary to the Gold Coast Railways, and traffic manager after nine years' service. In 1938 he went to the Kenya and Uganda Railways as assistant superintendent of the line, and in the middle of the last war was promoted general manager of the Palestine Railways, a post involving diplomatic complexities with neighbouring non-British territories. He went back to East Africa in 1948, and five years later was made general manager of East African Railways and Harbours. Upon him fell the responsibilities of organizing rail transport throughout the Kikuyu rebellion, of re-equipping the railway, of greatly developing the port of Mombasa, and of coping with similar problems in Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

### Services to E.A.R. & H.

TO STAFF RELATIONS he gave particular attention, with the result that the administration under his control came to be recognized as a most enlightened employer. He arranged greater and better provision for the housing of African employees; he developed the training school in Nairobi to the status of one of the best in all Africa; he encouraged the establishment of railway trade unions on lines which would foster a feeling of confidence in the management in the members of the unions; and he even protested publicly against the laws in the three mainland territories which preclude inter-territorial unions. He held that rolling-stock and new stations ought to be fashioned by modern ideas, suitably adapted to local conditions.

### Dating His Retirement

I KNOW THAT HE WAS PRESSED to defer his retirement, but he decided that it ought not to be postponed beyond the middle of 1957, so that his successor, Mr. J. R. Farquharson, would have full scope to decide whether the best motive policy for the future would be diesel electric propulsion or electrification. That important decision ought, he considered, to be made by a new general manager, not by one nearing the end of his term in that appointment. All the necessary investigation was undertaken, and shortly after his departure last August the recommendations of a working party were submitted to the Transport Advisory Council. Very wisely, the East African Governors seized the opportunity to appoint Sir Arthur East African Commissioner in London. In the social functions of that office he will have the able help of Lady Kirby, who will soon be as well-known in African circles in London as she has been in East Africa.

### Locust Threat

LARGE AREAS of Kenya and Tanganyika are expected to suffer heavy locust invasions this week, primarily because Saudi Arabia expelled the desert locust control organization some months ago for the crime of being British. A great campaign to destroy the locusts in their breeding grounds was thereby frustrated, and immense swarms bred and flew to the Somali Peninsula. Though they have been under constant attack, heavy incursions upon African and European farms in Kenya and Tanganyika now appear inevitable. For many years East Africa has spent well over £1m. annually on locust control measures, extending over the Horn of Africa and parts of the Middle East, but the stubborn folly of a small, backward, arrogant, and British State now jeopardizes distant countries which suffered immense damage from locusts for eight successive years from 1928. Some farmers in Kenya then had the dire experience of seeing the whole of a maize crop eaten in a night thrice within a year, and even coffee suffered seriously, the weight of roosting locusts breaking the branches of the trees.

### Selfish Folly

CULTURAL PRODUCTION, European and African, having expanded enormously since that last great scourge, a comparable invasion now would do far more harm to the economy, and that at a time when the public finances are strained, for lower prices for produce inevitably reduce the revenue and the difficulties of the United Kingdom make it extremely difficult to raise overseas loans in London. A few short-sighted and reckless European politicians in Kenya, and some also in Uganda, have repeatedly suggested that the East Africa High Commission should discontinue locust control measures. They are scarcely likely to reiterate such pleas now that countless millions of these voracious pests are on the borders of Kenya. While everyone must hope that real calamity will yet be averted, nothing is to be gained by minimizing the danger or concealing the fact that it is the direct result of non-co-operation by the authorities of a small State. Their selfishness and stupidity may cause havoc thousands of miles beyond their frontiers.

### "Lappy's" Paper Disappears

THE SUDDEN DEATH of *Truth* reduces still further the all too short list of United Kingdom publications with some concern for the Commonwealth. When Henry Labouchere founded his weekly periodical 80 years ago he had two main purposes in view: to ridicule the idea of Empire and to expose rogues, especially financial rogues, and jobbery, particularly official jobbery. No journalist so fiercely attacked Cecil Rhodes or was more critical of the young Rhodesia, and no M.P. was so caustic as he about the plan to spend a few million pounds on a railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria. Time was to expose the frivolity of his predictions about both enterprises and his enmity to pioneer endeavours in Africa was to be avenged by successors in the editorial chair who sometimes paid tribute to what was being done in and for East and Central Africa and found occasional room for balanced contributions from and about the territories.

### Sudden Death

To suppose that the *Truth* of some years had a real Imperial character would, however, not be true: the old pugacity had gone, and there was a new marked inclination to explain, or explain away, current concepts in the United States than to champion the Commonwealth. But it did at least publish some balanced news and informed comment from sensible and liberal writers in the Federation and Kenya in particular.

When Mr. Ronald Staples acquired the paper a few years ago he changed its character—and is believed to have had to subsidize his venture to the tune of £10,000 or more a year. Within a few days of his death his executors decided to end that drain on the estate immediately. Indeed, only on the day on which last week's issue appeared was the editor told that there would not be another.

### Watch Cairo

THE AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE, attended by some 500 delegates from 42 countries, having spent its week in Cairo attacking "imperialism" and "colonialists" and making all sorts of promises to "peoples struggling for independence", has not disappeared in the air of fellow-travelling and neo-Communist rhetoric. It has left behind an Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council, with a permanent secretariat in Cairo, a secretary-general nominated by Egypt, ten secretaries (of whom one is to be nominated by Russia), and a plan that the conference shall be convened at least once a year. Between the spates of public blather the secretariat will, of course, foster disaffection wherever it can, and it would be very naive not to expect the Sudan and the Somalilands to be well up the target list on which the rest of East and Central Africa must appear.

### New Threat to the Sudan

THE SUDAN, which has abundant reason for suspicion of the ruling clique in Egypt, will now have cause for enhanced anxiety, especially as Russia, already busy in the Sudan through diplomatic, trade union, and other channels, will seek to use this Solidarity Council for purposes which make nonsense of those two words: there can be no solidarity of purpose between the Communists and those whom they intend to devour, and Soviet activity on any council is a sure pledge of discord. All sorts of promises of economic aid "without strings" were naturally made by the chief Russian representative, who must have been surprised to find that the bait was eagerly swallowed. But extremists are often unbelievably gullible. Nasser, who hatched this demonstration for his own purposes, is not so credulous, and he can scarcely want to see any strengthening of Russian influence in the Middle East.

### Poetical

MUFULIRA MINE TOWNSHIP'S main avenues, which have hitherto been identified by letters, are now to carry the names of English poets. That decision having been made in principle, an immediate problem followed, for nobody could think of a poet whose name began with A and whom everybody knew at least by repute. B, C and D were easy, for Browning, Coleridge, and Dryden suggested themselves. Emerson and Flecker, it was felt, would be widely acceptable. Gray had a clear right to his place, and Herrick, if less well known, could scarcely be ruled out as a candidate. I wonder, however, what proportion of the literate public of Northern Rhodesia, or even what proportion of the total readership of this paper, could write 50 words about Auden, who heads the alphabetical table. About all that most people in either category who could answer at all would be likely to know is that Auden (Wystan Hugh) is still alive and from time to time a topic of controversy; some might be able to add that he is Professor of Poetry at Oxford University. It seems strange that over the centuries England has not produced an A poet of more outstanding fame. It would be interesting to know what estimation there was before now of the other names who were made surely only by the Scots, though, naturally for Burns in preference to Burns, and some of the English for Chaucer rather than Coleridge.

# Mr. Adlai Stevenson's Praise for Britain's Imperial Rule

## Imperialism's Retreat Leaves Dangerous Power Vacuums\*

**HOSTILITY TO IMPERIALISM** has a moral fervour which is perfectly sincere among Americans, but it generally lacks historical perspective and is woefully uninformed concerning the realities of the present world situation.

Even if one were prepared to grant—as I am not—that Western colonialism has been a wholly vicious horse whose flogging is a healthy moral exercise, our present indulgence in this exercise would be irrelevant, because the horse is dead. The ancient colonial system has all but vanished. This year has seen independence in Malaya, and with it virtually ends the period of direct British colonial rule in Asia. The year has also brought independence to Ghana, the first non-European colony in Africa to advance to full statehood.

A chapter begins in Africa—the substitution of partnership and interdependence within a free association of peoples for the earlier phase of imperial control.

### Magnificent Achievement of British Empire

Colonialism, as practised by the greatest Colonial Power of our age, has not ended in a welter of hatred and anger and bloodshed. The magnificent achievement of the British Empire during the last decade has been to effect its own liquidation in such a way as to lay foundations for a new and better community of peoples. Surely the Commonwealth idea, and the means by which Commonwealth has evolved out of Empire, are among the finest fruits of Britain's rare political genius.

It was through the imperial link that Asians and Africans made their first contact with Western education and administration. The numbers affected were small, constituting an élite among the subject peoples. Yet there was never any theory that knowledge should be confined to a British master race while the colonial subjects were left to draw water and hew wood. As a result, for over 100 years a community of training, learning, and scholarship helped to create in India, for example, a small but decisive class of men and women who came to feel at home with Western techniques and concepts.

### Principles of Incorruptible Administration

Nowhere is this fact more apparent or more impressive to-day than in the Indian Administrative Service where, by example as well as training, the principles of incorruptible administration were handed down to the men who now face the greatest organizational problem of our day—the administration of a free, modern welfare State for almost 400m. people.

It was through imperial channels that the colonial territories received the flow of capital and trained technological brains without which no effective attack would have been launched against massive health and economic problems.

At the height of her imperial power in the first decade of this century Britain managed in some years to invest as much as 7% of her national income overseas while balancing her world trade with massive imports. (The scale of this investment is indicated by the fact that the total bill for American aid and investment abroad, private and governmental, barely reaches 2% of the national income.)

\* These passages are taken from an article contributed to *Optima*, the quarterly journal of the Anglo American Corporation, by Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor of the State of Illinois, and Democratic candidate in the last presidential election in the United States. He recently revisited Africa.

The motives for this flow were by no means altruistic, particularly at the outset. Like other Western peoples, the British came to Asia and Africa in search of trade, and founded an empire largely because it was a necessary condition of stable trade. They did not lose by their venture—nor can one blink the fact that excessive greed, coupled with an exploitation of human beings, was often involved in it. But neither did the colonial peoples lose in the long run.

The creation of wealth is not an automatic process. Vision, intelligence, patience to wait for the slow-maturing enterprise—these are essential to capital creation. If the West profited greatly in earlier times from the African and Eastern trade, Africans and Orientals profited also by being drawn into a system of internationally divided labour. Railroads, roads, ports, cities, mines, irrigation works, export crops—these pre-conditions of capital creation remain in Asia and Africa as a solid inheritance from the colonial period.

It was through the imperial system that a *Pax Britannica* was maintained. Without this relative peace, large-scale economic development in Africa and Asia could not have been sustained. Small garrisons of men scattered across the globe, the ubiquitous British Navy—these provided a framework of security within which the turbulent Indian sub-continent, like the feuding sultanates of Malaya, or the troubled shores of the Indian Ocean, or the warring tribes of Africa knew internal peace, many of them for the first time and most of them for the longest period in their history.

### Irony of History

The Americas developed behind oceans guarded by British ships. More and more millions were drawn into the profitable web of trade and development. It was a time when unimpeded growth seemed the order of Nature, international trade was self-balancing, capital went automatically where it was needed most. A hidden hand seemed effortlessly at work, and this hand (as seems so clear in hindsight) was largely British.

Not the least of the ironies of history is the fact that the 19th and early 20th centuries, which many of my countrymen look back upon as the Golden Age, was an era underpinned, even for republican and anti-colonial America, by the workings of Britain's imperial power.

I make no plea for a restoration of Western empire. It is time for the captains and the kings to depart, time for the peoples of the ex-colonial areas to assume control of their own destinies. I cheer the manner in which the British have faced this fact. Indeed, a good case could be made for the proposition that the British have proved themselves the most effective anti-colonialists of all—at the moment when a resurgent Russian imperialism rises to high tide!

But I insist upon a recognition by all of us, and by my countrymen especially, that the end of empires does not mean automatically an end to the problems with which empires coped. The problems remain, some of them vastly increased in difficulty and danger by the withdrawal of imperial power.

The blunt truth is that things are not going so well for our side in those areas where the nationalist and collectivist societies compete for the allegiance of millions who hardly know the difference between the two.

### Tightening Economic Squeeze

The new nations of Asia and Africa have to run faster and faster just to stay where they are. Yet they find it difficult to maintain even the pace already set; they certainly cannot keep up with their advancing needs in the immediate future unless they receive more economic assistance from highly developed nations. The underdeveloped countries are caught in a tightening economic squeeze. The prices they receive for their raw materials are generally declining as production outstrips demand, but the prices they must pay for the things they buy steadily increase as the inflation spiral continues.

To be truly independent these "have-not" nations must grow economically strong, a fact well realized by their leaders, who are combing the world for credits and capital. Can they obtain these loans from private investors? To some extent they can, and certainly I hope American investors will take heed of their need, the outside capital which has reached this crisis stage.

American investors have been cautioned about excessive preoccupation with the risks of rising nationalism. After all it is a legitimate desire of all nations to play a larger rôle in the development of their own economies. Co-operation along such lines reduces the vast risks of the "have-not" nationalism would impose. But the risks of all nations are great where investment is scarce and the competition for it which

means the more stable and expanding industrial nations. When it goes into underdeveloped areas it is generally in quest of profits high enough to justify the risks, quick enough to reduce them. Thus the extractive enterprises, such as oil, are more inviting than the long-range transport and utilities projects which these areas so desperately need.

Many of the difficulties of the new nations stem from the fact that Western imperialism is over and the empires are vanishing. In their wake are inevitable power vacuums. Eventually they must be filled by the ex-colonial peoples themselves, but meantime these people are exposed to the contending forces of power politics while lacking the tools to raise their standards of living and establish their own security. The West must continue to provide what the Colonial Powers provided before — the external military shield and the internal economic aid which these countries reasonably need and can properly use.

The United States faces many grave economic problems in

the years immediately ahead — how to control inflation without a depression, how to combat the economic illiteracy that afflicts us, how to maintain the defence burden, and how to meet the immense social capital needs of our soaring population for schools, hospitals, highways, housing, slum clearance, city re-development, etc.

Yet perhaps even more important is how to close the widening gap between the "haves" and "have-nots", because the root of revolution and war is not only in the minds and hearts of men, it is also in their stomachs. These people are mostly non-white; they are mostly ex-colonial, with old resentments easily exploited by demagogues. And if modern medicine is fast increasing their numbers, modern communication is also fast increasing their knowledge of the world and their realization that misery and want are not the immutable destiny of man after all. These are the "voiceless ones" no longer, and we had better listen attentively to what they are saying.

## Electoral Bill Debated in Federal Parliament

### European and African Criticisms of Government Proposals

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS are taken from speeches during the recent debate in the Federal Assembly on the second reading of the Electoral Bill. The first part of the report was published in last week's issue.

MR. D. L. YAMBA, specially elected African member for Northern Rhodesia, said that his experience, ranging over two generations, was that you could believe a European, particularly a Briton, "only when he has got to do the thing practically which he speaks of, not by word of mouth".

He could see no reason why African representatives should be put into two different categories. "If promises made during the Federation Conferences were to be kept, the Government should have left all four additional African members to be elected by the present method. Instead the Government had improved on the old maxim 'Divide and Rule' by seeing that the two African groups of each territory were completely divided in their opinions and by creating 'a number of stooges who would help them to oppress the majority of inhabitants in this country'."

He appealed to the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and to "sympathetic friends" everywhere to unite in fighting a Bill which would enshrine European supremacy in Central Africa. They would challenge the Government in the courts, "and I think then we shall be told whether they have any interest in continuing protection over us. We wish to be told that it is time to hand us over to the settlers of this country. We should then know exactly what we should do, whether to live or perish". The privilege which Africans would now enjoy of going on the common voters' roll as British protected persons was not something which had been given to them without their fighting for it.

#### African's Political Perspicacity

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT thought the Government was making a profound mistake in giving a grudging partial franchise to Africans. "As a man who in his profession often has to ascribe motives, I say that the Federal Party wants to make sure that the candidate chosen is suitable for their purpose, and wants to make sure beyond peradventure that there is no African party in this House which, in conjunction with other parties, might be a danger to its position".

Africans had much more political perspicacity than people were inclined to think. He believed that the Bill would be almost completely rejected by Northern Rhodesian Africans, and that not a single member of Congress eligible to vote, let alone moderate Africans, would apply for registration. "I have moved among Africans a great deal during the last three months and I have not met a single moderate African who has the slightest intention of having anything to do with the Bill". While he did not approve that attitude, they could hardly be blamed for it.

"When there are very few Africans on the special roll, how will this Government explain it to the people here and in Great Britain who have said there is a perfectly reasonable offer to Africans in the offer of the special roll? In the House of Commons the Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations quoted figures as if they were tolerably 'come on which to base an opinion'. I have not the slightest doubt that the figures to a very considerable extent influenced at any rate those few wobbling Conservatives who might have voted against the Government."

The literacy test envisaged in the Bill was much more severe than under the Northern Rhodesia electoral system. An African had got to be able to speak, read and comprehend English. Many Africans were quite fluent in an ungrammatical way, reading a little English; comprehending the ordinary things of everyday life, but if the Federal test were applied to many Africans considered literate many would be disbanded.

Africans considered this franchise petty and unimportant. It was the kind of franchise that had standards for universal franchise. "A short time ago the Congress in Northern Rhodesia would have accepted a franchise with qualifications. Now they say it is not worth considering, and they have gone to the extreme of demanding a universal franchise".

Protected persons were historically entitled to the franchise. "When the Crown permitted the British South Africa Company to take over Northern Rhodesia it insisted that Northern Rhodesia be a Protectorate. Africans from that time were considered protected persons for the eventual control of the country by themselves. When Europeans flooded in with the discovery of minerals and they were sufficiently numerous there was a Government and a franchise established so that you had this European Government entirely, so far as non-official members were concerned, limited to British subjects, while protected persons were left on one side. That did not, however, extinguish the rights of protected persons". Paramountcy, proclaimed in 1923 and 1931, was subsequently modified, but never entirely removed. "Our protected persons in Northern Rhodesia have, to my mind, a superior status to the conquered Africans in Southern Rhodesia."

#### "Dogmatic Insistence"

"This Federal Government, by its dogmatic insistence on the Bill, will set the Federation by the ears. They are not going to get any peace. They are going to have a completely indifferent African population in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

MR. W. M. CHAWA, specially elected member for Nyasaland, said that the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Franchise Bill would harm future race relationships. What the Federal Government was doing was absolutely dishonest and they knew it; they were trying to persuade the British Government to accept the same dishonesty.

Africans had come to the conclusion that they could look neither to Britain nor to the Europeans in Central Africa for justice, and that they must look to their own means to get justice.

"The trend of history has been that where you have one race oppressing another the oppressed race cannot tolerate that position. No amount of military force behind the Government can stop that spirit of the people from expressing itself. That urge we are now reaching in Central Africa, so much so that the people, deprived of expressing themselves by constitutional means, tend to take means that are violent, and one would regret that stage if I would. But the Government is forcing the African people into that position. It is quite clear that the Government is trying to force Africans to resort to means which are unconstitutional."

The Federal Government, both stupid and unwise, was digging the graves of the Europeans in Central Africa. Peace could be controlled only by winning their confidence and if that was lost they could not be controlled. "You could smash them, destroy them, but not control them."

The Bill states that government must be in the hands of civilized and responsible persons. How was that to be defined?

in this country, some people have risen to the position of teachers who have never been to a university or secondary school. People have risen to such positions who have not the education which those people have who can be classed as qualified because of their colour, yet white people with qualifications can qualify. The standard of judgment on responsibility is an arguable matter. Is a person civilized because he has passed form II or had a primary or university education? Does a person become civilized because he is earning £720 per annum, although he may be the greatest beggar in the country? All these things are being done to maintain white supremacy in Central Africa.

Government's figures showed that 1,000 Africans were registered against 60,000 Europeans, "450 in Northern Rhodesia and 550 in Nyasaland only." Government had put the cart before the horse; it had tried to find out the number of Africans qualified for a general roll and then set their qualifications accordingly. The special roll put the Government in a difficult position. If it found that Africans voted on the special roll in Nyasaland they would control the election, if countered by allowing Europeans to vote on the special roll.

Mr. J. E. POOT, "moderate African," he denied a moderate roll, "one would be crushed the shoes of the Federal Government. Anyone who opposed their views was a reactionary. Do you really think by trying to make these Africans say things they ought to say just because they want to measure you? Would that the racist problems in Central Africa, African moderate parliament would not take part in organizing their people."

### Underground Movement May Be Uncontrollable

Mr. J. E. POOT said that the Bill would result in keeping out the people on whom Africans might rely. "You may get satisfaction from that, but the underground movement will be quite uncontrollable. The members who will be here will have no contact with the forces outside the House, so by producing this Bill hasten the day which will be worse, because they will feel that the Africans in Parliament do not represent them, they will feel they will have to express themselves by other constitutional means."

Mr. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, "moderate African," would not refuse the Federal Government anything lest there might be a Boston tea party, "forget that the African forces which were being mobilized cause something even worse. Nyasaland, because of the racial actions of the Federal Government, would have to secede from the Federation in 1960 and link up with Tanganyika."

Mr. L. M. N. HOBSON, G.C., confessed to have been very happy about certain features of the Bill, which he would not object on the principle that three-quarters of a loaf was better than none.

Mr. W. T. JOYCE said that there were 250,000 Europeans in the Federation and 7m. Africans, a ratio of 28 to one. "Had Sir John Moffat so little confidence in the African that he wanted European dominance of the upper roll to prevail longer? Sir John and Dr. Scott had shown unbelievable prejudices in a few years. Had the speaker prophesied the things he had seen in the last 20 years he would have been dead a lunatic. The great weakness of Sir John Moffat's speech was that he had not offered one concrete suggestion alternative to the Government scheme."

Mr. J. E. POOT said that those Africans who join us in our Legislatures, by privilege and to a very great extent, constitute a very select band, and the closed shop might equitably be applied to them. They do not welcome the liberal steps which the Federal Government has produced, and they resent the concession which we are making forward because it widens the political field. They are prepared to put themselves up before their own people as elected. A certain type of African wishes to consolidate himself before the great mass of backward Africans gain practical experience and knowledge and see through such a scheme."

### Africans Must Take Over "Some Day"

Mr. C. R. KUMBIKANO, specially elected African member of Nyasaland, said that Africans must take over some day. "The number of Europeans was raised to one million; the number would be doubted their seven millions."

Mr. J. E. POOT said that Mr. ROBERTSON declared that Europeans would be frightened of large numbers of fully cultured and educated Africans. That would be one of the greatest assets of the Federation, could have. The fear was that the reins of government might fall into the hands of people who did not fully understand that description. The Bill, the result of wishful and honest thought, was flexible enough to enable the vast and more Africans to vote as they reached the required standards. Remarkable progress had been made in the field of race relations.

It was essential before the grant of universal franchise was a homogeneous electorate and a widespread understanding of

normal democratic political conditions. Did Mr. Chirwa believe that if there were universal adult suffrage, male and female, that the majority of the people would come anywhere near to the necessary standards? It was bound to come, but to grant universal suffrage now would mean handing over the Federation to mob rule.

Mr. W. A. E. WINTERSON recalled that the Bill had been published months ago, and expressed surprise that Sir John Moffat had waited until now to seek legal opinion. Sir John's speech, apart from his vilification of the Government, had been a clever attempt to harden African opinion against the Bill against the Government, and against the white man.

### Increasing Fund of Good-will

The African wanted to be regarded as a man among men. Africa needed capital more than capital needed Africa, and without the development which would follow, capital the African would not have the chance to become a man among men. Capital would go where there was know-how in managing affairs and political stability. Among Europeans there was an increasing fund of good will towards Africans, but any proposed voting system had to take into account whether the system would be acceptable to Europeans. There had to be a compromise on a give-and-take basis, something just to all sections of the community.

Mr. J. E. POOT thought that all literate chiefs should be eligible to vote irrespective of financial qualifications. If that idea was accepted candidates and M.P.s. would have to consider the views of these men, and would put forward the views of their people. That would be another step towards partnership.

Mr. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN found many aspects of the Bill highly commendable, but thought it might have been wiser to have left the matter until the 1960 discussions.

"To go so far as to describe the Bill as unholy, evil, and disgraceful was quite absurd." Sir John Moffat had conveyed the impression that Europeans were unable to represent African interests. A European, generally speaking, had sufficient integrity not only to think of himself and his own people but also to consider the interests of people of another race. If the principle of government by the civilized and responsible was accepted, it was a natural corollary that there must be high standards to retain control in the hands of people of substance.

"If we accept the other school of thought and hand out cheap, easy votes all over the place, the consequences will be fatal for everybody of whatever colour and creed. Our task is to uplift people, not to debase their standards."

Mr. M. KALIMBI, specially elected member for Northern Rhodesia, appreciated the extension of the franchise to British protected persons and was satisfied with the franchise proposals, but he objected to the method of electing the four African representatives. It was "good advancement" that there should be 15 African representatives in the House, but when one subtracted the Africans with strictly party allegiances and the three European representatives only four, true African members remained. He wanted to get away from racialism, and favoured one common roll for all.

### No Racial Harmony With Dual Rolls

"I do not mind whether in the future we have only one African in this House and the rest of the members are Europeans provided those Europeans were put into this House by the people of the Federation in the right way." Racial harmony would never come until the two-rolls, which engendered fear and distrust, were abolished.

Mr. M. M. HOYE, specially elected African member for Southern Rhodesia, described the right to participate in deciding who should represent one in Parliament as the crown of citizenship. Federation and the policy of partnership would be judged by the extent to which the average man or woman, whatever their colour, of average financial means and education was able to participate in deciding who should represent them in the Federal Assembly.

The danger of the present measure was that it completely overlooked the intelligent man who through no fault of his own could not satisfy the educational and financial qualifications. He hoped that the Bill would be reviewed after a period. The Government would jeopardize the future of the Federation if it heeded extreme opinion.

Some Europeans are squeaking that the vote has been handed to the African on a silver plate, but many Africans feel that this Bill seeks to throw over the African voter so that he does not participate in the election of M.P.s. The Bill may be somewhere nearer right than either of the two extremes, and for these reasons I shall vote for it in the hope that it will be reviewed when it has been shown where it is right and where it is wrong.

Mr. H. E. DEVLIN, G.C., specially elected European member for the African interests in Southern Rhodesia, asked how

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# Mr. Lennox-Boyd's New Year Broadcast

## East African Problems a Great Challenge

**DURING 1957 I SPENT** 11 weeks in Africa. At the beginning of the year I went to the Central African Federation—a young State which has the growing pains of youth, but also a basic underlying strength, growing every day. I mean of course economic strength, without which there is no hope for social and political advance are castles in the air. I saw the great hydro-electric project at Kariba taking shape out of the African bush; and surely never can a major development scheme have been tackled with such vigour and imagination or have such immense possibilities for the future.

Recently I've been in East Africa which has cast its spell over many people from the early explorers who set out from the old Arab capital of Zanzibar, then the gateway to East Africa, and trekked across the lion-infested plains to the Great Lakes, down to the settler of the fifties who has found self-realization in carving a productive farm out of the wide spaces of the uplands. Of course, it's not all plain sailing.

### Great Challenge to the World

I suppose the diverse yet interdependent political and social problems thrown up by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika represent as great a challenge as we are facing anywhere in the world today. That was why I went there, and I hope that my visit has led to increased stability and a clearer perception of the way ahead.

On my travels I've been impressed by the vital need for economic development as a necessary forerunner to every other type of advance and by the way in which this job is being tackled. To many people economic development is either something rather remote and theoretical or something immense and spectacular—like the Owen Falls hydro-electric project which I lately saw in Uganda; something that Governments do, in which the ordinary citizen has no special part to play.

Such ideas are profoundly mistaken. Economic development means doing things which will make people better off. People are not going to become wealthier by sitting down and waiting to see what Government is going to do for them. Development is a mutual effort by Government and the ordinary citizen, whether he be a farmer, a labourer, a business man, a teacher, or anything else, and the more co-operation there is between all of them, the more likely is it that development will be fruitful.

### Improved Farming Standards

Improved farming standards is clearly one of the most important things almost everywhere. But obviously it is not Government which is going to do this; it is the farmers themselves—although Governments have an important part to play by way of instruction and advice, helping the farmers to acquire the benefits of modern scientific and technical knowledge, or improving communications, markets, water supplies, and so on.

Few people realize that something approaching an agrarian revolution has been happening in Kenya during the past few years. It is something in which we in Britain feel a particular interest, since a special grant of £5m. has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of the Swynnerton Plan for the development of African agriculture in Kenya, under which much of this work is going on. This plan, drawn up in 1954, aimed at the development of sound and intensive systems of farming by African producers. Progress has been quite remarkable, and it has even been

suggested that, if the present rate of work can be maintained over the next five years, the whole picture of African agriculture in Kenya will have been permanently changed.

This work has taken several forms. First, there has been soil conservation, where such outstanding progress has taken place that today it is very rare to find land completely unprotected. Then there has been land consolidation, which has created a vastly increased demand for farm planning services, and an expansion in the production of cash crops. It is significant that the highest prices obtained in the Nairobi coffee sales recently have been for African-grown coffee.

The most encouraging feature in African farming in Kenya is that, in the Central Province at least, as well as in certain other areas, there is genuine enthusiasm by the farmers for agricultural improvements. Without this enthusiasm, and the very solid backing by Government services of all kinds, all these schemes must remain on paper only.

One way of summing up the effect of all the development that has taken place in the colonial territories since the war is to look at national incomes. The national income of colonial territories has doubled between 1948 and 1955. Allowing for the rise in prices, there has been a real increase of about a third in the output of goods and services. In other words, the real national income of the colonial territories has been increasing at an average rate of about 4% per annum, whereas the rate of increase of population has been about 2%.

Over the 15 years between 1945 and 1960 we in the United Kingdom shall have provided as grants and loans over £200m. for the development of the Colonies. It is all, probably not far short of £1,000m. that has gone from Britain to the Colonies since the last war.

None of these developments would have been possible without the right people to see the schemes through. Since the war some 1,500 doctors, 2,000 engineers, 2,500 teachers, and 2,000 administrative recruits have gone from Britain to serve colonial Governments. In partnership with their local colleagues they provide the knowledge and skill without which development could not take place. Never have they been more needed than they are now.

### African Majority

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT announced on Monday that three more back-bench seats in the Legislative Council are to be allocated to Africans. There will thus be 33 Africans in a Council of 60.

### M.P.s. to Visit Kenya

AT THE INVITATION of the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., and Mr. Austen Albu, M.P., will visit Kenya at the end of January for about a month. They will return to London via the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden, spending a short time in each of those territories.

### Why?

IN HIS CURRENT ISSUE the *Spectator* gives prominence to a short article headed "Moffat's Challenge to Welensky" from a correspondent in Salisbury who wrote: "Unless the Minister of Law, who is by no means illiberal, wishes to ride roughshod over the opposition of Sir John Moffat, chairman of the African Affairs Board, he may have to frame another Federal Electoral Bill which is not going to be declared void by a court of law and make the Government look silly in the eyes of both the Africans and world opinion—and H.M. Government too, who approved the Constitution Amendment Bill. Why did not the Federal Government foresee this flaw? Why if Sir John appreciates the implication of his action on the future of the Federation, did he not consult with Sir Roy Welensky behind the scenes and reach agreement?"

*This is an abbreviated version of a broadcast made by Mr. Lennox-Boyd on New Year's Day in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.*

## Mr. Todd and The African Congresses

### Co-operation or Unrelenting Racism

THE FULL TEXT has now reached London of the firm statement recently made in Bulawayo by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, about the African National Congresses in the Federation. To the report already published we add the following passages:—

"In Northern Rhodesia where Congress has been allowed to pursue its unfortunate way, when a major crime is committed which is a natural outcome of a campaign against constituted authority, both Congress and the individual who wrecked the train hastened to proclaim that it was not the act of Congress. Can Congress really side-step the guilt when its actions, and statements build up an atmosphere of boycott, strike, and violence?"

"In Southern Rhodesia Mr. George Nyandoro has in effect supplanted Mr. Nkomo in effective leadership of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress, and, with other Congress members, campaigns against those Africans who wish to take their place amongst the civilized and responsible community which governs in Rhodesia.

### Africans Termed "Sell Outs"

"Africans who join the present political parties are termed 'sell-outs', 'Judah Iscariots' and 'foolish people', and they are warned that they will be dealt with in due course. A leading member of Congress inferred in Salisbury last week that the Congress would determine what is in the African interests, and said that those who pursued courses which were detrimental to the African interest should be dealt with accordingly."

"At a recent meeting in a Native reserve another leading Congress member instructed that European store-keepers in the reserves should be approached for financial support, and that if they refused they should be reported to Congress. 'I will know what to do with them,' said the speaker.

"African people have very strong traditions of courtesy, but what shocks them today in the undignified and irresponsible conduct of some Congress leaders could well attract them tomorrow. Congress, on the other hand, does not concern itself with voters, but is endeavouring by its actions, and in conflict with its constitution, to discipline a mass-machine whose powers would not be exerted through the vote, but through some type of mass action. As part of this plan it must find ways of prohibiting Africans from taking part in the democratic life of the country; and that it is doing by threats and by endeavours to humiliate.

"If the Federation is to fulfil its great promise and become a worthy democratic nation, we need to bring into our political parties now all courageous, capable Africans who are ready to co-operate.

"What lies before us—co-operation or unrelenting racialism? It is the first duty of the Government to provide protection for all our people, and this we will continue to do, even if it means introducing further legal restrictions.

"If, on the other hand, leaders in Congress, and particularly Mr. Clutton-Brock and Mr. Nyandoro, would throw in their weight with the forces of law and order, if they would give their support to the cause of racial harmony, we could in the next three months halt the erosion which has started and make further restrictions unnecessary."

## African Wages

IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS the proportion of Africans employed in Northern Rhodesia who receive more than £5 a month in cash wages, not including housing, food, and other allowances, has risen from 20.6% to 46.1%. A survey for the first half of 1957 made by the Labour Department shows that 26.4% of the African clerks in the building industry earned more than £15 a month; that some bricklayers earned about the same sum, though most were in the £10 to £12 bracket; and that many African clerks in the hotel and catering industry received upwards of £12 monthly.

## Kabaka Should Not Overplay His Hand

### Relations With Demagogic Politicians

THE COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. R. H. C. Steed, who has just returned to London from a visit to East and Central Africa, has written an interesting survey of the political position in Uganda under the heading "The Kabaka Pulls the Strings".

He said, *inter alia*:—

"In Buganda the Kabaka's power is absolute and unchallenged. Other provinces and tribes are acutely suspicious of Buganda's pretensions to hegemony.

"The Kabaka's natural enemies are demagogic African politicians with an appeal throughout Uganda; their power is at present undeveloped, but it is likely to grow fast. British influence to the extent that she uses traditional influence as a steady factor, is a nuisance through her encouragement of democratic progress and a target against which is fully African sentiment in the cause of independence.

"Buganda's claim for independence involves some vague ideas of an Uganda federation which is ruled out by the British Government and is highly suspect to the other tribes.

"But the 1955 agreement, by conferring increased powers on the Buganda Parliament, or Lukiko, has for the moment had the effect of strengthening the Kabaka's position. The Lukiko now has the respectable colour of democratic government in its composition and deliberations the Kabaka will prevail. The Prime Minister and the five other Ministers are all loyal henchmen.

"The danger to the Kabaka lies in the central Parliament of the Protectorate, the Legislative Council, a forum for nationalist politicians and spokesmen of the other tribes, where the British Government ensures that democratic practices are observed. Both bodies sit in Kampala, but in very different circumstances.

"The Legislative Council holds its meetings in Kampala town hall, a modest edifice. The Lukiko sits in a magnificent new building on a commanding site completed a year ago at a cost of £25,000, by far the finest Parliament building in any British dependent territory.

### Buganda Government's Prestige Enhanced

The deliberate intention of this magnificence, created at an expense that the Buganda revenues could ill afford, was to enhance the prestige of the Kabaka's provincial Government in Buganda as against the central Government.

"In November one of the five Buganda delegates resigned from the Legislative Council of Uganda, alleging that it was unrepresentative of African opinion. The Buganda electoral college has refused to nominate a replacement until there is an African majority in the Council. There can be no doubt that here again the Kabaka is pulling the strings, although in fairness it must be emphasized that Buganda Ministers and counsellors at every level instinctively look to him for instructions. It would be asking a lot to expect him to advise a course which goes against their grain as well as his.

"During his recent visit the Colonial Secretary made it clear to the chieftain of the African politicians, that self-government in 1961 was excluded. No date has been fixed for independence. The Africans in Uganda are far behind those of Ghana and Nigeria in education and administrative training. As one senior civil servant told me: 'At a natural pace it would be 50 years before these people are ripe for independence. At a forced pace, if all goes well, they might manage it in 20. But we know we have not got so long as that, and are just doing our best.'

"Nationalist politicians have not got into their stride with effective slogans or organizations. Uganda nationalist leaders from the Buganda tribe are obliged to pull their punches even in the Legislative Council out of deference to the Kabaka's views, much as these may differ from their own.

"There is no reason why the Native rulers should not seek to safeguard the dynastic interests and meet the need of the hour by playing a leading part in the move towards independence, thus taking some of the wind out of the sails of nationalist demagogues. Nor is there any reason why they should not reach a reasonable compromise with the British Government.

"This applies particularly to the Kabaka, by far the most powerful of them all. All the more so, therefore, why he should not once again overplay his hand."



## Procrastination Over African Housing Government and City Council at Loggerheads

A STATEMENT PUBLISHED by the Kenya Ministry for Local Government, Health and Housing outlines the painstaking progress made by Nairobi's African housing project.

Negotiations between the Government and Nairobi City Council were started in 1955 with a view to providing urgently needed African housing, for the council had stopped building on account of the high prices quoted by contractors. It was proposed that the Government should provide 5,000 houses for Africans at a guaranteed price of 15s. per square foot, building to be on a prefabricated system for which a factory for the manufacture of concrete components was to be erected. Difficulty was encountered in recruiting specialist technicians, and no suitable applicants responded to advertisements. Investigations were then made into the technique of *in situ* pumice-concrete construction.

From a long and detailed statement these passages are taken:—

The general principles had been accepted by the city council in May, 1955, the designs were finally examined by the Government, and the council then insisted on their own examination of details. This was contrary to the spirit of the scheme since the council was fully covered by a 40-year guarantee. It was eventually decided to adopt the more orthodox method of block construction and that involved thicker walls and an increased plinth area, but a higher cost per house. A further set of working drawings and tender documents were then prepared.

### Approval Led to Delays

The city council insisted that the designs should be approved by the city engineer, and formally by the committees and the full council, this inevitably leading to delays, as did the tender documents and the council's insistence that they should undertake the servicing of the sites. During the preparation of the contract documents it was realized that dual control on the site was impracticable and in the end the council agreed that they could not undertake the services because of staff shortages. It was suggested that the Government should do so on the council's behalf without liability, but the implications arising from the safeguards required by the council proved almost insoluble.

The urgent necessity for further African housing was first realized against a background of terrorism in Nairobi, and a joint effort by Government and the city council was felt to be the only solution. To obtain this joint effort, Government offered substantial inducements. The scheme was implemented against improved conditions, however, and the original spirit behind the scheme was forgotten. The council became more and more insistent upon limiting its risks; the guarantee became almost pointless in that the only remaining element possibly justifying it was the use of pumice, as all other criticisms and suggested variations made by the council were met.

### Pumice Block Type of Construction

In December, 1956, tenders were invited, based on the pumice block type of construction or for any other method the contractor himself might like to suggest. It became apparent that the money required for 5,000 houses would not be available immediately, especially as it was clear that the building cost would exceed 15s. per square foot, due to the many variations made to the scheme since its inception. The tenders confirmed that the cost would be about 20s. per square foot.

It was then suggested to the council in March, 1957, that because of the urgency a tender should be accepted and a new agreement drawn up covering 1,400 houses, for which the Government would accept responsibility. It was clearly stated that this proposal would replace the proposals set out in the Ministry's letter of April 27, 1955 (in which the original project was outlined), which, by reason of intervening changes, are no longer feasible. It was also made clear that the Government would agree to the houses being let at an essentially rent based on the increased cost.

Discussions then took place between the Ministry and the council as to which should undertake the responsibility for pricing the contract. The council asked what were the Government's intentions regarding the maintenance guarantee, and it was pointed out that the original agreement contained in

the Ministry's letter of March 25 was based on the assumption that the original arrangements put forward in 1955 should be allowed to lapse. The result was that the council refused to accept the proposals.

A further letter was addressed to the council pointing out that further delay would be disastrous; that the Government understood that the council was not in a position to construct further African houses owing to inadequate staff and that the Government considered there was no alternative but for it to accept the most favourable tender for 1,400 houses and supervise their construction, even if they remained Government property on completion. If the Government had not taken this line no houses would be under construction today. Government expressed the hope that the council would still agree to take over the houses on completion, and agreed, as an inducement to the council, that the maintenance guarantee of 40 years should be confirmed for these 1,400 houses. Government suggested that the council should surrender at cost sufficient land to accommodate the houses if they refused to take them over on completion.

### Legal Agreement Still Not Completed

A sub-committee of the council put forward a number of points which they wished incorporated in a legal agreement before the council would accept the take-over proposal. The legal agreement concerning this project has not yet been completed. Later the council agreed to take over the 1,400 houses on completion, subject to (a) an agreement based on the heads of agreement having first been entered into between the parties, and (b) the houses and ancillary works having been completed in accordance with the terms of the agreement. In May the Central Housing Board was made available to the Government a sum not exceeding £50,000 to complete the 1,400-house project with services, on the understanding that the city council would take over liability for the cost on completion of the houses.

In no case does any liability fall upon the ratepayers of Nairobi, for the full expense of the housing scheme is borne by the African tenants. Even if the Government made over the houses at 15s. per square foot to the council, the tenant would not benefit in any way. The rent would still be charged on an economic basis, the principle which the council insists on, and there would be no benefits passed to the tenants, who will pay on the actual cost of the houses.

Three months after the Government first mentioned the matter the council considered the expenditure of further monies which might become available for the construction of more houses, and the Finance Committee resolved that the Government be invited to join the council in the construction of another 600 African houses on the same terms as the 1,400-house project. Government replied that it was prepared to examine the possibility of placing a further contract, and asked if the council would contribute more capital to the scheme from its own resources, so that more than 600 houses could be built.

### Council Backed Direct Labour

Nearly a month later the council met for a meeting to discuss the matter, stating that it did not wish to add monies to the scheme because they were convinced that the best way to build African houses was by direct labour, and it was their intention to send two of its officers to South Africa to investigate the possibility of recruiting a suitable firm who could build up a direct labour organization so that the council would be in a position to build its own houses. It was also stated that the Government could go ahead with the building of this second group of houses.

The only reason why the council does not now wish the Government to undertake this project is that it insists upon the 40-year guarantee in the face of all the arguments which have been put forward. If the council would accept these houses modified to its requirements without the 40-year guarantee another contract for approximately 800 houses could be placed almost immediately.

The main object of constructing suitable African housing as quickly as possible seems to have been lost in the interminable discussions on detail and to have become bogged down by efforts to ensure that the council would be protected against any unforeseen expenditure over the next 40 years (the period of the maintenance guarantee). In view of this attitude, which might continue for 40 years, the Government is not prepared to extend this guarantee beyond the present 1,400 houses. Such extension will lead only to further argument in the future, and it is hoped that the dissolution of the partnership in the house-building project by placing responsibility on the council, will result in a speedier attainment of the main objective.

Africans are far too prone when they are annoyed with somebody to go and set fire to his house. Mr. T. C. Spencer-Wilkinson, Chief Justice of Kenya.

## Zanzibar Nationalist Party Leaders Barred from Attending Cairo Conference

THE ZANZIBAR NATIONALIST PARTY, which was to have been represented at the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo, issued last week a statement concerning the refusal of the British authorities in East Africa to allow delegates to travel to Egypt.

Sheikh Ali Muhsin received at Port Reitz aerodrome, Mombasa, a written message from the British Resident in Zanzibar saying: "It is the express desire of H.M. Government, endorsed by the Sultan of Zanzibar, that you and those with you should not attend the Cairo conference. You are unaware of the real inspiration of the conference. It is especially undesirable that you, as a member of the Executive Council of Zanzibar, should attend."

### Prohibited Immigrants

The Zanzibar nationalist leader told the bearer of the message that he and his colleagues would break their journey in Khartoum for two days and then discuss the advice given in the letter with the rest of the delegation, who were to follow. In Nairobi a second message telephoned from the British in Zanzibar through the Governor of Kenya, was received. Sheikh Ali Muhsin then added to his earlier promise the words: "I assure you that the decision we shall arrive at in Khartoum will be for the good of Zanzibar."

Thereupon the delegates were told that they must consider themselves prohibited immigrants and return to Zanzibar. Before they left the island Sheikh Ali Muhsin's two companions, Mr. Rashid Hamadi and Mr. Abdulrahman Mohamed, had been informed by the Acting Chief Secretary that H.M. Government and the Sultan wished no one from Zanzibar to attend the Cairo conference because it was Communist-inspired. The other four delegates were Messrs. Ali Abdulrahman, Juma Aley, Ruti Buisara, and Haji Muhammad.

Their statement included these passages:—  
"It is constantly drummed into our ears that the worst part of Communism is its denial of freedom—of movement, thought, speech, and assembly. By this act the Zanzibar Government has denied to the citizens of this country these freedoms, and demonstrated to the world, particularly to the critics of British colonial policy, that Britain, or those colonial administrations run under her name, can flout human rights with impunity and deny her citizens, or those living under her protection, the freedoms which her propagandists claim are not enjoyed by those under Communist régimes.

If the Zanzibar Government had formed the intention of going beyond the stage of advising the delegates not to attend, surely it would have been fairer to the delegates, and more in keeping with the reputation of a democratic Government to have made it clear to the delegates before they had taken the trouble of arranging their trip and actually leaving Zanzibar that the Zanzibar Government was prepared to take even the extreme step of using the Government of a neighbouring country to prevent them from proceeding on their journey.

### Evoked Considerable Resentment

The use of the name of the Sultan in the message from the British Resident to Ali Muhsin, while having been principally instrumental in dissuading the delegates from making another bid for Cairo by a special plane which was not to touch on any British territory, has evoked in the delegates considerable resentment, (a) because, while the name of The Queen has rightly been kept respectfully out of the whole unwholesome affair, the name of the Sultan was the one to be embroiled in a situation which His Highness's advisers must have known would create world-wide controversy; (b) one of the leading members of the Delegation who had been to see the Sultan three times shortly before departure had received not only the good wishes of His Highness but of Her Highness as well, and was commissioned to convey royal greetings to the Zanzibaris residing in Egypt.

While His Highness as a constitutional monarch could have nothing for or against the conference, one would be bound to assume that it was His Highness's Government and not His Highness himself, who endorsed the express desire of H.M. Government.

On Boxing Day a crowd estimated at 5,000 attended a meeting held in pouring rain, which was addressed by some of the delegates.

Mr. Juma Aley referred to Egypt's long-standing influence in Zanzibar, spoke of the heroic efforts of Colonel Maseer in combating the infiltration of imperialism against his country, "Tellow Africa's Cause," and declared that it was almost

the Government to think that Zanzibaris could be turned Communist in a week in Cairo after 70 years' experience of the British way of life.

Sheikh Ali Muhsin, leader of the delegation advised the people to remain calm and obey the law. Though the British administration had erred, there should, he said, be no anti-British feeling.

## "Africans Fed Up With Trouble-Makers"

### Disgusted at Intimidation and Assaults

AFRICAN "TROUBLE-MAKERS" in Northern Rhodesia were denounced by the Secretary for Native Affairs in a New Year broadcast. It contained the following passages:—

"I did a lot of travelling during 1957 and I met and talked to a large number of Africans, and wherever I went I learnt from what Africans said to me that they were getting fed up with the few people who were making trouble. Nearly all the Africans to whom I talked were disgusted at threats, intimidation, assaults, and damage to property, and some had the courage to say this publicly.

"Another thing I found in my travels was the increasing number of Europeans in many different places and many different jobs who were taking a genuine interest in African advancement and were looking at and considering most carefully the African point of view.

"There are very few Africans who do not want to live ordinary, decent, quiet lives, but unfortunately the trouble-makers make so much noise that they sound as though they were many.

### Trouble Makers Nearly Always Cowards

"Have you noticed that the people who want to cause trouble are always very careful to keep well in the background and to get others to do their dirty work for them? There will always be stupid people who will listen to stupid talk, and it is they who get into trouble when they put into action the stupid things that have been suggested to them. Have you noticed how quickly the real trouble-makers hide themselves when a policeman or a Government messenger is about the place? They are nearly always cowards, these trouble-makers, and they always make sure that other people will suffer, not they themselves.

"It is less than 40 years ago that the first African peasant farmers in the Eastern Province started their new way of farming. There has been a tremendous increase in the numbers of peasant and improved farmers in the Fort Jameson and Petanuke districts, and now, less than 10 years after the first 10 pioneers started, there are over 1,000. £2m. has been set aside for special development work in the Northern Province, and I could quote good things that have happened for Africans in all the provinces.

"To the African people I say: 'Continue to respect and obey your chiefs. They have been your leaders for hundreds of years. Together with their advisers, they looked after the welfare of you all, and as Native authorities they continue to do so. The chief is still the leader and the man who administers his area under the guidance and advice of the district commissioner.'

"To the African chiefs I say: 'Continue to look after your people well and to see that peace is kept in your country. Always remember that God has called you to a very important position and that much hard work is necessary for you to perform the duties of your high position properly.'

## Differentiating Measure

THE AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD, a standing committee of the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reported on Monday that the Electoral Bill is a measure which differentiates between the races, since whereas European voters now control 29 members of the House and Africans four, under the new proposals Europeans will control 40 and Africans still only four. A suggestion by Sir John Moffat that the debate should be adjourned in order that an all-party conference might discuss a better franchise system was defeated.

*A Malayan puts instruction into practice*



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# PERSONALIA

THE REV. DENIS WARNOCK is on his way home from Kenya.

SIR ERIC SPEED has been appointed deputy chairman of Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

MR. NORMAN HYDE JONES has joined the Rhodesia Board of Barclays Bank, C.O.

SAYED GABRA MADHEN, Director of Education in Ethiopia, has just visited the Sudan.

MR. L. ROSE, of the company bearing his name, left London by air last week for Nairobi.

MR. T. V. GREENWOOD, engineer to the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, has retired.

MR. JOHN THORPE, Governor-designate of Seychelles, and MRS. THORPE left London by air last week for Kenya on their way to the Colony.

MR. J. L. HEYWORTH, a director of Unilever, Ltd., who joined the business in 1910 and has been a member of the board since 1938, has retired.

MR. CHARLES FERNANDES has arrived in London as representative of the European Agricultural Settlement Board of Kenya, in succession to MR. COLIN CAMPBELL.

MR. A. C. CAMPBELL ORDE, development director of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has resigned in order to act as a private consultant in aviation matters.

MR. G. S. YICK, who has been in the coffee trade for more than 35 years, has joined the Kenya Coffee Co., Ltd., London, as a director and sales and technical adviser.

MR. C. T. BEARE, lately bandmaster of the Uganda battalion of the King's African Rifles, has been appointed director of music to the Jamaica Constabulary.

LORD LATIMER, chairman of the Ottoman Bank, which has recently begun business in East Africa, has been elected chairman of London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves, Ltd.

MR. R. K. SIMMONDS, senior lecturer in electrical engineering at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, has returned from an extensive study tour of American technical colleges.

MR. F. H. TALBOT, scientist in Zanzibar of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, has been appointed marine biologist at the South African Museum, Cape Town.

MR. G. FRYER, who is to join the staff of the East African Fisheries Research Organization in Jinja, Uganda, is to study young tilapia and their rate of growth in Lake Victoria.

MR. W. MARGOLIS has been appointed chairman of the Federal Grain Marketing Board. His colleagues are Messrs. A. C. AMPFIELD, G. P. BURDETT, R. L. MOFFAT, G. PICKERING, and D. SMITH.

MR. W. S. B. FREER, deputy general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. FREER arrived home last week in the SPURRING CASTLE.

Having been appointed manager for the home and overseas branches of Lombard Banking, Ltd., MR. JAMES HALLEY will spend this month and next touring East Africa with the company's local manager.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, and MRS. WALLACE sailed in the WINCHESTER CASTLE last Thursday on their way to Central Africa. They will be away about two months.

BRIGADIER E. OSBORNE, of the Salvation Army, who has been principal since 1945 of the School for the Blind at Thika, Kenya, has handed over to CAPTAIN W. C. SWANBURY. Brigadier Osborne is shortly due to England on leave.

SIR WILLIAM G. OGG, since 1943 director of Rothamsted Experimental Station, will retire on September 30. He is to be succeeded by MR. F. C. BAWDEN, F.R.S., now deputy director and head of the plant pathology department.

MR. J. ATTRIDGE, assistant lecturer in zoology at Birkbeck College, London, has been awarded a bursary by the Royal Society and the Nuffield Foundation to enable him to collect and study Karroo vertebrate fossils in Southern Rhodesia between June and October.

MR. J. F. WILSON, director of the Commonwealth Society for the Blind, who lost his sight as a boy, left London on Monday for a 45,000-mile tour of Commonwealth and Empire countries. Until last July the organization was known as the British Empire Society for the Blind.

THE SUDANESE AMBASSADOR and MRS. SAEDI gave a reception in London last week on Sudan Independence Day. Among those present were representatives of the Government, Commonwealth High Commissioners, members of the Diplomatic Corps and of both Houses of Parliament, and others with commercial and other interests in the Sudan.

THE KARAKA OF BUGANDA is shortly due in London in order to attend the marriage on January 17 of MR. RONALD OWEN, with whom he served as a member of the Guards and who went with him to Uganda when he returned in October, 1955. The bride will be MRS. ARDYNE KNOLLYS, daughter of LORD and LADY KNOLLYS.

MR. F. GRUNDY, hydrologist to the East African Meteorological Department, has returned from a four-week seminar on water problems, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization, of which MR. D. A. DAVIES, a former director of the East African Meteorological Department, is the secretary general.

MR. ARTHUR FURZEMAN, who was a journalist in Kenya until 18 months ago, when he joined the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Information Officer on the Copperbelt, with headquarters in Ndola. His chief duties will be those of public and press relations officer to the provincial commissioner of the Western Province, MR. J. P. MURRAY.

MR. H. HAYGARTH JACKSON, a member of the Cotton Board, and director of the Bleachers' Association, Ltd., Manchester, left London Airport on Tuesday to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in connection with a promotion campaign which is to be conducted in the Federation in August and September by the Cotton Board with the aim of increasing Central African purchases of Lancashire textiles.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. B. BARON, MR. & MRS. W. H. BULL, DR. S. G. H. GASSON, MR. J. B. JANKE, MR. & MRS. T. R. JOHNSON, MR. & MRS. P. LAKE, MR. & MRS. M. J. MAWDSLEY, MR. R. W. PETHERICK, MR. A. H. PIPE, MR. H. RODGER, MR. J. STOREY, MR. & MRS. USHEWOKUNGE, MR. M. WARRURST, MR. J. R. WATSON, SQ. LDR. & MRS. D. M. WHYTE, and MR. W. S. YOELL.

When SAYED ABDULLAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, visited Nigeria last month he was the guest of the Governor-General, Sir JAMES ROBERTSON, who was formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan. The other members of the party were SAYED MOHAMMED AHMED ABU-SIN, Minister of Social Affairs, SAYED MUKAWI SULFAMAN AKRAT, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Interior, SAYED HASSAN MUTWAKH, Assistant Director of Agriculture, and SAYED MOHAMMED KHALAF, Senior Inspector of Commerce.

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## Kongonis Beat M.C.C. by Seven Wickets

### Victory with Last Ball of Nairobi Match

AN EXCITING TWO-DAY MATCH in Nairobi between the M.C.C. team of amateurs and Kenya Kongonis was won on Sunday by the Kenya team with the last ball of the match. The sporting nature of the game is evident from the fact that none of the innings was played out.

F. Procter, the Kongonis' opening bat, scored 52 and 115, and P. R. Morris made 73 runs and G. L. Krauss 50. In the first M.C.C. innings M. J. K. Smith made 80 and A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie 76.

For the Kenya team Gallanders took four wickets for 100 in the first innings and none for 16 in the second; Eller one for 49 and two for 16 respectively; Lindsay none for 74 and two for 50; Dawson one for 50 and one for 10; Wilson one for 17; Caudle none for 36 and none for 21; and Krauss none for 12.

For the M.C.C. Kenny took three for 49 and one for 38; Robins two for 40 and none for 24; Warr none for 54 and none for 52; Bailey one for 58 and one for 42; and Brown one for 34 and none for 43.

M.C.C. First Innings: P. E. Richardson, c. Lindsay, b. Gallanders, 28; D. R. W. Silk, c. Procter, b. Wilson, 44; G. W. Cook, c. Luyt, b. Eller, 29; M. J. K. Smith, c. Lee, b. Gallanders, 80; A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, c. Gallanders, b. Dawson, 76; F. R. Brown, b. Gallanders, 21; R. V. C. Robins, b. Gallanders, 9; S. C. Griffith, not out 26; J. J. Warr, not out 25; extras 2; total (for 7 wks. dec.) 340.

Kenya Kongonis, First Innings: F. Procter, c. Robins, b. Kenny, 52; S. Lee, c. Ingleby-Mackenzie, b. J. A. Bailey, 16; P. R. Morris, c. Silk, b. Kenny, 73; J. Caudle, b. Brown, 34; G. L. Krauss run out 50; A. D. Wilson, c. Bailey, b. Robins, 5; I. D. S. Lindsay, l.b.w. b. Kenny, 0; E. J. Eller, c. Griffith, b. Robins, 6; R. E. Luyt not out 5; E. Dawson not out 0; extras 4; total (for 7 wks. dec.) 245.

M.C.C. Second Innings: P. E. Richardson, b. Eller, 9; D. R. W. Silk, c. Luyt, b. Eller, 2; G. W. Cook, c. Morris, b. Dawson, 53; M. J. K. Smith, c. Procter, b. Lindsay, 39; A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, b. Lindsay, 10; F. R. Brown, not out 0; extras 2; total (for 3 wks. dec.) 115.

Kenya Kongonis, Second Innings: P. Procter, b. J. A. Bailey, 115; S. Lee, l.b.w. b. Kenny, 31; J. Caudle, run out 0; R. E. Luyt, not out 1; E. Dawson, not out 62; extras 2; total (for 3 wks.) 211.

The M.C.C. won the two-day match against a Coast XI in Mombasa by 10 wickets.

The Kenya side made 120 runs in the first innings (F. P. B. Derrick being top scorer with 26 and D. Durrant and Asgarali both making 20), and the M.C.C. replied with 164 (R. V. C. Robins making 48 not out, A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie 34, and M. J. K. Smith 32).

In their second innings the Coast XI made only 80, but were two men short, one being absent ill and another absent hurt. Yusuf Karim made 35, Chandrakant Patel 21, and no one else double figures. Then P. E. Richardson (21) and S. C. Griffith (15) hit the necessary 37 runs to win without being caught. In each of his three previous innings in East Africa Mr. Griffith had been dismissed without scoring.

Mr. R. H. W. Batchelor took two of the M.C.C. wickets in the first innings for 56, C. Patel one for 34, Asgarali two for 21, and Byarali one for 17.

For the M.C.C. Bailey took four for 24, Warr three for 30, F. R. Brown (the captain) two for 31, and Robins one for two.

## Captain W. H. S. Hall

CAPTAIN W. H. S. HALL, marine superintendent of Bullard, King and Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has retired. He joined the line in 1917 as third officer of the UMSINGA, on the Africa-India run, and was later appointed to the UMYENA, flag ship of the fleet. He attained command in 1927, became commodore commander in 1940, and a few months later, marine superintendent. While he was in command of the UMYENA she was one of the last ships to get away from Antwerp in May, 1940, when the Germans were already shelling and bombing the town and harbour installations.

## Lord and Lady Rotherwick

### Visits to the East African Territories

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and of the Union-Castle and Clan Lines, and Lady Rotherwick sailed from London yesterday in the WARWICK CASTLE for Mombasa, where they are due on January 29.

After spending three days in Nairobi, they will visit Nakuru, Kericho, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Masindi, Hoima, Tororo, Soy, Naivasha, Limuru, Namanga, Arusha, Ngorengoro, Moshi, Marangu, Lushoto, Kogogwe, Morogoro, and Dar es Salaam where they will join the DURBAN CASTLE for calls at Zanzibar, Tanga, and Mombasa.

## New African Cricket Club

MOSHI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE has formed the first African cricket team in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. The initiative was that of Mr. Jack Waters, manager of the Coffee Tree Inn, a well-known East African sportsman, who as a former R.A.F. boxing champion helped to found the Queen's Boxing Club in Nairobi. Mr. T. C. B. Spencer, sports officer in Tanganyika, and several members of Moshi Cricket Club are helping the new team.

## For Service in Malaya

LIEUT. COLONEL J. A. ANDERSON, O.C. the 1st Bn. The Rhodesia African Rifles, has been awarded the O.B.E. for service with the battalion in Malaya. Two Africans, Sergeant-Major Alexander and Corporal Lengua, have been awarded the Military Medal, and Major (now Lieut. Colonel) F. S. Fitzgerald, then second-in-Command, has been mentioned in despatches. Colonel Fitzgerald now commands the 2nd Bn. K.A.R. (Central Africa Rifles).



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## Obituary

### Mr. G. Roy Morrison

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late G. Roy Morrison was held on Tuesday in St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London.

The Rev. William Tribe, who was a missionary in the Kigezi district of Uganda from 1935 to 1939, and who is married to Roy Morrison's niece, quoted in his address from some of the many letters of sympathy which had been received.

One old friend, wrote of "Roy Morrison's extraordinary selflessness" and that "the person who mattered most to Roy was Roy himself." Another, who had worked with him in East Africa for several years, described him as one of the most lovable and humble men he had ever known, a person of outstanding goodness. A third who knew him well expressed the view that "he had never quite grown up, and remained gay at heart with the enthusiasm of a child."

Major-General A. R. Chater read the lesson.

CORNEL ROWLAND MOREIMER DANIEL, C.B.E., at one time Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has died in Bulawayo, aged 84. He joined the British South Africa Company's Police in 1898 and was in Mafeking during the siege. After the South African War he transferred to the civil side of Government employment. When he retired he began farming in the Khama area. He is survived by Mrs. Daniel.

MRS. VIOLET LORING, wife of the late Lieut.-Colonel Walter Latham Loring, formerly of Uganda, has died in Southampton after a long illness.

## Federal Debate

(Continued from page 604)

Africans of the northern territories, who had refused to take part in the 1953 Federation conferences, could accuse the Government of a breach of promise.

He did not think it wise of the Government from a purely political point of view to depart from the method laid down in the Constitution before its amendment of electing the African representatives from Northern Rhodesia. It would have been much easier for the Government to have doubted those members and have them elected as in the past. But it was to their credit that they did not take that easy way out.

MR. J. M. GIFFIELD said in replying to the debate that Dr. Scott had thought it strange that the Colonial Office should entrust the selection of two European members for African interests to the Governors of the territories, and that it had done so only because it did not trust the European electorate. Perhaps it was because the Colonial Office did not trust an African electorate. There was no such distrust of the European electorate of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Yamba had had a great deal to say about African representatives who accompanied the Labour Party to African representatives to the Federation Conference, he regretted that that bad example had been followed in the Federation in describing Southern Rhodesian African M.Ps.

### Had Government Broken Faith With Africans?

Emotion had led Sir John Moffat to make grave exaggerations. He (the Minister) was not greatly disturbed by the suggestion that the Bill was *ultra vires*. His advice was that it was *intra vires*. The really important matter was whether the Government had broken faith with the African. The 1953 Constitution, as Sir John well knew, was susceptible to amendment generally. The Minister continued:

"We are laying down tests of fitness to vote. We regard the general voters by and large as responsible and well able to exercise a suitable discretion in regard to the election of African members. We believe that nothing but good can come of this exercise, that this is a means out of racial politics."

Experience in Southern Rhodesia showed that Europeans could participate in the election of Africans with very beneficial results. That would make for the proper working of the party system, so that divisions might be on party, not racial lines. This was castigated as hypocrisy, but in his view it was a hopeful way out of racial politics.

Sir John Moffat had suggested that the qualifications for the general roll were the highest in the world; but where else in the world was there the same situation?

"We provide the qualifications and the people can avail themselves of them or not as they please. The special roll will be predominantly African if they choose to avail themselves of their rights. The same consideration applies but to a lesser degree in Northern Rhodesia. When we come to the position in Southern Rhodesia it can be charged on us that we are flooding the roll with African voters, because the special roll qualification is able to produce quite a considerable number of African voters in Southern Rhodesia who do not now participate in the election of those special representatives."

### Emotion Governing Reason

Sir John Moffat had suggested that prohibition against the special roll voters participating in the election of the 44 members would make it impossible for an African ever to be elected, thus frustrating the Government's intention of getting rid of racial representation. The position of Nyasaland in particular showed that it was by no means impossible; there was every possibility that it might occur, and it was far more likely to occur if the European had experience of Africans engaged in elections on the normal basis and was able to assess their merits as candidates.

Sir John should revise his opinions when his emotions have had time to cool and when he had time to consider whether he had given fair credit to the Government.

The Government was considering the question of the representation of chiefs. It believes that no exception can be made with regard to the exercise of the franchise on this question of literacy, but if chiefs are able to satisfy the literacy requirements, then the Government is prepared to give consideration to the question of their enfranchisement according with statutory qualifications.

The House divided: Ayes, 71. Noes, 10.



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*Letter to the Editor*

## Outrages by Congress Adherents Intimidation Widespread in N. Rhodesia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir, There is urgent need for more definite leadership in this country at a time when outrages by African National Congress officials and members are increasing in frequency and becoming graver. Sometimes quite blunt statements are publicly made by Government spokesmen, but almost always another official speaker quickly expresses the opposite view, suggesting that exaggerated ideas should not be harboured.

Harbouring dangerous ideas leads to dangerous acts. An African was just been convicted of going to wreck a train, and since it has been publicly announced that the whole of the railway line is to be patrolled (a task which cannot possibly be efficiently undertaken), the authorities must have information which indicates that more sabotage may be attempted. Train wrecking is spectacular, but less damaging than the ceaseless intimidation practised to make Africans in general submissive to reckless men in the Congress movement. Recently six members of the African National Congress, four of whom were described as leaders, were sentenced in Chingola to three months' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of conspiring to injure a man in his trade. For a week they had kept African customers away from a store owned and run by an African. Almost simultaneously three Congress leaders were imprisoned in Fort Rosebery on similar charges, but in this case the boycott was of a European-owned store; the magistrate described their action as "base and cowardly".

There have been many cases of this kind in different parts of Northern Rhodesia in the past two or three

years, and, for lack of evidence no doubt, only a very small minority of the culprits have been caught and punished. If they receive trifling sentences their associates and dupes are not likely to be deterred.

It is amazing that our Government is only now introducing new legislation to control these bad elements in society. There have been Congress troubles here for years, and that ought to have persuaded the authorities to arm themselves with all the powers which they might need if things got worse; and they have certainly got very much worse.

Firm but fair government is the answer to Congress violence. Have the Governments in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Uganda all the powers that they might want against extremists? The intimidation here and in Tanganyika has a strong likeness to that in Kenya just before the outbreak of Mau Mau, as you have pointed out repeatedly. There is, of course, no likelihood of any large-scale revolt here, but that is no excuse for not taking every possible precaution and stopping those who threaten law and order by quick action and sharp punishment.

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia,

COPPERBELT.

## Points from Letters

### More Social Contacts Needed

"FROM A LONG TOUR of East and Central Africa I have returned with the conviction that, except in some of the big towns, race relations are much better than I had expected; and where they are bad I am sure that relatively small numbers of African extremists are even more to blame than intolerant and otherwise stupid Europeans. These latter do not go looking for trouble, but the African agitators do, calculating that it will help their cause of nationalism—a misnomer for which I would substitute 'racialism'. It has been left very late, but one great need is much more frequent contact between individual Europeans and individual Africans outside their workaday relations and outside the few inter-racial clubs and associations. I met some Africans—but not many—with whom it was a pleasurable possibility to talk about ordinary matters of mutual interest, and more than once I heard the wistful statement: 'I wish there were more Europeans with whom I could talk as I am doing to you'. The last of such opportunities is due to the pressure of life, no doubt, and partly to shyness, but if these ordinary contacts could be immensely increased in number they would yield wonderful dividends socially, politically, and even imperially."

### Socialists and the Congresses

"IT IS VALUABLE to have your report on the statements made in London by Mr. Vambe, an African editor from Southern Rhodesia, and many readers will be grateful to you for emphasizing his plea to the Labour Party to join with the Conservatives in a declaration that the Federation is a permanency, for there is every indication that the extremists in the African National Congresses will otherwise continue with their sterile and dangerous programme of obstruction and opposition. There is a great deal of talk about British obligations to Africans; what is not said is that Great Britain's obligations to help make the Federation a success is not being fulfilled so long as one of the political parties allows Africans to imagine that the Federation can be destroyed if only agitation is maintained in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. It could be argued that the Socialists bear a heavier responsibility in this matter than the Congresses themselves."

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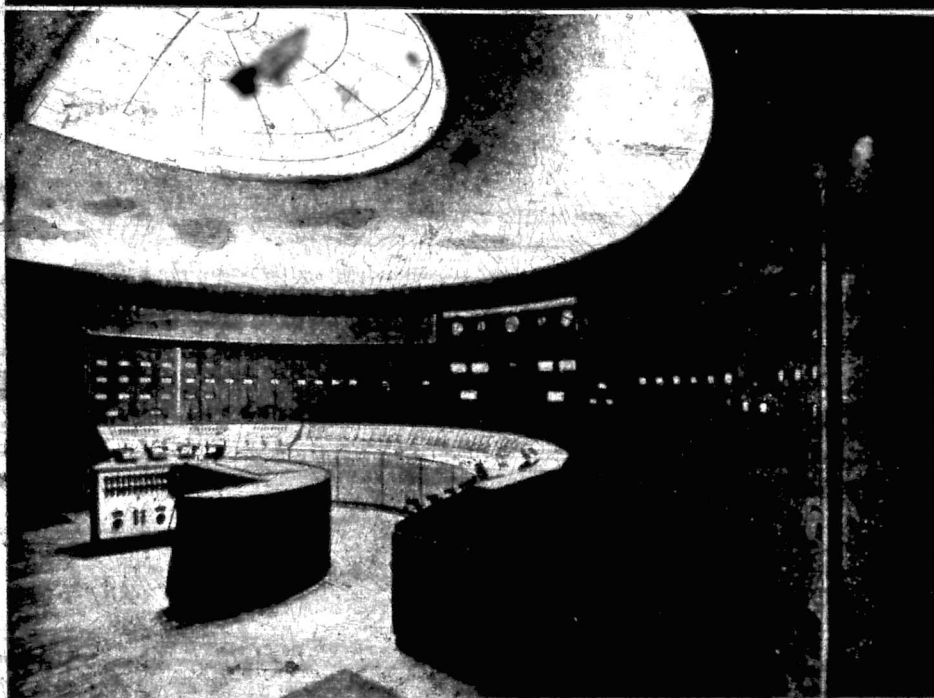
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## New Year Honours

(Continued from last week)

### Order of the British Empire

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- ALI, BARKAT, surveyor, East Africa High Commission.  
 ANDERSON, BRUCE KEITH, president, N. Rhodesia Council of British Empire Service League.  
 BATE, CHARLES, Supt., Mental Hospital, Zanzibar.  
 BEDFORD, THE REV. FRANK, For services to Boy Scout Movement in Kenya.  
 BENNETT, MISS AVIS SHIRLEY JOAN, personal secretary, grade 1, Kenya.  
 BRYDEN, CHARLES HUNT, For services to British Empire Service League in Nyasaland.  
 CHANDE, RATANSHI JETHABAI, For public services in Tanganyika.  
 CHANDE, STANLEY ARTHUR, livestock officer, Tanganyika.  
 CHENOWETH, DERRY HENRY, lately senior clerk, Legal Dept., Nyasaland.  
 CLEAR, DOUGLAS SAMUEL, lately senior surveyor, Survey Dept., N. Rhodesia.  
 CLIFFORD, HUGH RICHARD, Veterinary Officer, Uganda.  
 COETZER, ABRAHAM JOHANNES PETRUS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., chief medical officer, Rhokana Corporation, N. Rhodesia.  
 COX, JOAN CARLIEL, headmistress, Gayaza Girls School, Uganda.  
 CROSS, JOHN WOODROW, J.P. For services to agriculture in Kenya.  
 DAVEY, ERIC LESLIE, mechanical supt., Somaliland.  
 GALTON-FENZL, ANTHONY DOUGLAS, district officer, Kenya.  
 GREEN, STEWART REGINALD, chairman of N. Rhodesia Land Co-operative Society.  
 GREVILLE, FRANK WALTERS, a director of the Farmers Co-operative, Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. For public services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.  
 GREWAL, HARSHAN SINGH, For public services in Tanganyika.  
 GRIMSTVEDT, SVEN, lately labour officer, N. Rhodesia.  
 HARRISON, HENRY GIBSON SHADRACK, For public services in Kenya.  
 HAYFIELD, MISS ELLEN MARGERITE, formerly in charge of the registry, Division of Justice, Internal Affairs and Housing, S. Rhodesia.  
 HERMYER, JOHANNES HENRICK, For public services in the Bechuanaland district of S. Rhodesia.  
 KWEYAMBA, SONATER, For public services in Tanganyika.  
 LOW, JOHN FIDES THOMPSON, lately principal field officer, Uganda.  
 MAINI, RAM RAKHA, officer supt., East African Posts and Telecommunications.  
 MARUMA, CHIEF JOHN NDSAKOI, divisional chief, Rombo, Moshi, and Assistant Minister of Social Services, Tanganyika.  
 MIDDERRIGH, IVAN, senior engineer, mechanical engineering dept. of Crown Agents.  
 MITCHELL, GEORGE BRYAN, district officer, Tanganyika.  
 MUSOKE, LATIMA KAMYA, medical officer, Uganda.  
 REES, MISS SOPHIA BEVEL, Queen Elizabeth Overseas Nursing Services, matron, King George VI Hospital, Kenya.  
 ROBERTSON, MRS. OLIVE HOPE, M.B., Ch.B., president of the Federation of Women's Institutes of S. Rhodesia.  
 RUSKIE, THE REV. MATTHEW JACHA, in recognition of his service as a teacher and superintendent of the Methodist Mission in S. Rhodesia.  
 SHARMA, CHARAN DAS, officer assistant (printing), East African Meteorological Service.  
 SHIRER, HOJI JAMA ARMEI, first akil of the Haor Yunis tribe, Somaliland.  
 SMITH, RAYMOND, principal, Hodgson Technical College, Lunenburg, N. Rhodesia.  
 STEPHENS, GERALD EDWARDS, provincial commissioner for Boy Scouts, Matabeleland, S. Rhodesia.  
 TAYLOR, SAMUEL FRANK, higher executive officer, Crown Agents.  
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, manager, Thika Road House, East Africa High Commission.  
 WALLACE, CYRIL AUGUSTUS, M.B., B.Ch., medical officer, Tanganyika.  
 WARD, JOHN RANDOLPH, senior supt., Kenya Police Reserve.  
 WATSON, MRS. DOROTHY, For services to Girl Guide Movement in Nyasaland.  
 WRIGHT, ANDREW, a trader in Nekemeng, Bechuanaland.  
 ZIKHODAMU, ALOFISHI SAHABI BALIOWA, office assistant, Education Dept., Uganda.

#### M.B.E. (Honorary)

- MURASHIMU, SHEIKH SALIM MOHAMED, Liwali, Kenya.  
 DE SOUZA, JULES FRANCIS, customs officer, grade I, East African Customs and Excise Dept.

#### B.E.M. (Civil Division)

- CHANDEY, SHABANI, Liwali, Kilosa township, Tanganyika.  
 ISHEMWEZI, EVARISTA, town headman, Bueya, Tanganyika.  
 LAITI, JAMA, senior sergeant, AM Barreh Liaison Base Force, Somaliland.  
 KATEKA, EDWARD JAMES, African technical assistant, Information Dept., N. Rhodesia.  
 KARIKO, ELIAH, sub-inspector, Nyasaland Police.  
 KIBATA, MUNYAMBO, interpreter, Kiambu, Kenya.  
 MUTHUNGU, JOSEPH, community development assistant, Dept. of Community Development, Kenya.  
 MUSA BIN, HAKI, bailiff, Judicial Dept., Zanzibar.  
 NJORGE, GABRIEL, head screener, Kigumo Divisional Works Camp, Kenya.  
 RAPHAEL BIN SALIM, sub-chief of Mombo, Tanganyika.  
 ROBERTSON, JOHN, an engine driver on Rhodesia Railways.  
 SINGH, SAT BACHAN, lately inspector, Kenya Police.

### Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

- GRIFFITH, ARTHUR ALFRED, Assistant Commissioner, Kenya Police Force.  
 STREETER, MAJOR ERNEST STANLEY, Assistant Commissioner, British South Africa Police.

### Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

- ALFANI BIN MAYUMBA, sergeant, Tanganyika Police Force.  
 GABBETT, GERALD GEORGE, chief inspector, Kenya Police Force.  
 HYASS, JOHN LORITZ, lately field intelligence officer, Kenya Police Force.  
 JOHNSON, GEORGE GASTRIE, senior sub-intendant, Bechuanaland Police Force.  
 KAPITA, detective sub-inspector, Northern Rhodesia Police Force.  
 KIMINGETICH ARAP TAMUL, assistant inspector, Kenya Police Force.  
 LOWRY, CAPTAIN KEVIN ADAIR, Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Force.  
 LWANGA, STANLEY, sub-inspector, Uganda Police Force.  
 MALIMBEKA BIN KABUGEYA, sergeant, Tanganyika Police Force.  
 MEYER, JOHN GERHARD, superintendent, Zanzibar Police Force.  
 MINNETT, LEIGHTON GEORGE, superintendent, Kenya Police Force.  
 MOHAMED, HUSSEIN, assistant inspector, Kenya Police Force.  
 NTRANE, SENOZO, sergeant, Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Force.  
 OCHIENG, PETER OKOLA, chief inspector, Kenya Police Force.  
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 WELLS, ROBERT, superintendent, Nyasaland Police Force.  
 BLYTH, EDRIC WYNNE, superintendent, DIGWED, CAPTAIN GEORGE CHARLES DOUGLAS, station sergeant, MACPHERSON, JOHN, superintendent, MAHUMBE, detective station sergeant, MITCHELL, JAMES ALBERT, staff chief inspector, TRACKER, HAROLD HARRY PUTTREL, detective chief inspector.

## Garneton

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has declared the area around Iimpi, near Kitwe, to be a public township, and a management board of six members is to be appointed. The township is to be named Garneton, after the chairman of the Iimpi Smallholders' Association, Mr. Garnet Richards, in recognition of the association's work in bringing the proposals for the constitution of the township to the present stage.

**From a scribble  
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## New African Constituencies in Kenya Elections for Six Seats in March

PROVISIONS FOR THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF six additional African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, raising their number from eight to 14, has been made by the Kenya (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1957.

The present African elected members will retain their seats in eight of the constituencies and elections will be held in the remaining six during the last week of March. The table below gives the existing and new constituencies:—

### Constituencies to be Represented by Present Members

District	Constituency	Member
East Nyanza	Nyanza North	M. Muiji
North Nyanza	Nyanza Central	A. O. Odunga
Central Nyanza	Nyanza South	I. G. Oguda
West Suk, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Baringo, Napdi, and Samburu	North Rift	D. T. Arap Moi
Nairobi	Nairobi Area	F. Mboya
North and Nanyuki	Central Province North	B. Mate
	Kitui	J. M. Muimi
Coast - Province less Mombasa	Coast Area	R. G. Ngala

### Constituencies in which Elections will be held

Districts	Constituency
Kericho and Masai	Southern Area
Nyeri and Embu	Nyeri and Embu
Fort Hall, Kiambu, and Thika	Central Province South
Machakos	Machakos
Trans-Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu, Laikipia, Nakuru, and Naivasha	Central Rift
Mombasa	Mombasa Area

## Kenya Asian Minister's Accusations "Hypocrisy" of Some European Elected Members

MR. IBRAHIM NATHOO, an Asian member of the Legislative Council and Minister of Works in Kenya, said in Nairobi on Sunday that because Britain always gave too little and too late the Empire and Commonwealth were on the point of disintegration.

African opposition to the Lennox-Boyd Constitution was due, he said, to extremist elements among the European elected members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Nathoo continued:

"I found it incredible that these Europeans, with all the experience and political acumen at the command of the British, should state from public platforms that the solution imposed was similar to that which they sought. It was hypocrisy. Only a few days before these same Europeans had said in their own personal circles that they would not look at any substantial departure from the Lyttelton plan."

Some Europeans in Kenya, he asserted, still thought that white domination could be maintained and tried to cling to ways of life which were long out of date. Even though supporters of Great Britain found it difficult to defend the way in which some people in Kenya treated non-British

## Appeal for Better Manners

### Mr. Turnbull Wants "A Genial New Year"

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Acting Governor of Kenya, said in a New Year message to the Colony:

"I have no doubt whatsoever that what Kenya needs most in 1958, especially in the towns, is a return to that code of formal good manners which used to be a part of everyday life and the spirit of which enables the Parliament of the Commonwealth to deal with the most controversial matters without engendering personal animosity.

"For a score of reasons it would be a good plan if for a year or so all references to racialism, multi-racialism, and non-racialism could be dropped from all public utterances, and if all the enthusiasm and energy which is now directed to airing views on these barren 'isms' could be applied to our day-to-day affairs in the form of common civilities and ordinary courtesies.

"I wish everyone of you a happy and genial New Year."

## African Personnel Officers

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of the report of the Brangan Commission appointed to inquire into unrest and disputes in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry, the mining companies have considered the question of training courses for their African personnel officers. Now they have drawn up detailed plans for such training schemes, which they propose to carry out in conjunction with two weeks' intensive study courses at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A study of African languages and of anthropology will be included.

## Leasehold Title for Africans

LEASEHOLD TITLES are to be granted to Africans approved by the Government as good tenants in respect of Crown land in African townships in Northern Rhodesia. The leases, which will have to be signed before a magistrate, will contain the conditions stipulated in the case of titles granted to Europeans, including payment of an annual rent, building the house within a specified period, and keeping the property clean. Within the term of the lease a holder may leave it to his family or a relative.

## Former Detainees Make Good

AMONG SEVEN KENYA SCOUTS awarded the Queen's Scout Badge are four Africans from Wamumu Approved School and Youth Camp in the Embu district. Two of the boys are former Mau Mau detainees, who later achieved first-class records in the school and became members of its staff. The third, also a former detainee, is the school captain and the fourth, an approved schoolboy, is house captain.

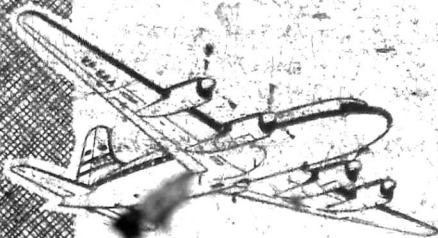
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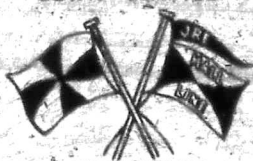
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## Creating an Educated Democracy

### Sir Philip Mitchell on Kenya's Future

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya from 1944 to 1952, said in the course of a recent address to Mombasa Rotary Club:

"If it were practicable to impose a genuine education test — at, say, sixth form (in the English school sense) level at this stage in Kenya — there would be a large European majority. This would be a purely temporary situation, for nothing can prevent the vast African majority from being the politically decisive majority when once majority is the deciding factor and Africans in sufficient numbers have achieved an adequate educational and economic standard.

"Since no one is concerned to prevent that happening, and since all responsible people accept that it must in time be the outcome, the African people need only two things to fulfil their hopes — patience and industry in their education.

"To work hard in school and college is not difficult, though by no means as common as it might be; but patience — there's the rub. Nevertheless, patience is an imperative 'must' for Africans at this stage.

"It is imperative because their future depends on the creation of an educated democracy if they are to escape the fate that has befallen so many in South and Central America and parts of the Caribbean to whom so-called 'freedom' has come before the capacity for it.

"It is imperative because an educated democracy is a very slow-growing plant. It is imperative because the world today is such that no people and no country can live for themselves alone, without foreign trade, travel, contacts, and culture. It is imperative because trade and transport cannot be carried on without confidence and financial stability and skill and understanding of many complex subjects, which can be learned only by patient study and long experience.

"What stretches ahead of us in Kenya is a very long staircase, each step leading a little nearer to the top, each leading

logically from what has happened so what awaits us, and our duty as responsible citizens is to do all we can to guide and help our country to set its feet one after one on the steps as we reach them and to keep its balance and its head as it slowly mounts the long, long ladder to the point when it may be agreed by the British Government and Cabinet of the day that the responsibility for our own affairs can safely be entrusted to the people of Kenya operating electoral forms acceptable to all.

"What those forms may be we cannot now foresee. We have quite enough to do seeing that we set our feet firmly on the steps as we come to them, and realize the duty we have of loyal support and help to the Governor and his chosen Ministers on whom the heavy direct responsibility lies.

"If we could see our duty in this matter as one of loyalty and true allegiance to the duly constituted authority, most of our perplexities would fade away. I suggest that that offers in itself a worth-while political and social objective."

## Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference

THE AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE ended in Cairo last Wednesday. One of the last resolutions demanded self-determination for Kenya, Uganda, Somaliland, and a number of other territories, and decided to establish Afro-Asian solidarity committees in all areas in Africa and Asia in which they do not now exist.

Two days later the heads of delegations elected the Egyptian representative chairman for the next two years of a Permanent Solidarity Council, the vice-chairmen of which are to represent the Soviet Union, India, and the French Sudan. The permanent secretariat is to start work on March 1, and in that month Afro-Asian committees everywhere are to organize an "Algeria Day" and a "Ban Nuclear Weapons Day."

One of the last acts of the council was to amend a resolution of the conference which had supported "the withdrawal of imperialistic Powers from Somaliland." At the request of Somali delegates the wording was changed to read: "The conference supports the struggle of the Somalis for independence and self-determination."

A meeting of Afro-Asian chambers of commerce is to be held in Cairo about the end of this year.



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## I.L.O. Objectives

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION'S committee of experts on social policy in non-metropolitan territories has just completed a two-week session in Geneva under the chairmanship of M. Louis Ignacia-Pinto, Minister of Industry and Commerce in French West Africa. The experts suggested that the situation in Africa and its probable evolution made essential the attainment of the following objectives of social policy: a fuller respect for human dignity and the elimination of racial discrimination; greater productivity and the creation of the environment necessary to it in the form of health, education, housing, etc.; better prospects of advancement for all elements of the community; stabilization of labour and elimination of the social evils attendant upon large-scale migratory labour.

## Uganda Legislature

THE PRESIDENT of the Progressive Party of Uganda, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, has written to the Katikiro of Buganda stating that the Legislative Council is the focus of political administration and that it would therefore be unwise for Buganda not to be represented in it; that Buganda should adhere to the 1955 Agreement, lest the stronger party should take the chance to hurt the weaker one; that the Legislative Council is not leading the country to federation but to self-government; and that in the view of the Progressive Party representation in the Council is the right way to self-government. The party believes that there should be 24 African members in a House of 40 in 1958 and 28 out of 110 in 1961.



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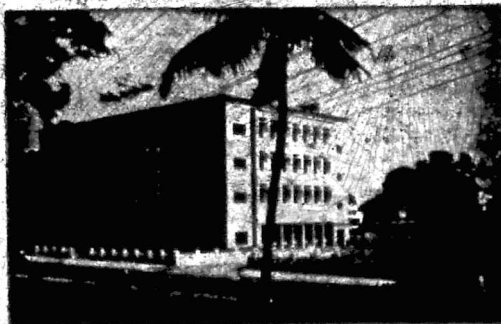


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## Colonial Research

GRANTS TOTALING £2,302,886 were approved for 161 colonial research schemes and 59 supplementary schemes in 1956-57, according to the annual report of the Colonial Research Council. About 35% of the gross allocation was for agricultural, health and forestry schemes, 17% for medical research, 10% for fisheries research, 9% for tsetse and trypanosomiasis research, 8% for social science and economic research, 8% for pesticides, 3% for research sponsored by the Colonial Products Council, 3% for anti-locust research, and 5% for miscellaneous schemes, including building and road research. Approximately 39% of the allocation was for schemes to benefit East African territories and 2% for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Specific grants made included £52,400 for the agricultural research services in Northern Rhodesia, £14,187 for cotton pest research in Nyasaland, and £7,000 for the organization of agricultural research and land-use planning.

## Oversea Service

MR. W. H. BEETON is about to visit the Federation and East Africa on behalf of Oversea Service, which at Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, arranges training courses for people going overseas for the first time, with the specific aim of equipping them to play their part in "responsible partnership" by providing some understanding of the peoples and problems of the country for which they are bound. Mr. Beeton will be based on Salisbury from January 16 to 23; Lusaka until January 30; Blantyre until February 1; Dar es Salaam until February 8; Arusha until February 11; Nairobi until February 19 (with a one-day visit to Mombasa on the way); and Kampala until February 26. In each town he may be addressed at Barclays Bank D.C.O.

## Prospects in the Federation

THERE ARE GOOD PROSPECTS in the Federation for accountants, bookkeepers, carpenters, civil engineers, really good motor mechanics with diesel experience, men qualified as both fitters and turners, nurses, plasterers, platers, and welders, plumbers, saleswomen, stenographers, and teachers, says the Immigration Adviser to the High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is emphasized that there are no vacancies of any kind for semi-skilled and unskilled immigrants.

## New Postal Rates

HIGHER POSTAL RATES in East Africa came into force on January 1. The postage on inland letters is now 30 cents of a shilling, on inland air mail letters 40 cents, and on printed papers 15 cents. The charge for inland telegrams is 30 cents a word, with a minimum of 3s. Inland parcels sent by surface transport also cost more.



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## News Items in Brief

British and Egyptian coins ceased to be legal tender in the Sudan on January 1.

An African in Uganda has been sentenced to four years imprisonment for the illegal manufacture of firearms.

The Federation of African Women's Clubs of Southern Rhodesia has now 170 clubs as members. Lady Tredgold is the president.

Proposals to federalize non-African agriculture in Nyasaland have been deferred for a year because of the present financial stringency.

About 150 students, old and new, are expected to attend Rhodesia University College in the new year—more than double the last year's total.

The high accident rate on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has caused the motor vehicle insurance companies to raise their premiums by 60%.

A reinforced concrete wall is being built around Livingstone power station, which was cut off from the mainland during the exceptional Zambezi floods last year.

A new type of coffee, with bright red berries, which is said to ripen simultaneously, has been found growing wild in Liberia, according to a United Nations report.

The New Year Honours List was the first to contain awards by The Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The African proprietor of a store in Highfield, Salisbury, Mr. W. B. Murambiwa, has decided to pay for one African boy to go to Goromonzi Secondary School each year.

The new Union-Castle liner, *PRINCESS CASTLE*, was launched at Belfast on Christmas Eve. The launch ceremony planned the day being caused by a strike of dockworkers.

The first three African women in East Africa to be admitted Sisters of the African Community of St. Mary took their life vows in Newala last week before the Bishop of Masasi.

A delegation from Somalia, headed by the president of the Legislative Assembly, Sayed Adam Abdulla, has recently visited the Sudan. The Prime Minister, Sayed Abdulla-Eissa, was a member of the party.

Eight chiefs and councillors of the Mombasa African Advisory Board, including two African women, recently made an 18-day, 1,000-mile tour of agricultural and social developments in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The Old Rhapsodian Society of East Africa is offering a bursary of £100 for four years to help an East African boy to go to the school. Applications should reach Box 460, Nakuru, Kenya, by the end of this month.

The preliminary results of the population census in Tanganyika indicates a total African population of 8,654,000, compared with 7,407,547 in the 1948 census, equivalent to an increase of about 1.75% per annum over the nine years.

The Sports and Athletic Club of the *KENYA CASTLE* has presented a piano to the Missions to Seamen in Dar es Salaam in appreciation of its work. The chairman of the local committee of the Missions to Seamen is Mr. L. V. Thompson, manager in Tanganyika of the Union-Castle line.

Damage of at least £100,000 is now known to have been caused by the derailment of the goods train five miles north of Lusaka for which an African was recently sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. A few weeks earlier the main railway line in Northern Rhodesia was tampered with on at least two occasions.

The Royal Rhodesian Air Force is to send a Vampire fighter and ground attack squadron to Aden each year for training with the Royal Air Force in the Arabian Peninsula Command. It is hoped later to arrange reciprocal visits to Rhodesia by Middle East Air Force squadrons and for an exchange of personnel between the two forces.

Mr. Vincent Joyce's proposal in the Federal Assembly for the introduction of a pay-as-you-earn system of income tax has been accepted by the Federal Government. The Finance Minister said that the British system was too complicated and that the merits of a system to be introduced in April in New Zealand would be carefully studied.

Over 100,000 East African taxpayers will shortly receive their tax return form. Kenya taxpayers account for 60,000 forms, 15,000 go to Tanganyika, 20,000 to Uganda, 2,000 to Zanzibar, and 2,000 through the London office of the East African Income Tax Department to pensioners and others living in this country who are liable to East African tax.

Nyasaland's development expenditures, which was to have totalled £12m. over four years, is to be reduced by at least £3m. and perhaps £1½m. owing to the difficulty in raising loans on the London market. There are to be substantial cuts in government building, the roads programme will be reduced by £400,000 in the next year, and recruiting for the Civil Service is to be postponed.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

**Common Market and Coffee Producers — Investment Hindered by Unstable Politicians**

**Decreased Demand for "Foreign" Robustas**

THE WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION has produced an interesting analysis of the possible effects on the production of coffee of the European Common Market, whose six members (France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) accounted for about one-fifth of the total imports in the period 1950-55. One-third of their coffee requirements were bought from Colonial territories which are to be associated with the Common Market.

The coffee duties now imposed by the six States vary. Coffee enters the Benelux countries duty-free. Colonial coffee enters France duty free, while those from foreign countries pay 20% ad valorem. In Germany there is a duty of about 20% ad valorem, and in Italy the duty is 10% ad valorem.

The Common Market also provides that coffee imported from associated countries will ultimately be allowed in duty free, while a 10% ad valorem duty will be imposed on imports from outside sources. During the first four years of the operation of the market Italy has been authorized to import a quota of foreign coffee at the present duty rate of 8%, and the Benelux countries have been allowed a gradually diminishing quota of duty-free coffee from foreign sources during the first 12 years.

**Effects of Uniform Import Duty**

The introduction of a uniform import duty on coffee will probably mean an increase of 16% in import costs to the Benelux countries and of 8% to Italy on all coffee not originating in associated countries. No great changes appear likely to occur in the French pattern of imports; in Germany the duty-free entry of coffee from associated territories is not thought likely to stimulate larger imports of robusta type. In Italy, on the other hand, where price is more important than quality, imports of robusta coffee are likely to rise at the expense of arabica, and there would be every incentive to substitute duty-free Common Market robustas for those imported from foreign countries.

Between 1950 and 1955 coffee production in the overseas territories associated with this Common Market expanded by 78% mainly in French West Africa and the Belgian Congo. While their total production amounted to less than half the coffee requirements of the Common Market community, four-fifths of the total consisted of robusta, and the F.A.O. report considers the satisfaction of their import needs of robusta well within the reach of the associated territories. There is, however, no immediate prospect of expanding arabica production to meet import requirements.

But coffee production has shown a sharp upward trend and must be expected to rise still further as newly planted areas come into full production. Outside producers of robusta (including Uganda and Tanganyika) might find their export outlets reduced.

**Effect on East Africa**

In view of the substantial purchases of East African coffee made by the Common Market countries, this analysis is of considerable importance. Assuming there will be a slackening in their demand for "foreign" produced robustas and that Italy in particular will switch from arabica to robusta coffees grown in associated territories, all three East African coffee producers are likely to be affected. This will be particularly true of Uganda, since the export of robusta coffee accounted for £13,045,521 out of the total of £15,400,772 in 1956. Common Market countries absorbed only £1,204,034 of the robusta exports, but Italy was the largest buyer taking £973,885 worth.

Since Kenya grows no robusta coffee and Tanganyika only a small quantity, they would obviously not be affected to the same degree by this shift in the buying pattern of the Common Market countries. At the same time, however, there can be little doubt that the sale of East African coffee to the Common Market countries will be restricted. All the East African producers, and Kenya in particular had looked to expanded sales on the Continent, but this expansion is now likely to be absorbed by increased purchases from the Belgian and French dependencies. For while F.A.O. estimates that the production of arabica coffee in the associated countries will not match demand for some considerable time, production there is bound to expand in response to the incentive of the protected market. The quality of their coffee, particularly arabica, may not match that of East Africa, but the knowledge that it has less access hardly gives East African producers the confidence necessary to continue to expand their coffee industry.

**Capital for Colonial Territories**

**Investment Hindered by Unstable Politicians**

IN A COUNTRY LIKE Kenya education cannot be called a social service. It is essential to the economic development of the country, for unless we can bring our people to even a moderate level of skill, so that they can provide the artisans and the sub-engineers — never mind the top skilled people — we must continue to import human material which is expensive by our standards.

Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya, made that point when he addressed the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Delhi last month.

Tremendous assistance had, he said, been given by the United Kingdom through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. One result of such aid was that the African areas of Kenya, which produced only a few tons of coffee three years ago, would in less than ten years be exporting about 5,000 tons, thus helping to correct the disbalance between the European and African sides of the country's economy.

The United States had recently granted £13m. for the development of economic and general services, and what he had heard during that conference made him (Mr. Vasey) feel it would be worth his while to visit some Commonwealth countries to encourage their assistance.

Whereas Kenya had spent more than £10m. in 1956 and 1957 on capital expenditure in the public sector, the programme had had to be cut to £24m. for the period 1958-60. The need and pressure for expanded educational and economic services were great, but Kenya had in 1957 a cut of at least one-third of the programme of recent years, and at least half of the cut would be in what had been assessed as absolutely minimum needs.

**Payment Strain**

That the country had strained itself to pay for its own services was evident from the fact that tax revenue had risen from just over £21m. in 1953 to more than £38m. four years later. Recurrent expenditure on education had jumped in that time from £24m. to more than £54m.

The Minister paid tribute to the willingness of the banks to put back into Kenya, almost to the point of risk to their liquidity ratio, the money which they have drawn from the territory.

The pattern of taxation in the United Kingdom had changed the financial situation, and investment was now controlled by institutional investors, who, in dealing with the question of reward for the risks taken, had to consider all the inherent political instabilities and the arguments, fiery speeches, promises, and threats so often made by rising politicians in small territories like Kenya.

Unless capital flowed into the country the development of its people must suffer. A Colombo Plan for Africa would be welcome, and he would money from any part of the Commonwealth or the Western world.

There was urgent need for the United Kingdom to develop for colonial territories something on the lines of the Public Works Loan Board. Such an authority could cover the two problems of long-term and short-term advances and help colonial territories through the period of waiting for entry to the London Market.

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## Tanganyika Wattle Co. Registered C.D.C. Venture in Southern Highlands

TANGANYIKA WATTLE CO., LTD., has been incorporated to take over the Tanganyika wattle estates project of the Colonial Development Corporation. Partners in the venture and managers of the new company are the East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.

The project was started in 1949 at the request of the Tanganyika Government in order to establish a wattle growing industry in the Njombe district of the Southern Highlands Province. The area leased from the Government totalled 44,600 acres, mostly of unproductive mountain grasslands. There was no major industry at that time in the Njombe district.

Land clearance and land breaking began in 1950, and by the end of 1955 the C.D.C. had planted about 31,000 acres with wattle trees. In addition, some 500 acres of pines have been established and a 7,000-acre mixed farm is in course of development in order to produce food for the labour force.

In 1955 the Tanganyika Government asked the C.D.C. to assist in establishing 20,000 acres of wattle plantations to be owned and managed by the local tribe, the Bena. Under this so-called Bena wattle scheme, which is supervised by Government officials, the corporation undertakes the ploughing, harrowing and sowing of the land, and the areas thus treated are divided into small plots for allocation to individual Bena growers. By the end of the 1957 planting season 4,000 acres of wattle had been sown and another 2,300 acres ploughed in readiness for sowing in the 1958 rains.

The central factory for processing the wattle bark into tanning extract is nearing completion and full-scale production is expected early next year.

The authorized share capital of the new company is £600,000 in ordinary shares of 20s. each. The East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., are taking 50,000 shares, with an option on another 50,000, and the C.D.C. is taking 400,000 shares, on 20,000 of which the Tanganyika Government has been given an option. Additional finance required by the Tanganyika Wattle Co., Ltd., is being provided on loan by the C.D.C. At the end of 1957 this loan stood at about £850,000.

## Zanzibar's Large Clove Crop

ZANZIBAR'S FORTHCOMING CLOVE CROP promises to be the largest ever harvested, and the Clove Growers' Association has suspended buying after having paid out more than £4m. The Government of India has been asked to relax its restrictions on the import of cloves, and a delegation of six, headed by Mr. R. O. Williams, general manager of the C.G.A., has left to visit Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, and other centres. They are due back in Zanzibar on January 21.

## Immigrant Capital

LAST YEAR immigrants brought about £4m. in cash into the Federation, immigrant capital rising from £2.8m. in 1955 to £3.99m. in 1956.

## C.A.A. Improvement

### Three Years to Break Even

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT in the affairs of Central African Airways is reported by the chairman, Mr. E. P. Robinson, who in a statement on the results of the first five months of the current financial year said that eight months ago a major policy decision was taken to continue the corporation's principal activities in the Federation and neighbouring territories and to continue to operate the Zambezi service to London, and that an economy campaign was then introduced, coupled with a complete examination of the operations programme and the fare structure. The results so far achieved were within the £150,000 supplementary estimate voted by the Government to see the corporation through to next June. Mr. Robinson recalled that when he assumed the chairmanship last March he said that it would take about three years for C.A.A. to break even, chiefly because Bulawayo airport was unsuitable for the Viscount, which seriously affected the payload operation of that aircraft. When the new airport was opened next December the passenger and freight payload should rise.

## London Loan for the Federation

A 6% STOCK, 1976-79 offered at £96, was issued by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in London on Tuesday for a total of £10m. The Federation was thus the first Commonwealth Government to issue 6% the rate which municipalities in the United Kingdom have lately had to pay in order to raise funds. A long list of borrowers willing to pay 6% is known to be in the queue.

The new stock, which offers a flat yield of 6% p.a., is to be used for development projects in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The prospectus gave the public debt of the Federal and territorial Governments on June 30 last as £222.6m.—Federation, £60.4m.; Southern Rhodesia, £132.2m.; Northern Rhodesia, £23.2m.; and Nyasaland, £6.8m.

The loan was oversubscribed. On the basis of allotment applications for amounts up to and including £25,000 stock have been allotted in full, and larger applications have received about 54% with a maximum allotment of £25,000.

## Israel-Federation Trade Agreement

UNDER A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL, imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will receive most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of tariff and import licensing. Israel has also undertaken to buy goods equal in value to its exports to the Federation during the period of the agreement, which will run initially for a year. Israeli goods will enter the Federation on open general licence and on the same tariff (column B rates) as now applies to imports from Western European countries.

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## Dwa Pass Their Preference Dividend Loss Due to Lack of Labour

IN ANNOUNCING that it will not be possible to pay a dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ended on December 31, the directors of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., say in a circular to the shareholders:—

"There has been some improvement in the labour position on the company's estate since we issued our circular on June 14 last, and outputs at the five main mills in November have averaged 100 tons per month, compared with an average of 70 tons during the first half of the year. Many difficulties are still being encountered, however, in obtaining an adequate labour supply, and outputs are not yet sufficiently high to offset the depressed price of sisal. Prices in the second half of the year have been only slightly higher than those in the first half.

"The company's operations this year will accordingly result in a loss, and no dividend can be paid on the preference shares. We remain confident that the right to a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6% per annum is cumulative, and dividend payments will be resumed as soon as conditions permit."

## Rhodesia Cement's £224,840 Profit

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., after providing £147,408 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £224,840 in the year ended August 31, 1957, compared with £365,134 in the previous year. The company requires £169,593 and taxation reserve receives £1,000 and staff pension scheme £5,115. Loss on fixed assets sold or scrapped totalled £22,521, and £2,727 was written off failing properties and development, leaving a carry-forward of £28,912, compared with £286,472 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £14m. in 5s. shares. Capital reserve stands at £170,000, revenue reserve and surplus at £722,443, and amounts owing to subsidiaries at £143,509; current liabilities and provisions total £941,244, fixed assets £2,110,430, interests in subsidiary companies £378,159, trade investment £13,000, and current assets £673,387.

The directors are Messrs. L. A. Levy (chairman and joint managing), T. R. M. Cochran (vice-chairman and joint managing), M. G. Fleming, A. Sanders (alternate A. V. Sanders), J. W. Phillips, I. Kollenberg, A. S. Butler (alternate A. D. Butler), and C. J. Isaacs.

The 14th ordinary general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on January 22.

## How Produce Prices Fell in 1957

COMMODITY PRICES, now generally at their lowest levels for four years, dropped substantially in 1957. Of those important from the Rhodesian and East African standpoint, zinc suffered the heaviest fall (40.4%), from nearly £103 per ton at the end of 1956 to £61 at the end of last month. Lead dropped nearly 38%, from almost £117 to £72 1/2 per ton. Copper was down 32.4%, from £268 1/2 to £180 1/2 per ton. The price of maize, c.i.f. U.K., fell 23.5%, from £27 13s. 9d. to £21 3s. 9d. per ton, and wool was down rather more than 20%, from 136d. to 106d. per lb. Tin eased by 6.6%, from £782 1/2 to £730 1/2 per ton, and East African sisal was 3.3% cheaper at £73 against £75 1/2 per ton.

## Commercial Brevities

**Gates & Roberts, Ltd.**, have taken over from Greenham (East Africa), Ltd., the representation in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar of the Arcon range of structures manufactured by Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports), Ltd., who have a resident representative in East Africa, Mr. L. G. Norris.

The South and South-East African Conference Lines announce that, owing to the continued rise in costs, the 24% supplement will be consolidated into the freight tariff, the change applying to vessels starting to load on and after February 1.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust group is to erect a 21-storey, £800,000 building in Salisbury to house the head offices. About 230 feet high, it is expected to be the tallest in the Federation. Two floors will be used for car parking.

British Insulated Callenders Cables, Ltd., are acquiring a controlling interest in Rhodesian Cables, Ltd., the authorized capital of which is to be increased from £100,000 to £250,000. Last year there was a trading profit of £11,347.

At last week's London auctions 4,103 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 10 1/2d. per lb., compared with 3,580 packages averaging 3s. 10 1/2d. in the previous week.

A business stand in the centre of Salisbury of some 9,000 square feet has changed hands at £23,500, and a somewhat smaller stand in Umtali has been sold for £24,000.

The first gramophone records to be made in the Federation are now being produced by Bulawayo Records, Ltd., whose plant is capable of producing about 1m. annually.

Vanderbilt Engineering Corporation has received a contract from the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company for mechanical equipment for its Que Que plant.

In the first half of last year the Land and Agricultural Bank of Northern Rhodesia made loans to farmers and co-operative societies totalling £1,681,430.

African master farmers in Southern Rhodesia now number more than 6,000. During the last three years they have sold 340,000 head of cattle.

Electric power imports from the Belgian Congo to Northern Rhodesian copper mines in the first nine months of 1957 cost £996,126.

An African in Highfield African Township, near Salisbury, has opened a self-service department store which cost about £20,000.

The farming outlook in the Federation is reported to be good, for the rains, though late, have been generally satisfactory.

Salisbury's rate of building is now running at roughly £1m. a month. In 1956 the value of plans passed was £9,066,079.

Rhodesian Railways Trust, Ltd., has announced a dividend of 14% (the same) for the year to September 30 last.

A biscuit factory is now in production in Blantyre, Nyasaland. The proprietors are Universal Industries, Ltd.

A new wagon repair shop costing £138,000 has been completed in Bulawayo for Rhodesian Railways.

## Export Record

Pose Motor Co., Ltd., of Dagenham, had an all-time record last year of exporting 184,000 out of 343,000 cars, engines and factors produced; it represented a 20% increase on the 1956 export total and a 9% increase on the 1955 figure, the highest previously reached. More than £20m. was spent in 1957 on the 1955 modernization and expansion programme announced in 1954 and due for completion early next year. It is the largest programme of the kind in Europe.

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## MINING

## Tanganyika Diamond &amp; Gold Report

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. after providing £1,000 for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit for the year ended June 30 of £65,744, compared with £15,124 in the previous year. Expenditure on Tanganyika properties totaled £2,772. Net expenditure on fixed assets was £1,296, and the proposed dividend of 10% amounts to £9,980, leaving a carry-forward of £588, compared with £38,526 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £99,800 in 2s. 6d. shares. Revenue reserve stands at £3,801, current liabilities and provisions at £21,709, fixed assets at £1,447, investments in subsidiary companies at £210,004, and current assets at £13,969, including £13,269 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. E. T. Donaldson (chairman), R. W. H. Ferguson, H. R. V. Hoar, A. A. Menkin, and L. H. Gates.

## Wankie Reduces Prices

A BLAKE IN THE COAL PRICE AGREEMENT of 1953 between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. having been the subject of differences of interpretation owing to its ambiguity, the matter was recently submitted to arbitration, and a solution satisfactory to both parties was reached. In consequence, a further decrease in the price of coal was made as from January 1. The average price at Wankie for the year from November 1, 1955, was 19s. 6d. per ton, from November 1, 1957, to December 31 it was 18s. 11d., and from yesterday until October 31 next it will be 18s.

## Anglo American Offer Accepted

THE OFFER MADE RECENTLY by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., to purchase the ordinary stock of African and European Investment Co., Ltd., at £1 per unit has been accepted in respect of 2,568,056 shares. As a result the corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary South African Mines Selection, Ltd., now hold 3,609,792 units, equivalent to 86.3% of the total issued ordinary capital of African and European Investment Co., Ltd.

## Magundi

MAGUNDI COPPER MINES AND MINERALS LTD. has been placed under provisional judicial management by order of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, the joint provisional judicial managers being Mr. Isaac Isaacson and Mr. C. M. Taitz. The production of copper concentrates and chrome ore is being continued. During the quarter to September 30 the company's Mtuga mine in Northern Rhodesia treated 5,843 tons of ore and produced 801 tons of concentrate averaging 30.13% copper; in the previous quarter 894 tons of concentrate averaging 29.3% had been produced. The Magundi mine in Southern Rhodesia yielded 928 and 351 tons of chromite ore respectively in the two periods.

## Sherwood Star

SHERWOOD STAR GOLD MINING CO., LTD. will pay no dividend for the year ending June 30 last, when the balance of loss was £3,672 (£942) and the net loss on sale of investments £2,046 (£2,966). The general reserve has been reduced by transferring £7,841 to capital reserve, bringing it to £16,750, so that that sum could be written off as loss on repudiation of claims.

## R.S.T. Meeting

AN INFORMAL MEETING of members of Rhodesia Selection Trust Limited, and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. is to be held in the conference hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, at 11.30 a.m. today, to hear a report from the chairman, Sir Ronald Erwin.

## Mining Finance Houses

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS MINING ASSOCIATION has asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to extend the taxation benefits available to overseas trade corporations to mining finance houses and holding companies.

## Progress Report for December

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. — 326,221 tons of coal and 20,106 tons of coke, compared with 340,252 and 20,709 tons respectively in November.

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