

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 16th, 1958

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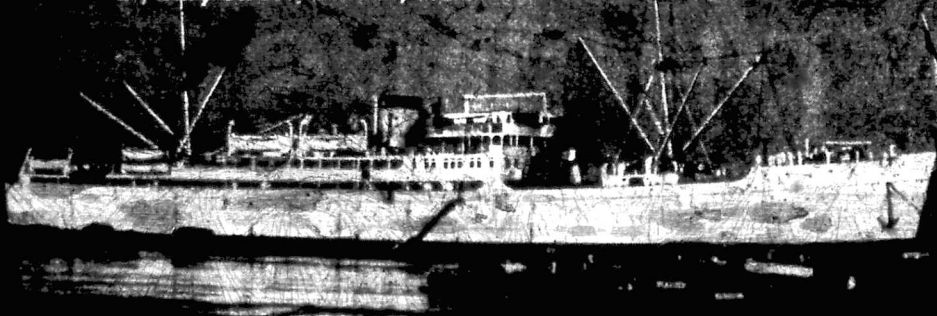
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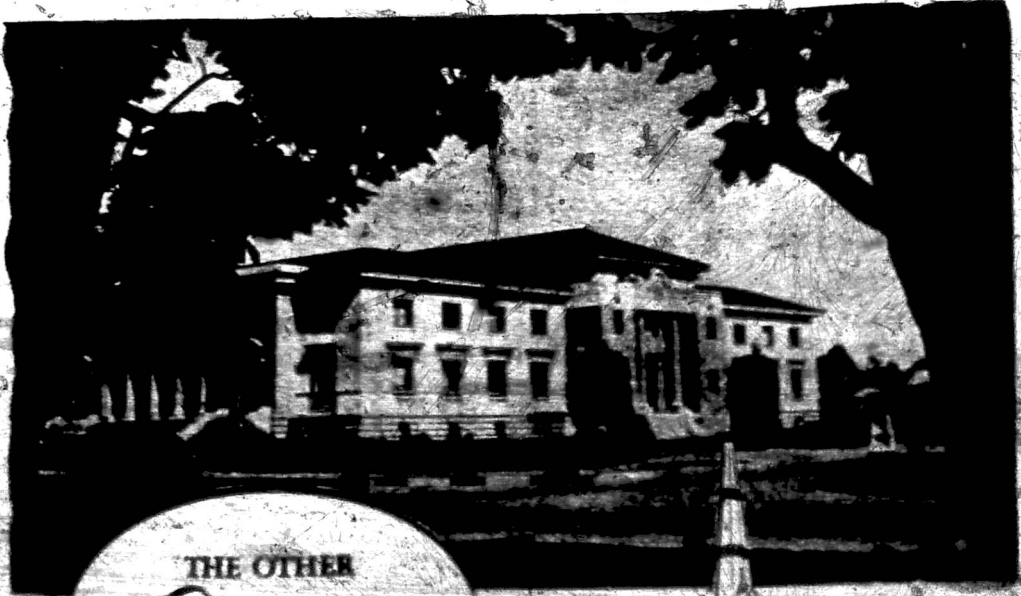
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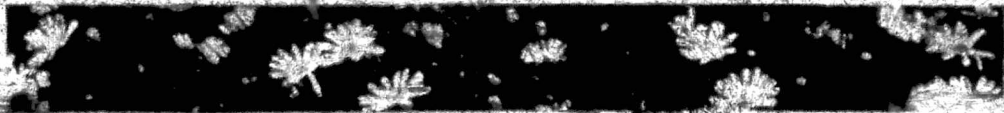
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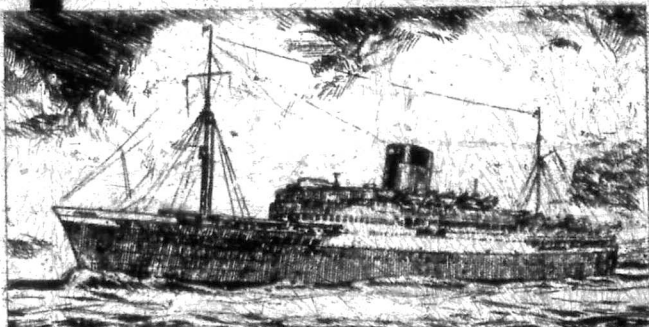
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**OUR YEAR OF DECISION**, our election year, is no time for wavering, no time to embrace policies of fear. In those words

Mr. G. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, went to No Time for the root of the issue which Wavering has been forced upon public

notice by the resignation of his four Cabinet colleagues. They consider that his liberal leadership is too far in advance of European opinion in general in the Colony, and that the party consequently risks defeat at the next election; he is convinced that the only way to ensure the loyal co-operation of the mass of Africans is to facilitate their economic, social, and political advancement as rapidly as practicable, both because that is right in itself and because the early evolution of an African middle class satisfied with its earnings, its position, and its prospects can alone protect the country against the kind of extremism which the African National Congresses have fostered in the two neighbouring territories to the north. If there was to be a split, as has seemed increasingly likely in recent weeks, it was bound to be about race relations, on which the members of the party hold views ranging from the ultra-liberal to the reactionary. A brave effort to accommodate federationists holding all kinds of conflicting opinions about race relations has been made by the United Federal Party, and it is not surprising that it has broken under the strain in Southern Rhodesia.

Have the Ministers who have resigned taken sufficient account of the basic fact that inter-racial partnership is the very foundation of the Federation, and that anything which appears to contravene that policy is **Partnership Basic** to the Federation, freely accepted by the electorates of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, will be regarded

by the outer world as a breach of Rhodesia's pledge. Since he was speaking as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Todd naturally refrained from mentioning the Federal Franchise Act and the Federal Electoral Bill, which have lately caused controversy to spread in the United Kingdom, but on those grounds, in addition to those which the Prime Minister had in mind, this is no time for wavering, no time for policies of fear, but emphatically a time for adherence to the principle and practice of inter-racial partnership. Only by faithfulness to that promise will the Federation survive, let alone thrive. Nicely calculated less or more support for opportunism will avail Rhodesia nothing in the long run, or even in the middle term, for the price of appeasing the reactionary wing of the United Federal Party would be a breach of faith which could undermine the confidence of many influential people who are working for the progress of the Federation, and simultaneously and permanently alienate capable Africans who are not now anti-European but would suddenly become so if they believed that Mr. Todd, in whom they have great faith, had been deprived of leadership because he had insisted on dealing as fairly, realistically and practically as possible with African needs, grievances, and expectations.

Since he became Prime Minister four years ago Mr. Todd has been concerned not merely to do justice in these matters, but to make just acts and just plans seen by all men.

What he has done in **Mr. Garfield Todd's Achievements** that short time for the improvement of African agriculture and animal husbandry, the provision of African housing in the towns, the raising of minimum wages, and representation through trade unions constitutes an achievement

which has not been surpassed by any other Government in Africa. Nor can anybody say that he has not been firm. At times, indeed, he has been as quick and robust in dealing with threats to law and order as any diehard could have wished. The truth is that he is no sentimentalist, but a very practical planner with a burning conviction that time is not on the side of white Governments in Africa unless they are alert, active, scrupulously fair, and ready to persevere with just policies even if they are politically unpopular with some of the electors. His great predecessor, Lord Malvern, had no hesitation in taking his political life in his hands when necessary. Mr. Todd — whom Lord Malvern chose — is, to his credit, equally firm of principle.

It is not merely Mr. Todd, but Southern Rhodesia, and indeed the Federation, which has reached the point of no return. The defeat of Mr. Todd would seriously weaken the Federal Government and the whole Federation, whose magnet has been general confidence that it was a country generous in its attitude to Africans and that its political future would consequently be stable. If that belief were now destroyed there would be a check upon the migration of men, money and industries from Great Britain, and the flow, once reduced, might never regain the strength which has made so splendid a contribution to Central African progress in the last few years. Great corporations which have ceased to put money in South Africa or West Africa and have reduced their commitments in East Africa because they dislike the political outlook have greatly augmented their investments in the Federation — because they have counted upon its political stability. If that faith were now to be shattered the Federation in general and Southern Rhodesia in particular would find the inflow of funds, factories, and personnel jeopardized. In that vital sense also this is indeed a time of decision, a point of no return.

So much remains to be explained that it is difficult to comment on the details of the resignations, but it must be said that to tell a Prime Minister at the airport that all his colleagues were about to resign has an ugly look. If the country concludes that the four Ministers conspired together, and perhaps with other people during the absence of their chief, they have themselves to blame. Surely the facts that Mr. Todd went away on holiday disprove

their contention that he had been given to understand that they would not continue to accept his leadership. Would any Prime Minister anywhere have taken a holiday in such circumstances? Any man with a strong sense of purpose and obligation, qualities which Mr. Todd unquestionably possesses, would have cancelled his plans and dealt with the schism. As that did not happen, and as Mr. Todd's word is not to be doubted, the only possible explanation of the discrepancy between the two statements is that four disgruntled associates expressed themselves so equivocally that they failed to convey the measure of their dissatisfaction. In other words, those who lacked resolution in his presence developed *élan* in his absence. That inescapable deduction can hardly commend itself to a country which still expects its public leaders not to behave as slick politicians.

If the movement to displace Mr. Todd at an early date should succeed — and there are now indications that it has wide ramifications, evidently developed during his holiday — it would constitute

**The Challenge to Southern Rhodesia.** the most discreditably transaction in Southern Rhodesia's political history. For that reason, and for those outlined above, it is to be hoped that the party will deal realistically and not emotionally with the whole issue, which is essentially one of principle rather than persons, except that the persons symbolize policies. Does the Colony want timid retraction and dalliance in the shallows or courageous breasting of the high if rough tide of endeavour and progress? Mr. Todd has preferred the buffeting. If Southern Rhodesia is true to her history that is the choice which the electorate will support.

As this issue closed for press the names of the new Cabinet (given on another page) were announced. They indicate that Mr. Todd still has influential support in the party, for he has attracted to his **New Cabinet** side in this crisis five men **Is Stronger.** who constitute at least as strong a team as that just disrupted, and we should deem it stronger. Sir George Davenport adds to his earlier services a willingness to resume the burden of office, and the four newcomers to Cabinet rank are all men of achievement in their several ways. A public which respects their competence and vigour will recognize their courage in taking office in this emergency. Those who considered Mr. Todd already defeated must think again.



## Notes By The Way

### Sir Richard Turnbull

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, who is to be the next Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is, I believe, the best choice which could have been made. In mid-November EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA said in a leading article on the state of Tanganyika: "Everything will depend on Sir Edward Twining's successor, who ought to be a man of outstanding character, one who has been in close contact with Africans for many years, who is firm but friendly, and to whom all races can look with confidence. This is most emphatically not a vacancy to be filled by the next name on the Colonial Office list for promotion; and certainly not by a yes-man. The right appointment will restore confidence, but if the wrong man be sent the 'hooligan fringe', the 'political riffraff', and the 'saboteurs of Government policy' (to quote terms used by the present Governor) will resume and extend their activities. So the selection of a Governor who will maintain the full authority of the Government is the logical and necessary next step; and we believe that early announcement of the name is highly desirable."

### State of Tanganyika

IT MAY NOW BE SAID that the man whom this journal had in mind when writing those words was Mr. (now Sir) Richard Turnbull, for it was felt that no one else with the right East African experience was so likely as he to grapple successfully with the problems of a territory whose Government had become so slack that the Secretary of State considered it desirable to say publicly in Dar es Salaam not long ago that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would fully support the local Administration in any measures "taken to deal with lawlessness or dangerous hooliganism, or to deal firmly with bodies that claim in some parts of the Territory to have assumed the functions of government," and with this goes the duty of protecting private property, and this of course includes land, and land enjoyed by those of any race who have a legal title to it. The so-called immigrant communities are not here on sufferance; we cannot accept the view that they are not entitled to regard themselves as Tanganyikans. Those strong words were used because Mr. Lennox-Boyd had satisfied himself during his tour of Tanganyika that the Government had failed to afford proper protection to residents of different races against whom Africans acting in the name of the Tanganyika African National Union had been employing intimidation, arson, and even threats of death. It was in those circumstances that the case was put for especial care in choosing the next Governor and for an early announcement of his name.

### No Nonsense

FOR THE PAST TWENTY-SIX YEARS Sir Richard Turnbull has been in the Administrative Service of Kenya, for almost half that time as district or provincial commissioner in what is now the Northern Frontier Province, where he gained a great reputation. Indeed, he would have been an obvious choice as the next Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate had it not become desirable to send him to Tanganyika. His character and experience are just what that country requires. He will stand no nonsense from anybody; he will not be bluffed by those who speak fair words while they organize subversion; he will say bluntly what he thinks and adhere to what he considers right.

Yes, men of good-will of all races will find him quiet, tolerant, and friendly. He is reflective and fond of music, and will assuredly discharge his duties with ability, firmness, and zeal. I shall be surprised if some senior officials are not shortly transferred from Tanganyika or retired. Though Mr. Lennox-Boyd's selection will deprive Kenya of an outstanding administrator and Minister, it will provide its southern neighbour with an admirable leader.

### Wilson Field

THE SUGGESTION recently made in this column that the new Embakasi Aerodrome, near Nairobi, which the Queen Mother is to open in March, should be called Wilson Field in honour of Mrs. Florence Wilson, founder of the Kenya airline which has developed into East African Airways Corporation, has, I learn, aroused a good deal of interest in the Colony, not least in senior official circles. As so often happens when officialdom expresses interest in a proposal from outside, however, an adaptation, and a bad one, is already being suggested, namely that the old Nairobi airfield, now called Jomo Kenyatta West, should become Wilson Field. Since that one will inevitably have to be surrendered for building purposes not many years hence, the substitution would commemorate for only a brief period, not in perpetuity, a courageous piece of pioneering by a most modest person. I understand that all the pre-war pilots in Kenya, amateur and professional, warmly welcome the idea that Embakasi should become Wilson Field, and I hope that public opinion in East Africa will be sufficiently strong to carry the point. Whereas Embakasi would mean nothing to most world travellers whose aircraft touch down at Nairobi, Wilson Field would arouse curiosity and the distinctive name would be likely to remain in the memory.

### Curry for Stamina

SIR WILLIAM STEWARD, chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons (who is also the proprietor of a London restaurant which specializes in Indian and Chinese cooking), is spending three weeks in India and Pakistan to study new curries. Before leaving London he told the *Daily Telegraph*: "Curries have great medicinal value, and it is said that they have a cooling effect. They improve the stamina, too. My aim is 'satisfied M.P.s.' If more and better curries will cool, strengthen, and satisfy members of the House of Commons, I hope that many of them will partake day by day of the diet so thoughtfully provided for their physical and psychological benefit."

### Internationalist Pap

BUT HAS SIR WILLIAM never heard of "curry colonels"? That term, so often used in the East, implied irascibility, not coolness. As was disgracefully demonstrated by the Socialists day after day at the time of the Anglo-French attack on the Suez Canal not much more than a year ago, there is irascibility in plenty in the present Parliament. Frequently the product of a mental diet deficient in virility and containing an unhealthy preponderance of internationalist pap, it is not likely to be assuaged by the culinary arts — though Sir William doubtless recognizes that many of the querulous threnodists are disposed to assume that anything out of a self-governing India must be better than the product of their own kith and kin.

### To See the Chief

SIR RONALD PRAIN told a good story at last week's informal meeting in London of shareholders of the group of Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies over which he presides. Since the companies changed their domicile to Rhodesia he has convened an informal meeting in London each January and in New York each February, so that shareholders in the United Kingdom and the United States might receive a candid account of the affairs of the companies and put their questions, which Sir Ronald answers very frankly — so manifestly to the satisfaction of those present that, even with copper at the very low level of £175 per ton, there was not a word of criticism at last week's meeting but, on the contrary, several expressions of firm confidence from the body of the hall. Last year, said Sir Ronald, a well-known American newspaper headed its announcement: "African Copper Chief to Address Shareholders." After the meeting a man from Chicago came to the table, gave his name, shook hands, and said: "I have come up from Chicago to see if the African copper chief was black or white."

### Government Blunder

THE UNITED KINGDOM PRESS was misled last week by the Central Office of Information, which issued an official statement about the arrival in London for a visit of a week as a guest of the Foreign Office of Haji Farah Ali Omar, "Somali" Minister of Economic Affairs; and the heading of the official statement was "Visit of Somali Economic Minister". There were thus two errors in the first two lines, and the blunder was repeated later. Even the Foreign Office — which has shown staggering ignorance about the Somaliland Protectorate, with the consequence that Somalis loyal to the British connexion consider that they have been sold to Ethiopia — might have been expected to know that there is no Economic Minister in Somaliland and that their guest is from Somalia, the Trust Territory which was formerly an Italian colony. The official statement, given in our news columns, has of course been corrected. Not surprisingly, some of the most reputable daily papers in the country were misled by the Government's misstatement.

## Prime Minister Without a Cabinet in Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Todd Carries on Alone After Resignations: Appealing to Party Congress

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was told at Salisbury Airport last Thursday evening when he returned from a short holiday in South Africa by Sir Patrick Fletcher, Minister of Native Affairs and Lands, who had been acting as Prime Minister, that he and the other three members of the Cabinet had decided to resign.

At a Press conference on Saturday morning Mr. Todd said that he had accepted the resignations of Sir Patrick Fletcher, and of Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of Treasury and of Mines, Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, Minister of Roads, Irrigation, Housing, and Surveys, and Mr. H. J. Quinton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Native Affairs.

### Prime Minister's Statement

The Prime Minister said:

"On my return from holiday on Thursday evening the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Patrick Fletcher, informed me at the airport that my Ministers wanted to meet me to tender their resignations.

"Yesterday morning we met and the Ministers assured me that they had been fully in support of the policy we had together pursued, that they had no criticism of my ability in leadership, that they held me personally in high regard, but that they had regretfully come to the conclusion that the measure of criticism levelled at me at present would make it impossible for the party to win the next election. Having come to this conclusion, they had decided to withdraw their support of me.

"At the recent party congress no indication was given by any Minister that there was dissatisfaction within the Cabinet. I am distressed that my colleagues, whose ability I have had admiration, and with whom I have worked very happily, should have taken upon themselves to decide on the party that I should be removed from office, thus making way for one of themselves to become Prime Minister.

"In 1953 the congress of the party, meeting in Bulawayo, elected me as president and I then automatically succeeded Lord Malvern when he was appointed to lead the Federal Government. I am determined to go back to the party and give them the opportunity to express their will.

"I know that there are people who want me removed from the Premiership, but there are also many people who have supported and encouraged me, and I have no intention of meekly stepping aside to permit four men who may be quite wrong, even in their summing up of the political situation, to have their way.

"A change of leadership might be in the best interests of the country, but while I believe that a Prime Minister chosen from amongst my colleagues would continue in general support of party policy, it is now abundantly clear that policy would have to take second place to purely political considerations. It is also clear that such leadership would appeal particularly to a section of the European electorate and not to the people as a whole.

"My colleagues believe that the next few months must be devoted to such legislation, speeches, and action as would be designed to win over the more reactionary of our European electorate. I have no wish to cause a split in the United Federal Party. I am moderate, as a fair appraisal of my administration over the past four years will prove. Within the ranks of the United Federal Party there are a great many moderates, but there are also extremists, both liberal and reactionary.

"The danger at the present moment is not from extreme liberals but from moderates who allow fear to sway them to such an extent that the reactionary element may take over control of the United Federal Party.

### Of Vital Importance

"The Dominion Party has provided a comfortable home for reactionaries, but the strength of the United Federal Party lies in the free coming together of people of varying views, all determined to work together for the true welfare of the Federation and all its people. That is the party I support, and if its principles are courageously honoured I will continue my support.

"I believe that whoever is to lead Southern Rhodesia at this time must recognize the vital importance of calling upon the support, co-operation, and loyalty of both European and African.

"This is no time for wavering. This is no time to embrace policies of fear, for we have come to a year of decision — our election year.

"Will our people and parties decide to give their allegiance to short-term policies, which must lead to catastrophe? I am convinced that they will do nothing of the sort. Rhodesians are essentially liberal in outlook, and I believe the majority of the European electorate are prepared to put their faith in the sound policy of the United Federal Party and will demand that this policy be implemented with vigour and a complete honesty of purpose.

Mr. Todd added that he was confident that he could form a new Government within a week, that the retiring Ministers had assured him that their action had nothing to do with the resignation from the party of Mr. Wrightwick, M.P., and that he (Mr. Todd) was not considering an immediate general election because he wished to avoid embarrassing his party in the federal field. He added that there was complete agreement between Sir Roy Welensky and him.

Recently the United Party, led by Mr. Todd in Southern Rhodesia, and the Federal Party, led throughout the Federation by Sir Roy, merged as the United Federal Party.

#### The Other Versions

The next development was the issue of a statement by the four Ministers who had resigned. They rejected his version of what had taken place, saying:

"We are confused our personal regard for him, his ability, and his capacity for work with our opinion of him as Prime Minister. We made it abundantly clear to him that we ourselves had lost confidence in him as leader, and that this view was shared by many in the party, both in and out of Parliament.

"His allegations that we decided to be rid of him to secure the office for one of ourselves, and that if the Prime Minister is chosen from our number the party policy would have to be placed to purely political considerations, have been read with amazement and disappointment. We can only reject them as being entirely without foundation, and we deeply regret that he should have had recourse to such accusations.

The Prime Minister must recall that in taking this course of action, which we felt constrained to do, we were concerned only with the true interests of a stable Government at this critical juncture of the Federation's history. The Prime Minister cannot have been totally unaware of our feelings regarding his leadership, because we made these known to him some weeks ago before his recent holiday.

On Sunday evening Mr. Todd said that he would announce his new Cabinet on Tuesday and that the whole question of the resignations would be thrashed out at a special divisional congress of the United Federal Party early in February.

His decision to continue in office as a one-man Government for some days was then being criticised in Rhodesia as without precedent in Commonwealth history, and doubt was expressed whether he could find sufficient support among the Parliamentary members of his party to withstand the combined opposition of the U.F.P. dissidents and the three Dominion Party and two Independent M.P.s, all five of whom are critics of his policies.

#### Governor's Decision

It was also suggested that in the circumstances Mr. Todd should have tendered his own resignation and left the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to decide whether to call upon him to form another Government or to entrust that responsibility to someone else.

It became known in Salisbury on Monday that Mr. Todd had seen all available members of the party caucus but had not asked them whether they supported him or his former colleagues. He announced that on the following day he and his new Cabinet colleagues would meet the caucus, which would not discuss the resignations, that being a matter for consideration at an emergency congress of the Southern Rhodesian division of the United Federal Party to be held early in February.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* telegraphed that Mr. Todd's faith that he would be vindicated by the party congress was not widely shared.

Commenting on the prospect of Sir Patrick Fletcher becoming Prime Minister, he said: "He has never exhibited striking qualities of leadership, and is not a man likely to inspire great enthusiasm at a party congress."

Mr. Todd has now told the Press that though he was informed on Thursday evening that all his Ministers wanted to resign, none did so on Friday, and so at 10 a.m. on Saturday he telephoned Mr. Hatty, Treasury Minister, asking for the resignations in writing immediately because he had to meet journalists in two hours. Mr. Hatty then asked: "Are you sure you still want them?" to which Mr. Todd replied: "Yes, please." Their resignations were then sent.

The *Observer* gave prominence to a cabled message from Sir Roy Dunn, its roving correspondent in Africa, saying:

"This crisis will no doubt come as a shock to those who believe that the whites of the Central African Federation are sincere in their declared policy of racial partnership for

among white politicians nobody supports African advancement more vigorously than Mr. Todd.

"This does not mean that Mr. Todd is an extreme liberal. His attitude to Africans is strictly paternal. He clearly suspects that the African National Congress is a subversive movement. He agrees that political control of Central Africa must be kept in 'civilized' hands, but he insists that this puts the whites under an obligation to civilize Africans as quickly as possible.

All Mr. Todd's schemes for African advancement patently accept this necessity and reject the indefinite delays favoured by some of his colleagues."

## New Southern Rhodesian Cabinet Strong Support for Mr. Garfield Todd

JUST BEFORE THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS it became known that the new Southern Rhodesian Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister; Sir George Davenport, Minister of Mines, Land, and Surveys, and Minister of Roads and Road Traffic; Mr. A. D. H. Lloyd, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs and Minister of Labour; Mr. Eric Palmer, Minister of Native Affairs and Minister of Irrigation; Mr. Ralph Palmer, Minister of Native Agriculture and Marketing and Minister of Native Education; and Mr. A. Abrahamson, Minister of the Treasury and Minister of Local Government and Housing.

Sir George Davenport, a former Cabinet Minister, is one of the most respected men in the country. The Palmer brothers are two of the best-known tobacco growers. Mr. Lloyd is a Bulawayo barrister who has been in the country since 1934; and Mr. Abrahamson is considered to be one of the most thrustful industrialists in the country.

### Biographical Details

DAVENPORT, SIR GEORGE, K. B.E. (Que Que), born in Cheshire in 1893. Joined Globe and Phoenix Co., Ltd., in 1912, after training at Cambourne School of Mines, and became general manager. Served in 1914-18 war with Royal Sussex Territorials, the 2nd Rhodesian Native Regiment, and the R.A.F. Five times president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, and has served on Natural Resources Board. Elected M.P. for Que Que, 1946; re-elected in 1948 and returned unopposed in 1954. Minister of Mines, Commerce and Industry, 1946-48; Minister of Mines and Transport, 1948-53; Minister of Mines, Lands and Surveys, 1954. Retired, January, 1956.

ABRAHAMSON, A. E. (Bulawayo East), aged 35, managing director of Matabeleland Clothing Factory, Ltd., and president of Bulawayo Chamber of Industries. Born and educated in Bulawayo, he graduated B.A. at Cape Town University. Served with the Southern Rhodesian forces, 1943-46. Founder member of the Rhodesian Zionist Council, chairman of National Co-ordinating Council of Clothing Industry, and a member of the council of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries. Undertook an extensive business tour of Europe in 1956, and attended the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth. Elected to Parliament in 1954.

LOYD, A. D. H. (Bulawayo North); a Bulawayo barrister, born in Ireland and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Joined Southern Rhodesian Education Department in 1934, later transferring to the Department of Justice. Member of the inaugural board of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and of the board of the Southern Rhodesian Academy of Music. Appointed Public Prosecutor in Bulawayo in 1942, being admitted to the Southern Rhodesian High Court two years later. Elected to Parliament in 1954.

PALMER, E. D. (Lomagundi), aged 51, brother of Mr. R. Palmer, the member for Hunyani. President of the Farmers' Union, 1948-51. Emigrated from Somerset in 1926, and farmed in partnership with his brother for 14 years. Former member for the Land Bank. Elected to Parliament in 1954.

PALMER, R. (Hunyani), a well-known farmer and tobacco authority. Former president of the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board. Emigrated from Britain in 1920; later farmed in partnership with his brother. Delegate to Empire trade talks in London, 1947; led the Rhodesian tobacco delegation to Britain, 1948. Elected to Parliament in 1954.

# Sir Richard Turnbull Appointed Governor of Tanganyika

## A Distinguished, Courageous and Outspoken Chief Secretary of Kenya

**SIR RICHARD TURNBULL**, Chief Secretary in Kenya since March, 1955, and at present Acting Governor, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika in succession to Sir Edward Twining whose term of office will expire in June. The Queen has given directions for his promotion to be a Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Governor-designate, who was born in St. Albans in July, 1909, and educated at University College School and the Universities of London and Cambridge, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya in 1931 as a cadet and has spent the whole of his career in that Colony.

For 17 years he was in the field in the provincial administration, for 12 years in the Northern Frontier Province, of which he became P.C. in 1948. Five years later he was recalled to Nairobi to become Member for Education and Labour, and soon afterwards he was made Minister of Defence and Internal Security. The Mau Mau rebellion was then in its early stages, and he was in charge of the planning and execution of the great sweep against terrorists in Nairobi, the so-called Operation Anvil, which was the turning-point in the re-establishment of law and order in the city.

In 1955 he became Chief Secretary, in which capacity he is also leader of the Legislative Council. There he quickly distinguished himself for his candour, courage, and debating powers. It is his practice to say quite directly what he thinks. Indeed, not for many years has any Chief Secretary in East or Central Africa spoken so frankly so often.

At an early stage in his occupancy of the Chief Secretaryship he said in replying for the Government in one debate:

"It is customary on these occasions to compliment honourable members on the valuable contributions they have made to the debate. I do so with modified enthusiasm. There has been altogether too much prejudice, misinterpretation, backbiting, and hysteria."

### Extremists Condemned

On another occasion he said that Mr. Tom Mboya would have no difficulty in inflaming a group of credulous, untravelled people with feelings of grievance and persecution, and that once such feelings had been aroused there was no longer any place for facts or reasoned argument. After giving some extracts from the speech which he was criticizing Mr. Turnbull continued:

"A number of evilly intentioned men have developed a skill in bringing crowds to the verge of violence without themselves breaking the law and of saying extreme things which, although not coming within the legal definition of sedition, are nevertheless subversive of public order. This kind of inflammatory stuff creates uncertainty and bewilderment among decent, law-abiding men, encourages the politically subversive, and gives the criminal and hooligan unlimited opportunities."

In an earlier warning Mr. Turnbull had said—

"Freedom of speech has been stretched to a degree never envisaged when the original doctrine of free speech was formulated: in Voltaire's day a man who expressed himself with the freedom which Mr. Mboya has allowed himself would soon have found a rapier or a pistol ball through him."

"If the African district associations wish to retain the sympathy and co-operation of Government, their criticism should be based upon an accurate presentation of the facts. If their criticism is merely malicious or ribald, or if it takes the form of allegations which are utterly untrue, and which anybody but a man bursting with suspicion would know to be untrue, then those who manage and control these associations can scarcely expect that their activities are going to be rewarded by an opportunity for creating mistrust and ill-will in a larger sphere."

The speeches made over the past two or three months at their meetings give the impression that the Central Nyanza African District Political Association and the Nairobi African

Congress are making a deliberate attempt to create an atmosphere of doubt and jealousy. The audiences have had it put into their heads by those who address them that many of the Government's motives are suspect and that half its moves are aimed in some subtle way at the disadvantages of the African."

Accusing Mr. Mboya of having flagrantly deceived an audience by *suggestio falsi et suppressio verae*, he went point by point through a speech of that trade union organization and said that his statements were "calculated to raise resentment and ill-will: he was playing on the fears and the emotions of people, either intending to stir up suspicion and mistrust or speaking at random and not caring what the result might be."

When addressing a conference of the Kenya African Civil Servants' Association, he told them: "You are talking a lot of nonsense when you refer to a negation of the principle and spirit of the Libbur's Report and to attempts by Government to wriggle out of implementing its recommendations."

Later he came to a point which he has repeatedly emphasized—"that character is the chief qualification needed in a civil servant. He said:—

"Selection for employment may depend as much upon qualities of integrity, leadership and intelligence as upon educational achievement. These imponderables cannot be weighed or measured exactly by examination. A man with these qualities and with educational attainment and the experience that years bring is ready to be a responsible civil servant; a man without these qualities, however many certificates he has, is not ready."

"A great English poet who lived nearly 400 years ago praised one of his characters because 'above all, he loved truth, honour, freedom, and courtesy.' Let that be the model of all civil servants. As one of my tutors once said to me when I was a young man, 'In case you forget, write it out and stick on your shaving mirror—truth and honour, freedom and courtesy.'"

### Bread and Votes

When addressing an Asian school in Nairobi the Chief Secretary remarked that solid breakfasts for the young were more important than proportional representation, and that among the essential qualities of a civilized person were:—

"A taste for truth and beauty, tolerance, intellectual honesty, fastidiousness, a sense of humour, good manners, curiosity, a dislike of vulgarity, brutality, and overemphasis, freedom from suspicion and prudery, a fearless acceptance of the good things of life, a desire for complete self-expression and for a liberal education, and a contempt for utilitarianism and Phillistinism—in two words, sweetness and light."

That he examines men and manners in the light of realism was indicated when he addressed an annual dinner of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. At a time when there was much talk about economic man he said:—

"The uneconomic man, who must be continually in the mind of all concerned with good government, is not a particularly worthy fellow, but he is very dear to the hearts of us all. He is unpredictable, unclassifiable, unconquerable. He makes love, gets drunk, and fights—for the highly original reason that he likes to. Uneconomic man continually confounds the prophets, the mass observation experts, and the noseyparkers who conduct Gallup polls. Over the centuries he has successfully defied dictators, bureaucrats, regimenters, and above all, economists."

"The view that man is inevitably conditioned by his economic circumstances and that the state of the world is to be explained in purely economic terms is one that any sensible man must know to be untrue. The late world war was caused by individual megalomania and national hysteria, and it was won—by our nation—with an expenditure of spirit and material which would have been unthinkable if the only yardstick had been pounds, shillings and pence."

Once when addressing the Legislative Council he dismissed talk about a psychological approach to the Kikuyu rebels by a reference to the many years of field work among Africans of four officials then holding portfolios. They had, he said, the best part of 100 years of field work between them, work in the field, not on the pavements.

Such is the Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory, further reference to whom is made in Notes By The Way this week.

# Each Territory Has Gained from Federation, Says Delegation

## Need for Bold Increase in African Participation in Political Affairs\*

WE WERE GREATLY IMPRESSED by the development of the Federation and by the vast amount of resources still untapped.

Some of the progress which has taken place would undoubtedly have happened whatever the form of the political structure, but we are nevertheless convinced that much of it can be directly attributed to the advantages of larger and complementary resources of the three territories now joined together in federation.

Each territory has benefited from federation. Southern Rhodesia, from her long experience of self-government, has naturally assumed the leadership of the Federation, and as a result, has looked to the north rather than to the south as a future source of her economic strength. At a time when her economy was under great strain through its rapid expansion, the financial resources built up through the Copperbelt were certainly of advantage to her. Since then the rapid development of her own industries, together with increased exports of tobacco, have softened the blow to the Federation caused by the fall in the price of copper.

The advantages of federation to Northern Rhodesia are to be seen more in future development. The key to the situation is of course the great Kariba hydro-electric scheme, which will offer, not only for the Copperbelt, but for the greater part of the territory, a supply of cheap power that will not only cheapen the cost of producing copper but, even more important, provide an opportunity for developing alternative industries.

### United Effort

It made essential some kind of joint operation, not only because of the enormous capital required for the undertaking, but because the dam and lake bestride the geographical boundaries between Northern and Southern Rhodesia. While this might have been achieved without federation, there is no doubt that the speed and the smoothness with which the development has progressed owe much to the presence of a Federal Government able to provide unified direction.

Of the three territories, Nyasaland has had perhaps the least spectacular advantages; indeed the postponement of the Shire development, however reasonable that may have been, undoubtedly disappointed those who had been looking for some more definite industrial gains from joining the Federation.

Nevertheless, the financial gains to Nyasaland are unmistakable. For example, during the 60 years before federation the amount raised in loans, apart from railway investment, was a little over £2m.; in the last three years since federation for territorial purposes only the country has been able to raise £3.8m. In 1957 the Federal Government expenditure in Nyasaland was estimated at £3.5m. and the territorial expenditure was £5.2m. The total amount raised in the territory

from all forms of taxation, Federal and territorial, was less than half of this sum. It follows, therefore, that if Nyasaland was solely dependent upon her own resources another £4m. would have to be found in local taxation, unless there were drastic reduction of the services provided.

The economic case for federation cannot be seriously challenged. We found the large majority of European opinion in favour of federation, and among those who originally opposed federation many now take the view that it is here to stay.

On the other hand, we feel the Federal Government has done very little to present the advantages which have accrued to Nyasaland in a way which can be understood by the bulk of African opinion. The present situation in Nyasaland is not one to be dismissed lightly and presents a challenge to the leaders of the Federal Government. We were pleased to learn that the Prime Minister was making a special tour of the territory.

### Personal Relations

It seemed to us that not only should Federal leaders be constantly alive to the importance of maintaining personal contact with Africans, but also that Federal information services should be mobilized to provide films and other media which will bring home to the people the progress which is being made in the field.

On the political plane there is a sharp division between European and African opinion. European opinion generally accepts and welcomes federation. Many Europeans do so because they believe that federation is an invaluable instrument for developing the three territories. Some Europeans support federation because they regard it as a safeguard against a rapid political advance by the Africans in the separate territories.

African opposition to federation has not died away, as it was hoped that it would do after 1953. The African National Congress in all of the territories has gone on record recently as opposing the continuance of federation. African opinion in Southern Rhodesia seems more divided. Even so it cannot be said that the idea has taken root. This is especially true in Nyasaland, where the two African members of the Federal Assembly (Mr. Wellington Chirwa and Mr. C. R. Kumbikano) recently were expelled from Congress for refusing to resign from the Federal Assembly. Mr. Chirwa and Mr. Kumbikano believe that the best interests of the Africans can be served by opposing federation inside the Federal Assembly, but this view was not accepted by the African National Congress.

### African Fears

The nature of the objections to federation among the Africans vary in the three territories, but they can be broadly summarized. First, there is a fear that land which is at present farmed by Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be taken away from them to be farmed by Europeans. Although we found no substance for this fear, it is extremely widespread.

Secondly, there is a strong fear that the political advance of the African people towards representative government will be hampered by the existence of the Federation. We found opposition strongest in Nyasaland. Virtually all those with whom we spoke, whether chiefs, African members of the legislatures, and leaders of Congress, and leaders of Asian organizations, were unanimous in their opposition. To them federation has become a symbol of the frustrations and dissatisfaction which non-Europeans feel about their status in society.

Even leaders of African opinion in Nyasaland told us that they were ready to sacrifice the economic and financial advantages that accrued to them from federation. Indeed, they do not think much of these advantages. They argue

\* These passages are taken from the report of the delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from August 25 to September 26, 1957.

It consisted of four Conservative M.P.s. (The Hon. Richard Wood, Mr. Charles Fitches Cooke, Colonel J. H. Harrison, and Major P. H. B. Wall) and three Labour M.P.s. (Messrs. James Callaghan, J. E. MacColl, and G. A. Pargiter). The leader was Mr. Wood, and the deputy leader Mr. Callaghan.

The report (2s. 6d.) can be obtained from the C.P.A., Westminster Hall, London, S.W.1.

that Nyasaland should receive greater financial help from the Federation than she, in fact, does on the grounds that she carries the biggest population and is the poorest of the territories.

It is quite clear that to the Africans and the Asians the term "partnership" is not yet a reality. In our view, if the races in the territories are to live together in amity the African community must be made to feel that it has a large political stake in the Federation.

This would mean a bold increase in representative government in the territories, together with a substantial widening of African influence in the election of members of the Federal Assembly. These steps appear to us to be essential if African opinion is to be won over to full support of federation.

In order to succeed, federation must not only go forward economically; it is equally important that all the races in the three territories should believe that partnership is a reality and that there are solid advantages to all in making it work. African fears, obligations, but the main burden for initiating this success must be with those who are now in the position of responsibility.

#### Dominion Status

It is not the policy of the British Parliament to deny higher status to any part of the Commonwealth. We therefore look forward to the time when the people of Central Africa have responsibility for their own affairs as a full member of the Commonwealth. We believe this will do much to give stability to the whole continent.

Southern Rhodesia has been virtually self-governing since 1923, and the Federal Government has inherited a large degree of independence, which was recently increased by agreement with H.M. Government to include a substantial degree of responsibility for external affairs and the recognition of a convention whereby H.M. Government will not initiate legislation to amend or repeal any Federal Act.

We listened with sympathy to all that was said to us about Dominion status, increased status, enhanced status and independence as they were variously described to us, but we found it difficult to get a clear idea of what these terms signified.

The Prime Minister of the Federation is normally invited to meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and as far as we can see the major change which would come about with full independence would be the assumption of responsibility for African Affairs in the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is clearly this function that is behind the desire for full Dominion status, and it is therefore to this that we have directed our attention.

The United Kingdom and Federal Governments agreed in April, 1957, to consider such constitutional questions at the Conference in 1960 of these and the three territorial Governments. We feel the stable development of the Federal experiment will be impeded by premature pressure for the transfer of responsibility for African policy to the Federal Government.

We were asked to give our views on the question of Dominion status while we were still in the Federation, and felt bound to point to the preamble to the Constitution, which states: "The territories should continue under the special protection of Her Majesty to enjoy separate government so long as their respective peoples so desire". We do not believe that the Governments which entered into the 1953 agreements can ignore the solemn pledge they then gave.

#### British Protection

So far as we were able to ascertain, African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is opposed to any alteration which would transfer to a self-governing Dominion the present exercise of Her Majesty's responsibilities for their protection. We attended a council at the invitation of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland (who had expressed approval of federation) at which the Ngambela (Prime Minister) specifically requested us to express to Her Majesty their opposition to any change of their protective status.

The proposals in the Constitution Amendment Bill for the first time give qualified British-protected persons the vote and will therefore enable a greater weight of African opinion to be expressed. As and when the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland become more representative through the participation of a substantial number of Africans, it will be easier to obtain the expression of view to which the preamble refers.

In one visit we can easily underestimate the changes that have taken place in the relations between the races. The reality of these changes we had convincing testimony, both from those who approved and disapproved.

We believe that the concept of partnership, on which the Federation is based, has social as well as political and economic implications. The Federal Prime Minister has said that Government must rest in the hands of civilized people. The only way that the emergent African can learn of the duties

and responsibilities of making a contribution to the life of these quarters.

At present only a few non-Europeans are able to associate with Europeans on terms of social equality, and we should like to see them given every chance to do so. It is only by association that most of us developed our standards, and it is important that these men and women should be encouraged, so that others may follow their example. Social adjustments are always delicate and often many pitfalls. Just how difficult they are no outsider can rightly assess. If they are not made, we believe that partnership will not succeed.

In the Federation, whose constitution is based on partnership, we feel that all the manifestations of rigid classification of races should be avoided, even though some of these classifications were imposed originally for the benefit of the African. We should like to see it made possible for Europeans and non-Europeans alike, who come to their federal capital in public business, to mix as freely as they desire, and we understand there is a site reserved for a federal precinct which would be free from any territorial restrictions, whether legal or conventional. It may be necessary to hasten on with that undertaking. We feel this might make a real contribution.

#### Separate Entrances

On the other hand, there is considerable evidence of changes which may overtake that need. We hope that it will be progressively possible for federal services to remove distinctions that still remain, such as separate entrances to post offices, which must be largely irrelevant to the really serious problems of race relations. We believe that such an example set by the Federal Government would have a significance to African feeling out of proportion to its intrinsic importance.

The consequence of the changes is that it is impossible for the educated and cultured African to risk illness and until the bulk of Africans can do the same. To take an example, when the first African advocate was called to the Southern Rhodesian Bar, his fellow advocates had to obtain an elaborate and special dispensation from the laws relating to land tenure to enable him to take chambers in a building occupied by his European colleagues.

An African probation officer, who has to move about the city in the dispatch of his supervisory duties still has to carry a permit unless he is to run the risk of arrest by a police officer. Again, as take an example somewhat removed from social contact, but nevertheless important from the point of view of status, we have found that it is so far the practice of the Federal Government not to attempt to exact income tax from Africans, even if they appear to be liable. We feel this sort of law should weigh equally upon persons of whatever colour, and that it might be wise to assess such Africans even though the actual financial result was negligible.

The preoccupation with racial distinctions in the Federation means that those who are neither Europeans nor Africans become, with good reason, pre-eminently concerned with carving out a position for their own racial group. The comparatively small Asian community appear to us to have lost their links with the Indian sub-continent and to be wholeheartedly loyal to the Federation. We often heard them criticized for interesting themselves only in trade, but it seems to us extremely difficult for Asians to obtain training or employment in other occupations, owing to the discrimination practised both by certain employers and trade unions. Similar remarks could also be applied to the Coloured community, and we were sorry to be told that whereas young colour children lead a perfectly normal life, in adolescence they become increasingly conscious of the arbitrary limitations placed upon them, and their social adjustment and behaviour are often materially affected.

#### Social Relationships

The dearth of contact between Europeans and Africans, except on the basis of employer and workman, is in our opinion dangerous. We feel that the Church demonstrated the power of common interest and a common goal to make the barrier of colour seem irrelevant.

Social relationships, whether between members of the same or of different races, seldom fit conveniently into prescribed patterns. But whatever shape relations between the races will take in the future is going to depend very largely on the opportunities which each has to understand the other. We have not come home with the impression that these delicate adjustments are going to be easy, we steady or that in essence they are not fully appreciated by many far-sighted Europeans.

We end by recording the thought, expressed in us by both Europeans and Africans, that the avoidance of rigid, permanent racial cleavages was the most important task before the Federation.

To be continued.

## Communist Influence in Africa

### Sir Roy Welensky's Retrospect of 1957

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE through the medium of African nationalism was mentioned as a danger in a New Year message by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, who said:

"The picture of 1957 has been one of progress. We have had setbacks, particularly in the economic field, but the Federation's economy has proved strong enough to carry these. We have seen a crystallization of the opposition to Federation, but, all told, the country and its people of all races did well in 1957.

"The coming year could prove more eventful and important in the life of this country than any year since 1953. There will be a general election which will have a special significance because for the first time an opportunity will be provided to all who qualify, whatever their race or colour, to participate in the choice of a Government. This election will be important, particularly so because it will come at a time when pressure to upset the Federation has been organized and recently provided with a new stimulant. You will have read of the Afro-Asian talks in Cairo, during which a Russian spokesman showed Russia's hand for all to see in regard to the African continent.

"We should be warned not only by Russia's direct participation in such a conference of nationalist movements as opposed to a conference of nations, but also by her unconditional offer of economic aid. This interest will greatly stimulate the activities of nationalist movements on the African continent, including that in our own country, because it is through these movements that Communism finds it convenient to operate.

### Unbridled Nationalism

"The very dangers we see in unbridled African nationalism — the lowering of standards and the intrusion of irresponsibility into statecraft and civil life — are exactly the factors which international Communism likes to develop as a precursor to the arrival of Communism itself but which the Federation is pledged to oppose. I give this warning, therefore, of what might well develop in parts of Africa in the coming year, but we recognize the dangers and are thus forewarned.

"If those here and abroad who so easily encourage irresponsibility in this country also recognize them for what they are, then we shall have little difficulty in countering the unreasonable and disruptive elements in this country. If they don't, our difficulties may be greater but the outcome will be the same, because enough people of all races believe in the Federation and its future and would rather get down to the task of ironing out our differences and difficulties amicably and responsibly than use them for their own ends."

In an article in the *Rhodesia Herald* on January 1 Sir Roy Welensky developed that theme, saying, *inter alia*:

"In Africa the growth of nationalism among the indigenous people spurred in 1957, and in some countries, including our own, it has shaped itself into a stated preference for government by the indigenous people, however inefficient that may be, rather than government in association with more advanced people of a different colour. This optimism which speedily gains followers, suits the Communist book. Therefore, without having recourse to the Communist bogey, we must acknowledge a double threat in the advance of African nationalism in the Federation — a threat to the efficiency and stability of our country and ultimately a threat to the ideas to which the Western world so firmly subscribes.

"With this in mind, we may be forgiven if we are puzzled at the attitude adopted by some towards African nationalism. It is the Europeans of the Federation who are taking the lead in offering in this country and in its partnership of the races a firm adherence to the ideals of the Western world, just as much as to the standards of government and of social life and behaviour set in the West; but it is also the Europeans who live here who know the full measure of the problems

and of all the difficulties involved in bringing the African people forward along the road of progress, who know and largely bear the expense of this process, and who realize that it calls for time and patience if it is to succeed.

"The easy support given to 'nationalism at any price' has been of considerable aid to the irresponsible. It has never been clearer than in 1957 that so long as some of the present leaders of African nationalism in the Federation are prepared to ignore the normal obligations of leaders to back their words with substance, responsibility and fact, their words will hit the headlines. The result has been that attention has been substantially diverted from the real progress of this country, economic and social, to issues which have been created from virtually nothing to suit the ends of their political ambitions.

### Opportunity for All

"What I have written roundly condemns those leaders of the African nationalist movement, and I am aware that I am criticized for having so often condemned them in this way. I have done so, and if necessary will do so again, because what they are advocating is not in the interests of the African people or of this country as a whole. What is more, we have an alternative to offer in the shape of a prosperous and progressive country in which there is opportunity for every person, regardless of colour.

"In spite of the hostility which has been deliberately engendered with the purpose of breaking up the Federation and bringing into being all-African States to be governed by the ambitious set of African politicians we have here, affairs in the Federation are working out well. Let these facts be taken into account in assessing the worth of the extravagant claims of African nationalism.

"There is a rising level of material well-being among the mass of the population of the Federation, and there is a greater degree of racial tolerance and liberalism among all races than the extremists would have us believe. Indeed, it is the words and actions of the extremists themselves that form the greatest threat to liberalism in Central Africa, for they give rise to disquiet and doubt as well as irritation, when it is upon the opposites, peace and confidence, that our prosperity and the progress of the races depend.

"Despite the fall in the price of copper, the country remains prosperous, and its people, black and white, are doing very well. I do not minimize the importance of what has happened to copper. The effect of the price fall on our revenue will be reflected in a slowing down of some aspects of our development. However, the effect has not been catastrophic, and although it is unlikely that the former price levels of between £300 and £400 per ton will be regained, there are already indications that the gap between demand and supply is narrowing, and we can, I believe, hope for a better price in 1958, a price which will be satisfactory to the employees of the mines, the shareholders, and the Treasury.

"If anyone doubts that the economy is going ahead, let him refer to the rapidly increasing number of companies operating in this country. From January to September last 1,083 new companies were registered in the Federation, with a capital of some £11m., while established local companies increased their capital by no less than £35.6m. Expansion in trade has been no less impressive. In 1953 imports into the Federation were valued at £117m. The figure for 1957 is estimated at £166m. Domestic exports rose from £144m. in 1953 to approximately £170m. in the year just past. Rhodesia Railways were able to increase the total of traffic carried by 14%.

### Welfare Services

"Adequate health services are rightly considered essential in the life of any civilized country. In this field we have done much, and on buildings alone the Federal Government have spent and allocated for expenditure since Federation no less than £6,252,000, of this £1,006,000 refers to Nyassaland, £2,179,000 to Northern Rhodesia, and £3,007,000 to Southern Rhodesia. These facts represent the things which the average man not only values in life, because they ensure his prosperity and employment and provide him with the amenities of civilization, but, indeed, he now demands them — and none more vociferously than the emerging African.

"Unfortunately, these facts have often been ignored or written down, and in their place value seems to be attached only to the opportunity to make political progress. In this regard we are also fortunate in the Federation in that the bulk of our people, and in particular our electorate, do see eye to eye on one thing — that concomitant of economic progress is political progress for all people, whatever their colour or creed. This is the basis on which the Federation was founded, and it is being practised — whatever our critics may say — on a basis which links economic progress directly to political progress and which requires the maintenance of high standards."

## Communist Influence in Africa

### Sir Roy Welensky's Retrospect of 1957

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE through the medium of African nationalism was mentioned as a danger in a New Year message by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, who said:—

"The picture of 1957 has been one of progress. We have had setbacks, particularly in the economic field, but the Federation's economy has proved strong enough to carry these. We have seen a crystallization of the opposition to Federation, but, all told, the country and its people of all races did well in 1957.

"The coming year could prove more eventful and important in the life of this country than any year since 1953. There will be a general election which will have a special significance because for the first time an opportunity will be provided to all who qualify, whatever their race or colour, to participate in the choice of a Government. This election will be important, particularly so because it will come at a time when pressure to upset the Federation has been organized and recently provided with a new stimulant. (You will have read of the Afro-Asian talks in Cairo, during which a Russian spokesman showed Russia's hand for all to see in Africa to the African continent.

"We should be warned not only by Russia's direct participation in such a conference of nationalist movements as opposed to a conference of nations, but also by her unconditional offer of economic aid. This interest will greatly stimulate the activities of nationalist movements on the African continent, including that in our own country, because it is through these movements that Communism finds it convenient to operate.

#### Unbridled Nationalism

"The very dangers we see in unbridled African nationalism—the lowering of standards and the intrusion of irresponsibility into statecraft and civil life—are exactly the factors which international Communism likes to develop as a precursor to the arrival of Communism itself but which the Federation is pledged to oppose. I give this warning, therefore, of what might well develop in parts of Africa in the coming year, but we recognize the dangers and are thus forewarned.

"If those here and abroad who so easily encourage responsibility in this country also recognize them for what they are, then we shall have little difficulty in countering the unreasonable and disruptive elements in this country. If they don't, our difficulties may be greater but the outcome will be the same, because enough people of all races believe in the Federation and its future and would rather get down to the task of ironing out our differences and difficulties amicably and responsibly than use them for their own ends".

In an article in the *Rhodesia Herald* on January 1 Sir Roy Welensky developed that theme, saying, *inter alia*:

"In Africa the growth of nationalism among the indigenous people spurred in 1957, and in some countries, including our own, it has shaped itself into a stated preference for government by the indigenous people, however inefficient that may be, rather than government in association with more advanced people of a different colour. This doctrine, which speedily gains followers, suits the Communist book. Therefore, without having recourse to the Communist bogey, we must acknowledge a double threat in the advance of African nationalism in the Federation—a threat to the efficiency and stability of our country and ultimately a threat to the ideals to which the Western world so firmly subscribes.

"With this in mind it may be forgiven if we are puzzled at the attitude adopted by some towards African nationalism. It is the Europeans of the Federation who are taking the lead in offering in this country and in its partnership of the races a firm adherence to the ideals of the Western world, just as much as to the standards of government and of social life and behaviour set in the West; but it is also the Europeans who live here who know the full measure of the problems

and of all the difficulties involved in bringing the African people forward along the road of progress, who know and largely bear the expense of this process, and who realize that it calls for time and patience if it is to succeed.

"The easy support given to nationalism at any price has been of considerable aid to the irresponsible. It has never been clearer than in 1957 that so long as some of the present leaders of African nationalism in the Federation are prepared to ignore the normal obligations of leaders to back their words with substance, responsibility and fact, their words will hit the headlines. The result has been that attention has been substantially diverted from the real progress of this country, economic and social, to issues which have been created from virtually nothing to suit the ends of their political ambitions.

#### Opportunity for All

"What I have written roundly condemns those leaders of the African nationalist movement, and I am aware that I am criticized for having so often condemned them in this way. I have done so, and if necessary will do so again, because what they are advocating is not in the interests of the African people or of this country as a whole. What is more, we have an alternative to offer in the shape of a prosperous and progressive country in which there is opportunity for every person, regardless of colour.

"In spite of the hostility which has been deliberately rendered with the purpose of breaking up the Federation, and bringing into being all-African States to be governed by the ambitious set of African politicians we have here, affairs in the Federation are working out well. Let these facts be taken into account in assessing the worth of the extravagant claims of African nationalism.

"There is a rising level of material standards, and the mass of the population of the Federation, and the greater degree of racial tolerance and liberalism among all races than the extremists would have us believe. Indeed, it is the words and actions of the extremists themselves that form the greatest threat to liberalism in Central Africa, for they give rise to disquiet and doubt as well as irritation, when it is upon the opposites, peace and confidence, that our prosperity and the progress of the races depend.

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## Visiting Mission's Report on Tanganyika

### Australian Member Disagrees with Colleagues

BRIEF PRESS TELEGRAMS from New York state that the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika is not unanimous.

The Haitian chairman, Mr. Dorville, and his French and Burmese colleagues consider that some changes should be made this year in the system for elections to the Legislative Council in order to "better dispose" the African electorate, but the Australian member, Mr. Hamilton, regards the suggested changes as unrealistic. The mission is unanimous in congratulating the U.K. and Tanganyika Governments on the introduction of the electoral system.

Almost all the Africans who gave evidence were opposed to parity representation as between the three races, to the obligation upon each voter to vote for one representative of each race, and to electoral qualifications which limit the African electorate.

The three members who want "liberalization" recommend a broadening of the voting qualifications, and that it should be optional, not compulsory, to vote for one candidate of each race.

The Tanganyikan Government, when approached, replied that any such changes would involve postponing elections until after 1959 and that it was committed to a first election in September next.

## Christianity and the New Countries

### Can it Become a Religion in Africa?

CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA is the subject of a short article in the current issue of the *Times-British Colonies Review*.

The test for Christianity, says the writer, is whether it can now become an African religion, able to mould the culture and thought of the rising nations in Africa as it has schooled the nations of Europe and North America, a task more complicated than it was in Europe and America because Africa will never have one pattern of culture.

An observer with intimate knowledge is quoted as having written on the subject of lack of genuine African leadership in the Church in Uganda:

"Many of the clergy are not well educated and have risen from the ranks of junior and senior catechist and so have learnt the lesson of all ladders of promotion, namely the wisdom of playing for safety. Initiative is therefore suspect, conservatism is the rule, and the majority preach ethics rather than religion and are legalist rather than pastoral in their ministry.

"Legalism begets hypocrisy and in matters of church discipline it is all too often true that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. As a result of this weakness it happens that all too often the councils and committees of the church are concerned with interminable discussions about ways of dealing with drunkenness or juvenile immorality instead of being free to lead the Church into positive and adventurous encounters with the new problems arising in the country.

### Devoted Missionaries

The contributor continues:

"Christianity has invested an untold wealth in the services of devoted men and women of all branches of the Christian Church, who have taught school at all levels and in all circumstances, and have helped to give Africa some of its passion for information and even its identity in passing examinations. Much of that is now passing into the management of the State and all over Africa there are signs that the churches and the missions are moving out of formal and primary education as the State becomes able to provide its own local teaching staff.

"What is now needed is a big wave of Christian enthusiasm for adult education of a more informal and intelligent kind, in which education is a partnership between teacher and taught.

## Am. Dollars for Missionary Work Training the Indigenous Ministry

DONATIONS TOTTALLING FOUR MILLION DOLLARS have been received for a Theological Education fund to help train the indigenous ministry in the "younger Church lands". Dr. C. W. Ranson, the general secretary, announced at the opening of the assembly of the International Ministry Council held recently in Ghana. Two million dollars have been promised by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and an equal amount by a group of eight American foreign mission boards.

Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, said that millions of Africans needed education, advancement and capital if they were to have higher opportunities to life. Yet when they looked abroad Africans saw vast and wealthy nations pouring out their treasure on sterile arms, their peoples engaged in a futile and destructive armaments race, and precious capital which might help to raise up Africa and Asia flung away to potential destruction.

The assembly endorsed in principle the proposal for integration of the I.M.C. with the World Council of Churches.

Kenya was represented at the conference by the Rev. R. Macpherson, the Rev. Din Dagal, and Mr. Donald Drain, Tanganyika by the Rev. Daniel Lungwa, and Rhodesia by the Rev. Merlyn Temple and Mr. Fred Rea.

Many of the delegates were to go on to an All Africa Church Conference in Abidjan, at which more than two-thirds of those present being Africans. It is being held in private.

## Bishop on Dominion Status

### Political Feeling Hardening in Nyasaland

THE BISHOP OF NYASALAND has written in the *Diocesan Chronicle*:

"It would appear that political feeling in Nyasaland is hardening on both sides, and the frequent remarks of the Prime Minister, and more recently those of Sir Malcolm Barrow, the Deputy Prime Minister, on his return from the independence celebrations of Malaya, about Dominion status and self-government for the Federation in 1960 are not calculated to ease the situation.

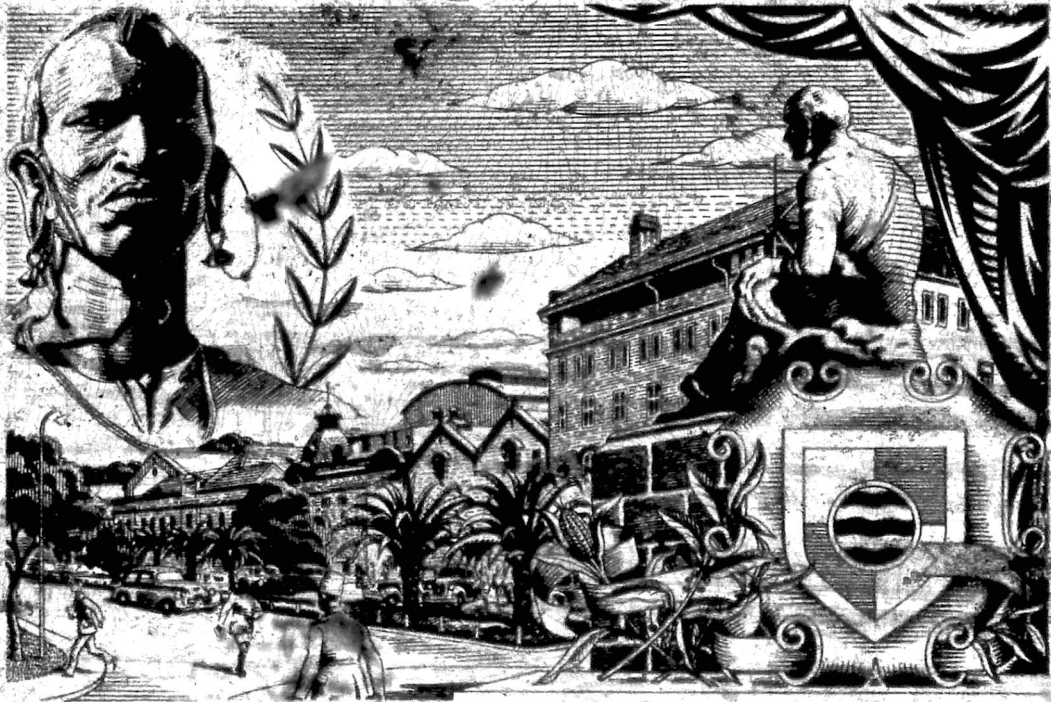
"The argument sometimes advanced that if Ghana is fit to be granted independence the Federation is surely at least as fit for it, does not hold water on examination, for Ghana is a homogeneous African State where Africans have been granted the right to rule themselves, whereas the Federation is a multi-racial group in which Africans outnumber Europeans by six million to about a quarter of a million.

"The premature grant of Dominion status would crystallize the present overwhelming predominance of European representation on the Federal Assembly and on Government for a dangerously indefinite period, and it is greatly to be hoped that neither of the two political parties in England will yield to the clamour for it.

"It would appear that the present European political leaders in the Federation are content to ignore, for they can hardly be ignorant of the fact that, in Africa as elsewhere, Government rests on the good-will of the governed, and that if they lose that they lose all."

## Christian Outlook in Central Africa

THE REV. N. C. BERNARD, secretary of the Nyasaland Christian Council, has announced that the Protectorate may be asked to take part in a study initiated by the World Council of Churches of the social, political, and economic problems facing Christians in areas of rapid social change and the response of the churches to them. The Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has been chosen as one area for special study, and at a preliminary conference at Kitwe the Government, the mines, and the churches were represented. Papers were read on the problems of responsible citizenship in a multi-racial society, the impact of industrialization and economic development, and justice in patterns of multi-racial living, and six questions were set out for detailed study. One may be reminded to a group in Nyasaland.



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

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in East Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 24 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Nairobi and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.*



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



MR. H. F. H. HALL, formerly in the Education Department in Tanganyika, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up duty as an education officer for adult education. He will be responsible for the classes organized by the African Education Department.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM, the 81-year-old grandmother of KING BAUDOUIN, left Brussels by air last week for the Belgian Congo to unveil a monument in Albertville to King Albert and to visit the Albert National Park. Her first visit to the Congo was made 30 years ago.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, has arrived in London for discussions with the Treasury. He said on arrival that further financial assistance was required because the Colony has not been able to cover the aftermath of the Mau Mau emergency expenditure.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON were present and two African priests assisted at the opening of Lusaka's new Roman Catholic Church, St. Ignatius. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Lusaka, THE RT. REV. ADAM KOZLOWIECKI. The preacher was the Archbishop of Lusaka, THE MOST REV. F. MARKALL.

MR. AIDEN CRAWLEY and MR. ANTHONY DE LOYBNIERE are making what is called a reconnaissance of African territories for the later production of a series of television films demonstrating the contribution made by Great Britain to the development of Africa. Production of the first film is to start in Northern Rhodesia early in March, whence the team will fly to Kenya.

## Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the WARWICK CASTLE were:

**Mombasa.** — Mr. & Mrs. R. Alexander, Captain F. C. Baker, Mr. R. Barker, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. S. Blunt, Mr. A. V. Bogdan, Mr. K. A. Brennan, Mr. & Mrs. C. Brooker, Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Bruce, Mr. J. Buck, Dr. E. N. Case, Mr. P. Conti, Dr. P. Doffe, Mr. & Mrs. H. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Eberhard, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Greenwood, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Hand, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Lockhart, Mr. B. McCurdy, Mr. T. Magnus, Mr. J. Bevaux de Marigny, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Marple, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. N. St. L. Moore, Mr. S. J. Osmond, Mr. P. A. H. Phillips, Lord & Lady Rotherwick, Mr. J. Seward, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Smith, Dr. & Mrs. K. M. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Swinbanks, Mr. & Mrs. H. Westenburg, and Mr. W. I. Woolf.

**Zanzibar.** — Mrs. A. R. W. W. Dobell, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Hurst.

**Dar es Salaam.** — Mr. & Mrs. P. Christian-Aass, Dr. & Mrs. A. O'Hara, Dr. & Mrs. P. Pybus, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Rhodes, Mr. F. Troisi, the Rev. L. Vieffaire, the Rev. H. Wilkins, and Mr. & Mrs. P. Wolfe.

**Beira.** — The Rev. I. F. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Locke, the Rev. J. Pezutu, Mr. & Mrs. L. Pine, and Lady Audrey Raikes.

## Sound Barrier

"WE ARE FORTUNATE in this territory that long-sighted men many, many years ago realized that chiefs represent a power which, though it had to be curbed, might be used for the common weal instead of being destroyed. It is an alternate allegiance to Congress, and at present has a following and a power far greater than Congress, while it exists it will be an effective barrier against the expansion of Congress except among tribalized Africans." — *Northern News*, Northern Rhodesia.

## Mr. H. J. Millar Returning to Rhodesia From Farming in Scotland

MR. H. J. MILLAR, who was the elected member for Livingstone in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1948 to 1953, and who for the past three years has been farming in the north of Scotland, is outward-bound in the CLAN DAVIDSON for the Cape, whence he will drive to Rhodesia.

Born in East Lothian, he was educated in Edinburgh, and at the age of 20 went to Australia, which he left for New Zealand and Kenya, where he managed farms. In 1929 he moved to Northern Rhodesia and joined a forwarding agency in Livingstone, of which he became managing director six years later. Elected to the town council in 1938, he was mayor of Livingstone from 1943 to 1947 and chairman of its War Memorial Fund for three years.

He was a Government director of the First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society, a member of the Victoria Falls Electricity Board, president of Livingstone Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the local branch of the British Empire Service League, a trustee of the Rhodes Livingstone Museum, a Justice of the Peace, and active in many other bodies.

Mr. Millar has paid one visit to Rhodesia since the Federation was established, and has now gone back to what he considers the most exciting and promising country in all Africa.

## New U.K. Information Office

MR. R. H. YOUNG, a senior information officer at the Colonial Office, is to take charge of a United Kingdom Information Office which is shortly to be established in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. He will have a deputy, who has not yet been appointed. Similar information offices have been established in recent years on the West Coast and in the West Indies. Born in 1912, Mr. Young was engaged in advertising before the war. He served with the R.A.S.C. from 1939 to 1946, and was captured at Tobruk in 1942. He joined the Colonial Office in 1948, and has been seconded to overseas duty twice — to the Controller of the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies in 1951, and to British Guiana in 1953. On both occasions he was engaged in public relations work.

## High Commissioner's Lecture Tour

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, is undertaking a series of lecture engagements. He has lately addressed Cookfosters' Round Table and a Bournemouth meeting of the English Speaking Union, and next Tuesday he will speak to the Imperial Defence College. Sir Gilbert is to address the Sussex branch of the Royal Empire Society in Hove on February 6, the English Speaking Union in Exeter on February 25, and the Victoria League in Bath on the following day.

## Race Relations Committee

RACE RELATIONS CONCILIATION COMMITTEES have been established in Broken Hill and Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. The members in Broken Hill are Messrs. E. D. Clough, A. R. Kemp, Brian Nkonde, Dhirajlal Vitalbhai Patel, West George Siegmund Samter, and the district commissioner. The Lusaka committee consists of Messrs. A. C. Anderson, E. F. Anger, Adnanji Moosaji Badat, Patson Fredman, Stanley Kabaso, Paul Chiku Mwanza, Chhaganlal Dabhabhai Naik, Ralph Murrell Rich, George Carr Smith, and the D.C.

African students at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have shown no sense of strain or distress. Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the college, in a broadcast talk from Lusaka.

## Obituary

### Dr. John Thoburn Williamson Discoverer of the Great Mwadui Mine

DR. JOHN THOBURN WILLIAMSON, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., sole director of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., and discoverer and sole proprietor of the diamond mine at Mwadui, in the Lake Province of Tanganyika Territory, died, this last week in his 51st year. He had known for months that he could not recover from a cancerous growth in the throat.

Williamson, who was born in Quebec, Canada, the son of a lumberman, was educated at McGill University, and went to South Africa at the age of 21 with a professor who had been offered an appointment as geologist to a mining company. Later it sent Williamson to Northern Rhodesia, where he was engaged in prospecting in the early days of the copper mining industry. He left in circumstances which gave him such feelings of resentment that he quitted Southern Africa.

#### Pipe Dream

Studious by nature, he had made a special study of diamond fields in general, and had reached the conclusion that the greatest "pipe" in Africa lay somewhere to the south of Lake Victoria. So for more than five years he followed his quest, almost all the time within a radius of 100 miles of Shinyanga. In that period he spent all his savings and was then grub-staked by various individuals who had faith in his vision. All were repaid a hundredfold.

He found his first diamond at Mwadui in 1940. There he has developed the great company bearing his name, which owns the richest diamond mine in the world. Because he was so reticent little is known about it. Several well-known journalists flew from London to get the story some years ago, not one of them was admitted to the property—from which at one time Williamson excluded almost all Government officials, including at last one Governor and one Acting Governor of the Territory!

The only account of the mine which he ever wrote for publication will shortly appear in a book which will mark the completion of one-third-of-a-century of publication of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Williamson had been a subscriber to the paper for many years, and although on his death-bed when he learned that this book was in preparation, he insisted on writing a chapter which reveals many facts not now known.

#### No Sale

When the potential value of his discovery was recognized, he was repeatedly approached by the largest diamond group in the world, but he had no wish to deal with them. When a figure of £1m. was suggested as the purchase price, he said scornfully that if the offer was not increased to £5m. that day it would be £10m. when the next approach was made. Later there was readiness to talk even in those terms, but he then declined to discuss a sale.

Serious efforts had been made meantime to get him to agree to market his output through the Diamond Corporation. When he eventually agreed it was only because appeals through South African official channels to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom had raised the question to one of Commonwealth policy. He then consented on condition that he was allocated 9% of annual world sales.

Some years later, feeling that the agreement was being operated to his disadvantage, he ceased sending his diamonds for sale, and hinted that he might throw them on the open market. Told that that would be

breach of the agreement, he pointed out whereas 9% of world sales were guaranteed to him, he was under no obligation to send his gems forward, and in mid-1956 he stopped exports completely and began to stockpile his production. Almost two years passed before he accepted a settlement, and then largely out of personal respect for the advice received from people outside the diamond industry. By the time he resumed exports he had in hand diamonds worth at least £250,000.

He gave The Queen as a wedding present the largest pink diamond in the world, estimated to be worth £500,000. When Princess Margaret visited the mine in 1956 he was abroad for medical treatment; afterwards he sent her a brooch worth about £15,000.

Though he had given nearly half his life to the discovery and development of his mine, and was among the richest bachelors in the world, Williamson was a man of essentially simple tastes. He preferred life at Mwadui to luxury elsewhere. There he had perhaps the finest private library in Africa, he was a collector of first editions, and an extremely keen musician.

His African housing arrangements were perhaps the best in Africa; he was said to have built the best mine club on the continent; and he took special pride in the hospital, which cost more than £30,000 to build, apart from the equipment.

Under pledge of secrecy, he was generous to all sorts of bodies, especially those which worked for the improvement of race relations. He had been a great benefactor of Makerere College, Uganda; he had set aside funds to help young men in Tanganyika get education overseas; he aided the British Legion and many other bodies; and many lame dogs who had been set on their feet again under promise of secrecy were too grateful to keep silent.

#### Shareholders

Apart from his own holding, the only considerable number of shares stand in the name of a brother in Canada, Dr. I. C. Chopra, D.C., M.B.E., who has been his legal adviser for years, has also a small shareholding. He said a few days ago that the mine would be carried on "for the benefit of the employees and for Tanganyika Territory". Next day a spokesman for the Tanganyika Government denied that there was to be joint management of the company by the United Kingdom and Tanganyika Governments or that there had been negotiations of that kind.

Mr. S. du Toit, mine superintendent, who was on leave in South Africa, has been recalled to act as general manager.

In Johannesburg Mr. Harry Oppenheimer said that the contract for the sale of Williamson's diamonds through the Diamond Corporation had still three years to run.

### The Late Bishop Gwynne

A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING in memory of the Rt. Rev. Llewelyn Henry Gwynne, D.D., LL.D., C.M.G., C.B.E., Bishop in Khartoum, 1908-1920, Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, 1920-45, and then Bishop in Egypt, will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Monday, January 27. Bishop A. M. Gelsthorpe, formerly Bishop in the Sudan, will give the address.

"It is our duty to see that there is integration of all the citizens here, that there is common opportunity and responsibility on all citizens getting together to play their parts in the interests of the whole development of this country—political, social, and economic." — Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, addressing Blantyre Rotary Club.

## Obituary

### The Right Hon. Walter Elliot

#### Delegations to East and Central Africa

THE RIGHT HON. WALTER ELLIOT, P.C., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., who has died at his home in Scotland, aged 69, had a deep interest in Africa generally, especially in African higher education. He visited East and Central Africa on a number of occasions, the two most important being when he headed a Parliamentary delegation to Kenya in 1954 to obtain firsthand knowledge of the Mau Mau rebellion and the means of combating it, and later in the same year when he led a delegation from the House of Commons to present a message to the Federal Assembly.

Education at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; he graduated as a B.Sc. in 1916, as M.B. and Ch.B. in 1913, and as D.Sc. in 1923. That impressive list of qualifications merely reflects one facet of a man of brilliant parts. His scientific career was interrupted by service during the first world war, during which he won the M.C. and bar. On demobilization he entered politics as Unionist M.P. for Lanark, and in 1923 became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, a post for which his medical training made him particularly suitable. He returned to that office in 1924 in the Conservative Administration which in that year succeeded the first Labour Government, and held it until the second Labour Government came to power.

Made Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the National Government of 1931, he was promoted Minister of Agriculture in the following year. British agriculture was then in deep depression, but he pleaded eloquently that an economically sound agricultural industry was vital to the well-being of the country, and the measures which he introduced did not achieve what he desired, he laid the foundations of much of the present industry's organization. In particular, he secured the provision of scientific appraisal and vice.

From 1936 to 1938 he was Secretary for Scotland and then Minister of Health. The shadows of war were then lengthening over the land, and he applied his energy and talent to preparing special hospital services and plans for evacuation and billeting, rising to be a Minister when the Churchill Administration was formed, he devoted himself to various forms of public service, and in 1941 became public relations officer at the War Office.

His appointment as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1956 gave him much satisfaction in Church and laity.

While his life remained as full as ever, and his thoughtful contributions, whether in a Commons debate or as a member of the radio programme "Any Questions" team were highly regarded, it was widely felt that his many talents, despite the high honours bestowed upon him, had never been brought to full flower. Perhaps it was that the range of his interests and his independence of mind and clarity of thought did not bring him too often into conflict with an age demanding strict political discipline.

In 1912 Elliot had married Helen Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. D. L. Hamilton, while on their honeymoon in the Lake of Skye they fell from a mountainside and she was killed. He married in 1934 Katherine Tennant, second daughter of Mrs. Geoffrey Lubbock and the late Sir Charles Tennant. Elliot held the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Aberdeen, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester, and he was an honorary D.Sc. of the University of South Africa. He was made F.R.S. in 1935 and F.R.C.P. in 1940.

### General C. M. C. Rudkin

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES MARK CLEMENT RUDKIN, D.S.O., has died in Umtali, aged 86. He passed through Umtali in 1899 on his way to the relief of Mafeking, where he served under General Buller, later becoming A.D.C. to Lord Methuen. He commanded the Royal Artillery Reserve at the Coronation in 1911. In the 1914-18 war he served in France, Belgium, and Italy, being wounded by shrapnel and permanently disabled.

In 1923 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for Chichester, capturing the seat from the Conservatives, who had held it for 48 years. In Parliament he exposed the cause of ex-Servicemen, he twice toured the world to lecture on international affairs, the second time in 1927.

In 1939 he married Marie, daughter of Mr. Thomas Russell, Deputy Lieutenant of Bute. Mrs. Rudkin survives him.

### Mr. John Collyer

MR. JOHN COLLYER, who has died at the age of 82 at his home in Streatley-on-Thames, was Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia from 1928 to 1936. Born in Barkham, Berkshire, he joined the G.P.O. as a lad, and at the age of 19 went to Cape Colony. Two years later he resigned to go to Rhodesia, where he was appointed to the postal staff in Bulawayo. He was in charge of the Rhodesian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924, and he was the first secretary in the office of the High Commissioner in London when the mission was established at the end of that year. Towards the close of 1927 he was recalled to Rhodesia to take up the appointment of Postmaster-General.

SERGEANT KASHEMA, Northern Rhodesia's oldest African soldier, has died in Lusaka, aged 94. He joined the King's African Rifles in 1890, fought in the later Ashanti campaign, the Mad Mullah campaign, in Jubaland, in the Nandi and Kisi expedition in Kenya, and in the 1914-18 war. His pension had been augmented by a special grant from the African War Memorial Fund of Northern Rhodesia. He was buried with full military honours.

MR. ERNEST FREDERICK CAMBRIDGE LANE, C.M.G., who died suddenly last week at the age of 76, was for many years private secretary to General Smuts, whom he accompanied on visits to Central and East Africa. In 1929 he went to Northern Rhodesia as local representative of the Imperial Cold Storage Company. Five years later he retired to Dorset, with which he had family connections. He was Sheriff of the county in 1943.

### Federal Electoral Bill Passed

THE FEDERAL ELECTORAL BILL was passed by the Federal Parliament in Salisbury last Thursday with the necessary two-thirds majority; the voting on the third reading being 25 in favour and eight against. Mr. Greenfield, Minister of Law, emphasized that Africans in Nyasaland, who now have no say in the election of the four elected members from that country, will have a voice under the new franchise provisions, and that appeals to make the electoral roll as wide as possible were really appeals for a universal franchise, a principle which the Government could not accept. He and other speakers repudiated the charge of the African Affairs Board that the Bill discriminated against Africans. If the Board should now support the Bill as a differentiating measure it will have to be on the table of the House of Commons for 40 days, which will give the Opposition the right to demand a debate.

## Cheetah Rescued from the Sea Not Distressed by 30 Minute Swim

CAPTAIN G. E. STEPHENSON, master of the TINTAGEL CASTLE, has written in the house magazine of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd.:

"On the passage from Port Said to Genoa a fully-grown male cheetah aged 18 months, which had been tethered by the ship's side to the Mr. Parkinson, a passenger in charge of the consignment of wild life loaded in Mombasa and destined for various European zoos, was engaged in cleaning the cage. The cheetah, tempted evidently by the cool, blue waters of the Mediterranean, sprang on to the bulwark rail, with the result that the tether parted under the sudden strain and the beast fell into the sea. Mr. Parkinson, hastily verifying that it was indeed his valuable cheetah that he had seen disappearing over the rail, rushed to my cabin with the news.

### Lucky Dip

"The ship was at once put on the opposite course, and after several minutes the creature was sighted swimming strongly towards us apparently enjoying its clandestine bath. The boat was brought towards the swimmer and stopped, and the motor lifeboat manned and sent away in charge of the second officer.

"At first the cheetah showed no inclination to break off his swim, but when the boat approached. However, Mr. Parkinson, who was in the rescue party, called sternly after the ungrateful beast, whereupon, on hearing its master's voice, it turned somewhat reluctantly and clambered aboard with little assistance from anyone.

"The animal showed no traces of distress or exhaustion although it had been 30 minutes in the water, and on the return journey to the ship evinced a belated gratitude by purring loudly. With a last backward glance at the enticing sea, the cheetah walked calmly to its quarters, where it ate a hearty meal."



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## M.C.C. Touring Side in Kenya Matches at Nyeri, Nairobi and Nakuru

THE M.C.C. TOURING TEAM easily beat the Kenya Kongonis President's XI in a one-day match at Nyeri last week, when in 17 minutes after the tea interval R. V. C. Robins and C. J. M. Kenny took five wickets for three runs. The M.C.C. captain, F. R. Brown, scored 87 runs.

M.C.C.:—P. E. Richardson, c. Davies, b. Eller, 18; D. R. W. Silk, b. Lincoln-Gordon, 27; G. W. Cook, c. Hearle, b. Wilson, 25; M. J. K. Smith, b. Wilson, 1; G. H. G. Doggart, c. Birkett, b. Wilson, 1; A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, b. Wilson, 0; R. V. C. Robins, b. Lincoln-Gordon, 19; F. R. Brown, c. Wilson, b. Eller, 87; S. C. Griffith, c. Eller, b. Preston, 1; J. J. Warr, not out 6; C. J. M. Kenny, c. Bastard, b. Eller, extras 7; total 195.

KENYONIA PRESIDENT'S XI:—J. Bannister, c. Cook, b. Robins, 12; R. A. M. Birkett, c. Silk, b. Robins, 14; P. M. Hughes, run out, 2; P. Lincoln-Gordon, b. Kenny, 0; S. E. Bostad, c. Warr, b. Kenny, 0; W. J. C. Pugh, c. Ingleby-Mackenzie, b. D. Wilson, c. Silk, b. Robins, 0; W. L. Harris, run out, 1; A. M. Davies, c. Kenny, b. Robins, 7; G. W. Eller, c. Silk, b. Brown, 16; T. D. Preston, not out, 0; extras 10; total 87.

For the Kenya team Wilson took four wickets for 30, Eller three for 37, Lincoln-Gordon two for 51, and Preston one for 50.

For the M.C.C. Robins took four for 26, Brown two for 11, and Kenny two for 23. Two of the Kenya batsmen were run out.

The match in Nairobi between the M.C.C. and the Kenya Cricket Association resulted in a draw. The scores were:—

M.C.C. First Innings:—219 (G. H. G. Doggart, 103; D. R. W. Silk, 51; A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, 22).

KENYA CRICKET ASSOCIATION First Innings:—131.

M.C.C. Second Innings:—P. E. Richardson, run out 42; D. R. W. Silk, c. Daljit Singh, b. D'Gunha, 62; G. H. G. Doggart, c. Caudle, b. Rasik Patel, 35; M. J. K. Smith, not out 3; A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, not out 15; extras 4; total (for three wickets declared) 161.

KENYA C.A. Second Innings:—J. Fawkes, c. Doggart, b. Robins, 15; Gafoor Ahmed, b. Warr, 25; Gummraa Singh, b. Warr, 39; Chandrakant Patel, b. Bailey, 39; G. B. Hall, b. Robins, 0; J. Caudle, not out 1; D. W. Dawson, not out 1; extras 6; total (for five wickets) 151.

Playing Mr. H. L. Hunter's XI in Nakuru, the M.C.C. declared at 291 for three wickets, Doggart having made 110 not out. The Kenya team replied with 173 for five wickets.

M.C.C.:—P. E. Richardson, hit wicket, b. Sheldon, 47; D. R. W. Silk, b. Sheldon, 44; G. H. G. Doggart, not out 110; M. J. K. Smith, c. and b. Feet, 46; A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie, not out 39; extras 5; total (for three wickets declared) 291.

H. L. Hunter's XI:—R. House, retired hurt, 18; M. K. Giles, b.w. W. T. A. Bailey, 11; E. D. Hopcraft, c. and b. Warr, 13; M. O. O'Brien, at Ingleby-Mackenzie, b. Robins, 12; C. L. Wheble, not out 20; D. E. Claydon, at Ingleby-Mackenzie, b. Robins, 18; R. F. Harris, not out 26; extras 11; total (for five wickets) 173.

## Statements Worth Noting

"My own experiences of the muddy waters of political race relations has taught me that there is very little give and take, such as may be found in other more settled homogenous communities. It seems that in the Federation when the other fellow holds opposing views he is always an 'extremist'." — Mr. John Gaunt, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"Only when you have a sound grip on the language of the indigenous people can you profess to be a good police officer." — Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, addressing European police recruits at Lilayi Police Training School.

"Ghana intends to assume the leadership in Africa, as India has done in Asia." — Mr. Casely Hayford, representative of Ghana, addressing the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Delhi.

## Visit of Somalia's Economic Minister - Overseas Employers' Federation

### A Full and Varied Week in England

Haji Farah Ali Omar, Minister of Economic Affairs in Somalia, has spent the past week in England as a guest of the Foreign Office. His first call was upon the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, with whom he had an hour's conversation. The Minister is on his way back to East Africa from New York, where he had attended United Nations talks on Somalia and the Ethiopian-Somalia frontier.

He lunched with the Italian Ambassador, went to the Board of Trade for a talk with the Minister of State, Mr. K. Vaughan-Morgan, attended a performance of the circus at Olympia, visited the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority's research station at Harwell, the market research departments of the Household Organization, the Ford Motor Co., and the works of Morris Motors, Ltd., at Cowley, Oxford, and was the guest of the Foreign Office at an official luncheon, at which the host was the Earl of Gosford, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the B.B.C. studios at Bush House he made a recording.

Haji Farah Ali Omar, who is a leader and former president of the Somali Youth League, the majority party in the Somali Government, is a farmer and businessman, and was formerly a director of the Credito Somalo Bank. He is accompanied by the president of the bank, Dr. Luigi Gasparri, and the vice-president, Abdul Razzack Haji Hussein, and by Oman Maallim, deputy head of the cabinet of the Administrator of Somalia.

### Sir Frederick Seaford's Address

SIR FREDERICK SEAFORD, chairman of the Overseas Employers' Federation, said at the annual meeting in London last week that its work was more than ever necessary and that at least double the present income was required to do justice to the needs and responsibilities of the situation. He hoped for at least £15,000 annually, secured, by five-year covenants.

While the Communists were spreading chaos and confusion the O.E.F. could help to prevent the newer nations from following in the wake of Indonesia. It had done good work at gatherings of the International Labour Organization, the work of which had been seriously complicated by the return of Soviet Russia.

The whole future of the I.L.O. required reconsideration, and it was significant that a committee appointed by the United States Government had recommended that one national point of view should be expressed at I.L.O. meetings, rather than the traditional division by three separate groups - Governments, employers, and workers. Such a policy would necessarily predicate prior consultation within each nation between the Government, trade unions, and employers' organizations, and so far as the overseas territories which it represented were concerned the O.E.F. could play an important part.

The chairman expressed warm appreciation of the work of the director, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, who he said, had been untiring in his efforts on behalf of employers throughout the Commonwealth.

## Prime Minister's Retort to Mr. Chirwa

SPEAKING IN THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, explained that some very important words had been left out of his reported statement that the next constitutional step in Nyasaland should be the replacement of the present officials by nominees of the Governor-General. The words were: "the keystone of such a move is a satisfactory safeguard for the Africans."

Replying to a motion by Mr. Wellington Chirwa, specially elected African member from Nyasaland, that the House viewed with concern the Prime Minister's statement about possible constitutional progress in Nyasaland, Sir Roy pointed out that the Federal Government was anxious to see constitutional progress in the two northern territories. The Federal set-up was not repressive; neither was it imposed against the will of the vast majority of Africans. It may have been imposed against the will of the African National Congress, but the wishes of that body had also been ignored by Mr. Chirwa when it called on him to resign his seat in the Federal Assembly.

## Immigration

IN THE FIRST 11 MONTHS of last year 20,371 British and 2,998 alien immigrants into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland received residence permits. Entries from the United Kingdom numbered 10,025, from the Union of South Africa 9,442, and from other Commonwealth sources 904.

## The Only Way

THE ONLY WAY towards a happy and prosperous Kenya lies in co-operation between the races and a common approach to our problems, Group Captain Briggs, European Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, said at a recent public luncheon in Nairobi. Co-operation, he emphasized, was a two-way process which was hindered by the refusal by the African elected members to take the hand of friendship held out to them by the Europeans. He still hoped, however, that common sense would prevail over demagogic intransigence.

## Scholarship for African

PROFESSOR C. H. PHILLIPS, director of the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University, said when addressing the university convocation on Saturday: "We are not getting the best of the African and Asian students because we have so few scholarships to offer. Largely for financial reasons, the best of them tend to go to the United States where very generous offers are made."

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## Old Government House

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Livingstone, has been declared by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to be a National Monument. Originally an hotel, the building was taken over in 1907 as the Residency and headquarters of the British South Africa Company's Administrator of North-West Rhodesia. It remained the residence of the Administrators after the amalgamation of North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia in 1911 and of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia from 1924 until 1935, when the capital was transferred to Lusaka. The most historic house in the country, it is still in a good state of preservation. Much of the original furniture also exists.

## R.R.A.F. in Aden

THREE DAKOTA TRANSPORT PLANEs have flown from Salisbury to Aden with the advance party of No. 1 (Vampire) Squadron of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. Towards the end of the month the jet fighters will follow. This will be the first time that the R.R.A.F. has served outside Rhodesia. The squadron will be away for about two months for operational training. Twenty-two officers and 72 other ranks are involved, under the command of Squadron Leader C. H. Paxton.

## Huddleston Scholarships

THE ASSOCIATION of Bristol University, formed to work for the removal of racial discrimination in the academic, political, and religious spheres, is appealing for funds for a second Huddleston scholarship for 1959-1960. The money for the first was subscribed last year. It is to be used to enable an African from Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland or Swaziland to study education at Bristol University.

## News Items in Brief

A conference of provincial commissioners in Tanganyika opens in Dodoma today.

An orniment effective against mharzia is being manufactured in the United States. It also repels mosquitoes.

The Franciscan Missionary Sisters are to build a large primary and intermediate school for African girls at Molo, Kenya.

The foundation-stone of the Azania Club, Dar es Salaam, is to be laid on Monday by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

A new farm training centre for the Kipsigis is being built at Kabianga in the Kericho district. It will be the third such centre in Nyanza.

New immigrants to the Federation in November numbered 1,886, bringing the total for 1957 to 22,762. The aggregate in 1956 was 26,201.

Rhodesia University College requires £1m in the next two years if its building programme is to keep pace with the growth of the student body.

The Prime Minister of the Sudan said during his recent visit to Nigeria that more than half a million Nigerians had made their homes in the Sudan.

Five county and African district councils in Kenya have taken over responsibility from the Ministry of Works for the maintenance of 145 miles of trunk and other roads.

More than 100 Kipsigis tribesmen on the Kisumu Settlement Scheme have planted tea following a Government decision to introduce this crop into the Kisumu area.

An African student from Kenya, Mr. Thomas Ochi, has been elected president of the Washington Chapter of the All-African Students' Union of the Americas. He is at Howard University.

Three Africans armed with bush-knives attacked Mrs. Clinst. Couler, a Swiss missionary in Kenya, last week-end. She was severely wounded. Mr. Couler represents an American magazine.

The Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, which now provides technical training for 127 students annually, will soon increase the number to 160, and to 230 four years hence. Nearly one-third are at present Africans, mainly from Uganda.

The Kenya Government is to introduce into the Legislative Council at an early date a resolution to exempt income tax and surtax income up to a limit of £15 per annum derived by individuals from interest on deposits in the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank.

## Travelling Scholarship

A travelling scholarship for a Kenya farmer to study practical agriculture in Great Britain is offered by the Nuffield Foundation. Permanent residents of the Colony of either sex who have been farming for some years and intend to continue farming in Kenya are eligible.

For the first time for some years a Union-Castle ship is to make a summer cruise. RHODESIA CASTLE, a 17,000-ton liner, will make two 10-day trips from London, leaving on July 16 and 28, to Gibraltar, Malaga, Casablanca, and Lisbon. Fares will range from £70 to £120.

Public display of political flags and banners is prohibited, subject to certain exemptions, by the Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, gazetted in Kenya, which provides for the maintenance of order at public meetings and regulates the wearing of political uniforms in public.

All races are represented by the new Nyasaland Senior Civil Servants' Association. Mr. J. E. Gowley, the president, has said that 50 African and Asian officers are eligible to join. Africans in the lower grades will continue to be represented by the Nyasaland African Civil Servants' Association.

Five political parties in Uganda—the United Congress Party, the Nationalist Party, the All-Buganda Party, the Labour Party, and the Electors' Union—have constituted themselves the Uganda Front. The Progressive Party has announced that it will boycott the direct elections for the Legislative Council.

24 of the African members are to be directly elected. The Union-Castle express train which leaves Waterloo Station, London, at 10.35 each Thursday morning for Southampton with passengers for the mainship for the Cape, and the special train with inward passengers each Friday, are now named 'The Springbok'. That name, in cream on a green background, will henceforth appear on the name-board on each coach.

Alliances between the Rhodesian African Rifles and the South Wales Borderers (who served together in Malaya), and between the Rhodesians and Nyasaland Medical Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps, have been approved by The Queen. Such alliances provide opportunities for attachment of a member of the allied regiment to a unit of the parent



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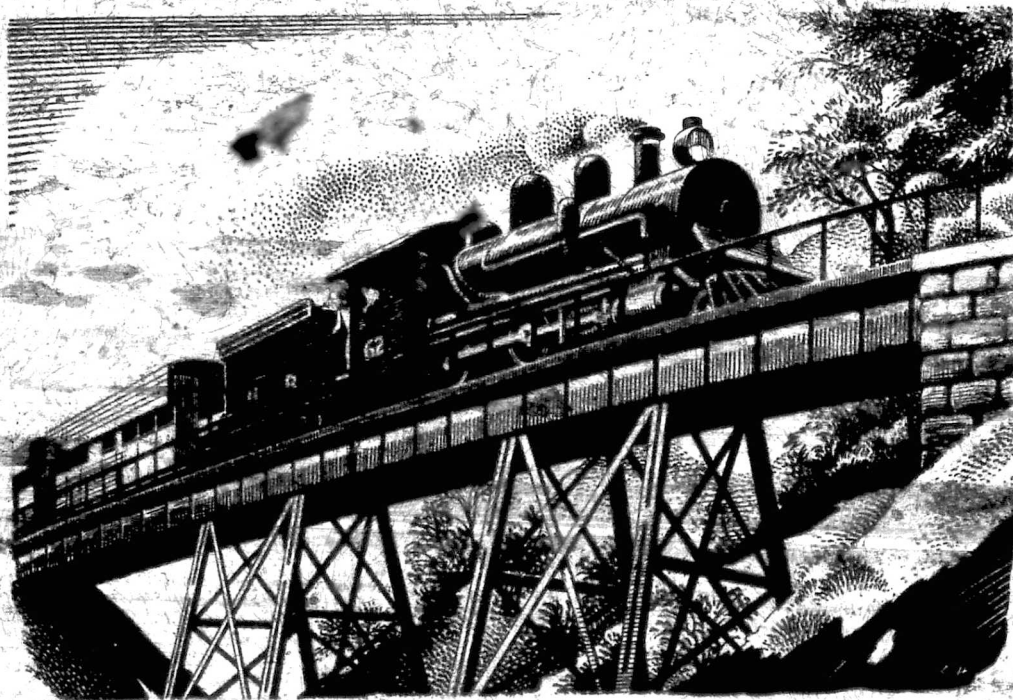
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"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya . . . The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown"  
*Sir Edward Gigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.*

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895. In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India, which has since amalgamated with Grindlays Bank, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, perforce continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

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

The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who "created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown".

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In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Business Men Want Bi-Party Policy  
London Chamber to Raise Point Again**

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON, who was re-elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week, said in his annual address that for the first time in several years there was no tale of woe to tell about the shipping position. "My predecessors have been obliged to make the main theme of their report the difficulties in shipping to East Africa, but that era is now over and there is no cloud on the horizon so far as I can see."

Blockage of the Suez Canal had been a severe shock, coming so quickly after the cessation of phasing, when a period of plain sailing had been keenly expected. Although the 15% freight surcharge had not been removed overnight, it had been reduced in stages and the final 5% went on June 17.

The only shipping event which caused us disappointment was the increase of freight rates from the U.K. to East Africa by approximately 5% on April 1, with similar increases in homeward rates from May, an unfortunate addition in the spiral of rising costs. The 15% surcharge was then still in operation, and we were unable to glean from the lines any more than that the increase had become necessitated by increased operating costs. A little more information would have tempered our disappointment with understanding.

**Policy Decision**

Mr. Du Buisson recalled that when Mr. H. F. Eagleton returned from a visit to East Africa in March he emphasized that a bi-party policy would be particularly desirable for the territories.

"This constituted a major policy decision on the part of the Chamber, as in April the Council passed a resolution drawing the attention of H.M. Government to the urgent need for an all party or bi-partisan policy for the colonies. Copies of the resolution were sent to the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition. Naturally, as a Section, we endorsed this resolution, because we felt that if such a policy were achieved it would allay many fears and give confidence both to the East African territories and also to all those prepared to invest in their economic development."

At its next meeting with the Colonial Office the Section intended to discuss the Royal Commission Report on East Africa, because the Government should have had an opportunity by now to decide what action could be taken on the various suggestions submitted by the Section. The question of a bi-partisan policy would also be raised.

**Elections**

Mr. R. S. Legge was re-elected deputy chairman, and Messrs L. A. Dent, H. F. Eagleton, G. H. A. Haynes, and R. A. Wade were re-elected to the Shippers' Committee.

Mr. Du Buisson was re-elected the Section's representative on the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants' Section. Commander S. T. T. Parsons continues to represent the East African Section on the Transportation Committee of the Chamber.

The chairman reported that port performance at Mombasa (import and export) in November totalled 158,318 tons, compared with 208,167 tons in October. Imports and exports passing through Tanganyika ports in November were: Dar es Salaam, 75,624 tons (100,169); Tanga, 20,196 tons (21,714); Lindi, 5,504 tons (3,103); and Mtwara, 11,387 (9,239).

**Federation's Balance of Payments**

BETTER-THAN-EXPECTED results for the first half of the financial year are shown in the latest figures of the Federation's balance of payments, issued by the Central African Statistical Office. The drain on the reserves had been very small up to the end of June, for the first six months of 1957 there was a deficit on current account transactions of £11.8m., much less than half the original forecast of a £30m. deficit. The capital account for January-June showed a net inflow of long-term capital amounting to £8.7m. and a net outflow of £3m. of short-term capital.

**Africans Demanding Cash Wages  
Subsidized Rents Preventing Change**

THE REPORT OF THE Southern Rhodesia Urban Areas Board, on which document the new African wage awards were based, states that evidence that the African is demanding a quicker change to a cash economy was so strong that it would have most strongly recommended an all-in wage had it not been for the existing subsidized rent structure. The board took evidence from 121 organizations and individuals, made 45 inspections, and received 22 memoranda.

The report falls into five sections: the need for a stable and efficient labour force, the desire for an all-in cash economy, the growth of, and need for, improved relationships, the need for training, and the role of management.

To achieve stability, the labour force must be in good health, should be content in its home life, and have a satisfactory labour relationship. Inadequate housing has a great effect on stability, and the time is considered to have come when the African should be allowed to choose his own room and purchase it in the open market, instead of being fed under his employer's guidance.

**Industrial Relations**

Referring to relationships between African employees and European employers, the report states that there has been a marked improvement in the attitude of employers in recent years, during which the influx of workers from the territories into industry has led to an advance in the African's sense of responsibility to his employer. "But there is still a very long way to go."

Not only is the European employer asking for greater productivity from the African, but the African is rapidly realizing that without greater productivity his efforts to increase his earning power, and thus his standard of living, are likely to bring little result. The importance of training and of an incentive in the wage structure is stressed as the most important factors in securing efficiency.

It appeared to the board that the fixing of a minimum wage for Africans is at present so closely associated with the social problems of African advancement that the socio-economic aspect must be a complementary consideration to the industrial-economic at least for some time to come. The rate of industrial development must to a great extent depend upon the rate of African advancement.

**Prospect of Rhodesian Steel Exports  
Risco's Development Programme Accelerated**

IN A FEW YEARS THE FEDERATION should be able to supply all domestic steel requirements and export steel competitively to world markets, according to Mr. P. E. Holloway, a director of Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.

He said recently that the board had decided that the development programme at the Redcliff works should be increased over the original £8m. estimate, since the first target of 150,000 ingot tons of steel would be inadequate for future requirements. The target had therefore been raised to 250,000 tons. Contracts had been placed to achieve the first target, and consideration was now being given to placing further contracts for equipment to achieve the extra 100,000 tons.

**Targets**

Mr. Holloway said that the first target should be reached by 1960, and the higher target two years later. If the local demand was not immediately available, the surplus steel would be exported. Over £5m. worth of contracts had already been awarded for the development of the Redcliff works, he added.

On his last visit from England some months ago, Mr. Holloway had said that the Bulawayo works would not be modernized for two years. It had now been decided, however, to start at once. "A substantial sum will be spent on the rolling mills to bring them up to date and to increase the range of steel sections which can be produced there. There is a big demand for the lighter types of steel production in the Federation, such as window sections and small flats, angles and rounds, and these can very well be produced at the Bulawayo

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## Expanding Consumption of Electricity Increasing Demands in Kenya and Uganda

THE BULK SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY from Uganda to Kenya over the 320-mile transmission line from Owen Falls to Nairobi has been successfully inaugurated. Maximum demand in the first 24 hours was 8,000 kW, and this is expected to rise shortly to 10,000 kW, and later to 14,000 kW. Under the agreement between the Uganda Electricity Board and the Kenya Power Company the maximum demand which can be taken is 45,000 kW, and that is expected to be reached by the mid-1960s, if not before.

The U.E.B. generated 149.4m units in Uganda last year compared with 74.9m in 1956, an increase of 57.4%. The copper smelter of Kilimbe Mines, Ltd., at Jinja was the largest single consumer, taking 28.8m units, compared with 2.4m in 1956. Even if that consumer was excluded the increase was 30%—a striking rise in ordinary industrial and domestic consumption.

## African Coffee Production in Kenya Good Quality and Much Larger Quantity

AFRICAN COFFEE GROWERS IN KENYA are now producing a higher proportion of high quality coffee than European estates, according to figures released by the Coffee Board of Kenya. So far this season six out of 10 African coffee areas have produced over half their crop in the first three classes, of coffee, whereas only one of the 16 European areas claimed more than 50% in those classes.

Estimated production from African growers this season is 2,154 tons, or 70% more than last year. The Ministry of Agriculture has stated that coffee planting in African areas is expanding at "tremendous speed" and that if world demand continues there should be a very bright future for African growers, who now number some 57,000, cultivating about 13,000 acres of which 5,000 were planted last year. The aim is to have 70,000 acres by 1970.

Reviewing the season's prospects, a Coffee Board spokesman said that the 2,154 tons expected from African growers would be worth at least £450 a ton, or £969,300 for the entire African-grown crop.

## How Africans Are Employed

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY were the largest employers of African labour in the Federation in 1956, according to a census taken last May. The services group, including private domestic servants, came next, followed by construction, manufacturing, and mining and quarrying. Agriculture and forestry employed about 34% of the labour force, or 357,437 out of a total of 1,037,343. The services group employed 22%, of whom 11% were in private domestic service. Construction employed 14%, manufacturing 11%, and mining and quarrying 10%. Over half the total Africans in employment worked in Southern Rhodesia. Only 16% of the Federal total came from outside the Federation, mostly from Mozambique and Angola. Salisbury and suburbs employed 102,044 Africans, of whom 2,913 were women, and Bulawayo and suburbs 67,406, including 3,499 women.

## Kenya's New Meat Factory

THE NEW MEAT CANNING FACTORY at Aitri River, 20 miles from Nairobi, which should be operating by the end of next month, will at first produce about 7,000 tins of corned beef daily and a beef extract, mainly for export. When in London recently Mr. J. A. R. King, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, concluded negotiations with Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. for the co-operation of one of their subsidiaries, Oxo (East Africa) Ltd., with the K.M.C. in the operation of the factory. Oxo assuming responsibility for marketing the products. It is hoped to can sewing machine

## Increasing Trade in African Teas Selling Well Above Common Prices in London

THOMPSON, SMITHFIELD AND CO., LTD. of Nairobi state in their review of the tea market for 1957:

Recent Nairobi sales have been held twice a month with total quantities on offer varying from 1,000 to 3,500 packages per sale. Most offerings until a few months ago consisted mainly of low-grade teas, though a few invoices of useful quality tea have been offered fairly regularly. Increased quantities of medium and bright liquoring tea have been catalogued.

Generally speaking, Nairobi prices have been satisfactory for producers taking into account world market conditions.

Offerings have seldom been truly representative, though by the end of 1957 small quantities of tea from the Belgian Congo, Nyassaland, and Portuguese East Africa had been offered in auction in Nairobi in addition to teas produced in the East African territories.

The breakdown of offerings for 1957 was as follows: Kenya, 488,716 lb.; Uganda, 1,796,340 lb.; Tanganyika, 104,111 lb.; Belgian Congo, 423,074 lb.; Nyassaland, 1,000 lb.; P.E.A., 9,723 lb.; total, 7,846,960 lb.

In the first sale in December in London the African average was at low as 2s. 11.3d. per lb., but auction averages were from 4s. 11d. per lb. to 6d. per lb. At present the tendency is for the majority of African offerings in London to be of poor quality whilst the majority of offerings from other producing countries represent the better quality teas. This is apt to make producers in Africa think that their teas are heavily discounted in London. This is not the case, as can be seen if individual garden averages are compared. It is essential when such comparisons are made that like should be compared with like.

Only a few years ago it was rare for any African garden to obtain prices in London equal to prices for common tea from India or Ceylon, but such is not the case today. Many African gardens now sell their tea in London at rates well and consistently above common tea prices, which is evidence of the steadily increasing interest in African tea being shown by U.K. buyers, and of their appreciation of "improving quality".

## Frauds by Traders in Uganda

THE SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE in Uganda of East African Railways and Harbours has written to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce:

"In certain cases imported goods are being misdeclared when it comes to sending them by rail. Generally speaking, the description on shipping and customs documents is accurate, and if this description were repeated on consignment notes there would be no difficulty in charging the traffic accurately.

"As an example, there have been cases of goods being despatched as 'rosin' on the shipping documents and then being declared on the railway consignment note as 'tanning material', the point being that the latter is rated in Class 5 against Class 4 for the former.

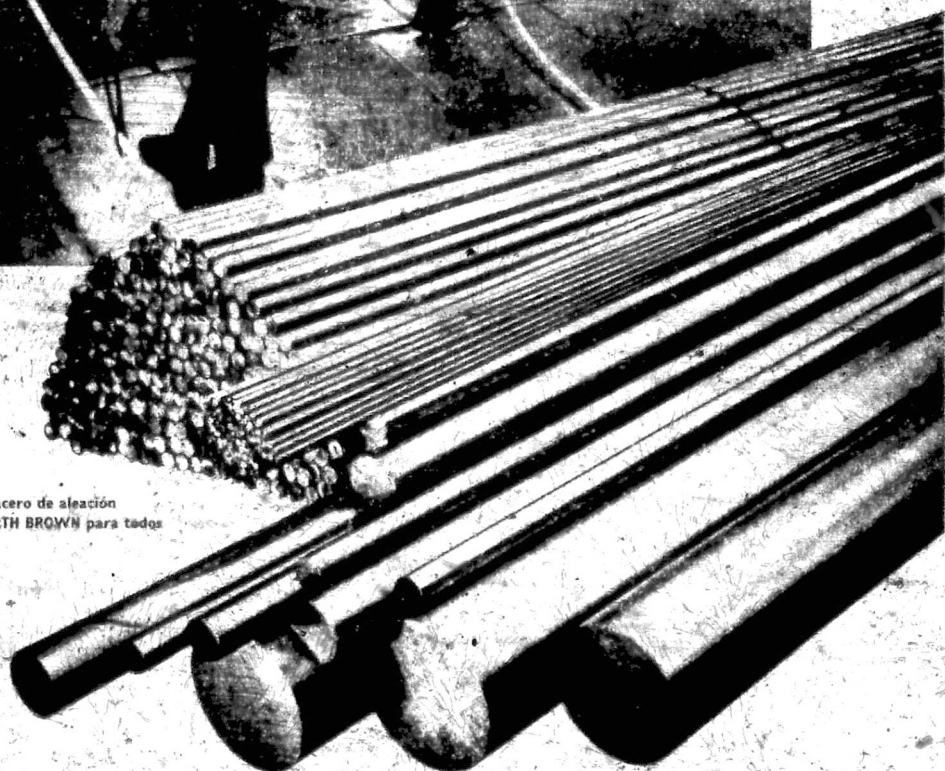
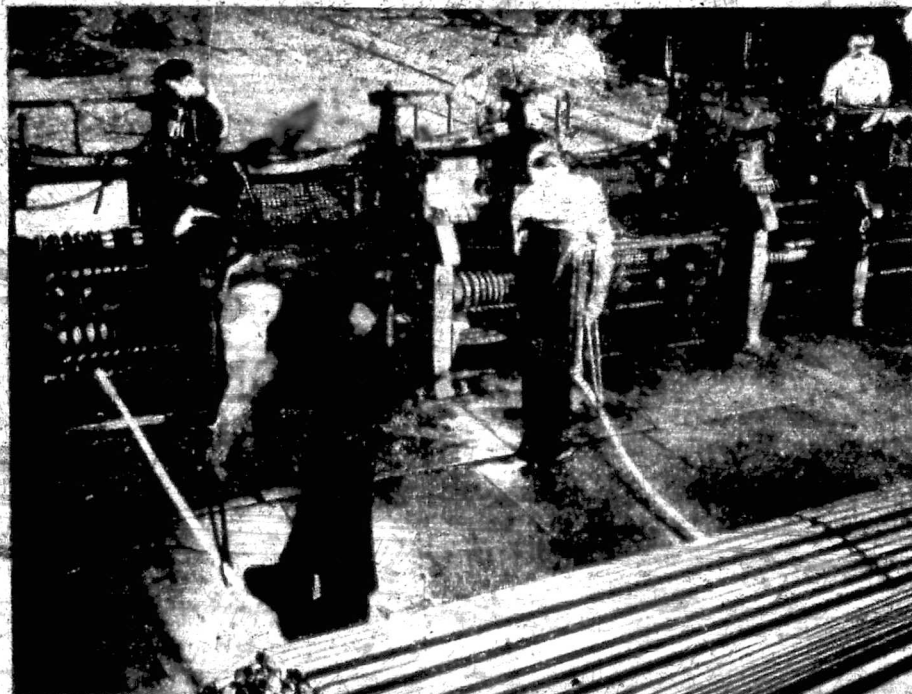
"In future, imported goods consigned up-country from Kilindi will be the subject of a check between the railway consignment note and the shipping documents, and whenever discrepancies come to light the traffic may be held back for investigation, and, if necessary, prosecution in any cases where fraudulent intent is apparent".

## Rhodesia's New Loan

THE NEW 6% STOCK of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, issued at 96, just failed to hold that price on the London Stock Exchange last Wednesday, the first day of dealing. The scrip, £10 paid, opened at a discount of 2s. 6d. and selling by stakes carried it down to 6s. 3d. discount, but by the close business was being done at the opening level. In a weaker market there had been a relapse to a discount of 13s. 6d. as this issue went to press, and there were some deals on Monday at below £9. The issue was for £10m. and the life of the stock is 1976-79. A further £50% becomes payable on February 15.

## New Shipping Service

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., is to inaugurate a direct shipping service between South African and Persian Gulf ports next month. The freighter WABORA will sail from Durban late in February to open the service, and ships are then to be called at all the above ports at two-month intervals.



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ENGLAND

## A. Baumann and Company's Report

A. BAUMANN AND CO., LTD., a company with large East African interests, after providing £69,701 for taxation, earned with its subsidiaries a consolidated profit of £192,709 in the year ended June 30 last. General reserve receives £50,000, and the bonus and profit-sharing scheme £15,000. Dividends on the 6% redeemable preference shares absorb £19,039 and on the ordinary stock £84,611, leaving a carry-forward of £146,723, compared with £139,567 brought in.

The issued capital of the group consists of 1423,078 ordinary 5s. shares and 1423,078 in 6% redeemable preference shares of £1. Revenue reserve stands at £308,393, and appropriated profits at £336,093. Current liabilities and provisions are £1,594,047, fixed assets £3,556, subsidiary companies and trade investments £218,239, and current assets £128,240.

The directors are A. Baumann (chairman and managing), Mr. R. P. Archer (vice-chairman and managing), Mr. G. E. Colinaus and Mr. J. H. Gaunt (managing), Sir John Tait, and Mr. H. R. Fraser.

The text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

## British Tabulating Machine Company

THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE CO., LTD., which has a subsidiary in the Federation, HOLLERITH (Central Africa) (Private) Ltd., after providing £617,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £545,000 for the year ended September 25, 1957, compared with £520,000 in the previous year. General reserve receives £221,000, stock obsolescence reserve £100,000, and dividends, less tax, absorb £197,000, leaving a carry-forward of £196,000, compared with £226,000 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £400,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £3,200,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £934,000 and revenue reserves at £2,582,000. Current liabilities total £1,249,000, borrowings £4,137,000, fixed assets £8,873,000, and current assets £2,530,000 including £108,000 in cash.

The directors are Sir Cecil M. Weir (chairman), Mr. H. V. Stammers (deputy chairman), Mr. C. Mead (managing), Colonel J. A. Davies (managing, engineering), Sir John H. Woods, Sir Walter C. Pacey, Sir John Whitworth Jones, and Messrs. E. Holland-Martin, A. Cranfield, C. G. Holland-Martin, A. H. Haworth, and William E. Ogden.

## Sisal Outputs for December

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,290 tons of line fibre and tow, making 8,708 tons for July-December, compared with 9,225 tons for the same period last year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—559 tons of fibre and tow, making 4,717 tons for the nine months to date (5,204 tons).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—200 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,175 tons for six months, compared with 1,505 tons last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—76 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,067 tons for 1957 (1,410 tons).

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Square, Gaitley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi  
N. Rhodesia: Wilson & White Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Mbeke

## Commercial Brevities

A new British Commonwealth Line ship, the motor vessel CLAN MATHESON, sailed from Birkenhead yesterday for Africa. She is a single-crew cargo liner of 9,760 deadweight tons, with a cargo capacity of 8,72,000 cubic feet. Among her 12 passengers are Lord Ruffside, a former Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lady Ruffside, and Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley, a former director-general of B.O.A.C.

At last week's London auction prices 3,072 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 6.43d. per lb., compared with 4,161 packages averaging 3s. 5.09d. in the previous week. Total sales to date are 7,233 packages averaging 3s. 5.65d. per lb., compared with 7,926 packages averaging 3s. 5.30d. per lb. last year. The highest price, 4s. 7d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Nyngaland tung growers have denied that the setting of the 1958 crop has been adversely affected by the recent drought in the territory, as was stated in a recent Department of Agriculture crop report. There were some falls of fruit, as stated in the report, but not more than in any other year. The crop is likely to be as good as in 1957.

During 1956-67 European and African growers received the record of 1,468,563 standard bags of maize to the depot of the Maize Control Board of Northern Rhodesia, states the board's annual report. The increase in the European crop (900,289 bags) was due in part to the greater use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Prospects for this season's tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia are good, provided the weather is favourable for the rest of the summer. Almost 95% of the crop has been planted, and most of it is remarkably free from disease, according to a Federal Ministry of Agriculture crop report.

## Rights Issue

The Cementation Company's rights issue of £4m. ordinary shares of 5s. each at 6s. 3d. on a one-for-two basis has been oversubscribed. Whereas the issue was intended to raise £1½m., applications totalled about £1½m. The company has large Central African interests.

The British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., and G. B. Nicholas & Co., Ltd., partners within the Mitchell Cotts group of companies, took possession of a new building in Mwanza on Saturday as their Lake Province headquarters. The manager is Mr. Leslie Reynolds.

New building plans in Lusaka last year were twice as high as in 1956, increasing in value from £1,148,000 to £2,278,000. Water consumption was up from 352½m. to 635m. gallons, and electricity consumption rose from 203m. units to over 27m. units.

Senior management officials of industrial and commercial concerns throughout East Africa are to attend residential courses at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, during the Easter vacation.

The first ward block of Bulawayo's new £1½m. Mpilo African hospital is to come into use in December, one year after construction was begun.

Que Que municipality, Southern Rhodesia, has appointed Dunford, Hall and Partner, Ltd., their public relations consultants.

Superior-type houses ranging in price from £800 to £1,500 are to be built in Lusaka for sale to Africans.

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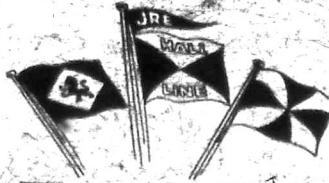
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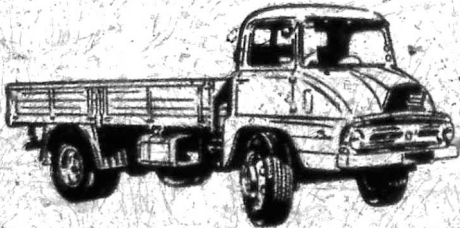
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## MINING

## Leaner Times Ahead for Copperbelt

## Sir Ronald Prain's Annual "London" Report

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, group of companies, said at an informal meeting of shareholders in London a few days ago that present over-production implied a continuance of low prices for copper unless output was reduced or consumption increased, and that the outlook in the United States did not point to any immediate recovery in consumption. Copper producing companies must therefore expect leaner times until the statistical position was corrected.

He said his colleagues were completely confident about the future, however, and the present level of copper prices was at least arresting the tendency of many consumers to switch to substitute metals, especially aluminium. The present price level should stimulate copper consumption, and he was happier with the metal at £175 per ton than he had been two years ago with the price at over £400.

Sir Ronald Prain said, *inter alia* :—

"What do we think will happen to the price of copper? To that question I would reply as I did in Mufulira last September, when I said: 'Two years ago I said that forecasting copper prices was a proverbially dangerous and unrewarding exercise, and for this reason I have always tried to avoid being drawn into price forecasting. This is particularly true at any time of the short-term outlook, and the short-term outlook for copper has seldom been more confused than now because, in addition to normal market considerations, there are the following factors— which I outlined, adding that he would be a rash man who presumed to guess the effect of those factors on the price of copper in the immediate future.

## Back to 1951

"It is necessary to maintain a clear distinction between the short view and the long view. On the short view, we are going through a period of over-production, which can be balanced by one or both of two happenings— curtailment of production or increase in consumption. Until the statistical position is redressed by one or both of these events the copper industry must expect leaner times than anything we have experienced for some years. We have to go back to 1951 to find prices comparable with those obtaining today, but with this vital difference, that at that time our costs were under £100 per ton at Roan Antelope and Mufulira.

"May I quote again from the statement I made last September in Mufulira? I said: 'When the price was on the way up, our companies stated that they saw great dangers for the future of the industry if the price rise was allowed to get out of hand. We backed our opinion on this by appropriate action. With copper at over £400 per ton, we had grave fears for the future of the industry, both because of the element of substitution, which was very real and not just an imaginary threat to the future of the copper industry all over the world, and because experience shows that the higher and faster a commodity rises in price the faster and steeper will be the resultant reaction.

"If we felt that about the situation at that time, the converse should be true now. With copper at realistic levels we have no fears for the future of the industry. There should be no interruption to the historic growth factor of copper, and on this basis the future demand on an increasing scale should be assured. The immediate future at times of low prices may be less comfortable than it was, say, 18 months ago, but the long-term picture fills one with much more confidence, and it is necessary for those responsible for forward planning to take a forward view and not be influenced by the short-term picture.

"In times like the present every opportunity should be taken to stimulate the consumption of copper and find new uses for the metal. Many of the more industrialized countries have agonized concerns exclusively with development of copper by research and publicity. In this country the Copper Development Association, established for more than 25 years, as a highly efficient organization which has now got an opportunity for really constructive work which has been partly denied to it in recent years by the high price of the metal. This association and similar organizations in other countries are now faced with a real challenge, and I do not think that they will be found wanting."

In reply to a questioner who suggested that whereas prices went up and down by the fift costs descended by the stairs, the chairman said that the company's reports included a 10-year table giving the operating costs, plus those of replacements, for although such replacements were not allowed for tax purposes they were a true part of the cost of production.

In 1951 the cost per ton, including replacements, had been £100. Last June the figure for Roan Antelope was £174. It would not be possible to give comparable figures for the past month or the past quarter because the boards would not decide about replacement allocations until October, the practice had been to divide the replacement allocation by the total output for the year in order to add the replacement cost per ton to the calculations.

Taking only the straight cost of landing copper in Europe or America, and excluding any allowance for replacements, the figures for the quarter ending last September had been £157 for the Roan Antelope mine, £149 for Mufulira, and £125 for Chibuluma. For the December quarter there should be a reduction of a few pounds a ton.

Another questioner was told that the average cost of producing copper in Rhodesia was higher than the average cost in Chile.

Asked about the results of the scheme to induce employees of the companies in Africa to become shareholders, Sir Ronald Prain said that five months after the introduction of the plan 16% of the eligible European employees and 12% of the eligible African employees were participating.

## Copper Market

DESPITE AN INITIAL ADVANCE in copper prices on the news that Chile was to cut the output of the larger copper mines by 10%, the advance was soon lost, and since then prices in London has fallen further to £173 15s. net ton, with the Kennecott and Phelps Dodge, two of the three largest producers in the United States, had reduced their selling price from 27 cents to 25 cents a pound further depressed the London market. U.S. custom smelters are now quoting 24c. per lb. A 10% cut in all Chilean production would amount to about 42,200 tons of copper a year.

## Diamond Sales

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., announce that diamond sales effected through the Central Selling Organization for the quarter ended December 31 totalled £17,636,059, of which £12,264,006 were gem and £5,372,053 industrial diamonds. Net sales for 1957 totalled £76,772,112, of which £52,818,096 were gem stones and £23,954,016 industrial diamonds.

## Alamasi

OUTPUT OF the Alamasi mine in Tanganyika Territory for the year to June 30 last totalled 17,569 carats, the highest since 1949. A modern plant now in course of erection will double the washing capacity. In the first four months of the current year 6,304 carats were produced, including a fine 75-carat diamond, the largest to far found on the property.

## Prospecting West Suk

INTENSIVE PROSPECTING is being carried out by the New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., in the West Suk region of Kenya, where there are indications of large tonnages of base metals. The operations are designed to check the grade content of the minerals and to assess whether there are sufficiently large deposits to justify commercial mining.

## African and European Investment

MR. K. C. ALUTT has been appointed a director of the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., with Mr. C. F. Green as his alternate. Mr. A. E. Edge has been withdrawn as alternate to Mr. T. Coulter, and Mr. D. B. Hoffe has been appointed in his stead.

## Katue Development

KATUE DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., has granted to Rio Ferro (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd., exclusive prospecting rights in its concession area for a period of three years from July 1, 1956. Lord Gifford having retired from the chairmanship, Mr. Percy Warner has been elected his successor.

## Uranium and Thorium

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGISTS prospecting near Fort Hill, in the Northern Province of Nyasaland, have found near the surface a reef containing radioactive ores, including uranium and thorium. Specimens have been sent to the United Kingdom for further analysis.



Company Report**A. Baumann and Company, Limited**

(Incorporated in Kenya)

**Controlling Interest Acquired in Coffee and Cattle Farm****ERIC BAUMANN'S STATEMENT**

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF A. BAUMANN AND COMPANY LIMITED, was held at Baumann Building, Fort Jesus Road, Mombasa, last Friday, January 10, 1958.

Mr. ERIC BAUMANN, chairman and managing director of the company, had circulated with the annual report and accounts for the period ended June 30, 1957, a statement in the following terms:

"Beginning with this year, we have decided to adopt a modern method of presenting our accounts by which comparison can be made between the holding company and group figures at a glance and without having to turn pages all the time.

The rise of £119,354 in the net cost of land and buildings owned by the group is due mainly to our purchase of a controlling interest in Geoffrey Ireland, Limited, to which I will refer later in this report. The increase in group debtors of £173,716 is only partially due to increased sales. The fact is our customers require longer credit. There are limits to the extent we are prepared or able to accommodate them.

**Bank Overdraft**

"The substantial increase of £59,009 in the bank overdrafts of the group arose because the volume of certain raw material stocks sold but awaiting shipment was, for a time, abnormally high and had to be financed. The peak coincided with the end of our financial year. The subsidiary company concerned closes its books on November 30. The contra to the rise in bank overdrafts appears, therefore, against the heading 'net amount due from subsidiary companies' in the accounts of the holding company and not in group stocks. At the time of writing this report (December) our overdrafts with the banks are back to normal for the time of year.

The consolidated net profit after tax is £192,709, compared with £329,381 the previous year, which figure included £156,577 relating to the profits of earlier years.

"In the holding company's accounts the rise of £111,002 in shares in subsidiary companies is again accounted for mainly by our purchase of shares in Geoffrey Ireland, Limited. The bank overdraft is £399,413, against nil the previous year. I would refer shareholders to my earlier remarks concerning group overdrafts. In the context of those remarks it has no particular significance.

**Dividends**

"After making all such adjustments as your directors considered necessary, and after providing for tax, there remains £175,811 available for appropriation. Assuming you approve the directors' recommendation to pay the same dividend as before, and after providing for staff bonus and profit sharing, and adding £50,000 to our general reserve, we carry forward £146,723, compared with £139,567.

"I should perhaps tell you that a wholly-owned subsidiary company called A. Baumann and Company (Properties), Limited, has taken over the group's land and buildings in Uganda and leased them to the appropriate trading or manufacturing companies. In respect of properties owned in Kenya and Tanganyika this function is carried out by the holding company.

"I told you in my last report that we had other investments under consideration to which I would refer this year. In the event there is only one.

**Geoffrey Ireland, Limited**

"We have bought a controlling interest in this company, which owns Milner Estate, Solai—a gold medal farm. The former owner, Mr. Geoffrey Barton Ireland, retains a substantial shareholding and has signed a three-year contract with the company as managing director. The chairman of the company is Mr. Bruce McKenzie, a prominent farmer in the district, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, and a member of Legislative Council. We have representation on the board—appropriate to our shareholding.

"The total area of the farm is approximately 200 acres. There are 150 acres of very healthy coffee. The other main activity of the farm is centred in a herd of high grade Guernsey cattle. There are eight acres of citrus. The coffee crop in which we participated came to about a ton to the acre including lights and mbuni. This must constitute a record in the district. The quality was good and so was the price. Mr. Ireland hopes to produce half a ton to the acre this year. The price will be lower as the market is down. In farming the quality of the management is vitally important. In this respect we seem to have been exceptionally fortunate.

**Uganda Refrigerated Storage Co., Ltd.**

"I referred last year to the cold store of Fresh Foods, Limited. I am afraid they have had to change their ideas, because the store, as planned, was found to be far too expensive. They have now settled for something more modest, and we hope more practical, on the same site. Meanwhile the above company has been formed, and will, in due course, take over the store and lease it to Fresh Foods, Limited.

"Fresh Foods, Limited, have opened a retail butchery and fresh provision shop in rented premises on a commanding site in the centre of Kampala. The shop, which is in the charge of a master butcher brought out from England, seems to be very popular and quite profitable.

"Apart from one investment and some capital expenditure to which we have become committed, and to which I will refer in my next annual report, we have no plans for further expansion at present. All our resources are fully employed, and our policy now is to consolidate and develop what we have. This would have happened even if there had not been an 8% overdraft rate.

**Agriculture in Uganda**

"Uganda has experienced an unseasonable drought which has adversely affected the two main crops—cotton and coffee; presumably other crops have likewise suffered. Agricultural income in that territory may be down on estimates made before the drought by a very large amount. This, of course, is a relative and not an absolute loss of income; nevertheless, it must make rather depressing reading to Uganda merchants with stocks of consumer goods for sale. These include your company.

"Commodity prices throughout East Africa, almost without exception, are lower than a year ago. We cannot expect to escape the consequences.

"A commission of inquiry into the robusta coffee industry set up by the Uganda Government has completed its investigations, but its report has not yet been published. We do not know, therefore, whether it will contain any proposals which might affect the earnings of our subsidiary company—A. J. Baumann & Company Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd.—nor whether the Uganda Government would accept such proposals should they be made.

"I referred above to an 8% overdraft rate. I am sure the adjustments which commerce and industry in East Africa have to make to meet the situation will be unpleasant and far-reaching. Nor do I expect a quick return to easier conditions.

#### Prospects

"Taking all these adverse factors into consideration, and allowing for the fact that some departments of our business are not affected and may even do better, our profits next year may be lower. I believe that we shall be able to maintain dividends at their present level, but the ratio of dividends to earnings may contract.

The group has been well served by its staff, and we thank them for their continued loyalty and hard work in difficult conditions.

"Our relations with all our associates continue to be very cordial."

"Diversification of the Federal economy and the growth of the Federal money market will help to shield Nyasaland against the vagaries of world prices and world money markets".—Nyasaland's Financial Secretary, Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, addressing Blantyre-Limbe Rotary Club.

## East African Taxpayers

### Kenya Pays £10m. Out of £18m.

THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS dealt with by the East African Income Tax Department, which is also responsible for tax collections in Aden, increased from 60,000 in June, 1953, to 109,000 last year, according to the annual report to June 30, 1957.

The annual rate of growth since 1953 has been remarkably constant, with a 15% increase in Kenya taxpayers, 13% in Tanganyika, 11% in Uganda; and 10% in Zanzibar, and the Commissioner of Income Tax, Mr. W. M. Wedderspoon, sees no reason to suppose that the rate of growth will not continue in 1957-58.

Of income tax collections from the four East African territories, Kenya provided approximately £10,430,000 out of the total of £17,934,100 for the year ended June 30 last. The estimates for Tanganyika are £4,149,836, Uganda £3,179,357, and Zanzibar £175,000.

Unassessed cases on hand increased from £1,517 to £1,485. Cases settled by the investigation branch rose from 101 to 116, but the duties and penalties assessed declined from £1,152,129 to £968,396.

### Mount Kenya Studies

MEMBERS of the International Geophysical Year expedition studying glaciers on Mount Kenya have completed a survey of the bamboo stakes placed in the Lewis glacier last year. Movements of up to six feet are reported. A recent arrival on the mountain is Mr. "Bob" Menzies, from Northern Rhodesia, who is to help in the glaciological programme; he led the Cambridge expedition to north-west Iceland in 1940. Mr. F. Caukwell and Mr. John Loxton are assisting the survey team.

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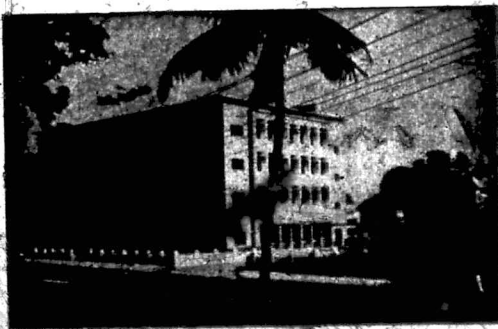
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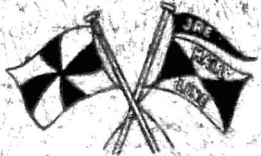
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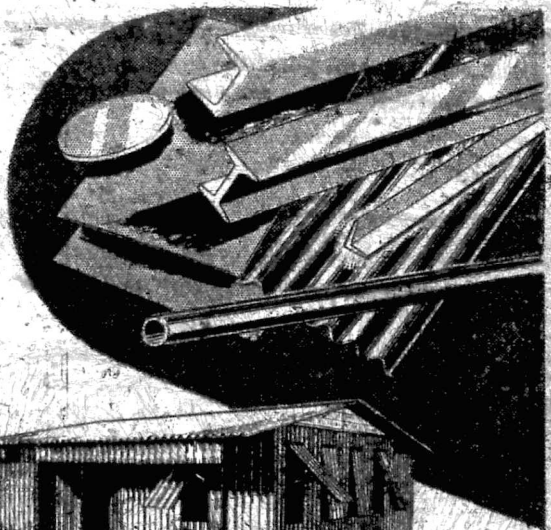
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