

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 23rd, 1958

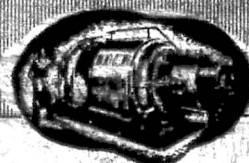
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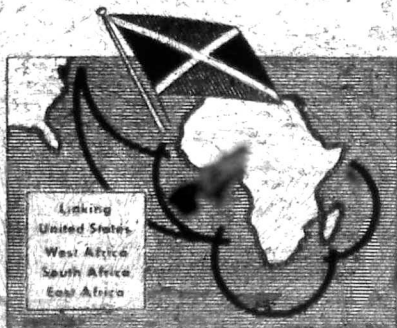
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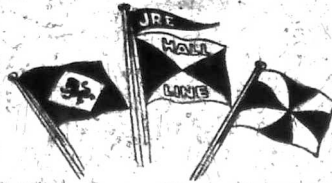
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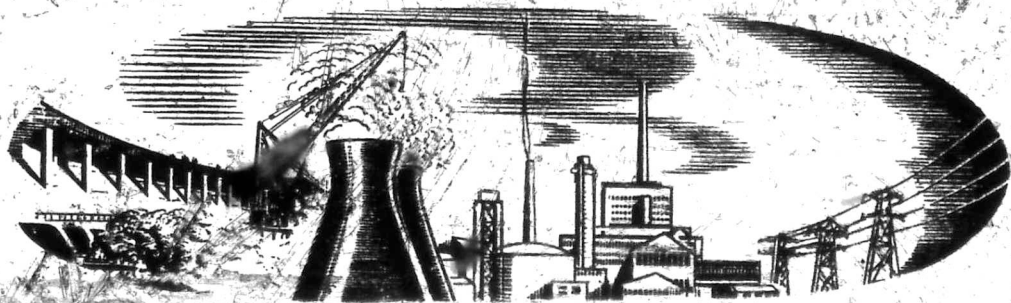
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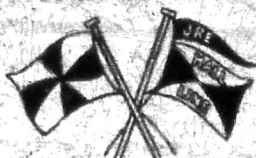
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	665	Personalia	874
Mr. Todd's Statement	669	Dr. Williamson's Will	675
Press Comm. on Southern Rhodesian Resignations	671	Kikuyu Secret Society	676
Sir Frederick Crawford's Speech	673	Commercial News	686
		Mining	688

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1956

Vol. 34

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVERY DELEGATE to the special congress of the Southern Rhodesia Division of the United Federal Party which will meet on February 8 to decide whether it shall back

Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, or that half of the Rhodesia Parliamentary caucus which

has rebelled against his leadership will bear a grave personal responsibility, and for the sake of the Colony and the Federation it is to be hoped that each will do his duty with a sober realization that, as we argued last week, Southern Rhodesia has reached the point of no return. That is the strict truth, not hyperbole; for, whether the country likes it or not—and there are evident signs that it does not relish the fact—Mr. Todd symbolizes for Africans, including that section of Africans who want to make inter-racial partnership work, and for the outside world, the determination to give Africans a fair deal politically, economically, and socially; and his defeat would unquestionably be interpreted as evidence that too many people in the United Kingdom, and in particular Her Majesty's Government, had put too much faith in the professions and promises of Rhodesia's leaders.

Mr. Todd was strictly accurate when he said in the statement which is reported on another page: "My removal from office at this moment would be widely interpreted

### United Kingdom Reliance On Rhodesia's Leaders.

abroad to indicate a rejection of Southern Rhodesia's moderately liberal stand, or at least a step backward from it. I know also that to the great African section of our population this is how the position would appear. Anybody who was closely concerned with the struggle in the United Kingdom for the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a struggle won only narrowly against the strongest possible

opposition by the Socialists and the many non-Socialists whom they misled, knows that the Conservative Government would not have taken the course it did if Ministers had not had firm confidence in the liberalism of Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. Todd. They were the three outstanding personalities upon whom the British Cabinet relied to lead the European community of Central Africa to put into practice the precept of partnership between Europeans and Africans which was declared to be the very foundation of the Federation.

The complaint of the four Ministers who have sought, so far unsuccessfully, to get rid of Mr. Todd is that the Prime Minister of the most important State in the Federation

### Dire Threat to Dominion Status.

fulfilled his obligations so well that the annoyance of local reactionaries seems likely to cause the party to lose the next election. In other words, they object to his having done precisely what he must have done if Southern Rhodesia was to honour its pledges to the Government and public of the United Kingdom. It must also be borne in mind that the Ministers who have been replaced have still given no convincing explanation of their decision—taken while the Prime Minister was on holiday in South Africa, and since they, as Cabinet colleagues for the past four years, have shared fully in the responsibility for what the Government has done and planned, an explanation ought to be made in considerable detail. When Lord Malvern retired from the leadership of the Federation in favour of his second-in-command, United Kingdom trust was reposed primarily in Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Todd, and if the latter were now to be overthrown this country would unquestionably take the worst view of the situation, with the consequent that even a Con-

servative Government containing two such well-informed and friendly Secretaries of State as the Earl of Home and Mr. Lennox-Boyd, if they are still in office at the time of the 1960 conference, would find it impossible to grant a further step in constitutional advancement. If Mr. Todd is driven from power the Federation will not achieve Dominion status for years. That certainly ought to be emphasized to the party congress.

The Prime Minister's supporters would be justified in handling to every delegate a statement in some such terms as these: "If Mr. Todd is defeated, the bright prospects of Southern Rhodesia and what delegates the Federation will be should realize, jeopardized. Because such a result of today's

meeting would be regarded in Great Britain as a repulse for a liberal policy in Native affairs, which is considered to be the only basis for long-term stability, investment from the United Kingdom would be drastically reduced forthwith, the establishment of new industries would be immediately checked, and migration from the Mother Country would be sharply curtailed. Assurances that there would be no change of policy under a new Prime Minister would not prevent these heavy blows to our economy, our plans, and our hopes. Our actions, not our words, will guide those in Britain who have financed our amazing industrial development of recent years and intended to send further funds for the founding or extension of new enterprises. Mr. Todd has become a symbol of a moderate, realistic, yet progressively liberal policy of African advancement, and if he were thrown over by the party now it would be judged to resent the pace which he has set—a pace which none of our friends in Britain think unduly swift and which all our critics think much too slow.

The seven Members of Parliament, four of them Conservatives, who were here in September have just written in their unanimous report, a friendly but frank document: "If the races

**Effects Upon** in the territories are to **Opinion in U.K.** live together in amity the African community must be made to feel that it has a large political stake in the Federation. Every vote against Mr. Todd will be taken in England, and even more perhaps in Scotland (which is especially vigilant in this matter), as a vote against his conception of the place of the African in the body politic and economic, and rejection of his leadership by

the party would influence so substantial a number of Tory M.P.s. against us that the Government in power at Westminster in 1960, of whatever party, would certainly not sanction favourable amendment of our Constitution. Since we must for a long period depend upon outside capital, technical assistance, and man-power, we dare not disregard these aspects of our problem, which would not represent interference in our domestic concerns. Controllers of finance and industry would merely be acting on their deduction that it would be safer to invest in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or some other country because there were better prospects of tranquillity.

The men who have to make these decisions would obviously weigh the effect upon African opinion of the defeat of Mr. Todd, whom Africans undeniably trust more than any other Cabinet

**Effects Upon** Minister in the Federation. **African Opinion.** If he were displaced as Prime Minister, many of the best Africans, those who have courageously shown that they want the Federation to succeed and that they have no sympathy with the extremists of their own race, would almost inevitably feel themselves driven to make common cause with the Congresses. That step, one which would be irretrievable, could easily be taken. There is a bridge already. Only recently, for instance, the president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress said that "Mr. Todd is a man in whom Africans have confidence". So both wings of vocal African opinion trust him. If we want to stimulate African political activity in Southern Rhodesia, with the risk that it may soon resemble that evident in the two territories to the north, the best possible way would be to cast out Mr. Todd. That course would delight the enemies of this country and the Federation and dismay their friends." Such a statement does not, we believe, exaggerate in any particular. It is an epitome of the case for Mr. Todd, a case which his opponents have quite failed to answer.

It is astonishing to read Press cables from Salisbury reporting that Rhodesians are amazed to find that Mr. Todd is internationally respected and alarmed at the overseas reaction

**Mr. Todd's Importance** to the plot against **To the Federation** him. Anyone who has admitted surprise on either of those counts must be very naive, singularly out of touch with events, and a poor judge of political form. Every



experienced observer of the ministerial benches in the Federation rates Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Todd as head and shoulders above their fellows. Yet one paper published in the Federal capital, the *Citizen*, has not scrupled to declare that Mr. Todd's downfall is being engineered by Sir Roy because he fears him as a rival in the Federal field. We should have treated that charge with the contempt it deserves if it had not been telegraphed to United Kingdom newspapers and published by some which are insufficiently informed about Central African problems to recognize the absurdity of the allegation. If Mr. Todd were driven from office Sir Roy Welensky's position would be greatly weakened, not strengthened, for he would have little hope of winning the trust of Africans and no hope of persuading Her Majesty's Government to grant Dominion status. If the special congress of the party which is led federally by Sir Roy and territorially by Mr. Todd gives the latter strong backing, however, many Africans will still be willing to work for the success of the Federation, and the world will have had striking proof that in a crisis Southern Rhodesians will rally behind their chosen leader, as they did behind his predecessor, Lord Malvern, when he sometimes out-distanced public opinion.

Unfortunately for Mr. Todd the local Press is ranging itself against him; but if the arguments are not stronger than those of the *Rhodesia Herald* they are not impressive.

Its quotation from Burke — **Unimpressive Arguments.** RHODESIA has used in other connexions — appears irrelevant to the question of whether the Prime Minister should submit himself to the judgment of his Parliamentary caucus or that of the party congress. Of course Mr. Todd does not sit in Parliament as a delegate of his party; but neither is he the mere instrument of the caucus. He is Prime Minister of the whole country, with obligations far exceeding those to his own party associates in the House, and has every right to appeal beyond them — a course which gives the country and the party time for reflection and calm judgment. The newspaper's other point is that Mr. Todd should not have said that his removal would be interpreted abroad as indicating a rejection of Southern Rhodesia's moderately liberal stand or at least a step backwards from it. Why not? That statement was absolutely accurate. Since our last issue made that declaration we have received comments from several dozen people with large Rhodesian interests, including a number

of well-known Rhodesians at present in this country, and without even one exception they have agreed with us that Mr. Todd's defeat would do immeasurable damage to Rhodesia.

We do not deduce from Mr. Todd's statement the implication "that he is the only liberal-minded legislator in the Government". That, however, is not the point, which is that he is the outstanding leader among liberal-minded Rhodesians and certainly the only member of the late Cabinet of Prime Ministerial quality. We accept the *Herald's* summary of the record of the last Cabinet, but it would surely not claim that what was done would have been achieved without Mr. Todd's leadership. Its conclusion that "the nub of dissension is disagreement on how fast progress can go and remain within the country's economic capacity" ignores the vital fact that, if the pace is not fast enough to satisfy informed, sensible, and friendly opinion in the United Kingdom, the economic and political capacity of Southern Rhodesia will, as shown above, be gravely weakened. It would be far wiser for Southern Rhodesia to accept the risks of reasonably rapid progress in African advancement (which is all that Mr. Todd has asked) than the far worse risks of doing too little too late — having meantime undermined that confidence in the country which has been the root cause of its phenomenal development in recent years. It is, we repeat, at the point of no return.

**THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK** before the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, say the four Conservative and three Socialist members of the House of Commons who recently spent rather more than a month in Central Africa as a delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, is "the avoidance of rigid, permanent racial cleavages". That, of course, is a social question, as well as political and industrial, and it is therefore quite natural that the first subject discussed in their very interesting report should be that of race relations. Their remarks on this and other topics gain weight from the fact that they are unanimous; there is not even one paragraph of dissent. This, then, is a bi-party assessment which ought to contribute to the movement for objective, unpartisan discussion of the affairs of the Federation, the well-being of which is described as "a matter not only of importance

to those who live within it, but also to the rest of Africa, Britain, the Commonwealth, and the free world."

Not everything in this report will please readers in the Federation, but Mr. Richard Wood and his colleagues (and the chairman has evidently influenced the document considerably) have clearly tried to be scrupulously fair in expressing their opinions; they are generous in recognizing what difficulties have been met and overcome in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and they stress that some good intentions have not yet been translated into actuality merely owing to shortage of money and men. "We have not come home with the impression that delicate social adjustments are going to be easy or speedy, or that in essence they are not fully appreciated by many far-sighted Europeans", the delegates say. Their sincerity will be tested by their success or failure in keeping that truth under the notice of their parties and the public. In recording that the forty thousand European ratepayers of Bulawayo have built nearly six thousand cottages for Africans in the past three years they suggest that it is an achievement which any United Kingdom town of comparable resources would find it difficult to equal. To take another example, they were "very much impressed by the wisdom and understanding being shown by those locally responsible for African affairs". This, then, is a fair evaluation of achievements and intentions which must convince reasonable readers that the reservations and criticisms are those of well-wishers, not of carping politicians more interested in deficiencies than in good work well done.

They heard much from African opponents of federation — the economic case for which is described as unchallengeable — and though they point to some aspects of inter-

#### Unfortunate Ambiguity

racial partnership which need prompt attention if Africans are to work for the orderly development of the constitutional structure, they declare that there can be mutual trust only if Africans are given "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. They place the main burden of improving partnership on the men in positions of responsibility and urge the Federation's political leaders to extend their personal contacts with

Africans and the use of films and other media to bring home to the mass of Africans how they have gained and will increasingly benefit from federation. The principles behind such recommendations are accepted by liberal-minded people on the spot, but there is scope for argument on points of detail. What, for instance, is meant by "a bold increase in representative government"? The lunatic fringe will cite those words in support of their demand for the immediate grant of African majorities in the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, an idea rejected by all sensible men, whatever their colour, because, other things apart, there are not enough educated, experienced and capable Africans of character to bear so heavy a responsibility. At a time when the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are discussing constitutional changes this ambiguous reference to "a bold increase" is regrettable, for it cannot help the moderates and will be exploited by the extremists.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The American Government has declared on many occasions that the disposals of surplus agricultural commodities should not interfere with existing and normal channels of trade. In practice, however, this does not take place, and I feel that our Government should protest vigorously at the harm done to our industry by these unethical deals: In one notorious deal Iceland was forced to enter into an agreement not to take tobacco from any other source than the U.S.A." — Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

"An elderly Nyasa said to me just before I left Kariba: 'You have seen the place and how we live here in Kariba. You have seen our homes, our social amenities, and the type of rations we get. When you write about them don't speak with a forked tongue. What you tell our people in Nyasaland should be the truth and not the language of the trouble-maker.' — Mr. E. O. Mwaas, Federal African Information Assistant in Nyasaland.

"For its size Kenya attracts more comment, favourable and unfavourable, than almost any other country; and a small minority of people in the Colony are inclined to sell Kenya short." — Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.

"There are a reasonable number of educated Africans who are as intelligent as any members of this House, but for the immediate future, for the good of all in the Federation, the European must be the senior partner." — Major Patrick Wall, M.P.

"Among the general public there is a presumption that a Minister of Finance has no heart." — Mr. N. S. Mangat, O.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"In Britain they handle in a day almost as many telephone calls as we handle in a year." — Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster-General of East Africa.

# Recriminations Over Southern Rhodesian Resignations

## Mr. Todd Emphasizes Importance of Overseas Opinion in Press Statement

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, issued the following statement last week when he announced the names of his new Cabinet:

"After a general election, we have five years' opportunity ahead, and especially if a Government has wide support, it is not difficult to find men who will serve the country as Ministers. These happy conditions are not present to-day, and so I am especially grateful to find men who are ready, at great personal sacrifice, to form a caretaker Government.

The Hon. Sir George Davenport has come back from retirement to serve the country. To Mr. Abrahamson I offered a Cabinet post some months ago when times were happier; he could not accept it then, but has stepped in now to assist. The Palmer brothers have not hesitated to come forward to help, and Mr. Lloyd, who some time ago announced that he would not be standing for re-election, has proved ready to help when his assistance was needed. The first meeting of the Cabinet will be held tomorrow, when the new Ministers will take over their offices.

Although this is a caretaker Government, I am proud of the capability of the men who are serving in it. Its composition fulfils a statement that I made some years ago that it would be possible without difficulty to form a Cabinet from the back benches of the party.

The statement to the Press issued by Sir Patrick Fletcher contains a statement which I must challenge: no offer was made by Ministers to carry on, as the aim of their action was to remove me as leader. If they did not succeed in doing this, then their whole endeavour had failed. No suggestion was made at the meeting that I might bring in a new Government. The Ministers all said that they had decided to go, but agreed that I be given time for thought. I asked them to let me have their resignations, and promised that I would act upon them within 24 hours, the time I had asked for.

### Full Farewells Made

"When we stood up to leave it was the end of our relationship, so we all took our time and said our farewells, shaking hands and regretting that the four years' service together had come to go unhappy an end. If there had been any talk of our continuing in Government for a few more days we certainly would not have made our full farewells.

"This is supported by another happening. The Ministers took exception, when the events were still fresh in their minds, to certain items in my first Press statement. Their statement issued immediately after mine makes no mention at all of any offer to stay as a caretaker Government. Surely Ministers would have underlined this if it were true that I had turned down any offer of help.

"It is quite understandable that Ministers did not expect me to form another Government, and if I had resigned, as they had expected, then they could well have believed that they would all have been back in office immediately.

"I do not challenge the sincerity of the motives of their actions, and I on no occasion have said that they were seeking personal advantage. What I did say was that their action made way for one of themselves to become Prime Minister, and went on to demand that a free decision in this matter be reserved for the Congress of the party, and not restricted to a choice from four men.

"The action taken no doubt appeared to my colleagues to be responsible, and I am sure they acted in what they considered to be the best interests of the country. In retrospect, it is seen that the action was irresponsible, and has caused a serious split in the party and a general uneasiness in the country and also overseas. The split was inevitable from the moment my Ministers resigned.

"It may well be that the party will require a new leader, and this matter will be decided at the congress which is to be held on February 8. Every attempt has been made to bring the days of indecision to a minimum. I feel a heavy responsibility as leader of my party, a leader democratically elected at the recent congress, to ensure that the way is kept open for the correct procedure to be followed. This reason alone justifies my stand.

"But I must say that I feel another responsibility resulting from the wider implication of my removal from leadership at this time. I speak with humility, but with conviction and some knowledge, when I say that my removal from office at this moment would be widely interpreted abroad to indicate a rejection of Southern Rhodesia's moderately liberal Government, at least a step backward from it. I know also that to the great African section of our population this is how the position would appear.

### Desertion Made Burden Intolerable

"With such strong beliefs in my mind, and with these responsibilities challenging my integrity of purpose, I could not submit to the strong temptation to lay down a burden which has been a heavy one, but which, now that I have been deserted by these friends, is almost intolerable.

"I am fully aware that enormous pressures are being built up to have me removed from office, but I also have been made aware of the wide measure of support which is being given me. Messages of encouragement are flooding in from all over the Federation, and this measure of good-will is of great strength to me."

Sir Patrick Fletcher had said in the statement which Mr. Todd refutes:—

"He stated that we were acting as responsible Ministers and could not leave the country without a Government, and so we would not hand in our resignations until they were called for. We agreed to return our portfolios, but agreed to send in our resignations when they were called for. That placed responsibility fairly and squarely on the Prime Minister's shoulders.

"The Prime Minister was dealing with responsible men with an aggregate of long public service. He had time and a number of courses open to him, because we told him the country could not be left without a Government.

"He could have called the caucus and asked for a vote of confidence. He could have formed a new Cabinet. He could have resigned. With the interests of the country at heart he could have done any one of those things in a manner calculated to cause least disruption of Government. We asked how long it would take him to decide what to do. He said '24 hours'. We naturally shook hands with the man under whom we had served and from whom we had that day withdrawn our confidence."

The statement which Mr. Todd issued to the Press on January 12 was as follows:—

"When I last met you I had had very few hours in which to assess the crisis which had been caused by the unexpected resignation of my Ministers. The problem which filled my mind was the necessity for providing continuous and stable government, and I stated that there had not been adequate time to think the problem through to its conclusion.

"Since yesterday when I received the resignations of Ministers, I have been in contact with all the members of Parliament of my party who are at present in Southern Rhodesia.

and have assured them of my determination to provide an adequate Government with the least possible delay. I found that this matter concerned them much more deeply than did the question of who might or might not be chosen at a later date to provide leadership.

It is deeply to be regretted that my Ministers did not take advantage of the recent congress to bring forward their objections, or were not prepared, as I suggested to them, to wait until the March congress to put forward their case for a change in leadership.

The action they took plunged the country into crisis, but I am glad to be able to say that these brave members of my Parliamentary group concerned themselves with the maintenance of sound government, but they were ready, at sacrifice to themselves, to provide it. This willingness to meet the country's need will make it possible for me to announce on Tuesday the names of the Ministers chosen. This will actually mean that Southern Rhodesia will have been without Ministers for two days only, a shorter space of time than normally might follow a general election.

Attention has also been paid to the problem of determining future leadership of the Southern Rhodesia Division of the United Federal Party. This is a matter for the party congress, and I was concerned to take such a course as would give to members of the party the democratic right, which is theirs—a right of which the recent action of Ministers threatened to deprive them.

#### Full Party Congress

Party officials have worked at high pressure to prepare for the holding of a full congress of the Southern Rhodesia Division of the United Federal Party without delay, and this will be held within the first eight or 10 days of February.

It has been suggested in some quarters that I am flying in the face of public opinion, but on the contrary I believe I have taken, with the least possible delay, all action necessary to meet the crisis and provide sound government on a fully democratic basis, and also to set in motion the machinery required to ascertain the opinion of the members of my party regarding leadership.

## Press Comment on Southern Rhodesia's Political Crisis

PRESS COMMENT in the United Kingdom on the political crisis in Southern Rhodesia has been overwhelmingly on the side of Mr. Garfield Todd. Indeed, no influential publication has considered that "his displacement would be other than detrimental to the Colony and the Federation."

To try to push Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Todd, "these best available liberals in Southern Africa", too fast and too far ahead of the white settlers' racial fears and suspicions is to increase the possibility of pushing them out of office altogether, the *Economist* emphasized in a note which also said:

Mr. Todd has briskly called the bluff of his mutinous Cabinet, which resigned in its entirety as a gesture of no confidence in his leadership. So far from being forced to confess that he could not sail the ship without them, he has promptly signed on a new crew—and, from a liberal and probably also an administrative point of view, a better one. The new Ministers, though not experienced in office, present impressive testimony that substantial farming and industrial interests believe that Mr. Todd must be backed.

#### Time To Think

Mr. Todd, coldly playing for time, has refused to accept the Caucus verdict; he has summoned an extraordinary party meeting to thrash matters out on February 8. By then he hopes that tempers will have cooled. When they have cooled everyone in Southern Rhodesia will have to think out very carefully where he stands. The fate not only of the Southern Rhodesian Government, but also of Sir Roy Welensky's Federal Government, is at stake, for Southern Rhodesian electoral feeling is decisive in the Federation.

Mr. Todd has always, forcefully, sometimes tactlessly, and occasionally overbearing, led liberal opinion in Southern Rhodesia. To throw him over in favour of Sir Patrick Fletcher now would not only be to give the vote for dull mediocrity, but would give the world the impression that Southern Rhodesians were irrevocably turning against partnership between the races and towards South Africa.

Sir Roy Welensky, for all his personal differences with Mr. Todd, is bound to give him support in this crisis, or the fissure in the territorial cohesion of the party will extend fatally

In the middle of last week the number of United Federal Party M.P.s opposing Mr. Todd rose to 13, which meant that he could then count on only 12 of the 25 U.F.P. members in a House with 29 voting members, excluding the speaker.

At the same time, it became known that the special party congress at which Mr. Todd will seek a vote of confidence had been fixed for February 8.

Next day there was news of endeavours to find a compromise to the deadlock within the party, and the idea of a Government under Sir George Davenport and containing members of the Todd and anti-Todd wings being canvassed as a means of avoiding a general election. There appeared to be little expectation, however, that Mr. Todd would accept their escape from his appeal to the party congress.

#### Rhodesians' Surprise

On Saturday Mr. Cyril Dunn telegraphed, *inter alia*, from Salisbury to the *Observer*:

Rhodesians are startled and dismayed by the violence of the overseas reaction to their idea of discarding Mr. Todd; they are clearly surprised to find him internationally respected. It seems that his former Ministers were induced to strike when they did because they believed majority opinion in the U.K. was already behind them.

The House of Commons has led the anti-Todd faction to suppose there was no longer any need for Southern Rhodesia to go as fast or as far as African advancement as Mr. Todd desired, and the rebels have assumed that they could get rid of Mr. Todd and his "dangerous ideas" without risk to the Federation's hope of that independence which is in Westminster's gift. The Commons' decision, say the liberals here, "put new heart into every white reactionary in Central Africa. If Todd goes it will be very much Britain's fault."

The Salisbury *Citizen* has declared that Mr. Todd's downfall was being engineered by the Federal Private Minister, who feared him as a rival.

On Sunday night it was announced that the next session of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia had been postponed from February 4 to February 18 after consultations between the Prime Minister and the Speaker.

to his own. It seems possible that a substantial part of the Southern Rhodesian electorate will realize how dangerous this would be.

"Sir Patrick Fletcher may yet find that it is he, not Mr. Todd, who is for the wilderness. For the sake of Rhodesia's standing in the world such a consummation is to be wished. But it will be a close-run thing; and this week's events, are a warning to all liberal critics abroad of men in Sir Roy's and Mr. Todd's position. To try to push these best available liberals of Southern Africa too fast and too far ahead of the white settlers' racial fears and suspicions is to increase the possibility of pushing them out of office altogether."

#### Talk Partnership and Practise Supremacy

There was an equally strong and much longer comment in the *Spectator*, which said (in part):

"If Mr. Todd does not survive, he may be replaced by less enlightened and intelligent members of his own party, which is what the retired Cabinet desires: that would talk of partnership and practise white supremacy, which would lead to mutual embitterment and ultimate strife."

Or Mr. Winston Field's Dominion Party may be elected. It appears to stand virtually for *apartheid* on the South African model (though it attempts to conceal it), an increased rate of white immigration, the importation of quite lowly white artisans to do *qua* white jobs that could be done by Africans, and separate racial voting rolls for black and white, with a weighted white vote. This would divide the country irrevocably on a racial basis and bring it very quickly to the hopeless condition of South Africa. Partnership would be finished.

"It is useless for Britain to watch speechless. Silence increases the danger. We must let it be clearly known that a precondition of Federation when we agreed to it was partnership; that partnership means that all races share the same status, the same benefits, and the same opportunities in a country belonging to all of them, and that only steady progress towards racial equality can be consistent with its demands; that if the Federation of any territory in it breaks its promise to work towards partnership and develops policies that are in fact retrograde, then a British Government of any party would regard the basic contract between Britain and the Federation as broken and would feel free to take any action it wished in Central Africa—even to tackle the gigantic task of dissolving the Federation, if need be."

Mr. Todd was elected leader of the United Rhodesia (now United Federal) Party in succession to Lord Malvern not because his mild liberalism on racial affairs appealed to the party or to the electorate but because his unusual abilities made him indispensable in a country and a party where political dexterity is rare. A newcomer to politics, a New Zealand-born Plymouth Brother missionary, he rose to power above the old faithfuls of the party because they thought he could keep them in power and they couldn't. His opinions were a disadvantage; his ability was his recommendation.

Mr. Todd would be a Conservative in this country. His critics on the left (who are mostly black) describe him as a Christian authoritarian who believes in justice, goodness, and universal love, but also believes that people must wait for the Government to dole these commodities out to them and not make things awkward by demanding them out of turn; those on the right (mainly European) as a dangerous idealist going too far and too fast. His friends regard him as a patient reformer prepared to bide his time. He is in fact a paragon of the old missionary school. He appears a dangerous progressive to white Southern Rhodesians only because the background of European opinion is nearly as illiberal as in the nationalist South Africa.

In his four years of Prime Ministership he has shown good will towards Africans provided they did not try to hurry him and hostility to any who did so. He has not introduced any measure that could be considered liberal in Britain.

Sir Stephen King-Hall wrote in his *News-Letter*:

"We are witnessing the beginning of a life-and-death struggle between Mr. Todd, the only European statesman in Central Africa who is trusted by the Africans, and the right wing and extremists amongst the Europeans. Todd is a man of liberal views and high principles, and it is his insistence on progress for the African and real movement in the policy of creating a multi-racial society that is at the root of the present crisis and trouble ahead."

**Mr. Todd Justified**

The *Manchester Guardian* commented:

"As the president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress said recently, Mr. Todd is 'a man in whom Africans have confidence'. The right-wingers would like to get rid of Mr. Todd before the next election, and evidently hoped that he would go quietly. But the Premier is a man of courage and resolution. He has stood firm, and rallied his friends. He may still fall, and this would be a serious setback. But it would have been much more serious if he had meekly stood down before the dissenters, or if he had trimmed his sails to suit them. He was quite right to stand his ground and fight."

The *New Statesman* wrote:

"The resignation of the whole Southern Rhodesian Cabinet — with the exception of the Prime Minister — again clearly exposes the character of the white community in the Federation. Premier Garfield Todd is a paternalistic moderate with a missionary heritage who has recently been publicly threatening the mild Southern Rhodesian African Congress. He is certainly no dangerous liberal in race relations, even if he does believe in African trade unions and better wages. Yet the rest of his Cabinet are so convinced that his moderate attitude to the Africans will lose their party the support of white Southern Rhodesians that they have left him out on a limb."

"The Government party in Southern Rhodesia is now a part of Welensky's United Federal Party. Mr. Todd and commentators over here would have us believe that his moderation is supported by Sir Roy. In fact, the Federal Premier is in much closer sympathy with those who have resigned, and has consistently regarded many of Mr. Todd's ideas as dangerous liberalism."

"The short lesson once more proved by this incident is that the majority of the white community in Central Africa are hostile to any genuine form of African advance, and that the politicians who wish to remain in office cannot afford to flirt with even moderate ideas of racial partnership."

Before the crisis developed the *Central African Examiner* said in the course of an article entitled "Is This the Beginning of the End for Todd?"

"Mr. Todd has acquired a reputation among Europeans in Rhodesia as an ultra-liberal which has so far run away with public consciousness in the Federation as probably to make it now impossible for the truth to overtake his assumptions. If Mr. Todd's measures are excessive, admittedly, he is no more justly to be attacked as an ultra-liberal than Lord Malvern was when he agreed to have Africans in the Federal Parliament or than Sir Roy Welensky was when, nearly 10 years ago now, he agreed that Southern Rhodesian Africans should be allowed to purchase European beer, and certainly no more liberal than the Federal Government was when it decided to promote Africans' entry in the Civil Service."

The trouble with Mr. Todd is that he flies in the face of the central maxim which a wise politician in Central Africa carries tattooed on his chest, namely, that 'political success in Rhodesia means (a) act as liberally as possible; (b) say nothing about liberalism; (c) talk tough whenever possible'.

Mr. Todd has reversed this axiom, and he is likely to suffer for it in the wreck of a career of great promise both to the country and to Africa generally. His words have often been the words of an ultra-liberal; his actions no more and no less liberal than those of other politicians whose survival value is greater than his.

The *Rhodesia Herald* has ranged itself against Mr. Todd. It wrote last Thursday in a leading article headed "Not the Only Liberal":

"Two points stand out in statements made by Mr. Todd. The first is his insistence on the question of leadership being discussed only by the party congress, not by the caucus. We believe his argument untenable. The congress represents the people who subscribe to the party views; an M.P. who comes into office under the party banner has an obligation to stand by the party principles but he represents the people, not merely those who elected him but all the constituents."

**Definition of Parliament**

"The classic description of an M.P. was given by Lord Balfour in an address by the famous British statesman, Edmund Burke. He said 'Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain, as an agent, and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole, where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the community. You choose a member indeed; but wherever you choose him he is not a member of Bristol, he is a member of Parliament'. The statement was made more than 100 years ago and has never been controverted by any constitutional authority. Mr. Todd is thus not in Parliament as a delegate of his party or its congress."

"The second point concerns his belief that his removal from leadership at this time would be 'widely interpreted abroad to indicate a rejection of Southern Rhodesia's moderately liberal stand, or at least a step backward from it'. The Prime Minister could not have made a more unfortunate or damaging statement, a remark which will set his personal seal on the pre-disposition in many quarters, particularly abroad, to believe that he is the only liberal-minded legislator in the Government."

"Has he completely forgotten collective Cabinet responsibility, that no policy the Government had adopted has been without full Cabinet agreement? The Government has a fine record of balanced progression for black and white — the education plans for Africans, multi-racial trade unions, the franchise Bills, the Native Husbandry Act, home ownership for Africans, big strides in the provision of housing for all, to mention but a few. Does Mr. Todd believe that without his leadership these progressive and liberal measures would not have been formulated and that they could have been steered through a Cabinet which was not liberal-minded?"

**The Only Liberal?**

"Nothing could be further from the truth than the implication of Mr. Todd's remark that he is the only liberal and that without him a backward step will be taken. His former Ministers are moderate liberals who believe in balanced progression; they are not ultra-liberals — not strictly speaking, although he is much more liberal than they are, is Mr. Todd. The nub of the dissension between the Prime Minister and his former colleagues is their disagreement on how fast progress can go and remain within the country's economic capacity."

"The same issue of the paper quoted from last week's leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which the London correspondent of the *Herald* described as reflecting 'the widespread concern in informed quarters in London that the displacement of Mr. Todd could seriously affect external confidence in the Federation'."

"Peter Simple", the diarist of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has often written appreciatively about the Commonwealth, had the following short sharp note in his column one day last week:

"African M.P.s in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are forced to live six miles outside the city in an African township. They even have to lunch at home, because there is no restaurant in the Assembly building and no hotel in Salisbury which will serve them."

"What a ridiculous situation! If these people are unfit to eat at an hotel, they are unfit to legislate. If they are fit to legislate, they are fit to eat at an hotel. From this logic there is no escaping whether you think them unfit for either privilege or fit for both. And what a mentality is revealed, which is willing to give power (or at least the shadow of power) to people it cannot endure at the next table!"

Sunday's *Observer* gave prominence to a profile of Mr. Todd which said that, however imperfect a liberal he might be, he had been too good a liberal for many of his colleagues. It emphasized that the Prime Minister believed that it was

essential to keep control in civilized hands, but that he was convinced that political racialism could be defeated only by a genuine common roll of all educated men. Stress was also laid on his view that African nationalism is an enemy of the whole conception of partnership. The report concluded thus:—

"This much is certain: if Mr. Todd is too liberal for the settlers to accept, then Southern Rhodesia should abandon its partnership pretensions altogether. African faith in racial partnership, always slight, would surely vanish if Todd were to go."

## Strong Central Government Essential in Uganda

### Governor Deplores Attitude of Buganda Electoral College\*

THIS GOVERNMENT and H.M. Government in the United Kingdom regard the building up of a strong Central Government in Uganda as an essential step in the country's progress towards self-government. The Central Government and Legislative Council of today are the trustees for the Central Government and Parliament of the future, and it is of the utmost importance that they should develop step by step along the right lines and in accordance with the needs of the country as a whole.

I therefore regret that Buganda is represented here today on the representative side by only four members, the Buganda Electoral College having refused to elect a member in the place of the one who resigned. By asking that the electoral college be called together a second time, I did my best to ensure that Buganda had its due representation on this Council. I am sure the House and H.H. the Kabaka's Government will deplore, as I do, this refusal by the electoral college to perform its prescribed constitutional function. I can only hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that this empty seat will be soon filled in the interests of the people of Buganda.

As Busoga District Council has resolved by a narrow majority not to elect anyone in the place of Mr. Luboga, who has resigned, I have decided, after consultation with the local authorities and careful consideration of local circumstances, to fill this vacancy shortly by nomination—as has been the practice previously when a district council as an electoral college failed or refused to elect a member to Legislative Council.

### Legislative Council Must Continue

Sections of opinion in the country say they do not like Legislative Council. Others have called for a boycott of it or of the forthcoming African direct elections in the hope of exerting political pressure or gaining a political start on their rivals. Let me say that the Government will not be deterred by resignations or threats from its intention to build up and develop step by step a Legislative Council for the whole country, equipped with the powers such a body should have, and manned increasingly by the people of this country. No matter what pressures are brought to bear, the Legislative Council must and shall continue.

With this in mind it is the Government's intention, despite the present period of relative financial stringency, to press on with the completion of the new Legislative Council buildings in Kampala. With the development of the ministerial system and the need for Ministers to spend an increasing amount of time in Legislative Council it will be necessary, as soon as the first of the three contiguous office blocks can be built, it is hoped by 1960—for Ministers and later where appropriate their departments to move to Kampala. The corollary from this is the eventual transfer of the seat of Government

from Entebbe to Kampala. The Government accepts this in principle and is now working out the details.

The timing of these moves, in which increased efficiency and the convenience of the public are the paramount considerations, will be largely governed by the availability of funds, but also by the need to make the best use possible of accommodation to be vacated by Government departments in which some other departments will be transferred. The first phase of this complicated operation will be to proceed with the completion of the Legislative Council buildings.

1958 will be recognized in the future as a year of major importance in the constitutional development of Uganda. In September or October elections on a wide franchise will be held for the first time for the direct election to this Council of the African Representative Members of those Districts which so desire. The preparations for these elections are a formidable no less than political, will throw a heavy burden on all concerned, and will require the help of an departments of the Government and of all the chiefs of the Kabaka's Government and of the African local governments.

I have to express my concern and that of the Government at the progressive increase in crime. In order that there can be closer supervision of criminal prosecutions it is proposed to appoint a Director of Public Prosecutions.

### Maintenance of Law and Order

As the people of a country become more sophisticated and as tribal, clan, and family restraints tend to become weakened, as communications improve and a money economy is introduced, crime increases. This cannot be allowed to go unchecked. Maintenance of law and order is fundamental to all social, economic, and political progress.

It will be possible, I hope, for an increasing number of Africans to be employed in all departments of the Government. I have been giving special attention to what is termed the "Africanization" of the public service and, with the Chief Secretary and others responsible, have proposed practical measures to increase the number of Africans in all grades as rapidly as this can be done consistent with the maintenance of standards and efficiency.

One of the main tasks of the Government, if not its chief task, is to prepare in this country a sound local civil service so that when self-government eventually comes Uganda will not lack men of previous and well-earned experience, high standards of administration, and devotion to their calling. It is of first importance to get as many Africans as possible into the public service while British officers and tutelage are still here; and practical steps are being taken to bring that about.

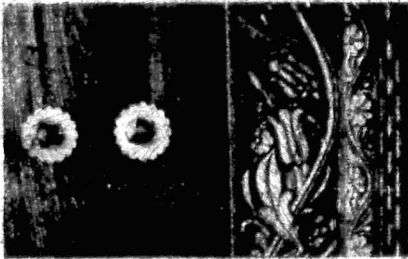
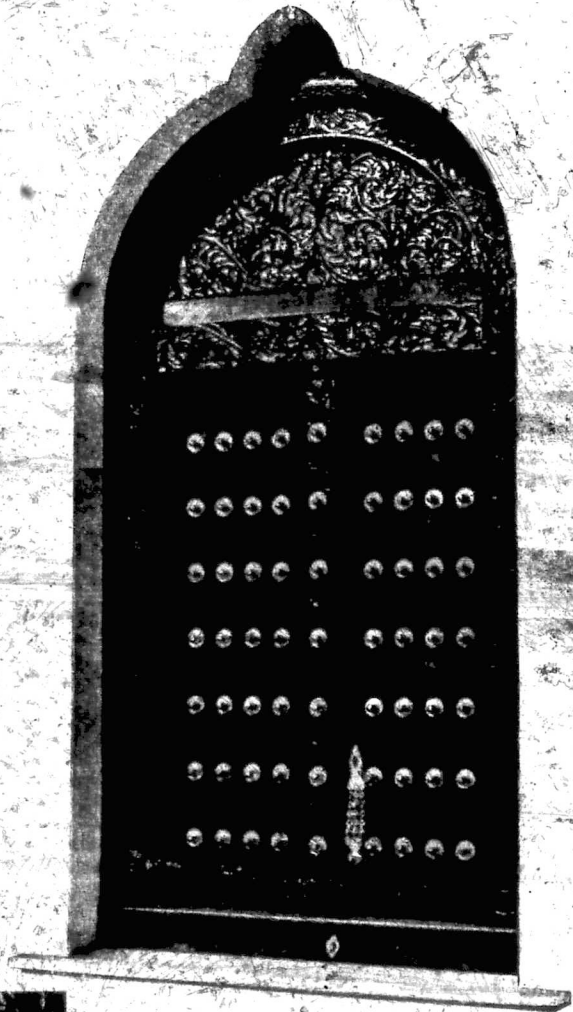
If cotton growers plant early, keep down weeds, pick at the right time, and pick completely, and if coffee growers tie bands to stop erosion, eliminate catch grass, prune properly, and pick at the right time yields can be increased by as much as 100%.

The work of the Agricultural Department and of the British Empire Cotton Growing Corporation research station at Namulonge is most impressive and augurs well for our future prosperity. The new strain of B.P.52 cotton seed, which offers a substantially increased yield—in good conditions as much as 30%—and which is more disease-resistant, should be available in sufficient quantities for planting throughout Buganda in 1958. An improved strain of S.47 seed is being multiplied.

I am glad to say that the principle of inter-racial education of primary schools has been generally accepted by the Advisory Councils, the regard being had to transition and the practical difficulties involved. The indications so far are that candidates will in the main express preference for schools

\* These passages are taken from an address to the Legislative Council of Uganda by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford.

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modern  
function.*



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# PERSONALIA

MR. E. PARRY JONES flew to Nairobi from London last week.

SIR GEOFFREY and LADY GIBBS are visiting the Federation.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY is on holiday in Zanzibar after a visit to Kenya.

MR. J. NICHOLSON, of Jepson and Nicholson, Ltd., flew to Nairobi last week.

LADY KATHLEEN AGNEW is making the round Africa trip in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. and MRS. RALPH SIBSON left London by air on Sunday on their way back to Bulawayo.

MR. A. C. DUNCAV, a director of Odham's Press, Ltd., left London by air for Salisbury on Friday.

DR. LEONARD ROGERS, the tropical medical expert, celebrated his 90th birthday on Saturday.

MR. R. F. H. MARTINE, governor of the Bank of the Belgian Congo, visited Salisbury last week.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, has become patron of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

MR. F. C. GILMAN, chief press and information officer of B.O.A.C., is visiting East, Central, and South Africa.

MRS. E. GOWRLEY has succeeded MR. M. PEOD as president of the Nyasaland Senior Civil Servants' Association.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY ROBSON, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, is paying a farewell visit to the Federation.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH has been appointed a local director in East Africa of Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd.

MR. J. S. MANN has been elected chairman and MR. S. R. TANNER vice-chairman of Mwanza Town Council, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. D. P. LIEBENBERG has been elected to the board of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., which he first joined 32 years ago.

OLAVE, LADY BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, who has been in hospital in Australia since New Year's Day, was able to leave on Monday.

MR. P. W. ALLSEBROOK has joined the board of South African General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd., a company with large Central African interests.

THE REV. A. CHAPPEL, curate of Knowle, in the diocese of Bristol, is to join the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the parish of St. Alban's, Dar es Salaam.

A retirement presentation was made on Tuesday to MR. H. G. COOPER who for nearly 49 years has served at the London headquarters of the Church Missionary Society.

MAJOR B. G. FRANKLIN, who has been promoted lieutenant-colonel, is to succeed LIEUT. COLONEL C. B. ADAMS as O.C. the 1st Bn. The Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

MR. K. E. MACKAY, formerly manager of the Bancroft mine, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed manager of the Nchanga mine, in place of MR. V. A. GLADMAN, who has resigned.

MR. ALFRED STANLEY MARSHALL, DR. JAMES WEHTE, MR. A. E. P. SCHULTZ, and MR. REUBEN PERCY KIDSON have been appointed honorary game wardens in Northern Rhodesia.

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and the Union Castle and Clan Lines, has been elected center warden of the Shipwrights' Company.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and LADY CRAWFORD will visit Kenya at the beginning of the month when a Uganda golf team will play matches at Kitale, Limuru, and Nairobi.

GROUP CAPTAIN A. M. BENTLEY, Royal Rhodesia Air Force, has arrived in England to attend a course at the joint Services Staff College. MRS. BENTLEY and he will be in this country for about six months.

MR. J. B. PINE, Attorney-General in Bermuda, has been appointed to Nyasaland as Solicitor-General, and MR. E. R. ROE, Director of Veterinary Services in Bechuanaland, to the same post in Tanganyika.

SIR VICTOR RAIKES left London by air last week to take up his residence in Rhodesia. LADY RAIKES and their two young daughters are spending three weeks in Switzerland on their way to Salisbury by sea from Genoa.

MR. S. F. DENCH has joined the board and been elected chairman of Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., of which MR. G. ABDINOR is also a new director. MR. J. H. MITCHELL, MR. H. N. CLACKWORTHY, and MR. H. TEVIS have resigned.

MR. K. S. MIRAMBE, an African member of the Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam, was last week elected deputy mayor. It is the first time that the office has been held by an African in the capital of Tanganyika Territory.

SIR FRANCIS ANDREWS, principal of St. Bartholomew's College, Kiwanda, Tanganyika, and the REV. L. C. BUTLER spoke on Saturday to a U.M.C.A. conference for leaders of its Coral League, young workers for the mission.

MR. POW HOPKINSON, who for 10 years has been editor of *Picture Post*, will shortly take up the duties of editor of *Drum*, a monthly picture magazine for Africans which, though published in Johannesburg, sells in most parts of Africa.

SIR IAN FRASER, Conservative M.P. for Morecambe and Lonsdale, has had to cancel an engagement to visit Southern Rhodesia because he has been recalled from the Union of South Africa by the Government Whip to vote in the House of Commons today.

When the AGA KHAN is installed in Karachi on January 23 as 49th Imam of the Ismaili community of Muslims he is to be presented with a solid gold casket in which 49 different kinds of precious stones have been set. He will spend about a month in Pakistan.

CAPTAIN D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT and MR. A. DYKES have been re-elected directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association, with 1,174 out of 1,574 votes in the first case and 252 out of 411 in the second. The other candidates were Messrs. C. O. OATES and T. ROSS.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. S. FAWCETT is now Military Adviser to the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. LIEUT. COLONEL R. A. G. PRENTICE having handed over to him preparatory to leaving with MRS. PRENTICE for Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

THE RT. REV. DR. GEORGE F. MACLEOD, Chaplain to the Queen, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and founder of the Iona Community, is visiting Nyasaland. He was the first Presbyterian since the 17th century to occupy the pulpit at St. Paul's Cathedral.

MR. J. BROCK has joined the board of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., as business director. He is managing director of Block Hotels, Ltd., and a director of a number of other companies, including Block Estates, Ltd., Overland Ltd., Keg & Downey Cafeterias, Ltd., and J. M. Mince, Ltd.

MR. PHILIP LAUNDY, Parliamentary librarian in Salisbury, spoke in last Friday's "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. So did Lieut. Colonel "Bob" Prentice, Military Liaison Officer for the Federation in London for the past three years. They were introduced by MR. MICHAEL NEWMAN.



MR. GEORGE BAKER, of the Administrative Service in Tanganyika, who was lately attached to the British Embassy in Washington, is to address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, February 6, on "America Discovers Africa". Mr. B. F. MACDONA will preside.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include: MR. P. CAZALET, MR. & MRS. J. COOMBER, MR. M. G. CSERNOVITS, MR. C. CURE, MR. L. L. GREEN, MR. & MRS. J. HARRISON, MR. A. A. ING, DR. & MRS. J. MCINTOSH, MR. R. E. NOAKES, MR. E. V. SIMPSON, MR. J. E. STEVENS, MR. E. A. J. VERNEY, and MR. J. WHITEHEAD.

MR. HUGH COWIE (Brasenose) has been elected president of Oxford University Eastern Africa Association. The new secretary is MR. MICHAEL BOMEN (Brasenose), and the new treasurer MISS JULIET FANAN (St. Anne's). She is also president of Oxford University Ladies' Fencing Club, and is believed to be the first East African to gain a half-blue for fencing.

LORD TREFGARNE, who resigned from the Labour Party in 1952 and has since sat in the House of Lords as an Independent, has rejoined the Liberal Party. He was a Liberal M.P. for five years from 1924 until 1929, when he joined the Socialists, who later appointed him the first chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation. In that capacity he came under sharp and constant criticism.

MR. D. E. MILSON is now sales manager in East Africa for B.O.A.C. During the last war he served in the Royal Air Force as a fighter pilot in Norway, in the battle of Britain, and in the Middle East, where he was at one time Air Adviser to the late Lord Moyne, then Minister Resident in Cairo. On demobilization he joined British South American Airways and B.O.A.C. in 1949.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., who was at one time in Uganda in the employment of an African co-operative society, is visiting the Protectorate at the invitation of Uganda Farmers, Ltd. He is accompanied by MR. ROLAND BROWN, a London lawyer, who is to act for the company in proceedings against the Uganda Government for having declined to grant a licence for direct export of the produce of its members.

### New Federal Military Liaison Officer

LIEUT. COLONEL R. A. G. PRENTICE and Mrs. Prentice, who will shortly return to the Federation, gave a farewell reception at Rhodesia House last week, when Lieut. Colonel A. A. S. Fawcett, the new Military Liaison Officer for the Federation in London, and Mrs. Fawcett were present. Among those who attended were:

Brig. & Mrs. A. H. Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. G. Anthony, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Col. E. A. M. Bates-Oldham, Brig. & Mrs. J. N. Bierman, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Col. & Mrs. J. O. Crewe-Read, Brig. & Mrs. N. L. Currie, Brig. & Mrs. M. G. Dawson, Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Mr. & Mrs. Montague Flitt, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Freeman, Mr. Peter Garlake, Col. & Mrs. G. H. W. Goode, Brig. & Mrs. D. S. Gordon, Mr. Alan Gray, Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. J. R. C. Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawesley, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Maj.-Gen. D. C. Hawthorn, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Hone, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Capt. & Mrs. Richard & Lady Hunt, Mr. F. S. Jostson.

Brig. & Mrs. A. F. B. Knight, Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. R. W. Knight, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, Lieut. Col. & Mrs. D. E. Lamb, Col. & Mrs. J. P. McGill, Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. D. C. Moore, Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. M. G. Newington, Wing Commander & Mrs. L. P. Nims, Lieut. Col. & Mrs. H. J. Nelson-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. J. Pollock, Col. & Mrs. F. D. Prentice, Sir Gilbert & Lady Reville, Mr. T. D. M. Robertson, Sir Stanley Ross, Air-Vice Marshal, Mr. G. E. J. Warburton, Col. & Mrs. W. H. D. Walker, Mr. D. M. Smith, Lieut. Col. & Mrs. W. H. D. Walker, Mr. G. E. J. Warburton, Col. & Mrs. G. West, Col. & Mrs. G. Worr, and Maj. & Mrs. J. W. Younger.

A number of Rhodesian officer cadets were also present.

### Dr. Williamson's Will Published Control to Remain in His Family

THE LATE DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON'S DIAMOND MINE at Mwadui, Tanganyika, is to remain under the control of the Williamson family.

Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., announced last week that Dr. Williamson had bequeathed all his property to the immediate members of his family and had made liberal provisions for his personal servants; that the executors are Mr. Percy Boyd Williamson, Mrs. Williamson Millar (Dr. Williamson's sister), and Mr. J. C. Chopra, his solicitor; that Mr. P. B. Williamson and Mr. Chopra have become directors of the company; that the mine will continue to operate in accordance with the policy of the late Dr. Williamson; and that control of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., will be retained by the family, which has absolutely no intention of disposing of any part of their holding.

The company was incorporated in 1931 with a capital of 400 shillings in 400 shares of 1,000 shillings each. Dr. Williamson held 399 of the shares. In 1942 Dr. Williamson transferred 100 shares to his brother Mr. P. B. Williamson, and in 1947 the capital was increased to 120,000 shillings by the creation of 800 new shares. The new shares were allocated for each share already held, so that Dr. Williamson held 1,197, Mr. Percy Williamson 300, and Mr. Chopra three. In 1948 Dr. Williamson transferred 97 shares to Mr. Chopra, so that at the time of his death Dr. Williamson held 3,100, Mr. P. B. Williamson 300, and Mr. Chopra 100.

Another sister of Dr. Williamson, Miss Mathilda Williamson, said in Canada last week that she planned to leave for Tanganyika shortly "as an heir."

### Obituary

CAPTAIN CLAUDE HENRY BAXTER GRANT, a well-known ornithologist with a special interest in African birds, has died at the age of 79. As a young man he worked as a taxidermist in the Natural History section of the British Museum, for which he travelled in many parts of the world, including Africa. He served with the Yeomanry during the South African War, and in the 1914-18 war with the Rifle Brigade in France and then in East Africa. From 1919 to 1932 he was an administrative officer in Tanganyika. Since then he had worked in the bird section of the British Museum as joint author of the "African Handbook of Birds".

MR. ELIE SUSMAN, who held the first mining licence ever what has become the Rhokana copper mine—and sold it for £500—has died in Johannesburg at the age of 78. A Lithuanian, he went to South Africa when he was 16. In 1900 the Susman brothers walked from Francistown, Bechuanaland, to Barotseland to start cattle trading, and in the next years they built up a wide range of interests covering the meat trade, cold storage, wholesale business, raw mills, and farms. Mr. Elie Susman was a director of some 50 companies and chairman of the Rhodesian Mercantile Holding Co., Ltd. He leaves a widow, son, and three daughters.

MR. GUY NICHOLAS CHARRINGTON, of Kahawa Estate, near Nairobi, and Field Place, Horsham, son of the late Colonel Francis and Mrs. Charrington, died last week in Aden.

THE REV. W. WRATTEN, who served in Nyasaland from 1925 to 1935, and was rector of Que Que from 1946 to 1948, has died in Natal.

MR. JOHN THOMAS RIPLEY NOTTIDGE, who has died at the age of 87, had farmed his estate near Lumbwa, Kenya for nearly 40 years.

MR. E. E. STOBES, formerly on the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has died in Bromley, Kent.

THE REV. J. KROON, at one time of the Mill Hill Mission, Uganda, died recently in Holland.

MR. J. W. GREYS, at one time in the Uganda Treasury, has died in Durban.

SONGWAMBI KUMALO, a grandson of Lobengula, has died, aged 50.

## Kikuyu Secret Society Proscribed

### New Organization Similar to Mau Mau

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has proscribed a Kikuyu secret society known as Kiama Kia Muirigi (Party of the People), stated to be "dangerous to the good government of the Colony". So far 85 leaders and members of the society have been arrested.

It had its origin among members of the Mau Mau passive wing and first came to notice during *ahili* in the Embu district who were feeding and training terrorists. Later it broke out in the Fort Hall area. Recently the society has emerged again in the Kiambu district, where it began to influence through ritual oaths and the formation of local committees on the Mau Mau pattern. A number of arrests were made towards the end of last year, and inquiries revealed that some 25 committees had been formed in the district.

The aims of the society were similar to those of the proscribed Kiama Central Association and the Mau Mau: to undermine and subvert established authority, to drive Europeans from their land, and to stir up racial hatred. The Mau Mau it directed its activities especially against loyal Kikuyu, the immediate objective being to discredit and build up opposition to them, and so cause them to stop supporting the Government. Lists of loyalists and their families were compiled, loyal Kikuyu believe that the society contemplated some kind of revenge or reprisal against them and their families.

Any persons who continue as managers or members of the society are liable to prosecution, and if convicted to heavy penalties, the maximum for membership being seven years and for managing 14 years' imprisonment.

Five attacks upon Africans by Mau Mau gangs armed with bush knives have been reported from the Kiambu area. The Acting Chief Secretary of Kenya, Mr. E. N. Griffith Jones, O.C., said last week: "We are resolved to take all necessary action to prevent any resurgence of subversive activity."

"Kenya is the most friendly country in which I have lived; and I have lived in a great many, from the United States in the West to Persia in the East". — Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.

## Letter to the Editor

### The Governorship of Somaliland

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—Many people will have been glad to read what you wrote regarding the appointment of Sir Richard Turnbull to the Governorship of Tanganyika, but I was disappointed that you did not criticize the implication in a leading article in a leading London daily that because he had spent so long in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya he was unsuitable for any post save that of Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate.

As you know, the Somaliland appointment has usually been given as a promotion to the provincial commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. The present Governor, Sir Theodore Pike, from Tanganyika, is an exception.

No Chief Secretary of Kenya would regard the governorship of Somaliland as a promotion, and I can record even one case of a Chief Secretary of any East African territory having been sent to Somaliland as Governor.

Honiton,  
Devon.

Yours faithfully,  
W. M. M. DUNCAN.

## Points from Letters

### Socialist Record

THE POLITICAL COMMENTATOR of the London *Spectator* has repeatedly shown that he has a very poor opinion of the present Conservative Government in the United Kingdom, a fact which, I suggest, increases the value of these words from one of the recent articles:

"What is it about black men that brings out the worst in the Opposition? The Labour Party has an astonishing record of behaving disgracefully to them when in office and making a collective fool of itself about them when out of it". A little later he added: "The *Observer* sometimes gives the impression that it will be completely happy only when there is not a white face to be seen on a legislative bench from Woolloomooloo to Westminster". Not many of your readers are likely to have seen the original, but most of them, I believe, would be interested to read these two short quotations.

### Cairo Conference

IF IT WERE POSSIBLE for citizens of the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Rhodesia, for example, to attend a gathering of anti-Communist agitators in Poland or Rumania, you would have a fair parallel with what happened at the so-called Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo, to which Soviet Russia sent some very active agents to make sure that the meeting became a great demonstration of hostility to the West—ironically enough, at the very time that the Communist leaders were telegraphing good-will messages round the world and protesting their friendly feelings for Britain. If the public were not so gullible, it would see this as a valuable example of the elementary untrustworthiness of Communism, which simultaneously offers bouquets and the threat of bombs and professes friendliness, while it encourages unrest to the point of revolt in Empire territories and dangles before unsophisticated African and Asian extremists the offer of money and technical aid that they can throw out the imperialistic Powers. Incidentally, the imperialism of those Powers is unimpaired by comparison with Communist dictatorship.



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## M.C.C. Tour Concluded Easy Victory Over Uganda

THE M.C.C. TOURING TEAM was easily held to a draw in their one-day match with C.O. Oates's XI in Eldoret.

M.C.C.: P. E. Richardson, lbw; b. Posnett 20; M. J. K. Smith, c. Meintjies, b. Wilson 89; W. Cook, c. and b. Dawson 34; A. C. D. Ingeby-Mackenzie, c. Hare, b. Posnett, 7; R. V. C. Robins, c. Hare, b. Dawson 3; F. R. Brown, c. Hare, b. Posnett, 12; D. R. W. Silk, c. Bell, b. Wilson, 21; G. H. G. Doggart, b. Dawson, 32; R. W. Watkins, not out, 31; J. Bailey, c. Wilson, b. Posnett, 10; C. I. M. Kenny, not out, 1; extras 3; total (for nine wickets declared) 163.

C. O. Oates's XI:—B. Darvill, c. Ingeby-Mackenzie, b. Robins, 26; E. H. Wilson, c. Cook, b. Bailey, 28; A. Davidson, b. Robins, 1; W. Dawson, c. Bailey, b. Robins, 54; A. J. Posnett, not out, 36; E. A. Johnson, c. Kenny, b. Robins, 1; F. M. Bell, c. Ingeby-Mackenzie, b. Smith, 16; extras 30; total (for six wickets) 181.

For the Kenya team Wilson took ten wickets for 53, Dawson three for 49, and Posnett four for 94. For the M.C.C., Bailey took one for 32, Robins four for 55, and Smith one for two.

The match in Nairobi between the M.C.C. and a Kenya Festival XI resulted in another draw. The feature of the match was a fast century by the England opening batsman P. E. Richardson, who struck his best form of the tour. The scores were:—

M.C.C.: P. E. Richardson, c. Darvill, b. Cohen, 131; S. C. Griffith, run out, 26; W. Watkins, c. Burgess, b. Davidson, 2; G. Cook, run out, 14; A. C. D. Ingeby-Mackenzie, c. Lee, b. Hicks, 33; J. J. Warr, c. Harris, b. Darvill, 2; M. J. K. Smith, c. Dawson, b. Hicks, 13; D. R. W. Silk, c. Darvill, b. Hicks, 2; G. H. G. Doggart, not out, 32; R. V. C. Robins, st. Harris, b. Hicks, 7; C. Kenny, not out, 19; extras, 11; total (for nine wickets declared), 302.

KENYA FESTIVAL XI:—D. Lee, c. and b. Cook, 59; L. Durant, st. Griffith, b. Silk, 10; B. Darvill, b. Robins, 1; A. Davidson, b. Robins, 6; P. G. Sweeney, c. Ingeby-Mackenzie, b. Robins, 6; T. M. Bell, c. Cook, b. Silk, 16; R. Burgess, run out, 27; E. J. Cohen, c. Cook, b. Doggart, 0; R. Wilson, not out, 26; R. G. Harris, not out, 18; extras, 22; total (for eight wickets), 194.

For the Kenya Festival XI Hicks took four wickets for 108, Darvill one for 26, Davidson one for 38, and Cohen one for 19. For the M.C.C., Cook took one for 8, Robins three for 37, Silk two for 24, and Doggart one for 7.

THE M.C.C. TOURING TEAM finished their three weeks' tour of East Africa with a 10-wicket victory over Uganda. During the tour the M.C.C. won three games, drew five, and lost one. The scores in the Uganda game were:—

UGANDA (first innings): 122 (J. A. Bailey 5 for 29, Brown 3 for 22).

M.C.C. (first innings): P. E. Richardson c. Atul Shah, b. de Souza 14; D. R. W. Silk, c. de Souza, b. Bhanu, 17; G. H. G. Doggart lbw, b. Bhanu, 40; M. J. K. Smith, c. Narendra, b. Premji 63; A. C. D. Ingeby-Mackenzie, b. Narendra, 57; R. V. C. Robins, c. Kishere, b. de Souza, 20; F. R. Brown, c. and b. Narendra 5; S. C. Griffith, c. Sequeira, b. Narendra, 7; J. J. Waer, b. Bhanu, 15; J. A. Bailey, b. Narendra, 13; C. J. M. Kenny, not out 5; extras 7; total 263.

UGANDA (second innings): 143 (J. A. Boucher 51, J. A. Bailey 2 for 23, and Robins 3 for 30).

M.C.C. (second innings): 6 for 0 wkt.

## Federal Art Treasures

THE RHODESIA NATIONAL GALLERY is exhibiting a room of paintings from the collection of the Governor-General of the Federation, Lord Dalhousie. The gallery has bought three paintings of the late 16th or early 17th centuries: "David and Goliath" by Caracciolo, "St. Peter" by Ribera, and "Judith and Holophernes" by Alfery, and has been given a contemporary work "The Furke" by Chesnay by Mr. Leslie Rockett, Salisbury's deputy mayor. Sixty-eight etchings, engravings, and prints have been given by the chairman of the gallery's trustees, Major Sir Stephen Cantrill. Other items in the exhibition are reproductions of old and modern works presented by the British Council and the French Cultural Relations Department.

## Congressman Arrested in Buganda Alleged Plot to Assassinate the Kabaka

MR. JOSEPH W. KIWANUKA, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, and owner of the *Uganda Post*, was arrested last week near Kampala and remanded in custody by a Native court on charges of conspiring to bribe three people to kill the Kabaka of Buganda and other persons. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Mr. Ignatius Musazi, president of the Uganda National Congress.

When Kiwanuka appeared in a Buganda court at Mengo the police prosecutor alleged that he had been arrested while paying £28 to a man named Alamanzane Kisitu as part of a bribe. The plot was also alleged to be aimed at the lives of the Kattikro, the Prime Minister of Buganda, Mr. Michael Kimo, the Kabaka's uncle, Prince Badru, the Minister of Health, Mr. Amos Sempa, and a member of the Lukiko and newspaper editor, Mr. Aloysius Lubowa.

Kiwanuka was subsequently granted bail of £500 and ordered to surrender his passport.

His party has recently opposed the stand taken by the Buganda Electoral College in refusing to elect another member to the Legislative Council in place of Dr. Muwazi, chairman of the United Congress party, who resigned some weeks ago.

Immediately following the arrests Kiwanuka flew for London to attend the wedding of Captain Ronald Owen, his aide-de-camp when he returned in Uganda after his exile to the United Kingdom.

"Chief of the animals in national parks which soon accept the flow of traffic and take very little notice of it are elephant, bull, giraffe, wildebeest, zebra, impala, and lions." — Mr. E. Dawson, Chief Game Warden of Southern Rhodesia's national parks.

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## Mau Mau Convicts Riot at Langata Segregation of Prisoners Causes Trouble

THREE EUROPEAN PRISON OFFICERS and 32 young Mau Mau convicts were injured in a riot which occurred on the night of January 6 at Langata prison camp, about five miles south of Nairobi.

The young Africans had been convicted of capital offences, but, being under 21 years of age at the time, were ordered by the court to be detained at the Governor's pleasure instead of being sentenced to death.

A Government statement reads:

"After the evening meal yesterday 47 convicts, all hard-core Mau Mau, suddenly and without provocation attacked the party of eight prison personnel who were segregating a number of prisoners from the other compound. The prisoners resisted, and the prison staff, who were unarmed, withdrew to await reinforcements.

"Meantime 128 other convicts who had been taking their evening meal in the same compound, were instructed to withdraw to their own wards and did so immediately. The 47 hard-core Mau Mau then locked up the 128 who had complied with orders, and, shouting Mau Mau slogans, armed themselves with material wrenched from their belts, broke open a store, and set a number of crowbars and bush-knives.

"Immediately the incident was reported to Prisons headquarters in Nairobi three special platoons, with three European officers, were sent to the assistance of the staff on the spot. This force was later reinforced by an additional 100 warders, two European officers, and the Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. W. M. Campbell, was placed in charge of arrangements to regain control.

"By the time these reinforcements had arrived the rioting prisoners had used kitchen tables and other prison furniture to barricade the gate to the compound.

"When an attempt was made to force the gate the prison party was repulsed by a shower of missiles, including stones and bricks obtained by partially breaking down a wall. Nairobi Fire Brigade then tried to force the gate by using a jet of water at high pressure, but these attempts failed. Tear gas was used but proved ineffective.

"Instructions were given that fire power should be resorted to, if, after due warning in Kikuyu over loud-hailers, the rioting prisoners refused to lay down their improvised weapons, withdraw from the barricade at the gate, and return to their wards. This order was defied and heavy missiles continued to be hurled. Fire was accordingly opened with Greener guns, firing shotgun pellets, at the barricade.

"Assistant Superintendent of Prisons John William Ayris was struck on the head with a large piece of concrete thrown by the prisoners and was taken to hospital with a suspected fractured skull, and shortly afterwards Chief Officers James Noel Morton and John William Alfred Young were injured on the head and legs and were also taken to hospital.

"The prisons staff continued until about 3 o'clock next morning trying to force an entry, but were repulsed by the prisoners, most of whom had by then armed themselves with pangas and cutlasses. It was then decided that attempts to force an entry should be called off until 6 a.m. When the entry party was ready to make a further attempt to get into this prison the rioting prisoners capitulated, and there was no further trouble.

"A medical officer examined the prisoners as soon as an entry was made. He found that 32 of the rioters had been injured by the gunfire. Fourteen were admitted to hospital, and of these five are reported to be seriously injured.

## Kenya's Elected African M.L.Cs.

THE BILL TO INCREASE African representation from eight to 14 elected members passed through all its stages in the Kenya Legislative Assembly one day last week. All the present African elected members boycotted the debate as a protest against the 'impairment' of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution. The Bill passed through all its stages in half an hour. The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, moved an amendment to the Bill which will allow members of the Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu tribes to vote and stand for election in areas other than the Central Province and the Nairobi extra-provincial district. He announced that it was the Government's intention to review the regulations for registration before the elections in 1960, and that in the light of the review the Government might be able to revoke the measure which requires members of the Kikuyu, Meru and Embu tribes to hold loyalty certificates before they can vote. The amendment was accepted without debate.

## In Town Tonight

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, who last week assumed duty as East African Commissioner in London, was interviewed by the B.B.C. on Saturday night in its "In Town Tonight" feature. The questions put on such occasions are normally trivial, but he managed to say that East Africa's greatest need is further capital investment; that the railway from Mombasa was built in order to destroy the slave trade; that East African Railways have the highest station in the Commonwealth (at about 9,000 ft.); that Lake Victoria is about the size of Ireland; and that after his spell in England he intends to go back to East Africa to live.

## Long Service

WHEN SIR HENRY POTTER, British Resident in Zanzibar, presented long service and good conduct medals last week to five members of the Zanzibar Prison Service, he said that nine of the 78 members of the prison staff had now qualified for the award with a minimum of 18 years' service with good conduct. Mr. B. M. Remedios, chief prison officer, who received the medal and first clasp, has 27 years' service and Senior Chief Warden Kumbura Karonga more than 25 years' service.

## Guiding Spirit

"IF WE REMEMBER OUR UNDERTAKING here for race towards each other, and if we realize that each race is mostly dependent on the other, then with this spirit guiding us the Federation will surely rise to its full stature in the world." Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of the Federation.



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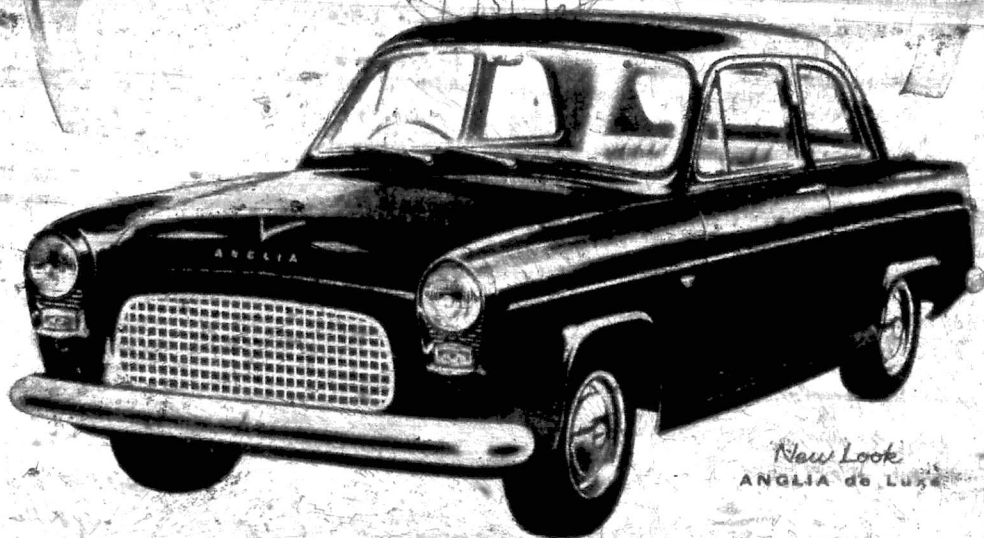
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## Race Discrimination in Salisbury

### African M.Ps' Eating Problems

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S imposing edifice of economic success will have been built on sand unless the problem of race relations is solved. Mr. R. H. C. Steed, Commonwealth correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, has written in an article to which that paper has given prominence.

An illustration of Salisbury carried the caption "African M.Ps. must live outside this white man's city." That steady progress towards the liberalization of racial policy was being made was emphasized, but Mr. Steed then continued:

"Possibly, the city area of Salisbury is still very strictly reserved for white occupation. Africans living in the Federal Parliament are obliged to live six miles outside the city in an African township. There, since no other accommodation appropriate to their status is yet available, they live during the Parliamentary session in a block of flats specially built for them by the Government.

They even have to travel in their flats during the Assembly's lunch interval to get their mid-day meal, because there is no restaurant in the Assembly building and no suitable place where an African M.P. could eat in the city. They are not even allowed to use the Assembly's tea room.

Much money and effort are being spent in Southern Rhodesia on the development of African farming, with impressive results. Big improvements are also being made in African housing. I saw an African housing estate just outside Salisbury where 3,700 individual African houses have been built, most of them during the past two years, housing a self-contained community of about 20,000.

When all allowances are made for the magnitude and complexity of the problem of African advancement — and Rhodesians are rightly indignant that such allowances rarely are made by visiting British observers — the crude African

housing on the periphery is a depressing contrast to the glittering miniature skyscrapers in the city and the smart new villas in the elegant European suburbs.

"The aim of 'partnership' is inseparably linked with the determination that, in the interest of all races, government must remain firmly in the hands of civilized people. Politically organized Africans, and the more idealistic European liberals, suspect that Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, will use this qualification unduly to prolong European privilege.

"In these circumstances Mr. Garfield Todd — who recently fused his United Rhodesia Party with Sir Roy's Federal Party to form the United Federal Party — became a guarantor of fair play. That, at least, is how many Rhodesians saw it. His departure from the scene, especially if Sir Roy failed to use his massive influence on his behalf, would weaken Southern Rhodesia's claim to the right to lead the Federation to independence within the next five years or so."

## More Power for Native Councils

### Major Change in Southern Rhodesia

A MAJOR CHANGE in the local administration of African areas in Southern Rhodesia has been gazetted. It brings to an end the long period of paternalistic government by the Native Affairs Department, and for the first time places the responsibility for the success of local administration in African areas on African shoulders. No longer will it be possible for European officials for actions matters will have to be debated and decided in the Native councils, the constitutions of which are being drastically revised.

The raising of funds is being made their direct responsibility. Hitherto money for the work of the councils has been raised by poll tax, but in future this will be done through rates, the amount of which can be fixed by resolutions passed in the councils. Should Africans wish to spend the money raised on maintaining a traditional African way of life rather than on European methods of improvement, it is possible for them to do so if authorized by warrant.

This shifting of responsibility is an attempt by the Southern Rhodesian Government to educate Africans in local government and elementary public finance, to give leadership a chance to develop, and to create a wider appreciation of democratic procedure.

For the first time in the history of the Native councils members will be entirely elected by vote. The final approval of the Governor will not be necessary. At the outset the chairman of each council will be the local Native Commissioner, but the new Act empowers him to appoint a vice-chairman who may be an African, and who may become chairman in his own right once the commissioner is satisfied that he is conversant with local government procedure.

The Government will retain control of the executive staff of the councils. Responsibility for carrying out the decision of a council rests on its officers, who are responsible to the council but also indirectly to the Government. Eventually there is to be a form of Native council officers' service, with specified grades and conditions. All staff appointments have to be approved by the Government, and if necessary the Government will have the power to insist on the dismissal of staff.

## Africans As Court Presidents

THIRTEEN AFRICAN PRESIDENTS of urban Native courts have met in Lusaka for a three-day conference. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Aron Mwenya, African assistant to the Native Courts Adviser, Mr. R. L. Moffat, they discussed such problems as the powers, jurisdiction, problems, and general administration of urban courts. In an opening address Mr. D. B. Hall said that few jobs done by Africans were of greater importance than the work of the presidents of urban courts. "Justice," said Mr. Hall, "is a very precious thing. Justice must be seen to be done without fear or favour, and that is why court members should not take part in politics because if they did they might find difficulties in their work of administering justice."

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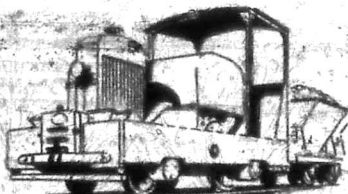
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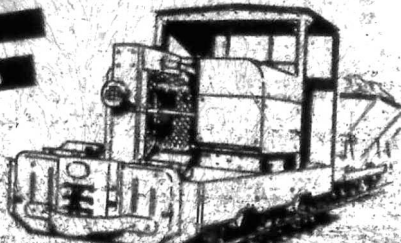
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## Sir Frederick Crawford's Address

(Continued from Page 672)

previously educating children of their own race, but it is important that children of other races do progressively secure admission to any secondary school. I sincerely hope that the Government's example will be followed in the independent schools. What is happening in Uganda in this matter is being followed with interest elsewhere. Integration is more difficult at the primary level, but here again when English is the medium of instruction it will be open to pupils of all races to seek admission provided it does not lead to any lowering of standards.

Wherever I go I am asked for more dispensaries, yet the response to re-arranging efforts up-country for candidates for training as nurses, medical assistants, dentists, orderlies, midwives, and assistant health inspectors is very poor and most disappointing. There is not a single second-year student nurse from the entire Northern Province and only one in the first year.

### African Doctors Prefer Private Practice

The Medical Department has the lowest number of qualified African doctors for the last 15 years. This is due to numerous resignations to enter the field of private practice. To counteract this tendency the number of places in the Makerere Medical School has to be increased rapidly.

There are good prospects of the near total eradication of malaria in Kigezi following a survey by a team of the World Health Organization, and a tuberculosis team is undertaking surveys which are a necessary preliminary to the attack on this disease, Uganda's and Africa's greatest health menace.

The benefits of our primary and secondary education systems take not less than 12 years to become manifest, but immediate, solid, and sometimes spectacular results are being achieved by our community development officers and assistants, men and women, with adult education in improved housing, better cooking and child care, the women's clubs, improved rural wells and water supplies, and roads, and many other self-help and community activities.

(To be concluded)

## Providing Technical Aid for Africa

### C.C.T.A. Establishes New Foundation

A FOUNDATION FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.), sponsored by the eight member-Governments of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.), is to be inaugurated in Accra on February 19.

F.A.M.A., a clearing-house to promote technical aid for countries in Africa south of the Sahara, will assist in the provision of experts, instructors, and advisers, the training of personnel, and the supply of equipment, acting as a liaison between donors and recipients.

M. Claude Chavron, C.C.T.A.'s secretary-general, said at a Press conference in London on Friday that assistance through F.A.M.A. would be available to all African countries south of the Sahara, including those not members of the commission, and that Spain, the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Italy (for Somalia) would be invited to send observers to the Accra meeting. F.A.M.A. would be under the control of C.C.T.A. and would initially need only a small increase in staff. Its finances had yet to be arranged.

C.C.T.A. consists of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Republic of South Africa, France, Ghana, Liberia, Portugal, and Belgium.

## New Aircraft for African Routes

BY FAR THE LARGEST CONTRACT EVER placed with a British airline was signed last week between the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Vickers-Armstrong group for 35 Vickers VC 10 turbo-jet airliners costing £60m. B.O.A.C. have also an option on a further 20 aircraft. If this is exercised the contract, including spares, will total about £100m. When B.O.A.C. announced its interest in the aircraft in May it was intended only for the African and Far Eastern routes, but subsequent development of the airframe and the engines have made the VC 10 suitable for non-stop services across the North Atlantic. Because of the arrangement of the engines in a cluster round the tail, the aircraft will be able to operate from airfields of limited size and will overcome the adverse effects of high altitudes and temperatures on take-off without sacrifice of payload. Deliveries to B.O.A.C. should start in the second half of 1963 and will be completed within two years.

## Another Racial Barrier Removed

SENIOR OFFICIALS in Nyasaland have given a lead to the rest of the Federation by throwing open the ranks of their association to senior African and Asian civil servants. Mr. J. E. Gowsley, president of the Nyasaland Senior Civil Servants' Association, has said that a recommendation to amend the constitution to enable non-European officers in the senior branch to become members of the association was passed by an overwhelming majority. Africans and Asians in grades senior to that of the Junior executive division are now eligible for membership on exactly the same conditions as Europeans. About 50 Africans and Asians are eligible to join.

## Building Societies

SIR CHARLES CUMMINGS, resident director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, and an alternate director of the Founders Building Society, and Mr. A. P. Robinson, a director of that society, have joined the board of First Permanent Building Society. Sir William Murphy has been appointed to the board of Rhodesia Century Building Society, following the death of Sir Harold Carmel-Robinson. He is a director of Mafahra Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Vainona Estates, Ltd.

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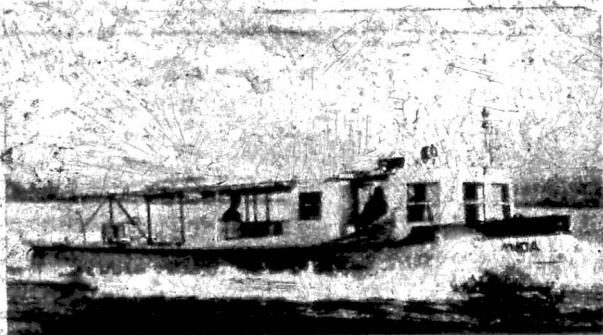
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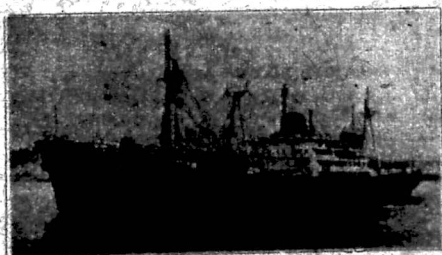
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## Policy for the Somalilands "Barbarous Persecution" by Ethiopia

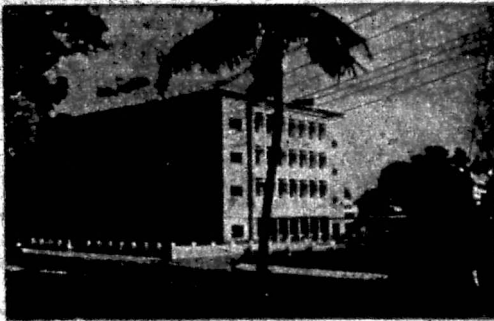
MR. M. J. MARIANO, vice-president of the National United Front of the Somaliland Protectorate, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"Miss Margery Perham's letter [which was published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last month] contains constructive suggestions in the right direction and deserves the careful and serious consideration of the Government of the United Kingdom and of all those whose opinions contribute towards policy decisions which affect the lives of all Somalis of the Horn of Africa.

"It is essential that the political importance of the independence of Somalia in 1960 be clearly understood for a true appraisal of the situation. It is an accepted fact that Somalia will be in need of financial assistance for some time after 1960. On the other hand, the reports of the United Nations commend the Somalia Government, which has its own Cabinet of Somali Ministers, for its political advancement and administrative ability in running the country.

"Any proposal, therefore, which envisages the postponement of Independence Day for Somalia beyond 1960 is unacceptable and would be looked upon by all Somalis as a breach of faith on the part of the Western Powers.

"Any scheme for the co-ordinated development of a united and self-governing Somaliland must incorporate an independent Somalia. Any other plan would meet with unshakable suspicion and hostility, and would confirm the fears raised by the allegations that the Colonial Western Powers are out to sabotage our chances of attaining sovereign status.



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"We are anxious to correct the expressed opinion that the Somalis as a whole will always be bad neighbours to a Christian nation. There is no issue of Moslems against Christians.

"It is perhaps not known to the outside world that at the end of World War II most Somalis were overjoyed at the reinstatement of the Emperor Haile Selassie and looked upon liberated Ethiopia as 'The Land of Hope', believing that our neighbour would actively foster the Somali desire for self-determination and independence. The existing ill-feeling was caused by barbarous persecutions of Somalis by the Ethiopian Government, and the realization that Ethiopia intended to go to extremes in subjugating and assimilating the Somali peoples who were wrongfully placed under Ethiopian authority by the Colonial Powers.

"If Ethiopia would restore its ill-gotten land and would practise a more liberal and enlightened form of government we could be the best of neighbours. In Somaliland there is no discrimination by Moslem Somalis against Christian Somalis. Man to man the Christian Ethiopian and the Moslem Somali get on well together."

## Tanganyika's Governor-Designate

A STATEMENT issued by the Kenya Government's Press Office in Nairobi on the announcement of the appointment as Governor-designate of Tanganyika Territory of Sir Richard Turnbull, now Chief Secretary in Kenya, included the following passages:

"His debating abilities and quick exchanges have won admiration from both sides of the Legislative Council. Outside Council he speaks as late as possible, but his few public speeches have been marked by a brilliance of wit which always captivates his audience.

"His phenomenal memory and perfectionist views on the importance of detail have served him well in the public service. He is an early riser, and it is not uncommon for him to begin work at dawn. For him work is a recreation; most days he is at work for an average of 10 hours.

"His family history is one of a long association with our overseas possessions; his great-grandfather returned from the West Indies (to which the family had emigrated from Scotland after the '45 Rebellion) a century ago and settled in London."

## Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE'S 11th conference was held recently in Lusaka. The four-day programme included a discussion on rural development as a corrective to excessive migration to the towns. Among the papers read were "Factors Motivating Migration from Rural Areas" by Professor Clyde Mitchell, a former director of the Institute, and "Ecology of City Growth in the African Context" by Professor James Irving, Professor of Sociology at the Rhodes University, South Africa. Mr. C. E. Cousins, Labour Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, led a discussion on the current employment situation in the territory. Among visitors to the conference were Professor Meyer Fortes, Professor of Social Anthropology at Cambridge University, and Professor J. J. Maquet, of the University of Elizabethville, Belgian Congo.

## Building in the Federation

THE FEDERATION'S BUILDING boom of 1956 was equalled last year, when new buildings worth nearly £28m. were sanctioned in the main urban centres. Northern Rhodesian towns continued to make more rapid progress than their Southern Rhodesian counterparts, with the exception of Salisbury, where the 1956 total of more than £11m. was again achieved. Building in Bulawayo was worth £3,826,011, in Ndola £3,652,599, and in Lusaka £2,297,786.

### Watch India and Russia

REVIEWING THE AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE held in Cairo, Mr. E. Loew, South African Minister of External Affairs, has said that since the Bandung Conference it has been clear that aggressive action in Africa was envisaged, Africa having an important place in the plans of India and her associates because of its strategic position between West and East, its enormous potential of non-European manpower, its huge resources of raw materials, and, finally, because Africa had plenty of *Lebensraum* for the overpopulated countries of the East. Russia also had her eye on Africa. He repeated his suggestion that European Governments with responsibilities in Africa, together with the Governments of the Union and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should meet informally from time to time to discuss their mutual interests on the African continent.

### East African Road Federation

THE EAST AFRICAN ROAD FEDERATION'S report for 1957, issued last week-end, states that several miles of road between Nakuru and Njoro are being built on the "Pavement" system—a 12ft. wide tarmac surface on a good foundation where traffic density does not exceed 300 vehicles daily) and that within the area of Nairobi County Council several stretches of light bitumen road are under construction, saving, according to the nature of the soil, anything up to £5,000 a mile. A Belgian road engineer from the Congo is shortly expected to visit Kenya to study road conditions, and an engineer from Kenya may go to the Congo. Major Kendall Ward has been appointed full-time executive to the Federation.

### Inquiry into Education in Kenya

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has accepted a recommendation made during a recent visit by Sir Christopher Cox, Education Adviser at the Colonial Office, that two senior members of the United Kingdom Education Service should visit Kenya to advise on the "modern" system of secondary education for European and Asian schools, and the problems of Asian education in general.

### West Meets East

A YOUNG NIGERIAN, recently noticed the window display for Kenya in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, made sketches of the models demonstrating land fragmentation, consolidation, and farm planning, and then called at the public relations office for literature. Before leaving London for Nigeria he said that he hoped to encourage his friends to adopt Kenya's successful land consolidation and farm planning schemes.

## News Items in Brief

The next meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council will be on February 19.

Commonwealth Commissioners in Nairobi were the guests of the Acting Governor at dinner one evening last week. Yesterday was the centenary of the birth of Lord Lugard, one of Britain's greatest African administrators.

A party of Chagga students from the Commercial College in Moshi has scaled the highest peak of Kilimanjaro.

Of the 6,200 African teachers in Nyasaland, only five have graduated from recognized universities in Europe or Africa. Voice of the Sudan programmes are to be broadcast throughout the world from the new Omdurman Broadcasting Station from the middle of this year onwards.

An African employed by Lucy Estates, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, was so badly beaten by two others that he died the following day from his injuries. One man has been arrested.

A select committee is to consider a proposal for seating 59 members (instead of the present 33) in the General Assembly. Benches are expected to replace the existing tables, and a member of the Busoga District Council's decision not to elect a member to the Uganda Legislative Council in place of Mr. David Luboro, who recently resigned, was taken by only 50 votes.

A Meru tribesman, Sam Hagal, an old boy of Tabara School and the one-mile running champion of Tanganyika, has applied for a regular commission in the East African Land Forces.

Four persons were killed and three injured, one of them seriously, when the engine and the only passenger coach attached to a goods train were derailed near Malindi, Kenya, last week.

In the Mombasa district of Nyasaland a hyena recently entered a hut at night, dragged out an African woman, and was found by neighbours who heard her screams to be eating her. She was on the point of death when the animal was driven off.

The Zambezi is higher this year than last, when there was unusually serious flooding. A mile above the Victoria Falls the river level is 34 inches higher than this time last year and more than 12 inches above the height in mid-January 1956.

Blasts from R.A.F. jet aircraft have caused bad ruts in parts of the runway at Eastleigh Airport, Nairobi. B.O.A.C. have decided to re-route its Britannia services through Entebbe for the next few weeks in order to avoid vibration damage to delicate equipment.

The Vine Growers' Association of Southern Rhodesia has now more than 30 members. Grapes are under cultivation in a number of districts. Mr. Arthur Tapson, of Rusape, who started experimentally six years ago, is to increase his area under the crop in the next two years from eight to 30 acres.

European, Asian, and Coloured students in Government schools in the Federation are expected to number about 6,000 over the last year's total of 57,000 when the new term begins on Monday. Staff difficulties have been largely overcome. More than 80 of the 250 new teachers have come from South Africa and 40 were recruited in Britain.

For whipping an African labourer who was said to have assaulted two Europeans, an accusation later found not to be true, Mr. Johannes Hendrik Venter, of Durban, Natal, Macheke, Southern Rhodesia, has been fined £30, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Mr. Guillaume Johannes Du Toit, who had the African's wrists behind his back, was fined £5 or seven days' imprisonment.

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## Kenya Facing Financial Stringency Difficulty of Raising Development Capital

MUCH OF KENYA'S DEVELOPMENT had been carried forward by capital coming into the country by a prosperous farming industry and high prices for such crops as coffee and tea, and by a well-planned Government development programme, and recently there had been grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom. Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, told a meeting of the Kenya National Farmers' Union at Thomson's Falls.

He continued:—

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to raise the capital required for the development programme; there has been a cut in the grant from Britain and a decline in revenue, and the Colony is becoming increasingly short of money for development owing to the difficulty of raising loans in Britain.

All countries in Africa, with their rather turbulent and difficult political problems, are naturally not as attractive as those without these unstable conditions, so money is going to be limited. This will result this year in my Ministry having to make considerable cuts.

"The public wants more and more services. In my Ministry there is a considerable demand for more water supplies, more fencing, more teams to deal with vermin. In others there is an incessant demand for better roads, more education, better schools, and request for grants from county councils as our local government system develops.

"In the past these demands have been met because revenue was expanding. In future Government can meet them only by assignments to existing services or by taxation. I believe people prefer to keep their money in their pockets to spend themselves rather than have the Government spend it for them."

## Thrift Societies' Progress

SPEAKING OF THE RAPID PROGRESS and popularity of the thrift societies of northern Rhodesia, Mr. R. Russell, a co-operative and marketing officer, said that their funds might one day help to lay the foundation of the first African-owned bank. The members of the thrift societies, which are organized by the Department of Co-operatives and African Marketing, have their savings deducted from their wages by their employers and paid direct into the respective society, which in turn invests in the First Permanent Building Society. Membership throughout the territory is between 2,500 and 3,000 and the annual amount invested is £33,000; with a total turnover, including deposits and withdrawals, of £45,000.

## Disorder in Nairobi

POLICE USED BATONS to restore order in Nairobi last week when some 2,000 Africans tried to storm a hall in which a political meeting was to be addressed by Mr. Tom Mboya, African elected member for Nairobi. Many Africans and some European police were hit by stones thrown from the back of the crowd.

## Agricultural Plans of the Sudan Extensive Irrigation and Mechanization

GREAT PLANS for the extension of organized agriculture in the Sudan were announced by the Prime Minister, Sayed Abdalla Bey Khalid, in an Independence Day speech. He said:—

"There are millions of acres of land suitable for cultivation on the banks of the Nile and in regions of heavy rains. The Government has therefore drawn up a plan to utilize every drop of our share in the Nile waters in order to irrigate this land and to introduce mechanized means of cultivation in rainlands in the various provinces. The best examples of this type of agricultural development are to be found in the Gedaref and Fung areas. The Government has started survey work in the Kenana area of the Fung region, and this scheme will cover an area of about 2m. feddans.

"Work is proceeding rapidly on the Managil Extension, and it will be completed in a shorter period than originally estimated. The extension will irrigate an area of good land nearly equivalent to the Gezira scheme.

"The Managil, or south-western extension to the great Gezira scheme, embraces about 800,000 feddans, and when completed will bring the irrigated area of the Sudan up to 14m. feddans. The extension is to be developed at a rate of about 200,000 feddans annually. The first section should be ready for planting next August."

## Indian Education in Kenya

MORE THAN 1,200 people who last week attended a meeting called by the Nairobi Indian Association expressed a vote of no confidence in Kenya's Director of Education. Their view was that the declining number of passes in the Kenya Asian preliminary examination and the fact that 3,000 out of 4,000 were failed annually against 80% or 90% of European passes "presented a tremendous problem". The president of the association, Mr. A. Jamidar, said that it was impossible to absorb as many as 3,000 Asian youth a year into the economic and social structure, but that anyone who asked the Education Department to explain the unsatisfactory state of affairs was "contemptuously dismissed as a racist". He felt that the solution was a common examination for all pupils, irrespective of race, colour, sex, religion, or creed. The meeting accepted a suggestion that if their grievances were not met by the Government a delegation of parents should be sent to London to see the Colonial Secretary. There was an enthusiastic welcome for a proposal that a royal commission should investigate the whole question of education in the Colony.

## New Hospital

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY is to open a new 65-bed general hospital at Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia. Half the funds for the hospital, which will serve the populous part of the Luapula Valley, have been given by the Federal Government and the rest by the London Missionary Society and the Beit Trustees.

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## Sugar Venture in Rhodesia

### Chirundu Should Make Profits Next Year

Mr. IAN D. LYLE, chairman of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., said when addressing the annual meeting in London last week:

During the year the Rhodesia Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd. increased its capital by 750,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each, all of which were issued to Tate & Lyle at a price of 8s. per share. As a result Tate & Lyle and Tate & Lyle Investments together hold 45% of the issued capital of R.S.R. The company has refineries at Salisbury and Bulawayo. A third refinery is being built at Ndola at an estimated cost of £1m.

Last year I told you about the difficulties being experienced at Chirundu, our other Rhodesian venture, engaged in raw sugar production. All the difficulties have not yet been finally overcome, but the steps that have been taken show great promise, and the project should start to make profits in 1959.

### Mr. Eugene Black's African Tour

MR. EUGENE M. BLACK, president of the World Bank is to make a tour of Africa in March and April, visiting the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. The bank has made development loans to each of those countries, and Mr. Black's purpose is to see the progress being made in implementing the work and to meet Government officials, business leaders and other persons concerned with them.

### Railway Line Relaid

THE 1,246 MILES OF MAIN RAILWAY LINE between Umtali and Ndola have been relaid with 80lb. per yard rails, at a cost of about £6.3m. at today's prices, according to an announcement by Rhodesia Railways. A start was made in 1936 on the replacement of the old 60lb. rails between Salisbury and Hunter's Road, and apart from interruptions during the war and the post-war steel shortage, the work has gone on ever since.

### Federal Loan Hopes

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF FINANCE, Mr. Donald Macintyre, has said that the Federation hopes to raise a \$25m. loan on the New York market. In that connexion a mission from the World Bank is to visit the Federation in March. The forthcoming visit of Mr. Eugene Black, the bank's president, is in no way connected with the question of a loan.

### Bank of India Profits

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., has declared a final dividend for 1957 of 10% net, making a total for the year of 16% tax free, the same as in 1956, but on capital increased by a scrip issue to mark the company's golden jubilee. After providing for contingencies, the un-audited profit is Rs. 93,47,457, against Rs. 92,03,294. Tax absorbs Rs. 30,00,000 (Rs. 28,00,000), and dividends Rs. 48,00,000 (Rs. 40,00,000). Subject to staff bonus, the carry forward is Rs. 31,02,381.

### Pyrethrum Exports

EXPORTS OF PYRETHRUM to the United States from East Africa are expected to increase, according to the *Standard Bank Review*. Buyers have indicated that they will henceforth accept nearly all supplies in the form of pyrethrum extract rather than the baled flowers. At present about 3,500 tons of Kenya's annual output of 5,500 tons are shipped to America. The new extraction plant at Nakuru should be in full production by the middle of next year.

### Arusha Plantations

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., have received an offer from Chicago Banking and Trading Co., Ltd., to purchase the listed shares of the company at 6s. 4d. for each ordinary share. The directors will recommend acceptance.

## Commercial Brevities

Mr. D. G. W. Acworth, export director of the General Electric Co., Ltd., left London on Monday to tour Africa for his company, which recently set up companies in Kenya and Nigeria to provide on-the-spot service. His first stop is to be in Uganda. Mr. Acworth said before leaving, that the African markets, among the most unrestricted in the world, were increasing rapidly in importance, and that the new companies had been formed to provide local service on installations which might be outside the scope of resident selling agents.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., report net profit for the year to September 30 last of £815,671, compared with £500,314 in the previous year, and the dividend on the ordinary and preferred ordinary shares is raised from 5% to 8½%, free of South African tax. Assets are up from just under £16m. to £17.3m., current assets totalling £5,769,009. Current liabilities and provisions amount to £4.2m. and reserves slightly exceed £8m.

A new Clan cargo liner, *Clan Marquis*, was launched yesterday from the Carntyne Yard of the Greenock Dockyard Co., Ltd. She is the 55th vessel built by that company for Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. Of 5,760 tons gross weight and a gross tonnage of 7,800 tons, she is a sister ship to the *Clan Malcolm* and *Clan Matheson*, delivered by the same builders last year.

The British Cotton Growing Association, Manchester, has formed a new subsidiary, B.C.G.A. (U.K.), Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100,000, of which £1,000 has been issued and paid up, to take over trading formerly carried out in the U.K. by the association, which now wishes to set up an overseas trading corporation entitled to the advantages of companies affecting such bodies in the 1957 Finance Act.

A revised estimate of Turkish tobacco production in Southern Rhodesia puts the Sansuk crop at 450,000 lb. and of the Souleuk variety at 360,000 lb. It is expected that the Souleuk variety in Northern Rhodesia will total 85,000 lb. this season. A good market is known to exist for up to 10m. lb. of Turkish leaf, principally of the Souleuk variety.

Legislation to make the maize control marketing system in Kenya more flexible will be introduced in April. The Minister of Agriculture has said that this year the Colony will have a surplus of between 700,000 and 800,000 bags of maize for export, at a time when world prices have fallen to the "catastrophically low" level of about 15s. a bag.

Rhodesia's Railways goods traffic reached the record monthly figure of 1,085,906 tons last October, the third month of 1957 in which the million ton mark was passed. Rolling stock travelled a greater distance (23,747,000 miles) than in any previous month, and the average wagon load was also a record.

At last week's London auctions 2,524 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 7.18d. per lb., compared with 3,108 packages averaging 3s. 6.29d. in the previous week. The highest price obtained, 5s. 5½d., was for a consignment from Stone Valley, Tanganyika.

Scottish Rhodesian Finance Co., Ltd. has been registered in the Federation. It has been formed by the Commercial Bank of Scotland, the Scottish Midland Guarantee Trust, and London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

Survey work has begun on a possible extension of the railway from Soroti to Gulu, through the Toro, Enham and Acholi districts of Uganda. The survey party is led by Mr. P. L. A. Marsh.

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## MINING

## **Emeralds Found in Southern Rhodesia** **Strict Marketing Control by Government**

HIGH-QUALITY EMERALDS have been found in one of the more inaccessible areas of Southern Rhodesia, the Bellingwe Native Reserve, in the southern part of the country. The value of the discovery is as yet uncertain.

The Government has reserved an area of 500 square miles in the area in which no prospecting may be undertaken, and the Federal Government has prohibited the export of certain precious stones, including emeralds, except under special licence. The site of the discovery is under police protection. No mining is taking place. These steps have been taken in order that the emerald market may not be disturbed by fears that Southern Rhodesian gems will be sold other than under strict control. The discovery is being evaluated, and further action by the Government will depend on the results.

### **Copper Cut**

UNION MINIERE DE HAUT-KATANGA is to reduce its copper production in 1958 to 90% of the 1956 total, about 222,000 tons. A reduction was also made in the middle of last year, which limited production to 240,000 tons, or 20,000 tons less than was originally scheduled. The Chilean Copper Department recently requested the American companies operating in that country to cut their output in 1958 to 90% of the 1956 total. The Anaconda Company has agreed. Kennecott, having already sold forward for delivery this year a far larger tonnage than was produced from its mines in Chile in 1956, has asked the Government of Chile for guidance.

### **Broken Hill Production**

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., last year produced 15,000 long tons of lead, compared with 15,200 tons in 1956, and 29,800 (28,925) long tons of zinc. Output for the December quarter was 4,000 tons of lead and 7,550 tons of zinc.

### **Copper Below £170**

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE on Monday there were some deals in copper at just under £170 per ton for cash, the price losing about 32s. 6d. on that day. Three months is quoted at £173. Copper from the Italian stockpile is to be sold by tender at 200 tons monthly for the next three months; the maximum for disposal this year will be 8,000 tons.

### **Salary Claim Rejected**

A DEMAND for a general 15% increase in basic salaries for members of the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association has been rejected by the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia.

### **Defunct**

APPLICATION has been made to the registrar to remove from the register South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., a subsidiary of Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd.

### **Mr. Player's Resignation**

MR. JOHN PLAYER, for some years manager of the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, has resigned.

### **Progress Reports for December**

**The Cam and Gold Mining Co., Ltd.**—Cam and Meteor mines: 24,800 short tons of ore milled, yielding 8,312 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £34,456. Pickstone mine: 7,444 tons, 7,213 fine oz., and a working profit of £4,000.

**Caracation Syndicate, Ltd.**—Arcturus mine: 7,169 tons of ore milled, yielding 2,080 fine oz., and a working profit of £9,140. Muriel mine: 4,171 tons, 1,953 fine oz., and working profit of £10,098.

**Maxco Consolidated Mines, Ltd.**—2,991 tons, yielding 379 fine oz., and a working profit of £3,500.

**Gota Gold Mining Co., Ltd.**—25,000 tons of ore milled, yielding 3,421 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £7,985.

**Falcon Mines, Ltd.**—Dalry mine: 16,800 tons milled, yielding 2,834 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £6,369. Sunace mine: 3,220 tons, 309 fine oz., and a working profit of £865. Bayshore mine: 1,210 tons, 259 fine oz., and a working profit of £122.

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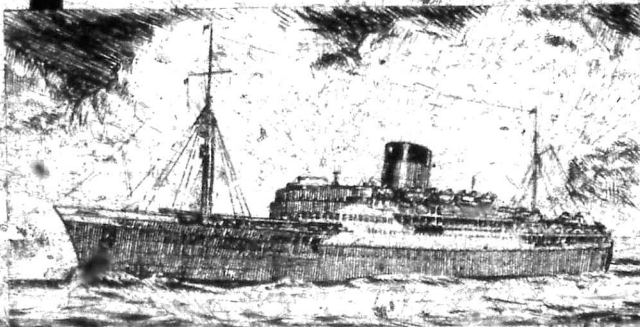
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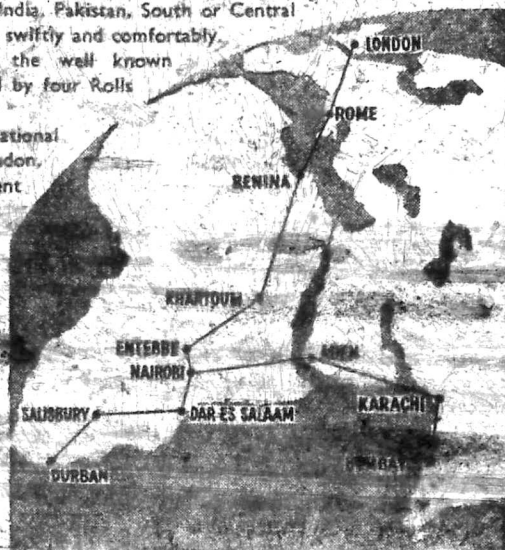
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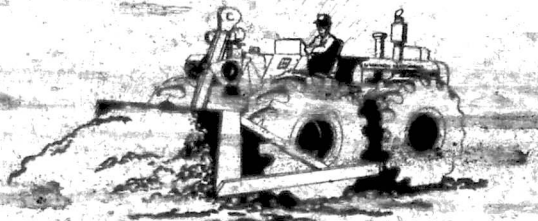
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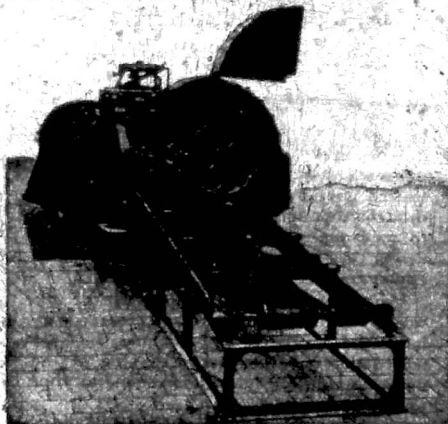
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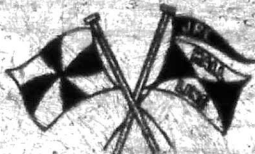


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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	693	Obituary	703
Notes By The Way	696	Life and Labour in Uganda	706
Sir R. Welensky on Rhodesian Crisis	697	Broadcast Debate Parliament	708 708
Statements to the Editor	699	Anglo-American Cuts Production	702
Mass Emotionalism in Kenya	700	Industry, Commerce and Agriculture	712
U.N. Mission to Tan- ganyika	701	Company Reports	715
Personalia	702		

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**SIR ROY WELNSKY**, the Federal Prime Minister, has been in a most difficult position in connexion with the political dispute in Southern Rhodesia, for if he spoke

### Liberalism Is Common Sense.

on that subject he was likely to be charged with interference in a territorial matter, and if he refrained from comment there was the risk, in our view much graver for the country, that the electorate might underestimate the damage which would be done to the whole Federation by a decision abhorrent to Africans or to those people in Great Britain who have provided the funds, the expertise, and much of the dynamism for the phenomenal progress in recent years. In a speech in Broken Hill Sir Roy has now corroborated some of the points which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has stressed — not least the probability, we should say the certainty, that the flow of investment from abroad would be checked if Mr. Todd were overthrown because that would be interpreted as a pointer to political instability. Those who are uninfluenced by that prospect should have been impressed by his forthright assertion that the Federation has not moved too fast in the advancement of Africans — which means that he takes the side of Mr. Todd, not of the dissident ex-Ministers, on that aspect of their disagreement.

The Federal Prime Minister emphasized that the issue of liberalism is not at stake and that the party policy remains inviolate. But, as justice must not merely be done, but must

### Overwhelming Vote Of Confidence Needed.

to be done, so responsible people in Great Britain and Africans in the Federation would indisputably attribute Mr. Todd's defeat to his insistence on fulfilling the pledge of inter-racial partnership as rapidly as could be

justified on grounds of realism. The advancement of Africans in recent years was accurately described by Sir Roy as good citizenship and sound common sense. The outstanding practitioner of that good sense and good citizenship in Southern Rhodesia in public life today is Mr. Todd, and if his party now failed to endorse the vote of confidence given to him by his constituency last Saturday by an overwhelming majority it could not expect public opinion abroad or Africans anywhere to be persuaded that nothing important had happened. Rhodesians should realize that the economic and political effects of a change of Prime Minister at this juncture and in the existing circumstances would be serious, and in some major respects permanently damaging.

For many years we have enjoyed the confidence of people contemplating settlement and investment in East and Central Africa, and from that long experience we know that

### Trust Could Dissolve Quite Suddenly.

in almost every case the first consideration is that of political equilibrium, which is invariably measured by race relations present and prospective. Latterly we have been repeatedly told, sometimes by men controlling many millions of pounds, that the only part of Africa to which they would commit their funds was the Federation; they now bar the Union of South Africa because they distrust the policy of its Government towards Africans; they exclude West Africa in consequence of political developments; and they are less ready than previously to be optimistic about Uganda, Tanganyika or even Kenya. Leaders of finance and business in Britain, those whose good will would mean the establishment and expansion of new industries in the Federation, will not be guided by political clichés or satisfied by words. Their criterion will be

facts, and if Mr. Todd is rejected that deliberate act of his party will be interpreted as a renunciation of the policy which has gained for Rhodesia this exceptional trust in London. That trust could dissolve suddenly. Not long ago hundreds of millions of pounds flowed every year from London to South Africa. Last year the Union received less than nothing from Great Britain, her exports of money considerably exceeding the imports. The sole reason was political. That tragic example on her border will be neglected by Rhodesia only at the gravest risk.

We argued last week that a leading Rhodesian newspaper had failed to make a convincing case for its view that Mr. Todd should have submitted his fate to the Parliamentary caucus of his party (which was known as the **Lord Malvern's party**) to be split in two, with the balance against him) and that he was fully justified in deciding to refer the question of the leadership to a specially convened party congress. Since that opinion was expressed Lord Malvern (than whom the Federation has no more respected or experienced public figure) has said that Mr. Todd took the correct decision. His few words, which should have reduced the political temperature, do not prove that he regards the continuance of Mr. Todd as Prime Minister as essential, but he would scarcely have uttered them unless that was his view. From more than twenty years of experience as Prime Minister Lord Malvern certainly recognizes the harm which would be done to Rhodesia's economy and good name if the outside world were led to believe that his successor in that office had been dislodged for implementing too earnestly that inter-racial partnership to which the country is pledged. Quite understandably, Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky have so far said little about the crisis, for their public utterances, however impeccable, might exacerbate controversy when the need is for sober reflection and quiet discussion by those who shape and reshape public opinion. They may yet find it necessary to speak more directly, and we should expect both to come down on the side of Mr. Todd.

He has not gone too far or too fast to Rhodesia's good or indeed from the party standpoint, for until a few weeks ago there was harmony in the Cabinet and in fact which commentators (strangely disregard) at the last party congress Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fletcher described the Cabinet as a happy

team. Happy in what? Obviously, in the prosecution of policy, which was largely concerned with the improvement of the lot of Africans. That being so, if the leader of that happy team were now shanghaied, all Africans and almost all friends of Rhodesia outside the country would deduce that he, a moderate liberal in the matter of African advancement, had been abandoned by a professedly liberal party which was in fact dominated by reactionaries. It would be futile for Rhodesians to protest that that was an unjust verdict. It is unquestionably the interpretation which would be made. Last week we wrote that every one of several dozen people with large Rhodesian interests, including some well-known Rhodesians visiting England, who had disagreed with our assertion that Mr. Todd's defeat would do immeasurable damage to Rhodesia, had said that they agreed completely with our assessment. Since then the subject has been broached to us by many City men, by politicians of both parties, by several leading journalists with wide knowledge of the world but no particular Central African interests, and by a few more Rhodesians, and we can still testify that without a single exception these men of widely differing background, temperament, and concern are convinced that Southern Rhodesia and the Federation would suffer dire hurt if Mr. Todd were removed.

That attitude is beginning to find expression in the Federation for the latest issue of the *Central African Examiner* says that if Mr. Todd is driven to resign "partnership will be a phrase greeted only with a bitter laugh, a single word indictment of European hypocrisy". Having portrayed Sir Patrick Fletcher's rebel group as "frightened men, lost in the woods of political uncertainty, cut off from the light of principle, stumbling towards where they think they hear the voice of the voters", it suggests that the electorate is more liberal than many M.P.s. understand and declares that Mr. Todd is taking the only courageous course open to him and that "sense dictates that he should not be thrown overboard". The editorial view, however, is that he should force a general election, not submit himself to a party congress in which he is likely to be outvoted; in an election campaign, the *Examiner* emphasizes, the massive support of Sir Roy Welensky would swing the voters and so "resolve this ugly situation". Readers are told that Mr. Todd symbolizes Rhodesian progressiveness, and that if he disappears "British politicians of other party will read



into it a reluctance even to try to make partnership work". That warning by a Salisbury publication is salutary. Rhodesians, contrasting the coolness, courage, skill, and principle of Mr. Todd with the machinations of a little group of "frightened men", should have no doubt about their duty, and should perform it so unreservedly that their reputation for fair play, common sense, and loyal support of courageous leadership will be resoundingly re-established. Then good would emerge from this incident, for the country would have shed timorous Ministers and demonstrated to the world (including its own African population) that it was determined to practise that inter-racial partnership to which it stands committed. The political, economic, and social credit of Southern Rhodesia would then be at a new peak.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

**THE ASTONISHING STATEMENTS** are made in the report of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited Central Africa that if judges under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office "fail to act in a way which pleases the Government, it might appear that their chances of promotion are jeopardized" and that they are thought by some lawyers to be "too inclined to be prosecution-minded". That passage was probably included in the report at the insistence of the barrister members of the delegation, who, if they were primarily responsible, evidently failed to take adequate trouble to discover the facts. Our guess is that they accepted in good faith but not wisely what they were told by some members of the legal profession in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to speak authoritatively about those two territories, to which the criticisms are expressly applied. There have certainly been cases in any country, South Rhodesia and the United Kingdom included, in which a judge has shown himself "too prosecution-minded", but, after watching for more than forty years the verdicts of the courts of the East and Central African territories under Colonial Office control, we have no hesitation in saying that the generalization is unjustifiable. Indeed, the reverse would be very much nearer the truth. During the last four decades it has been suggested every few months in one or more of the territories that justice was being frustrated by judges who on purely technical grounds discharged accused persons who had pleaded guilty to various crimes, sometimes including murder. Now do the facts bear out the accusation that Colonial judges have been unreasonably

denied promotion. We should say, on the contrary, that many members of the Colonial Judiciary have been extremely generously treated in the way of promotion. A Governor cannot penalize a judge without reference to the Secretary of State, and he cannot act without the assent of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which would have sharp comments to make about any attempts to withhold fair treatment because a judge had displeased the Government of the territory in which he was serving.

### Statements Worth Noting

"About 180,000 of our best citizens went to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Rhodesia in 1957, and this appears to be a larger gross figure of emigrants than any since 1920 — which was an exceptional post-war year in a period when Britain suffered from chronic unemployment. No fewer than 178,000 immigrants from various countries came into Britain in 1957, because there was as great a demand for labour here as in Canada". — Professor C. E. Carrington.

"We need complete freedom of adjustable preferences throughout the entire Commonwealth in order to increase production and stabilize currency balances. Although no two countries are precisely similar, they should at least have a common economy. The Colonial Empire could well become the bell on the handle-bar rather than the second wheel of a penny-farthing". — Mr. E. C. F. R. Mackenzie, of the Empire Industries Association.

"It behoves the Church in Africa to concentrate on setting an example to all races of what Christian living in a community should really mean, and for me that pre-supposes a total absence of racial discrimination. The acid test of human relations with Africans is that of admitting them on a basis of equality into the home and to give-and-take friendship". — The Rev. Guthrie Moir.

"Lugard more than any other man laid the foundations of our African government in the first half of this century. Yet the half-century was not out before we saw African Colonies running up the top storey and even the roof of national independence". — Miss Margery Perham writing in the *Manchester Guardian*.

"With all the resources at its command the management of East African Railways and Harbours will assist loyal members of its staff to resist intimidation and coercion". — Mr. J. R. Farquharson, the new general manager, addressing the Railways African Union about the recent dock strike in Mombasa.

"Britain is handicapped by her failure to match increases in personal incomes by improved production. In the first half of last year the output of goods and services rose by 2% but we paid ourselves another 5%". — Sir Miles Thomas.

"There is a real danger that the new African intellectual classes which are emerging may despise organized religion as 'sub-intellectual'". — Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Apartheid is not our policy, and there is nothing in our constitution, principles or practices to indicate that such is the case". — Mr. Winston I. Field, leader of the Dominion Party in the Federation.

"If we must have empires, I think ours the least bad among them". — Mr. James Johnson, Labour member for Rugby.

## Notes By The Way

### Coat of Arms

IN THE EARLY AGE OF CHIVALRY knights, being almost totally enclosed in armour and therefore indistinguishable by friend or foe, adorned their shields with devices and their helmets with crests so that they could be identified. What in war was a practical need became in peace a mark of distinction. Later the use of coats of arms and crests was rigorously controlled by the sovereign through his heralds, or kings of arms, who became experts in such matters and were made responsible for seeing that a coat of arms associated with a particular family was not appropriated by another. The grant of arms is still made by kings of arms, headed by Garter King of Arms, subject only to the overriding authority of the Earl Marshal of England. Permission to bear coats of arms is granted to corporations only if they are of the highest standing, such as bishoprics, every companies, colleges and worthy corporations whose function is associated in some way with public service. Most commercial enterprises are thus ineligible.

### Nyasaland Railways

THIS HONOUR has recently been accorded to Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., which, after 50 years of service to the public, has been granted by letters patent a coat of arms with crest, supporters, and badge. The official description is as follows: *Arms:* Barry wavy Argent and Azure two Pallets Or in centre chief point a Railway Wheel also Or over all a Fesse enarched Gold Fretty Sable; *and for the Crest:* Standing on a Rim of Steel a Leopard passant guardant resting the dexter forepaw on a Railway Wheel all proper Mantled Azure, doubled Argent. *Badge:* A Railway Wheel proper charged with a Leopard's face Or. *Supporters:* On the dexter side a Lion guardant Or and on the sinister side a Leopard guardant proper each gorged with a Collar Vert pendent therefrom a Pomme thereon a Railway Wheel proper charged with a Leopard's face Gold.

### Symbolism

THE WHEEL symbolizes transport; the two vertical bands represent routes of communication; the wavy blue and white pattern denotes the waters of Lake Nyasa and the Zambezi; and the arched "fesse" stands for the great Lower Zambezi Bridge. In the crest (a device worn originally on a knight's helmet) the Nyasaland leopard is combined with the wheel of transport. The supporters — which in heraldry are prized as added marks of dignity — consist of a British lion on one side, signifying the company's place of registration, and the Nyasaland leopard on the other. To distinguish clearly these emblems from others which might resemble them too closely, each is charged boldly with a medallion consisting of the leopard-wheel motif, which also forms the design of the badge. This is a device used principally as a proprietary mark where it is not desired to use the more elaborate form of the whole coat of arms. The motto chosen, "Forward", expresses the company's faith in the future of the country which it serves, its desire to contribute to its progress, and its belief that prosperity lies ahead. The company hopes shortly to take its coat of arms into use on some of its passenger rolling stock and on its new office building in Limbe.

### How Odd!

MR. TODD has made it clear in many utterances that his personal beliefs are of his judgment as Prime Minister. Those who are H. D. Wrightwick, M.P. for Umfali, are naive or very cynical. He may be one of those people who do not expect politicians to act nowadays, or perhaps he would tolerate a principle in a private member but not in a Government. If only members of legislative who have personal beliefs would stick to the of bowing to party pressure or the lure of our so-called "social democracy" would be banished. The unhappy fact is that many of talk often and loudly about "parliamentary strict principles" subservient to influences Great Britain and in Africa who allowed convictions to affect their political actions. Umfali's member apparently intended as in reality a tribute to Mr. Todd.

### Stupid Appointments

IT WOULD BE EASY to make a little list of remarks about the territories are seldom usually silly. The *New Statesman* would put near the top. Its latest effort is the appointment of Sir Richard Turnbull a Governor of Tanganyika as bad, explaining introduction to a very unconvincing par African politicians look to the Labour Party country to represent them largely on account stupid appointments made by Conservative Governments throughout the Colonial territories. There have been many stupid appointments in unpopularity Socialist Governments have made some of the worst nominations. Of three exceptionally bad appointments which spring to mind immediately were Socialist responsibilities (though I must add that Mr. Creech-Jones took special Secretary of State over the selection of Governors).

### From Kenya to Tanganyika

THE SOCIALIST WEEKLY dislikes Sir Richard appointment for two especial reasons: (1) official from Kenya must be suspect of Africa, and (2) that he has been "unpopular" Africans and European liberals in Kenya contention is nonsense. Africans in general good judges of character, will judge the last place of residence. The sweeping unpopularity can be dismissed unhesitatingly. Tanganyika's Governor designate is unpopularity unbalanced extremists and with those subvert law and order, in short, with others, but he is a tolerant and humane person and affairs, not at all the kind of person the readers of the *New Statesman*. He will govern firmly, which is what Tanganyika requires.

### Not the Whole Truth

THE LABOUR PARTY has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Nationalization Industry Story". It contains no reference to the scheme in Tanganyika, which was a national (if not an industry) and certainly not a

# Liberalism is Good Sense and Good Citizenship

## Danger of Attempts to Undermine Moderate Leadership

**SIR ROY WELENSKY**, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when speaking a few days ago in his own constituency of Broken Hill, made his first public reference to the dispute between Mr. R. S. C. Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the four ex-members of his Cabinet.

The obligation to refer to the matter, Sir Roy Welensky explained, arose from the fact that any misunderstanding of events in Southern Rhodesia may have a serious effect on the Federation internally and externally, especially in Britain, where so many issues concerning the future of the Federation arise and would be decided.

"Therefore I want to repeat what has been said by Mr. Todd and the Ministers who resigned — that there is no difference of opinion in regard to policy. The policy of the party and Government remains inviolate. This should be clearly understood here and abroad, and we should not allow red heresings to be drawn across the trail.

A controversy of this nature, if its real meaning is distorted, cannot fail to damage the standing of the Federation in the world's eyes. The direct effect of this could be felt, for example, in the field of invest-

Secondly, to give the impression — as there are many who would like to do and who constantly endeavour to do — that the issue of liberalism is at stake, is just not in accordance with the facts. But, more than that, it would stimulate the efforts of those, both here and abroad, who already choose to blind themselves to anything that is done by Europeans in this country to further the progress of Africans. It would thicken the spoke screen that these people like to put up.

### Remarkable Progress

"In Southern Rhodesia, as elsewhere in the Federation, remarkable progress has been made in recent years in bringing the African forward. I don't care whether you call this liberalism or any other 'ism'. I call it good citizenship and sound common sense and in step with the trend of the modern world.

"The vast majority of responsible people of the Federation acknowledge the need for this progress and are contributing to bring it about. But because we mean real progress, earned and proven, and no shoddy substitute which will wear out when put to the test, we meet with opposition and protests from those who prefer their ideals to be devoid of substance."

Having said that the Federation must see that opportunity was given to more backward people while ensuring that their advancement was not out of touch with reality, Sir Roy Welensky continued:

"We are following a moderate middle course, which is perhaps the hardest course of all to follow, and certainly means that we are beset by critics, some of whom say we are not going fast enough and some say we are going too fast."

Critics should remember the dangers attendant on attempts to undermine the position of moderates and moderate leadership. The alternative of placing power in the hands of extremists among the Europeans could hardly satisfy Africans any more than power in the hands of the African extremists would be a satisfactory prospect to a substantial proportion of Africans or the vast majority of Europeans.

Attempts were being made to stipulate the moderate but firm and determined line adopted by the Government. Some such attempts were wholly irresponsible, but some were made in the genuine belief that progress in racial matters was either too slow or too fast. He agreed the view of the electorate that the social, economic, and political advancement were too slow, and he was convinced that the Federation was not going too fast in its African advancement.

By an overwhelming majority, a meeting in Shabini of Mr. Todd's constituents adopted a vote of confidence in him on Saturday.

About 200 African members of the United Federal Party in Salisbury had previously passed an unanimous resolution supporting Mr. Todd and his "broadminded and progressive outlook".

### Breaking Faith

The resolution expressed anxiety at the action of the Ministers who resigned "on the question of African advancement", saying: "If this spirit were to continue to be the guide in the policies of this land, Africans would be left with no alternative but to break their connections with Europeans. Obviously good future race relations will be a pipe-dream if the present policy of Southern Rhodesia, which is not liberal, is not liberalised further. We would like to pledge our support of Mr. Todd and his broadminded and progressive policy and of the brave stand he has taken in the Cabinet crisis in the interests of the country as a whole."

Propaganda against the Prime Minister appears to be veering from the accusation that he has been too liberal in his policy for the advancement of Africans to the allegation that he has been a dictator, to mark which insinuation some of his critics ran up a red, white and black awaisi on the flagpole before Mr. Todd's office one night last week.

On the other side, there seem to be more frequent references to the "stab in the back" tactics of the displaced Ministers and emphasis on the suggestion that members of a Cabinet who could show such disloyalty to one Prime Minister, concerning their design while he was out of the country on holiday, could not be trusted to be loyal to any other head of a Government.

Last Friday the Matabeleland Regional Council of the African Trade Union Congress and the African Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union issued a joint statement in Bulawayo saying that to the rank and file of African workers Mr. Todd's name was synonymous with advancement, and that by taking gradual but progressive steps along the road to African advancement the Todd Administration had done much to lessen latent suspicions as to the genuineness of the policy of inter-racial partnership and had built up a fund of African good will.

The Cabinet conflict, the statement continued, was considered to be the direct result of disagreement by the other Ministers with Mr. Todd's policy of African advancement, and, in particular, with the speed at which he had sought to give effect to it. African trade unionists and workers, it added, awaited with considerable alarm the outcome of the special congress of the United Federal Party convened for February 8.

### Mr. Todd's Statement

Mr. Todd issued the following statement in Salisbury on January 13:—

"It has been said that I have acted unconstitutionally, but I have not taken one step without first obtaining the most authoritative advice available to me. My actions, I admit, were unexpected, and some had considered them quite impossible of success. It was intended that I should hand in my resignation and that the Government would carry on with one alteration only — a new Prime Minister.

"For me to have submitted to such a plan would have meant that the members of my party, who have expressed their confidence in my leadership for four consecutive congresses, would have been confronted with a suddenly changed situation, not of their own design and perhaps not to their liking.

"However, greater damage than this would have resulted, for what would have been the effect, both overseas and in Rhodesia, if a leader had been successfully ousted by his colleagues in such an undemocratic manner? What confidence could there be in our ability to provide stable and trustworthy government? Whatever may have been the position before the resignation

of my ex-colleagues, there is no doubt that today we find ourselves in the full glare of public interest. Every step we now take must be a right one.

I agree with Sir Roy Welensky that as little public discussion as possible should take place, but I believe also that party branches will wish to meet their local Member of Parliament, and I do not think that such meetings should be avoided.

There is no continuing crisis in government, for after an interval of only two days the country has been provided with a strong government. Lord Malvern's salty words that "there is nothing to get excited about" should reassure us all. As he says, "the Colony has had a caretaker Government before". We have a sound Government today because my present Ministers stepped straight into the breach without consideration of personal convenience or office.

Lord Malvern has expressed the view which I had been advised was the correct one—that the question of leadership, even of the contemplation of temporary neutral leadership, is one for the party congress, and for the congress alone, to decide.

### Distorted Picture

The *Economist* has written in the course of a page article on the "Revolt against Mr. Todd":—

The real reason for his unpopularity among right-wing and right-centre Europeans lies in the picture of him being anti-white, pro-black, and an ultra-liberal, a picture built up in the public mind partly by a skillfully conducted campaign by opposition elements, including the Dominion Party and the Segregation Society, and partly by Mr. Todd's own naive public relations; for he has never learnt the basic lesson, mastered years ago by Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, that a Rhodesian politician can put a significant amount of liberal and progressive legislation on the statute book and still be re-elected provided he does not shout about it, and that when he does make a public statement he emphasizes his conservatism and his determination to maintain the high standards of Western civilization.

Mr. Todd, far from accepting these conditions for political survival in a country that still has an overwhelming European electorate, has allowed his public statements to sound a great deal more liberal than his legislative record has in fact been. His position has been further bedevilled by the fact that he began life as a missionary.

His position today could scarcely be more precarious. In Parliament he will face at least 13 rebel members of his own party as well as five bitterly anti-Todd Opposition M.Ps.—a minimum of 18 hostile votes in a House with an effective voting strength of 29. His chances of surviving the party congress on February 8 are slender. For the first time he will then face, not only representatives of his own United Rhodesia Party, which is far from united behind him, but also the Southern Rhodesian section of the Federal Party, which contains some of his sharpest critics.

Many political observers in Salisbury believe that he will advise the Governor to dissolve Parliament and call a general election if he is defeated in the congress. In some quarters he is being urged to do this now before the resumption of Parliament and before the party congress, on the ground that such a course of action would force Sir Roy Welensky to come out on his side and save him.

### Tarnished Reputations

"If Mr. Todd does retire gracefully after a defeat by congress, he is unlikely to be replaced by one of his former colleagues, all of whom have emerged from the crisis with their political reputations slightly tarnished. A compromise candidate is virtually a certainty. The dispute has split the Southern Rhodesian section of the United Federal Party from top to bottom, leaving reactionaries, and especially the opposition Dominion Party, rubbing their hands in pleasurable anticipation."

The *Church Times* said—

"No one could call Mr. Todd an extremist. He is avowedly in favour of a federation which would keep the African under white tutelage for a long time to come, but on Christian ground he does believe in partnership between the races, as an ultimate objective. His faith is not shared by many white people who in their hearts prefer a continued domination of one race by the other. The present political crisis is an occasion for the Church in Central Africa to exercise its in-

fluence on European opinion if sane and liberal counsels are not to go the way there of so much other liberalism in the world today."

Sir Stephen King-Maafi writes in the current issue of his *News-Letter*:—

"The upheaval in Southern Rhodesia is fundamentally a split in the United Federal Party on the racial issue. On our visit to Central Africa last year two men of European descent impressed us greatly. One was Mr. Todd; the other Mr. Vasey, Finance Minister of Kenya. Alone amongst the European leaders they seemed to combine two essential qualities: those of administrative capacity and practicability, and vision and understanding of the deep and powerful forces of nationalism now clearly emerging from the African mind.

"The problem in Central Africa is how to keep moving forward fast enough to carry educated African opinion with the Government whilst at the same time keeping the nation on the road and not skidding off into the surrounding jungle of barbarism which is not far from the edge of the track.

In Britain Mr. Todd would be regarded as a moderate Conservative, but his support for a limited increase in the African franchise which will add 15,000 to 20,000 Africans to a special roll and his desire to establish a political basis for Africans are revolutionary ideas which, it seems, the majority of the 55,000 European electorate cannot stomach.

Africans have told us that they trust Todd up to a point because they believe he is trying to do something for them, but they regard his policies as those of a well-meaning headmaster.

"The opponents of Todd argue that he is being so liberal that the United Rhodesia Party, now merged with the Dominion Party of Sir Roy Welensky several notches further to the right than Todd, will lose the elections to the Dominion Party which would cooperate happily with the Nationalists in the Union.

"It looks as if Southern Rhodesia is at the parting of the ways, and the white electorate have got to make up their minds whether or not they are prepared to practise as well as preach the policy of partnership which officially differentiates the Federation from the policy of *apartheid* practised in the Union.

"The Federation, shaky politically, disliked by most educated Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, is now feeling the strain of the prolonged and severe fall in the price of copper."

### Solution By Dissolution

Commander T. Fox Pitt has argued in the *Spectator* that dissolution of the Federation would not be difficult, saying (in part):—

"Each territory has a civil service and the Federal civil servants could be redistributed. Each territory could quickly revert to the collection of its own revenue. Joint economic enterprises, like the Kariba hydro-electric scheme and the railways, could be run by statutory boards with members responsible to the three independent territorial Governments.

"Would the climate for investment suffer? The tension between Europeans and Africans that has grown since Federation was imposed against all articulate African opinion would relax. Africans in the Protectorates would see their way clear ahead for equal citizenship and would be content to build up steadily a heritage of prosperity in which they would share. The Africans in Southern Rhodesia would retain their recently acquired political ambitions, but would not lose the urge for material advance that has made them easy to direct and lead as long as their standards of living were rising.

"There are now many financial undertakings with branches in all three territories, but that was so before Federation. Division would be an inconvenience but not a crippling difficulty.

"There would be initial inconvenience in the administration of the university, in defence, in the judicial system and research, but Federal responsibilities divide themselves into two categories: those that are mainly a matter of economic administration which could be entrusted to a reborn Central African Council as a co-ordinating authority, and those that entail political and social contacts, which would have to be separated.

"It will be said that Nyasaland will suffer financially from separation. Nyasaland exports to the two more prosperous territories a labour force without which many of their industries would fail. They are paid less than their value as producers. Rhodesian industry and agriculture could afford to go on paying Nyasaland for this labour force the £4m a year by which she is now said to benefit from Federation."

# Various Opinions on the Southern Rhodesian Political Crisis

## Friends of Rhodesia in the United Kingdom Support Mr. Todd

*The following quotations are taken from correspondence received about the political crisis in Southern Rhodesia and from statements made to the editor in the past couple of weeks.*

"MR. TODD has shown a special capacity since his four Cabinet colleagues stabbed him in the back which even his admirers might not have expected. I, who have admired him increasingly, think better of him today than ever before. His judgment, determination, and courage have been most impressive, and his statements, though evidently written under the heaviest pressure, have suggested a wisdom not haste."

"THANK YOU for your very direct comments on the political crisis in Southern Rhodesia. Your leading article of January 16 is easily the most important and forthright piece which I have read anywhere, and I only hope that it will have been quoted extensively in newspapers in the Federation, so that the public there may consider points to which adequate attention has not been given in party circles in Rhodesia."

"RHODESIA'S GOOD NAME is at stake in this issue, and Mr. Todd seems to be the only member of the old Cabinet who recognized that the issue was good faith towards the African and good faith towards Great Britain. The other four Ministers were apparently worrying about what the electorate might do if pledges were honoured. Having little faith in themselves, they feared the worst, and then did the worst thing they could have done for themselves or Rhodesia."

"YOUR ASSESSMENT that the new Southern Rhodesian Cabinet is better than the one which it has displaced is reliable. I feel sure. It has made me wonder why the P.M. did not replace Sir Patrick Fletcher some time ago. He was almost certainly the weakest Minister in the old team, though easily the longest in office, and he has often been under criticism, in my opinion deservedly. If Mr. Todd had been less tolerant he and the country might have been spared this tragic development."

### Economic Repercussions

"AS I WRITE I have not received the issue containing your comments on the attempt to get rid of our Prime Minister, but today's *Rhodesia Herald* has a fairly long cabled summary which makes it quite clear that you think that removal of Mr. Todd would do great damage to this country politically, industrially, and financially. You have evidently made a strong case, but I must say that I have not heard these aspects of the matter discussed here. We have been talking purely in political terms, which from the long-term standpoint would be less damaging than the economic repercussions. But can that be brought home to the country in the little time left before the party congress?"

"PRINCIPLE OR EXPERIENCY? The first word, I think, concisely describes the stand of Mr. Todd, and the other word the motives of the four Ministers who rebelled against his leadership (with without giving the country a proper explanation). Now find that it is they, not he, who must view the political game as a game. Nobody could say that Mr. Todd views politics as a game, he is engaged in the business because it offers practical means of giving a fairer deal to the African. In that sense his Prime Ministership is just an extension of the earlier work as a missionary; but, like so many other experienced missionaries, he knows the danger of

rushing African advancement, and his pace has been reasonable. If his ideas resembled those of some very vocal members of the House of Commons, I should be anti-Todd. Because I trust him as a liberal who is a realist, not a radical theorist, I am entirely on his side."

"I AGREE WITH YOU that Mr. Todd was right to refuse to submit his future to the Parliamentary caucus of the United Federal Party, but was he also right in deciding to submit himself to a special congress of the party? After all, very much more than his own future as the party leader is involved, and nobody can be sure that any party congress will represent the majority view. It is possible that the party congress will vote against him and that the country, if given the opportunity at a general election, would demonstrate its continuing trust in him. For that reason, and because the future of the whole country is at stake, I consider that the best course would be to have a general election now."

"MEN IN THE CITY OF LONDON who are concerned with the affairs of the Federation are, so far as I can judge, wholly in sympathy with the point of view which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has expressed so trenchantly. You are fighting hard for what you believe to be right and in the best interests of Rhodesia, and I cannot think that anyone of this country, with adequate knowledge will disagree with you. There has been very little comment in United Kingdom publications, unfortunately, but Conservative and Socialist papers which have expressed a view have been unmistakably pro-Todd; and the Tory M.P.s of my acquaintance could not be more emphatic in their support of Mr. Todd. Two who know Rhodesia well have just told me that, apart from Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, he is the only statesman in the country."

### If the Cap Fits...

"A FRIEND IN ENGLAND has just sent me a cutting of an article in a London newspaper (the name of which I do not know) entitled 'The Art of Resigning'. Though it dealt with the resignations of Mr. Thorneycroft and his Treasury colleagues, it is most interesting from the Rhodesian standpoint, for it says: 'A Minister should be able to say that it is not he who has changed sides, but his colleagues who have abandoned their position; that he is not preferring his judgment to theirs, but is appealing from the Cabinet's policy to the Cabinet's pledges'. That fits our case perfectly. Mr. Todd has not changed sides; it is the colleagues who supported him in the various measures which have been given the effect of law who have abandoned that support. Mr. Todd is not preferring his judgment to theirs, but is appealing from the Cabinet's policy (to which they were party) to the Cabinet's pledges (with which they think it convenient to proceed because there is a general election not far away)."

"WHAT IS RIGHT is not necessarily politically sensible. If that statement, which I have just read, is true, and I suppose it is, it is a sad commentary on our whole political system, or rather, on the political leaders of the world's democracies, for it is almost old-fashioned enough to believe that real leadership would still evoke a following from the masses. One or two men pledged to do the right as they see it, and, of course, count on defeating the vested interests and the apathy with which they would have to contend, but right, fortified by wisdom and courage, has incalculable power, and it always attracts the devotion of men of similar outlook."

"A TRANSFORMATION would be worked throughout the Commonwealth if only each member State had the service of men determined to ask in every situation what would be best for the whole country, not what would serve the party purpose. Perhaps it is the realization that the party system could be broken by a small number of men of this quality which makes the existing political groupings so determined not to have Independents in certain responsibilities."

"While the parties are as nearly balanced as they are in the House of Commons, think what might happen if there were a couple of dozen Independents sworn to do the right as they see it in every circumstance, and think what the effect would be in Central Africa if there were a very few men with that outlook in our enlarged Federal Parliament."

# African Leaders in Kenya Building up Mass Emotionalism

## Blunt Warning by Group Captain Briggs, Minister Without Portfolio

WE HAVE REACHED a critical stage in the remarkable progress that has been made in Kenya over the past half century. Group Captain L. R. Briggs, Kenya's European Minister Without Portfolio, said in Eldoret recently. He continued (in part):

"It would be a tragedy for Kenya if progress be halted by the negative policy of the African elected members in the Legislature. Progress cannot continue without finance, and finance will not be forthcoming without confidence; nor, indeed, could progress continue without the leadership of those whose knowledge, experience, tolerance, technical skill, and integrity make orderly progress possible.

"Unfortunately the present team of African elected members are too young to know from personal experience what the conditions were like in the bad old days at the turn of the century, and consequently they do not appreciate the remarkable progress that has been made since. If they listened to the broadcast by Dr. Leakey on New Year's Eve they will have heard an historical account of that progress and some sound advice from a distinguished archaeologist and sociologist who has been intimately associated with the African people throughout that period of history.

### Responsible Action

"Thus, the African elected members have an opportunity to prove whether they are leaders in the sense that they are conscious of their responsibility for the welfare of all, or whether they will find themselves condemned as mere demagogues.

"They have the opportunity to prove how far they are capable of creative thought and action by the acceptance of responsibility, or whether, on the other hand, they intend to continue to engage in activities that are purely negative and destructive in character.

"If Africans participated in the Government they would come to realize the magnitude and complexity of the problems, and that many desirable projects for the development of the Colony and for raising African standards of living cannot go forward for lack of finance. Nevertheless, an enormous effort is being made to build up African agriculture.

"In August, 1955, I met a group of influential people in the City of London, all concerned at the highest level with overseas investment and Colonial investment in particular, who warned me that unless we in Kenya could ensure a long period of political stability, with the Government in the hands of experienced and responsible people, the flow of finance to Kenya would inevitably diminish and might eventually dry up altogether.

"Now H.M. Government has introduced a new Constitution which the Secretary of State has described as durable and which is intended to restore confidence. I believe most sincerely that it is just to all races—a contention perhaps supported by the fact that all races have found points in it to criticize, and do not be under the delusion that there has been no criticism because the Europeans have generally supported the attitude of their elected members.

### Fair Play

"Generally speaking, the British people have a strong sense of what is basically just and what is unjust. It is, I believe, because they feel that the new Constitution is both liberal and essentially just that it has not been subject to more criticism by Europeans, notwithstanding that it represents large gains politically for the Africans at the expense of the Europeans and other races. Even the loss of parity, which has always been an emotional issue, has been accepted by the Europeans of Kenya in the interests of all, though not without misgivings.

"Curiously enough, one of the objections to the new Constitution from the African standpoint is that the Africans elected for the selected seats would all be what are described as 'black Europeans'. It will perhaps surprise them to learn that a similar criticism has been voiced by some Europeans in regard to the Europeans who might be returned for those seats.

"It is regrettable that the liberal attitude of the Europeans has not been matched by an equally liberal response from the African elected members, who have gained so much of what they asked for.

Shortly after the African elections it was stated that the Africans, although they sought greater representation in Legislative Council, were not seeking African domination. Recently they have made it clear that they intend to work for "undiluted democracy", which implies domination by one race—the Africans.

"They have also rejected the new Constitution, but as it has been introduced as the firm intention of H.M. Government it is not open to rejection by any community. It is too often overlooked that Kenya is a British Colony and will remain so for many years. Whether the African elected members co-operate or not, the new Constitution will go on. That has been made clear by H.M. Government. It has been made equally clear that the European and Asian communities are here to stay and that British standards and traditions will be maintained.

"The only way towards a happy and prosperous Kenya lies in co-operation between the races and the common approach to our problems, and co-operation is a two-way process, not a unilateral one as some people might think from the speeches and statements of some of the African elected members.

### Hand of Friendship

"The European community have held out the hand of friendship and joint endeavour for the good of all; the African elected members have rejected it so far. However, I still hope that common sense will prevail over emotional theory and demagogic intemperance, and that the advice given by the African elected members as to what is practical and what is not, as to what is in the real long-term interests of those whom they represent and the future of Kenya, will last, but certainly not least, as to what the economic effect would be of the achievement of their present aims.

"The issue which the Africans have to face is co-operation with the Government and a continued advance in the standard of living of their people, including such things as education, housing, social services, and economic progress, or else the rapid decline of all such progress which would follow the lack of finance and the loss to the country of the skill and experience which would result from the fruitless pursuit of their present aims. Those aims are totally impracticable and unattainable—and if they were attainable they could only lead to the march of civilization in Kenya and lead to the destruction of all that has been built up in the last half century.

"If by their actions the African elected members frustrate the aspirations of their people, will they be willing to tell them the truth and accept the responsibility? Recently they all supported a motion in Legislative Council condemning the Government's African agricultural policy—which has involved the expenditure of over £32m. during the period 1954-57. It is proposed that nearly £52m. shall be allocated for African agricultural development under the Swynnerton Plan for 1957-60.

### Sound Investment

"That money has virtually all to be found in the form of loans, and therefore from British European sources, here and in the U.K. No doubt some Europeans would like to see it spent on other enterprises. But it is in the economic and social interest of Kenya that it should be spent on increasing African agricultural production. Bearing this in mind, Europeans would not expect gratitude for doing what is merely the right thing, but they could reasonably expect recognition of what is being done, and many of those Africans who have benefited not only recognize it but are deeply appreciative.

"What would be the attitude of the African elected members if that vast sum were diverted to other desirable projects, such as better quarters for the security forces, the bituminization of trunk roads, or indeed to European agriculture? Would they tell their constituents that they, as their representatives, were responsible because of their unco-operative—indeed, hostile—attitude they had caused the money to be diverted from African agriculture to other purposes? African elected members are deceiving themselves and their people by their failure to face these issues.

"What lies behind this campaign of misrepresentation or at least attempts to stir up racial animosity? Is it, due to the abolition of a few power-hungry African politicians, wilful misunderstanding of Government policy, and the consequences stimulated from outside this country by those who seek the destruction of British influence in order to replace it with their own sort of regime? (It is not without significance

that African politicians were susceptible to Communist-inspired Cairo propaganda. Or can it be attributed to spontaneous feelings on the part of the African masses? "My information suggests that apart from a politically-minded minority, mainly in the urban areas, the vast masses of Africans are not interested in ideological theory, and are much more concerned with practical politics relating to education, agriculture, economic advance, and kindred matters. Though this is probably a fair assessment of the position today, it does not follow that it will remain so if the present activities of some of the African politicians continue. Their activities take the form of exploiting any grievance, real or imaginary, by distortion, misrepresentation, or, in some cases, simple failure to ascertain the facts.

#### Uncontrollable Emotions

"All this, whatever the intended objective, could in time build up emotional racialism to a point at which it could get out of control and become a threat to law and order. If that did happen the responsibility for the consequences would be fairly and squarely on the African members, surely they have not forgotten so quickly the lessons of Mau Mau. "It is also regrettable that whilst the European Press gives the utmost publicity to the African as well as the European and Asian viewpoint, the African Press tends to present a one-sided picture only, thus assisting this pernicious form of propaganda.

"In Kenya we are just emerging from the long fight against Mau Mau - an attempt to set up a dictatorship of a particularly brutal character. I can hardly believe that any of those who suffered and fought during that time would wish to see a reversion to those conditions. I find it difficult

to believe that any African politician, however inexperienced and lacking in conscience, can be so reckless and heedless of the consequences as to attempt once again to build up mass emotionalism on just the same lines as those adopted by the Mau Mau leaders prior to the emergency. Yet their actions suggest that this could be so.

"The Government must and will see to it that freedom of speech does not itself lead to the destruction of that freedom for which so many have fought so often in the past. The deliberate creation of mass race hatred is something that no Government, however liberal, can tolerate for long - particularly bearing in mind the history of Mau Mau.

#### Moderation's Influence

"It is the duty of Government to govern in the interests of all, and it will do so whether or not the Africans accept the responsibility of sharing in Government. I hope that moderate African opinion will win the day, and that Africans with a broader outlook will emerge who will be strong enough and wise enough to exert a moderating influence over the hot-heads who at present seem to dominate the African team. On a basis of co-operation the future could be inspiring; without it advance must inevitably slow down. You can no more run a country without responsible leadership and adequate finance than you can run a car without fuel and the technical knowledge to keep it running.

"There are plain facts, and the sooner they are recognized the better. Kenya will emerge from her artificial political difficulties, leaving the way clearer for people of genuine good will among all races to concentrate on that sound economic development of the Colony which is essential for the best long-term interests of everyone.

## Visiting Mission's Report to United Nations on Tanganyika

### Political Development and Intentions as African Nationalism Upsurge

**AN UPSURGE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM** affects a large segment of the population of Tanganyika Territory, which tends to become easily impatient and frustrated if political change appears to be unduly slow.

At the same time the very newness of this post-war development is liable to give rise to apprehension and doubts on the part of more conservative elements, whether they be non-Africans, so many of whom have a heavy economic commitment in Tanganyika and are naturally anxious that their interests should be adequately safeguarded, or Africans whose political consciousness has not yet been fully awakened or whose interests may seem to be in jeopardy.

That tensions have been kept to a minimum may be attributed to a desire of most of the political leaders of all races to work together for the common good, even when they do not agree on the means of achieving it, and to the moderating influence exercised by the Administering Authority in this difficult and delicate situation.

The basic problem is to devise progressive measures of constitutional reform which will satisfy the aspirations of responsible African nationalists without overlooking the fact that the mass of the people does not yet participate actively in political life, while providing reassurance for the minorities and permitting much-needed advances to be made in other fields, especially in regard to economic development, the improvement of

education, and the training of Africans to assume the responsibilities which must eventually be theirs.

The Administering Authority is seeking to solve this problem by a process of gradual reform by stages, with the dual purpose of providing progressively increasing participation by Africans in the legislative and executive branches of Government and at the same time encouraging closer integration of the three racial groups by means of a multi-racial policy, so as to lay the foundations for the eventual establishment of democratic self-government on a non-racial basis.

The Administering Authority has declined to set forth a precise programme of political advancement since, *inter alia*, it adheres strongly to the belief that in view of the particular circumstances in the Territory an empirical approach is far more likely to be conducive to rapid progress. General Assembly resolution 1065 recommended that the Administering Authority consider making a formal statement of policy, including a declaration that the Territory would be guided towards self-government or independence and would become a democratic State in which all the inhabitants would have equal rights.

The Administering Authority pointed out that, under the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter, its task in the political sphere was to promote the political advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika and their progress towards self-government or independence. It stated that its whole policy, record, and national outlook, as well as the terms of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement were a full and sufficient guarantee that this development would be democratic. Its policy was to provide for the full participation of all sections of the population in the progressive development of political institutions, and that, since the vast majority of the inhabitants were Africans, their participation in the legislative and executive branches of Government was bound to

*\*These passages are taken from the Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika Territory in August and September 1957. It is obtainable from the Trusteeship Council in New York (price not stated).*

*The members of the Visiting Mission were Mr. Max H. Dorsville (Haiti), chairman, Mr. Robert Napier (Australia), Mr. Jean Cédile (France), and U. Tin Maung (Burma).*

*Further extracts will appear in subsequent issues.*

*(Continued on page 764)*

# PERSONALIA

MR. H. ROBIN CAYZER, a director of the Cyan Line, has left by air for India.

MR. JOHN H. HANSARD has joined the board of Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH left London Airport on Monday on his way back to Kenya.

MR. J. H. L. JUDGE is on the point of leaving Kenya for a prolonged visit to New Zealand.

LORD OGMORE, a former Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and LADY OGMORE have left for Nigeria.

BRIGADIER C. J. K. ("PADDY") HILL, who is on holiday in this country, will leave for Nairobi in the middle of February.

SIR RAY MILLBURN, Advisor on Transport in Port to the Ministry of Transport, and LADY MILLBURN have left for Southern Africa by sea.

MR. J. C. THOMSON has been confirmed in the appointment of Provincial Commissioner of the Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. K. F. X. BURNS has been appointed assistant private secretary to the EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

SIR RALPH PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, sailed for New York last week in the QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MR. W. E. M. DAWSON, Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, has been appointed O.C. During the last war he served with the K.A.R. for four years.

MR. HAROLD SOREFF is to speak on "The Red Menace in Africa" to the Friendship Group at 46 Green Street, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. on Monday, February 3.

MR. JUSTICE PATERSON, O.C., Northern Rhodesia's Chief Justice, is going on leave next month. During his absence MR. JUSTICE SOMERHOUGH, O.C., will act for him.

DR. F. L. WILLIAMS, a member of the staff of the Medical Research Council concerned with overseas research, is shortly to visit a number of East Africa High Commission organizations.

MR. F. L. WIGLEY has been appointed chairman of Falcon Mines, Ltd., in succession to MR. E. B. PAPENFUS, who remains on the board. MR. G. ANDINOR has been appointed a director.

MR. A. J. B. OGILVY, a director of some of the companies of which MR. C. H. DRAYTON is chairman, is visiting Rhodesia. He recently joined the board of Willoughby Consolidated Co., Ltd.

SIR JAMES TURNER, who for many years has taken a keen interest in Commonwealth affairs, has been re-elected president of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain for the 14th successive year.

DR. H. H. STOREY, of the East African Agriculture and Forest Research Organization, has been appointed chairman of the specialist committee on agricultural botany in succession to SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON.

MR. FRANCIS BUTTERS, who has visited East Africa in connexion with public relations work for E.A.R. & H., is the first British citizen to be elected to active membership of the Public Relations Society of America.

MR. A. M. McGRIGOR, chairman of The African Highlands Produce Co., Ltd., and a director of James Findlay & Co., Ltd., will leave London by air at the end of the month for another business visit to Kenya.

MR. PATRICK ESAMU, of Teso, and MR. LORENZINO, of Karamoja, have been appointed back-bench members on the Government side of the Legislative Council of Uganda. MR. JOHN BIKANGAGA, of Kigazi, has been appointed a Government back-bench member to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement at his own request of MR. G. J. RICHARDS, Resident in Buganda.

MR. S. H. EVANS, public relations adviser to the Prime Minister, and previously of the information department of the Colonial Office, is one of those in Mr. Macmillan's party during his Commonwealth tour.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, whose term of office would have ended in June, has had it prolonged for an indefinite period. He was previously Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER left London Airport on Tuesday for her visit to New Zealand and Australia, on her way back from which she will pay a brief visit to Kenya in order to open Nairobi's new airport.

The Overseas Employers' Federation has elected SIR FREDERICK SEAFIELD its chairman for the seventh successive year. MR. A. R. I. MELLOR has been re-elected deputy chairman and MR. JAMES CAMPBELL vice-chairman.

MAJOR M. B. C. HAWKINS has been appointed private secretary to the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER in succession to SIR GODFREY THOMAS, who has retired. SIR GODFREY twice visited East Africa with the late Prince of Wales.

MR. G. T. MITCHELL, having left Nairobi to join the head office in London of Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., MR. A. J. SCRUBY has become managing director for the group in East Africa. MR. H. B. HAMILTON remains president.

MR. P. H. A. BROWNIGG, London agent and public relations officer for the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and Mrs. BROWNIGG and their daughter are outward-bound in the PRETORIA CASTLE for a visit to the Union and Rhodesia.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS has just paid a five-day official visit to Liberia. He will remain in Africa until the beginning of March, probably revisiting his estate in Tanganyika Territory and spending some time on a big game shoot.

MR. GERALD H. KNIGHT, director of the Royal School of Church Music, left London last week for West Africa, whence he will fly to Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika. He is due in Southern Rhodesia early in March, and will then go to the Union and return by sea.

COLONEL SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, lately chairman of the Royal Empire Society and a past chairman of the Joint East and Central African board, and the HON. LADY PONSONBY, sailed on Thursday in the PRETORIA CASTLE to revisit South Central and East Africa.

DR. LLEWELLYN SMITH, managing director of Rolls-Royce, Ltd., and MR. ROGER CRASTER, export sales manager, are visiting the company's distributors and agents in Africa. After leaving the Union of South Africa they will make stops in Salisbury, Lusaka, and Nairobi.

MR. G. A. SANGER has been appointed technical adviser to the Kenya Meat Commission. He has had 40 years' experience of meat trading in South America, Madagascar, and Australia, where he was technician in charge of 10 factories belonging to the Vestey organization.

SAYED AHMED MUTWALLI EL ATABANI, who was appointed Attorney-General of the Sudan four years ago, being the first Sudanese holder of that office, and who has recently been legal adviser to the Council of Ministers, has resigned in order to engage in private practice as an advocate.

MR. H. HANSON, deputy chairman and joint managing director of Turner and Newall, Ltd., a company with large Central African interests, has resigned on grounds of ill-health. He had been with the organization for over 30 years. MR. R. G. SOOTHILL, formerly joint managing director with Mr. Hanson, has been appointed deputy chairman.



MR. HAROLD KIRK, chief accountant of the Public Works Department, has retired after 30 years' service with the Northern Rhodesian Government, 23 in the P.W.D. He is a past president of the Northern Rhodesian Civil Servants' Association and a former chairman of the Civil Servants' Promotion Board. He proposes to retire to Cape Town to take over his father's agency business.

MR. JOHN COPIKELL, a founding member of the African Education Department in Northern Rhodesia, and its director since 1948, will retire next month. Educated at Michaelhouse Diocesan school, Natal, and Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, he went to Northern Rhodesia from Basutoland in 1930 as an inspector of schools. During his tenure of office as director the department's recurrent expenditure vote has increased from under £20,000 to almost £2m.

SIR CHARLES WESTGATE, chairman of Metal Industries, Ltd., and his colleagues held a reception in London a few days ago in honour of LORD COLVON (a former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs), MR. A. I. MACKENZIE, and VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANK MASON, who were recently appointed to the board. Among those present with East and Central Africa included MR. D. C. BROOK, SIR KENNETH HAGUE, MR. T. S. JONSON, SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, SIR ANDREW MACLAGART, MR. T. A. L. PATON, SIR HILTON POWELL, LORD KEITH, SIR ROBERT RENWICK, SIR GEORGE SEEL, and MR. WHITNEY STRAIGHT.

### The Sultan's Visit

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, who is making the trip to Cape Town and back in the Italian liner EUROPA, has set the South African authorities a problem. When the Sultan lands the Muslims—Indians, Pakistanis, Malays, and others—want to pay their respects, but, because the present Nationalist Government has deprived them of their votes, they have said that they will not co-operate in any arrangements made officially in this connexion. The Sultan being a recognized head of State, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Louw, will board the liner to greet him.

### Manica Company's Board

LIEUT. COLONEL CEDRIC R. ALSTON, who has been managing director of The Manica Trading Co., Ltd., for the past 31 years, has been appointed chairman following the death of Captain R. G. Briscoe. Mr. M. G. M. Bevan has been elected deputy chairman; Mr. T. H. Burling, secretary of the company for the past 11 years, has become managing director; and Mr. H. W. Fern has been appointed secretary. Colonel Alston will shortly leave London to revisit the company's branches in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.

### Mr. Doig in London

THE REV. ANDREW DOIG, Federal M.P. from Nyasaland representing African interests, has arrived in London by air. He said before leaving Nyasaland that he hoped to meet the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations and representatives of the Conservative and Labour Parties, to whom he wanted to explain what responsible Africans in the Federation were thinking.

### African Doctors

MR. S. PARIKINYATWA, the second fully-qualified African doctor from Southern Rhodesia, has joined the Federal Medical Service on the same conditions of service as European doctors, with a starting salary of £1,350, rising to £2,050.

## Obituary

### Sir Alexander Gibb

SIR ALEXANDER GIBB, founder of the firm of engineering consultants bearing his name, which has undertaken many important assignments in East and Central Africa, has died at the age of 85. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather had all been well-known engineers.

After leaving London University Gibb joined the Metropolitan Railway, and afterwards became managing director of his father's company, Easton Gibb and Son, Ltd., which was engaged on dock and other large projects.

In 1914 he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers, and later became Chief Engineer for the Construction to the British armies in France and Belgium, and Deputy Director of Docks. By 1918 he was Engineer-in-Chief to the Admiralty, and in the following year was made Director-General of Civil Engineering in the Ministry of Transport. Starting in private practice in 1912, he was soon the adviser of Governments and large enterprises in many parts of the world.

He served on many public and professional bodies, being at different times technical advisor to the Treasury under the Trade Facilities Act, joint consulting engineer to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission, a vice-president of the Kipping Society and a member of the council of Princess Helena College.

He was made C.B.E. and K.B.E. in 1918 and promoted G.B.E. in 1920, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1936. In 1900 he had married Norah Isobel, youngest daughter of Fleet-Surgeon Lowry John Monteirgh, R.N., by whom he had three sons. His wife died in 1940.

MRS. BLANCHE HEREFORD TABERER, who reached Salisbury by coach in 1897, has died there at the age of 80. She was the wife of the late W. S. Taberer, Chief Native Commissioner of Mashonaland, under the British South Africa Company's administration.

MR. FRANK PULLEN, who has died in Oakville, Ontario, at the age of 81, visited East Africa twice between the wars and took a splendid series of big game films. He showed them to many Canadian audiences.

SECOND LIEUT. GORDON FRANK MCINTYRE, the 3rd Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, has died after a motor accident in Southern Rhodesia.

### Dr. Edwin Smith

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for Dr. E. W. Smith was held in London last week at the headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. V. Spivey, and tributes to Dr. Smith's anthropological and missionary work in Africa and for the society were paid by the Rev. P. J. Fisher, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Platt, and Professor I. Schapera.

### Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London recently in the DURBAN CASTLE include—

Beira.—The Rev. & Mrs. G. Campbell, Group Captain & Mrs. Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Govie, Mr. & Mrs. J. Holmes, Lt. Col. & Mrs. C. H. Keenlyside, Mr. & Mrs. W. Lane, Mr. & Mrs. J. Nisbet, the Rev. G. Ogilvie, and the Rev. C. J. Watt.

Mombasa.—Captain J. S. Fenwick, Col. & Mrs. F. C. W. Stead, and Sir Donald & Lady Vandepoer.

## U.N. Report on Tanganyika

(Continued from page 701)

increase as their educational, social, and economic progress continued.

In its tour through the Territory it was apparent to the Visiting Mission that there has been in recent years a substantial growth in nationalist sentiment among Africans and that a significant number of politically conscious Africans entertain doubts and uncertainties concerning the Territory's political future and the rôle of the non-African minorities. The mission heard numerous statements from Africans opposing the present system of equal representation in the Legislature for the three racial communities are unnecessarily discriminatory against the African majority. Perhaps of more importance, many of the speakers feared that this system might become a permanent feature of the constitution. Many of the representations made to the mission by various African groups urged a policy declaration concerning the ultimate political goal. For example, the executive of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) called for "a statement by the Administering Authority, supported by the United Nations, that Tanganyika shall become a democratic State, and that, since 98% of the population is African, this naturally means that Tanganyika shall become a democratic African State. It would also mean that individual immigrant Tanganyikans would be guaranteed the same democratic rights as individual Africans." The promise of democracy and later its actual attainment, would be the same for all citizens of equal rights for all citizens of Tanganyika regardless of their colour or creed."

### African Memorandum

A memorandum signed by eight African representative members of the Legislative Council stated that "Government should declare a policy with regard to the future of this country. That policy declaration should make it clear that this country is a primarily African country and that it is the intention of the Government to develop it as such. . . . This is not incompatible with the undoubted obligation of the Administering Authority to safeguard the rights of the minorities as citizens of a democratic State."

Other Africans manifested no similar sense of urgency in these matters. A minority of those who approached the

mission were satisfied with the existing situation, which they understood to be provisional, and were opposed to any immediate change.

Many Europeans and Asians, who have a deep and in many instances an abiding interest in the Territory, and who have made, and are making, a valuable contribution to its development, are apprehensive lest an irresponsible form of African nationalism should arise to disturb the Territory's stability and orderly progress. The mission would stress its belief, however, that a majority of the non-Africans, no less than the articulate Africans, accept as an ultimate objective that Tanganyika should become a self-governing State, the constitution of which would guarantee equal rights to all races without discrimination.

### Evolutionary Party

This view was expressed by the United Tanganyika Party (U.T.P.), an inter-racial organization which includes in its membership many Asians and Europeans, and which constitutes not only the sole major political party for which Asians and Europeans as well as Africans are eligible, but also the only political party which is known to have substantial support for the Asian and European communities. This party also called for a policy declaration by Government accepting "the step-by-step evolution towards self-government of Tanganyika as a Dominion member of the British Commonwealth under which economic, educational and political progress would be linked together, and a realistic target date set for the achievement of self-government."

While agreeing on the ultimate objective, the U.T.P. and T.A.N.U. differed in respect of procedures by which this should be achieved. Whereas the representatives of T.A.N.U. and the African representative members of the Legislative Council desired an immediate increase in African representation in the central Government, the representatives of the U.T.P. believed that, as soon as the elections had been held and the constitutional committee constituted, dynamic advances should be made from the present system of parity representation, and that, while recognition should be given to the aspirations of the African majority, the Africans for their part should also "recognize the need to reassure the non-African minorities until such time as mutual trust and confidence between races makes it possible to accept the conception of a Tanganyikan nationality."

The Administering Authority's policy is directed towards the creation of a democratic State with equal rights for all citizens, but the several declarations made in this connexion by the Administering Authority, principally within the confines of the United Nations, have either not been clearly understood or have yet to become widely known in the Trust Territory. Clearer understanding by the people that the Administering Authority shares the ultimate objective of the political leaders would strengthen confidence generally in the Territory and the position of those in all parties who wish to bring about orderly constitutional advancement and who recognize the valuable contribution which non-Africans are making to the Territory's development, and are therefore willing and anxious to ensure its continuance.

### Ultimate Objective

The absence of a clear understanding of the ultimate objective to which the Administering Authority has already announced its adherence in the United Nations may tend to increase suspicion between the races and to strengthen antagonism. Political organization is at an early stage, but it is progressing rapidly, and unless properly oriented could develop tensions and disharmony. The mission would therefore earnestly recommend that all possible steps be taken to ensure the earliest and widest dissemination of full information on the announced position of the Administering Authority and the clearest possible understanding both of it and of the principles of the United Nations Charter upon which it rests among all sections of the population.

Concerning the question of the target date for self-government and the time-table for political, economic, and social advancement, the mission appreciates the difficulties which have prevented the Administering Authority from making any formal declaration and which have influenced its policy. It is of the view that an empirical approach is necessary. Political advancement at the central government level is conditioned by many factors, especially economic and educational progress and the development of local government. Much ground has yet to be covered in a Territory where the great majority of the people still live under primitive conditions before self-government can be achieved.

The rate of advancement in the economic, social, and educational fields will, moreover, apart from being greatly affected by territorial political conditions themselves, undoubtedly be influenced by the availability of financial and other resources, and the capacity and willingness of all sections of the population to adapt themselves wholeheartedly to new



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standards of life and to transformed social, economic, and political conditions and relationships; not least among the problems involved in the latter factor will be the facility with which a minority of settlers and a more substantial number of Asians in the Territory accept the greatest emphasis must be laid upon the advancement of the African community. Bearing these considerations in mind, the mission would restrict itself to reiterating the recommendation offered in the preceding paragraph.

**Racial Parity**

The principal constitutional change since the previous Visiting Mission was the enlargement in 1955 of both the Executive and Legislative Councils to bring about parity of representation for the three main racial communities on the representative side, involving in both cases an increase in African membership. Separate representation for the three racial groups is in accordance with the Administering Authority's policy of fostering inter-racial partnership and progressing by gradual steps towards a multi-racial, or as it is now called, a non-racial form of development. The Administering Authority believes that separate racial representation is necessary at the present stage of development to protect minority interests and to strengthen mutual trust and confidence between the races. For the Africans the introduction of parity representation constituted a major step forward in this process of gradual evolution, since it brought to an end a situation in which Africans were granted smaller representation in the Legislative Council than the smallest of the minority communities.

Another important advance in 1957 was the introduction of a ministerial system, whereby senior officials were given ministerial portfolios and six private persons (four Africans, one European, and one Asian) were appointed Assistant Ministers. A section of African opinion questioned the rôle of the African Assistant Ministers were supposed to have assumed; it was stated that all were "old men chiefs, that they dealt with African affairs in their respective ministries, and that their limited rôle was accentuated when they were not allowed to act in the temporary absence of their Ministers.

*(To be continued)*

**Council Programme for Trusteeship**

**Target Dates for Self-Government for Territories**

THERE ARE 18 ITEMS ON THE AGENDA of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which meets today in New York for its 21st session. Most of the questions relate to the African Trust Territories, the political, economic, social, and educational conditions of which will be discussed in the light of reports submitted by the Administering Powers, petitions submitted by individuals and groups in the territories, and in some cases reports made by visiting missions.

More petitions are now being presented. A record number of 1,235 are to be considered this session, mainly from the French Cameroons.

The Council will also discuss the economic problems which Somalia will have to face on attaining independence in 1960. It is estimated that an independent Somalia will need outside financial aid of \$m. to 5m. dollars annually for a decade, not counting technical assistance.

Possible target dates for the attainment of independence or self-government by the Trust Territories will again be considered. The Trustee Council has been asked to report to the next session of the General Assembly.

**African M.O.H.**

A SECOND KENYA AFRICAN has been appointed a medical officer of health. He is Dr. William Ouko, now M.O.H. in Central Nyanza in succession to Dr. Ian Maxwell, who has been posted to Kitale. The other Kenya African M.O.H. is Dr. Elikimani, of Kapado. Dr. Ouko, a Luo, was educated at the C.M.S. school at Maseno, the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College, Uganda, where he obtained the East African medical diploma in 1946. After some years as an assistant medical officer in Kisumu, Kiisi, and Bungoma, he went to Edinburgh University, where he graduated. He also holds the London University diploma in public health.

**Appointment of Overseas Judges**

**Error in British Delegation's Report**

THE STATEMENT in the report of the British Parliamentary Delegation, which visited the Federation in September that "in the two northern territories the judges can be dismissed by the Governments at any time" is incorrect, says a Northern Rhodesian Government announcement.

The appointment and promotion of judges in overseas territories rests with Her Majesty, who is advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Her Majesty's judges are members of Her Majesty's Overseas Judiciary, and not, as stated in the delegation's report, of the Colonial Legal Service. They are not civil servants. They hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

No penalty may be inflicted on a judge by a Governor without the approval of the Secretary of State. Under Colonial Regulations the question of the resignation, dismissal, or premature retirement of a judge of a Supreme Court or High Court must be referred by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council unless the judge requests that it should not be so referred.

In Northern Rhodesia the appointment of outside judges and the promotion of such judges to the Chief Justiceship rests with the Governor of Southern Rhodesia acting on the advice of the Cabinet.

**Church in Africa**

THE FIRST CONFERENCE on the work of Protestant churches in Africa has been held at Abadan, Nigeria. Under the general title of "The Church in Changing Africa", five main topics were considered in a full programme of group discussions and plenary sessions. They were: The Church; Youth and the Family; The Church and Economic Life; The Church and Politics; The Church and Culture; and the Growing Church.



*Darling—  
do give me a  
—Churchman's No. 1*

## Life and Labour in Uganda Insulating Public Servants from Nepotism

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, recently addressed the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. A first report appeared last week, and concluding extracts are given below.

The complex modern State, and this is no less, has its economic and administrative as well as its social and political problems. In all the most important subjects the person to be looked after, safeguarded, developed, and brought in peace to prosperity is the ordinary man, John Citizen, the man in the street. In Uganda he is usually the peasant producer. To him the co-operative movement means a great deal. I have been very interested by the progress and stages of development achieved in this movement in Uganda—where, for instance, one co-operative union is contemplating the acquisition of its third generator and another has just received a quality bonus of £4,250 for its cotton.

These large businesses must continue to be operated on business and commercial lines for the benefit of their members and must not be allowed, as I fear has been the tendency with some, to become semi-political bodies dominated by a political clique and political considerations, and managed far mismanaged by purely political nominees. The primary marketing societies, of which there are now over 1,400, must do all they can to build up their capital and reserve positions so that they can become viable economic units.

### Trade Policy

Government's trade development policy will be to continue to encourage the indigenous people to participate in the commercial life of the country and to assist further in improving wholesale and retail distributive facilities for consumer and other goods, thereby stimulating increased productivity. The programme for training Africans engaged in commerce in business techniques will continue. I am glad to see the encouragement that private firms are giving to Africans by appointing them to executive and managerial positions.

Considerations of finance have obliged the Government to abandon its policy of reconstructing major roads on the best possible line at a high cost and to change to a more modest programme of low-cost reconstruction and improvement, largely on existing alignments.

With the eventual transition by East African Airways from

Rapide to Dakota aircraft, the main airfields throughout Uganda are being brought to the minimum standard required for the safe operation of these larger aircraft. Tororo and Soroti airfields are nearing completion to this standard, and the airfields at Jinja, Kasese, Gulu, Arua, and Marobo will be brought to this standard as rapidly as funds become available.

The Uganda Electricity Board's capital development expenditure planned up to 1960 is in the region of £33m. The board is also preparing plans for work on a second Nile dam at Bujagali, 41 miles below the dam at Owen Falls. Government has undertaken to support its application to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance this project, and welcomes the board's activity in this direction. The whole scheme is estimated to cost £15m, of which it will be necessary to find about £5m locally. If the application for external finance is successful, the Government has undertaken to provide the balance. Government cannot, of course, at this stage commit itself to the expenditure of the whole £15m. If the Bujagali project were to be undertaken, the International Bank, as to do as it would be a proportionately large part of the country's potential capital into electrical development.

### Wages Boards

Government intends to set up shortly minimum wages and working hours to enquire into wages and conditions of employment in the main urban areas. There is great need in Uganda for more employers to come forward in the sphere of apprentice training. Only three or four private employers assume this function at present; the remainder of the apprentices are trained in Government departments. This work must be spread wider.

Many of our administrative problems represent straight organization to achieve a higher degree of efficiency and dispatch on the basis that "whatever is best administered is best." Others involve an alteration in previously declared policy which experience has since shown to be wrong or to have failed in (or sometimes to have exceeded) its intent. Others represent a further stage in administrative evolution. Some changes may be desirable in the system governing Protectorate Government grants to the Kabaka's Government and district councils. Government therefore proposes to review the grant structure.

In certain districts the position of the chiefs has been causing me and the provincial commissioners concern. The chiefs in some districts are being subjected to political and other pressures to an extent that is not only detrimental to their efficiency and impartiality, but also causes adversely on the general good government of the country.

It is a golden principle in any country that its civil servants—and the chiefs and their subordinates are the civil servants of the central Government, the local governments, and the public—should be insulated from politics and free from nepotism. Our present arrangements for the appointment, dismissal, and disciplining of chiefs do not fulfil that cardinal requirement and require urgent revision. This is being undertaken.

### Urban Conditions

Every effort is being made to enable Africans to settle in stable conditions in urban areas, and arrangements are being made for the central Government, working in close liaison with the urban authorities, to shoulder more responsibility for the administration and welfare of African town-dwellers. An important part of this effort will be directed to reorganising the administration of Crown land in towns, which should enable Africans settled on Crown land to enjoy greater security of tenure.

The housing of Africans in urban conditions and near centres where large-scale industrial development is taking place, such as on the west bank of the Nile near Jinja, has had to be considered afresh in the light of present financial conditions. The money available must be made to go further.

With this in mind the policy of the African Housing Department is shifting from the construction of housing to the provision of serviced plots on which intending householders can build their own houses to a simple and inexpensive design. This change has the advantage of getting to the heart of the problem numerically, since the construction of a limited number of houses per year touches only the fringe of the matter, and it also results in an appreciable reduction in capital costs to Government at a time of financial stringency. Considerable success is being achieved with this self-building on serviced plots.

There is, however, still considerable scope for speculative building (in the true sense of the term) of housing for Africans, particularly better-class but not unduly expensive housing. I am surprised that private enterprise in Uganda has done so little in this direction, and yet seems ready to invest in ever more shop accommodation—a good deal of which stands



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SEVEN

## Kabaka Plot Hearing Adjourned

THE PRINCIPAL COURT IN BUGANDA has adjourned indefinitely the hearing against Mr. Joseph Kiwanuka, accused of taking part in a plot to kill the Kabaka and other prominent Baganda. The prosecution stated last week that investigations were taking longer than had been expected. Kiwanuka, who opposed the application for an adjournment, said the burden of the prosecution's case was that no evidence was available to establish the charge against him. He argued that it should therefore be dismissed. He also alleged that there had been a plot to bring about his downfall. Mr. Nokedde, one of the judges, said that as the prosecution had not withdrawn the charge it was reasonable to adjourn the hearing indefinitely. The three judges were booked as they left the courtroom. Kiwanuka, who has given notice of appeal, was earlier released on bail on sureties totalling £750.

## New Bilharzia Drug

EVERY ONE OF 25 BILHARZIA PATIENTS treated with a new experimental drug by the Bilharzia Research Laboratory at Salisbury was cured within a few weeks, the director, Dr. William Alves, announces. He considers the drug "the best at present available for clinical use in urinary bilharzias". The new drug, a white powder called antimony dimercaptosuccinate, was discovered by Dr. E. A. H. Friedheim of New York.

"We have only to look at India, Ceylon, and Ghana to see where lie the hearts of people who have left us. It is a delicate, difficult, and dangerous job to have them off to self-government and leave our own people behind under the independent coloured Government" — Mr. James Johnson, M.P.

## Anglo American Cuts Production

### Bancroft to Close Temporarily

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., AND RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., have announced that in view of present market conditions, they have decided to fall in line with other major copper producers by reducing their copper output for the year beginning March 1958 by 27,000 tons, 10% of the planned production.

Bancroft Mines, Ltd., only came into production in March, 1957, and the tonnage build up at the mine has been slower than had been hoped due to the difficult mining conditions which have been encountered in the comparatively high grade No. 1 Shaft Area. Production costs at Bancroft are substantially higher than at the other two mines and will remain so until such time as tonnage mined and copper produced has been raised to the full capacity of the plant.

In these circumstances Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. have proposed to Bancroft Mines, Ltd., that production there should be closed, and operations be confined to the continuation of primary underground development. This will put the mine in a position to resume production at short notice at its full capacity — therefore at considerably lower production costs than at present — when the copper market returns to normal. Bancroft production was expected to be at the rate of 40,000 tons a year. If Bancroft ceases production, the proposed overall annual reduction of 27,000 tons in output will require any cut at the Rhokana or Nchanga Mines but will, on the contrary, require these properties to produce an additional 13,000 tons above what was scheduled. This additional production can be obtained at comparatively cheap costs.

### Loans Covered

Rhokana and Nchanga have offered to pay Bancroft a sum sufficient to cover interest on loans, and the continuation of the primary development and pumping at No. 1 shaft for this period. After making this payment, Nchanga and Rhokana's profits, even at the present price of copper, would be higher than if they had accepted a 10% cut in production. This offer has been accepted and steps are being taken to stop production at Bancroft.

This action will affect many of the employees and the community of Bancroft generally. All mines on the Copperbelt are being forced by circumstances to effect economies and, although Anglo American are to do their best to assist, it will not be possible for them to offer alternative employment to everyone affected. Every endeavour is to be made to minimise hardship, and in so far as Bancroft employees cannot be absorbed on other mines in the Copperbelt, efforts will be made to assist them to find employment in the Federation and elsewhere in the Anglo American Group.

## European Housing Progress

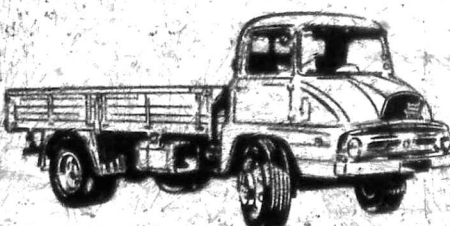
SOUTHERN RHODESIA has caught up with the demand for economic housing for Europeans, and the policy of the Government is now to try and encourage the building of houses for the middle income groups. An offer has been made to municipalities to provide finance for essential services on a revolving basis, so that they will be available ahead of demand. Announcing this before his resignation, Southern Rhodesia's then Minister of Housing, Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, said that the three Government-sponsored economic housing schemes in Salisbury were well under way; 437 houses had been sold at Southernton, 106 at Waterfalls, and 80 at Cranborne Park.

## President of Chiefs' Convention

MWAMI THERESA NTARE, chieftainess of the Ha tribe of Tanganyika Territory, was elected president of the Chiefs' Convention at a three-day meeting held at Mzumbe, near Morogoro. She will hold office for three years, but each year a chairman and vice-chairman will be elected. Chief Thomas Marcelline H. Mangu Mkuu of the Chagga, and Chief Adam Sapi of the Hehe, are the first chairman and vice-chairman. Twenty-six chiefs attended, including those who are members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Territory.

SALES **FORD** SERVICE

TANGANYIKA



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## Socialist M.P.'s. Strange Statements

### Points from A Broadcast Debate

I AM WITH TOM MBOYA: I think he has a good case in his argument against the Lennox-Boyd Constitution, though I think his tactics a little bit unfortunate", said Mr. James Johnson (Socialist M.P. for Rugby, in a B.B.C. broadcast to East Africa.

He discussed Kenya's affairs with Major Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, who said that Mr. Mboya had not a good case and that the speed of African political advance in the Colony had been fast.

Mr. Johnson attributed tension to the party principle, surely Kenya Africans were justified in wanting more than mere equality with Europeans and Asians in membership of the Legislative Council.

Major Wall said he thought the Africans had to show that he is worthy of trust and that the present attitudes of Tom Mboya create exactly the opposite idea.

Mr. Johnson: "Hear, hear! I think Tom has ill-timed his tactics but I hope he will think twice about this. Sometimes I wonder whether we don't emphasize too much this political issue and shouldn't look below the surface in Kenya at villagization, economic advancement of the Africans, the advance of women as equally important as a seat or two in Legco."

Major Wall: "I'm very glad to hear you say that, because I've always had the impression that the chaps on your side of the House of Commons count the vote as above everything else. I believe that your present remark is accepted by the African in Kenya to judge by the number of Africans who registered for their first election—between one-third and one-quarter of the total number who could register."

### Qualitative Franchise

Mr. Johnson: "Yes, but it's the pace at which they've given the votes. Of course I believe in the one-man-one-vote ultimately. I believe in a qualitative franchise at the moment. It should be one-man-one-vote in an African election, but of course a qualitative one where you have Europeans, Asians, and Africans voting together."

Major Wall considered that H.M. Government must retain control, while there was danger that minorities might suffer if that control were removed. "Therefore if Uganda wants to run its own affairs, as we both want it to, the sooner they assure the minorities that they will have a reasonable time in the new State the quicker they will get self-government. Minorities in Uganda require safeguard as well as the minorities in Kenya, but obviously self-government in Uganda will come a long time before Kenya, where you have a complete multi-racial set-up."

Mr. Johnson: "And of course the unsolved question is whether you can export Western democracy as a whole to any part of Africa. They will use us, copy us, modify what we give them, but they will evolve their own type of constitution to suit themselves."

## Retiring from Uganda Legislature

### Services of Mr. Fraser and Colonel Gordon

MR. H. R. FRASER and Colonel W. H. L. Gordon are about to retire from the Legislative Council of Uganda. When he made that announcement the Governor said:—

"After 37 years of devoted service to this country, both inside and outside this Council, and particularly during the war period when he bore a large part of the country's economic and supply burdens, Mr. Fraser has expressed a desire that, on health grounds, his present term of office, which will expire on January 31, should not be extended."

Colonel Gordon's heavy business preoccupations, which play so large a part in the total development of the Protectorate, make it necessary for him, in his firm's view, and to my regret, to give up his membership of this Council. We shall greatly miss his sage advice and friendly counsel on so many matters, but he has generously offered any assistance he can give from time to time when required in a private capacity.

Mr. Y. Omonya leaves to be the new chief judge in the Lango district, and Mr. P. C. Omonya, having been originally nominated for the Bokedi district, preferred, very apologetically in my view, to submit himself for election or otherwise for the extended period of the life of the present Council, and was in the event not elected.

## Parliament

## Russia Eyes the Colonies

### Unconditional Economic Assistance

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the Prime Minister what reconsideration had been given to British policy in colonial and underdeveloped countries in view of the Russian offer at the Afro-Asian Conference at Cairo to provide unconditional economic aid to such territories.

Mr. R. A. BUTLER, Acting Prime Minister: "This Russian offer was made in a quite unrepresentative conference; it was couched in the most general terms, and was not mentioned in Russian reports of the meeting. H.M. Government are giving and will continue to give as much assistance as possible to the development of their dependent overseas territories and other undeveloped countries. Assistance from Exchequer funds alone has amounted to £1,200 m. in the last three complete financial years."

### Aid for Somalia

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what decision had been made regarding the advice of the World Bank that the amount and form of assistance to Somaliland under Italian administration called for early action.

Mr. DAMSEY-GORE: "The general Assembly of the United Nations has examined the report of the International Bank mission and at its last session adopted unanimously a resolution requesting the Trusteeship Council to complete its study of requirements for the economic advancement of Somalia, in consultation with the Italian Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia." "The Trusteeship Council has been asked to report again to the General Assembly at its 13th session."

### Illegal Entry

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD stated that during the second half of 1957 an average of 1,130 Kikuyu were detected each month entering Nairobi illegally; an average of 689 were repatriated. About 41,000 Kiambu Kikuyu had already been found employed in Nairobi, "but systematic efforts to provide settled employment for these people will be frustrated if they produced a wandering problem with which the authorities are given insufficient power to deal."

### Mr. Basil Davidson

Mr. ELWYN JONES (Lab.) asked why Mr. Basil Davidson had been refused a visitor's permit to enter the British East African territories to pursue historical studies.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "This is a matter within the discretion of the East African Governments. I have told them that I see no reason to intervene in their decisions."

### Townships Survey

Mr. PROFUMO stated that last year 2,132 stands were surveyed in African townships in Northern Rhodesia and 2,460 (including residential, commercial and industrial stands) in general townships.

### Swahili Broadcasts

Mr. PROFUMO stated that B.B.C. broadcasts in Swahili to East Africa, at present of 15 minutes twice a week, were to be increased to 30 minutes daily.

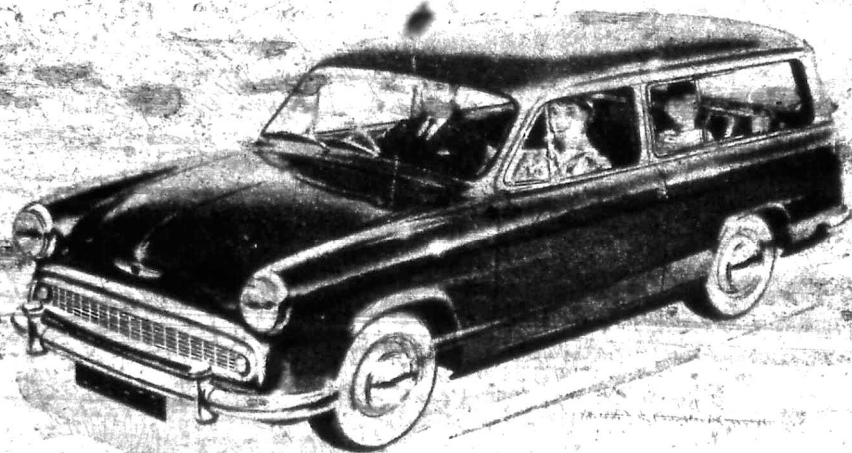
## Mr. H. C. Ballingall

Mr. H. C. BALLINGALL, Deputy Financial Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, who is Acting Financial Secretary during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Nicholson, has accepted a transfer to the Federal Public Service Department as Deputy Secretary to the Federal Treasury, born in Edinburgh, and educated at Rugby School and Dollar Academy, he qualified as a chartered accountant and after the war joined the Audit Department of Southern Rhodesia. In 1948 he went to Northern Rhodesia as assistant secretary to the Development Authority, and became its secretary in 1952 and Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government in the following year. As Acting Financial Secretary he presented the territorial budgets for the half-year ending June 1954 and for the financial year 1955-56.

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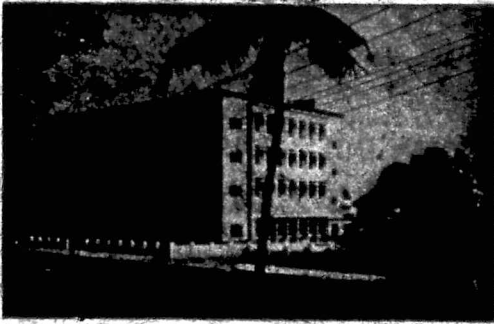
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## New Security Measures in Kenya

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT decided last week to ban African political meetings in Nairobi until further notice. This is being done in the interests of security and public order in view of the disorder and stone-throwing which occurred outside Makadara Hall before a meeting to be addressed by Mr. T. Mboya. A Bill prohibiting the carrying of bush-knives and other offensive weapons by night has been published. These provisions will become part of the penal code. The onus of proving "lawful authority or reasonable excuse" will lie on the person found with a weapon. Recently three police dogs were slashed in one night while out on patrol in Nairobi. They are to wear armoured jackets. Thus the Government has introduced three measures in little more than a week to restore the security situation, the third measure being the proscription of a Kikuyu secret society, as reported in our last issue.

## Fairbridge Scholars

THE FIRST THREE SCHOLARSHIPS at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College scheme have been awarded to Andrew Colhoun, of Wealdstone (Harrow County School), David Lewis, of Windlesham (Duke of York's), and John Sutton-Smith, of Hatfield (Epsom). These scholarships, worth £300 per annum each, offer university education to young men from the United Kingdom who wish to settle in the Federation. Sutton-Smith, who is 19, and wants to teach, has relatives in Bulawayo; Colhoun, aged 19, wishes to take up agricultural research; and Lewis, 18, intends to enter the civil service.



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## News Items in Brief

Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council will reassemble on March 18.

Ghana and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange ambassadors "in due course".

Immigrants into Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year totalled 24,215, compared with 26,201 in the previous year.

Talks in Cairo between Sudanese and Egyptian delegations on the sharing of the waters of the Nile have again ended without agreement.

Exemption from income tax and surtax on interest up to £15 a year derived by individuals from post office savings bank deposits is to be introduced in Kenya.

A team from the Union-Castle Line's catering training centre has entered for the International Hotel and Catering Exhibition contests at Olympia, London, this week and next.

Study of the Bushmen in Bechuanaland and Northern Rhodesia has been listed by the Colonial Science Research Council as a field research project of outstanding interest.

The Nyasaland African National Congress has protested to the Government at its refusal to allow the outgoing president, Mr. T. D. T. Banda, to attend the recent Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo.

Grants-in-aid are offered to a limited number of graduates in sociology, social anthropology, colonial history (including economic history), political science and public administration, and African and Islamic law.

When the 11th Bn. K.A.R. recently marched through the streets of Nairobi with bayonets fixed to their rifles and colours flying the battalion was exercising the highest privilege for the first time since it was conferred in 1931.

The remains of a body, believed to be that of an African, have been discovered by members of the International Geophysical Year Mount Kenya Expedition more than 16,000 feet up on the east ridge of Nelion, one of the main peaks.

The first of a series of annual inter-racial games has been played on the Zomba, Gwankhona Club ground between a Nyasaland Football Association team and a Nyasaland African side. An "Olympic-size" sports arena, costing £16,000, and intended for the use of all races, is being built at Chichiri, Blantyre.

Six Governments south of the Sahara are considering the introduction of a special passport for tourists in order to reduce frontier formalities. The initiative has been taken by the tourist departments of East Africa, the Belgian Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique, Angola, and the Union of South Africa.

Three members of the team engaged in exploring Mount Kenya recently spent a night on an icy precipice after having scaled Batian, the highest peak. Darkness forced them to bivouac on a ledge a few hundred feet below the summit of Nelion. They roped themselves in case any should fall asleep, but at 4 a.m. the cold became so intense that they were forced to continue the descent by moonlight.

## Locust Threat to Kenya

MORE YOUNG SWARMS OF LOCUSTS from the Somali Peninsula are expected to enter Kenya and possibly Tanganyika and Uganda in the near future, according to the latest forecast of the Anti-Locust Research Centre. There have been many reports of immature, mature, and laying swarms in the Red Sea coastal areas of the Sudan, and breeding has been widespread and locally heavy in the Red Sea hills between Halaib and Tokar. Large immature swarms invaded the western part of the Somaliland Protectorate early in January. Control operations against hopper infestations have continued in the Ogaden and Sidamo-Borana province of Ethiopia. In Kenya hatchings and control operations continued in December in the Mandera district. Young swarms began to enter north-eastern Kenya on January 9, and these have since spread into the Wajir and Moyale districts.

"Many intelligent Africans find the intolerable race consciousness of the Union of South Africa easier to bear (because so absurdly obvious) than the heavily camouflaged and hum-bugging assumption of European racial superiority which pervades the Federation." The Rev. Guthrie Mair.



**From a scribble  
on a memo pad...**

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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture*

## Union Castle Claim Rejected Suez Canal Crisis Judgment

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT last week Mr. Justice Diplock gave judgment for the United Kingdom War Risks Association, Ltd., in a friendly action against the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., in respect of expenses incurred when the voyages of the DUNNOTAR CASTLE and the RHODESIA CASTLE were prolonged as a result of their diversion during the Suez crisis in October and November 1956.

The plaintiffs relied on a clause covering expenses incurred by the detention of insured ships either as a result of orders or directions given by a department of the British Government in order to avoid loss or damage or the prolongation of a voyage arising out of compliance with such orders.

The DUNNOTAR CASTLE sailed from London on October 17, 1956, on a scheduled round-Africa voyage in a clockwise direction, and the RHODESIA CASTLE on September 26, on a similar voyage in an anti-clockwise direction. The vessels were due to arrive back in London on December 21 and December 1 respectively. On October 30 the Admiralty issued a warning that all shipping was advised to keep clear of the Suez Canal until further notice, and the DUNNOTAR CASTLE, then at Port Said, was turned round and routed by the Cape, and the RHODESIA CASTLE, then at Beira, went to Mombasa and then back round the Cape to Mediterranean ports.

Mr. Justice Diplock said that the action had been brought to obtain the guidance of the court, and perhaps of superior courts, on the construction of the policy and its application to the Suez crisis. The Admiralty warning of October 30 was no more than advice; no British Government department had power to do more than advise. Because there was no legal sanction behind it he had little hesitation in saying that "orders or directions" mentioned in the policies referred only to instructions which if ignored gave rise to legal sanctions. Thus the Admiralty warning was not an order or direction within the meaning of the first part of the clause on which the Union Castle based its claim.

### Mombasa Call

The latter part of the clause did, however, cover steps taken in accordance with the Government's views. In turning the DUNNOTAR CASTLE round at Port Said the plaintiffs acted within the approval of the Admiralty as they did in preventing the RHODESIA CASTLE from proceeding into the area; but in turning her round at Mombasa instead of Port Sudan, and failing to proceed to Aden, they were not complying with the Admiralty warning or acting with Admiralty approval.

However, the peril insured against was the expense of a voyage being prolonged. In each case the voyage on which each of the vessels had been originally engaged when steps were taken to avoid the area was changed, and could not be considered to be a continuation of the same voyage as that on which they were engaged when ordered to turn back.

His lordship consequently found that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover expenses under either of the policies.

## Dar es Salaam Dock Dispute

TANGANYIKA'S LABOUR COMMISSIONER, Mr. K. L. Sanders, informed the general secretary of the Dockworkers and Stevedores Union on January 15 that he could not accept as a formal notice of a trade dispute between the union and the Port Employers' Association of Dar es Salaam a letter dated January 13 merely stating that, unless the demands of the union were met within 21 days an official strike would be called. No details were given of the demands which the union claims have resulted in deadlock in the Joint Industrial Council for Dar es Salaam Port. "In the absence of such information", the Labour Commissioner stated, "I am unable to reach a decision as to whether a trade dispute is or is not in existence".

## Sudan Merchant Fleet

WITH THE OBJECT of providing the nucleus for a future merchant fleet for the Sudan, the Greek Government has offered scholarships at the Mercantile Marine College in Athens to Sudanese who wish to study seamanship and marine engineering. The offer has been accepted by the Government of the Sudan.

## Predicament of the Sterling Area Conflict Between Collective and Sectional Interests

SIR OLIVER FRANKS, in his annual statement as chairman of Lloyds Bank, has dealt with some of the major problems of the sterling area, saying, *inter alia*—

"It is a disquieting thought that the succession of sterling crises has taken place during a decade of general prosperity and of almost continuous expansion in world trade, supported by the North American boom, recovery in Europe, and rapid progress in many of the less developed parts of the world. It is unlikely that external conditions will always be so favourable.

"The overseas members of the sterling area, as is quite proper for a group of developing countries, had an over-all deficit between the beginning of 1952 and the middle of 1957 of £359m. in their balance of payments covered by a capital outflow from the U.K. That cannot be considered an undue burden upon this country. So far from running down their sterling balances, moreover, the overseas members of the area, taken as a group, in fact increased their balance by nearly £300m. over the period (and, after very slight withdrawals in 1955 and 1956, were adding to them during the first half of 1957).

### Timely Help

"Over the period we have been called upon to sustain no less than £372m. of sterling balances held by the outside world and have reduced by £51m. our debt to the European Payments Union. The result is that no more than £10m. of the gold acquired from the overseas sterling countries has been retained in the central reserve. Indeed, but for the timely help of the International Monetary Fund and the waiver of interest payments on the North American loans we should have lost gold heavily on balance. If the outside world had possessed more confidence in our policies, substantial sums would have been available for the rebuilding of the reserves and for quicker development in the Commonwealth.

"All members of the sterling area have a common stake in the preservation of the pound. The difficulty is that during the next few years the conflict between the collective interest and sectional interests is likely to be acute. From the collective point of view nothing could be more urgent than to build up reserves again (and it must be remembered that over the next two or three years we have to repay \$560m. to the International Monetary Fund). Yet individual Governments may find it difficult to believe that any objective can really merit a higher priority than the rapid fulfilment of their own development programmes; and these two objectives—physical investment and the rebuilding of the reserves—stand in direct competition with each other.

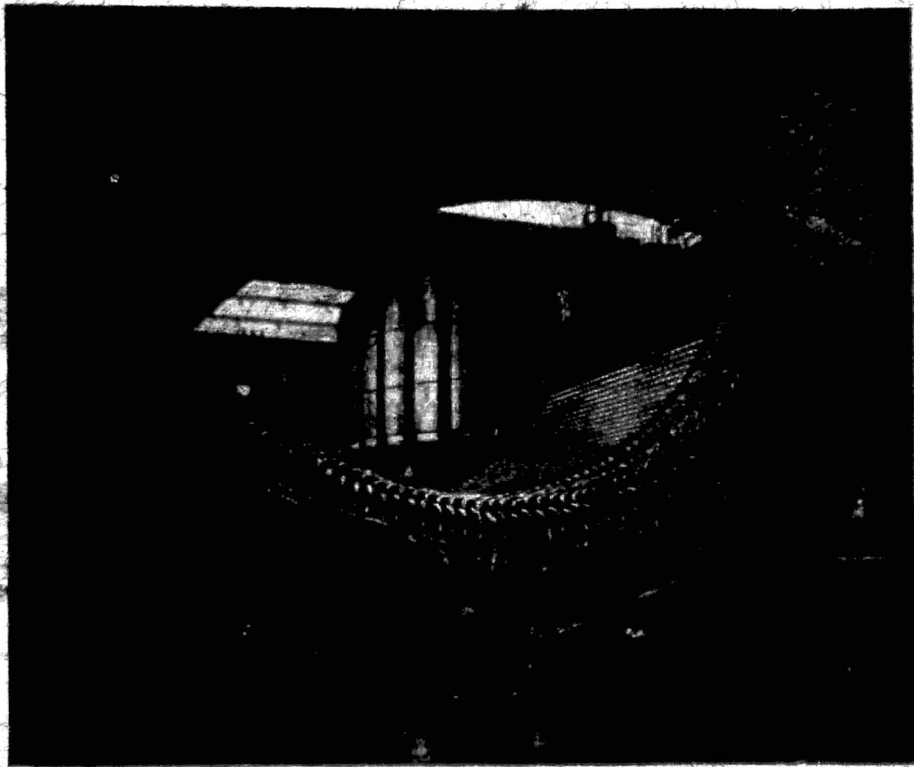
"The stability of sterling will depend to no small extent upon the co-ordination of the investment plans and general policies of the member countries, including the U.K. In a very general way this is promoted by the periodic exchanges of views at Commonwealth conferences and discussions between central banks and within the international organizations. But we ought not to trust to good intentions alone; appropriate financial arrangements and incentives can be of great help.

### Plain Duty

"Sterling finances perhaps 40% of world trade. Yet the U.K. reserves are about half those of Germany and less than 4% of the world total. That is the most important single fact in the world currency situation. Measures to ensure the stability of the sterling area and the smooth working of the Bretton Woods system must also be directed to the removal of that anomaly.

"It is a plain duty of the U.K. and other sterling countries so to manage their affairs that a reasonable rate of rebuilding of the reserves takes clear precedence over other objects of policy, however desirable in themselves. This is a task in which nothing will succeed like success; for once the reserves have been raised comfortably above danger level, confidence in sterling will revive and funds will flow in again from the outside world.

"The internal policies necessary to the accumulation of a reserve must aim at restraining both our imports (to essential use) and the outflow of capital for purposes of physical investment overseas. Rebuilding of the sterling reserves stands in direct competition with rapid development in the countries of the sterling area.



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## Commercial Brevities

The quantity of electricity distributed to consumers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was a record 3,018m. units in 1957, though production dropped by 230m. units. The explanation is that the total figure included 577m. units imported from the La Meribel hydro-electric station in the Belgian Congo and 12m. units from the Revue station in Mozambique. Imports of electricity were five times the amount in the previous year, and it was possible to shut down some of the high-cost, small electricity plants on the Copperbelt.

A coss of 5s. a bag is to be placed on five varieties of soft wheats in Kenya which produce flour of poor dough strength, the money raised being used to pay a bonus on five premium wheats. The soft wheats liable to the cess are Sabana, 1006, 131, Equator and Baby Equator. The premium varieties are Kamati, Revue, 184, 261, and the wheat known as DC and Cass. The cess is levied on rust-resistant types, which are generally of poor baking quality.

The Bank of India, Ltd., announces that for the calendar year 1957 there was a profit of £817,679 after making the usual provisions and including £116,619 brought forward. Income and super tax will require about £225,000, and an interim dividend of 6% free of tax absorbed £135,000. A final dividend of 10% is proposed, free of tax. The carry forward, subject to a staff bonus, is £232,679.

Dr. Georg von Opel, who last year established the Opel manufacturing record factory in Kampala, has now opened a battery factory in the town. He said last week that it was not expected to make a profit but would train Africans to manufacture batteries for the use of their people.

Railway and harbour earnings of E.A.R. & H. in December totalled £2,038,000, compared with £1,907,000, in December, 1956, and £1,959,000 in November, 1957. The higher railway rates and fares introduced in October were responsible for a substantial part of the increase.

At last week's London auctions, 3,592 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3½d. per lb., compared with 2,524 packages averaging 3s. 7½d. in the previous week. The highest price obtained, 4s. 10½d., was for a consignment from Luji, Nyasaland.

Traffic carried by East African Airways during the last four weeks of 1957 showed a considerable increase over the figures for the same period in the previous year. Passengers carried rose from 9,996 to 11,443, cargo from 175.3 to 181.2 tons, and mail from 35.9 to 46.4 tons, increases of 4.2%, 3.4%, and 29.2% respectively.

John Howard & Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., are to build the new Dunlop factory in Bulawayo. Mr. G. M. J. Handover, Dunlop's resident director in the Federation, has said that the building alone will cost more than £300,000.

Nearly two-thirds of the cars and trucks registered in Uganda in November were of British manufacture, there being 93 British cars registered against 81 foreign, and 111 British trucks against 48 foreign.

Mr. W. K. Kenny, a senior labour officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed conciliator in a dispute between Central African Road Services, Ltd., and the employees' trade union.

More than 100 Kipsigis farmers on the Kimulot settlement scheme have begun to plant tea. Nurseries, financed from the Swynnerton Plan fund, are being rapidly expanded.

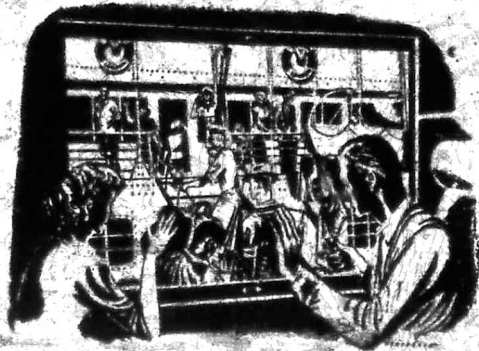
Hunting and Aerial Surveys, Ltd., have begun work on an extension to an aerial survey contract awarded in 1957 by the Imperial Highway Authority of Ethiopia.

Kodak (Central Africa), Ltd., are to build a factory in Salisbury to process and print colour films.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened a branch in Lugazi, Uganda.

## African Agricultural College

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has approached the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia in regard to the purchase of part of Chibero farm, 15 miles south of Norton, which that church intended to develop as an agricultural training college for Africans up to diploma standard. Making that announcement, the Rev. H. Jesse Lawrence said that the Government wanted to establish exactly the kind of college which the Methodists had in mind, and it was a matter for great satisfaction that the Federal Government had found the way for Africans to achieve higher posts in Federal agriculture and to be given training for those posts.



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For further information about this and other East African Railways and Harbours all inclusive holidays that are different — write to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, East African Railways, P.O. Box 30006, Nairobi, or contact any travel agent or Station Master in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika. The specimen fares listed include all transportation, meals, accommodation, etc. — everything except personal expenses — amazingly low for an out of the ordinary holiday that will take you to lesser known parts of East Africa.

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Company Report

# Tanganyika Concessions Limited

## Satisfactory Progress Maintained

### Captain Charles Waterhouse's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LIMITED, was held on January 23, 1958, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN THE RT. HON. CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.E., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated review:—

"After observing the record profits that have been reported in recent years, it is very gratifying to be able to draw attention to even better results. The accounts in respect of the year ended July 31, 1957, show a record profit of £4,309,796, and the directors have consequently been pleased to propose for the consideration of shareholders at the annual general meeting a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 6s. 6d. per unit, which if approved, will make a total dividend of 9s. 6d. per unit for the year. It must be emphasized, however, that these figures result from the operations of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and the Benguela Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1956, and reflect the much higher copper prices then ruling.

In addition, the board, for the reasons outlined in their report, have recommended a bonus issue of registered ordinary stock on the basis of one new ordinary stock unit of 10s. for each ordinary stock unit held on January 31, 1958.

The main source of the company's revenue has again been the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, which, because of its excellent results, was able to distribute a dividend of Belgian francs 2,300 as compared with Belgian francs 2,200 for the previous year. The Benguela Railway Company also made a substantial contribution by paying the interest for the year on both series of debentures and distributing a dividend of escudos 16.50 per share, as compared with escudos 11.00 per share for the previous year. Moreover, in addition to the redemption payment of £202,480 for the year 1956, a further £409,300 of the 4 per cent. income debentures were redeemed.

#### Chairman's Address

The Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Since the general meeting of last year, your company has suffered two heavy misfortunes in the deaths of Mr. Godfrey Hutchinson last March, and of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer only a few weeks ago. Mr. Hutchinson had already left your board and been replaced by his son, Mr. Robert Hutchinson. Sir Ulick Alexander has resigned from the chair. Sir Ellis Robins has left Southern Rhodesia, but fortunately both still retain their places on the Board, and I am glad of this chance of expressing our appreciation of their great services. Mr. Arthur Erichton, who has been our guide, philosopher and friend over many years, and Sir Alfred Best have retired from the board. We are grateful for the work they have done for the company. We are glad to welcome today Sir Andrew Strachan, who has replaced Sir Ellis Robins as a member of the board resident in Southern Rhodesia.

In the financial year we are considering, your company made a record net profit of £4,309,796, which reflects profits earned in the Union Minière and the Benguela Railway Company, which in both cases

exceeded any previous record. I must remind you, if indeed you need any such reminder, that in 1956 the average price of copper on the London Metal Market was £328 per ton, while the similar figure for last year, the year 1957, was only £219 per ton, and since then there have been further falls in the price of the metal.

"On January 3 of this year the Union Minière paid an interim dividend after taxation of 130 Belgian francs. Last year that company paid two interim dividends, each of 700 francs, but we cannot expect a second interim dividend in respect of the year 1957. Those engaged in winning copper and other non-ferrous metals are certainly going through a difficult time, but we have every confidence that the knowledge and experience of those in control of the Union Minière will enable that company to weather this particularly economic disturbance with the minimum of discomfort to its shareholders, of which your company, with a holding of approximately 14% of the issued shares, is one of the principal.

#### The Benguela Railway Company

"The fall in the price of copper is, of course, directly reflected in the freight rates charged by your subsidiary, the Benguela Railway Company, for the transport of the metal, and the figures for 1957 must on that account show a decrease on those for 1956. I am, however, happy to be able to say that other classes of mineral traffic, and especially iron ore from the provinces of Angola, have done much to fill this gap, and to increase the railway's already large contribution to the development of Angola's economy. Two years ago your chairman, Sir Ulick Alexander, spoke in forthright terms about the railway, its functions and its future. We may be sure that his words reached far outside this room, for in the last two years the public has begun to realise that the Benguela Railway is far more than a local line, and is in fact one of the main arteries connecting Central Africa with the rest of the civilised world.

"The Board and management of the Railway are to be congratulated on the results achieved. The able chairman, Dr. Pinto Basto, is fortunate in having on the board a group of Portuguese gentlemen with outstanding qualifications, and it is appropriate that I should mention the high honour done to his colleagues, Dr. Manuel Fernandes, in his appointment as a Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, and to Dr. Supico Pinto, in his appointment as President of the Corporative Chamber which, with the Chamber of Deputies, constitutes the Portuguese Parliament.

"In December 1957 the Portuguese Government authorities had an increase in the capital of the Benguela Railway from escudos 330,000,000 to escudos 660,000,000. This increase was obtained by revaluing the assets of the company by escudos 220,000,000 and by transferring escudos 110,000,000 from reserves. Although this transaction in no way increases the earning capacity of the railway, we feel that our share of the capital increase is some compensation for the debentures subscribed by us which, because the railway was not earning sufficient profits in past years, were cancelled without payment.

"In this context it is well that we should bear in

mind that the proposed capital readjustment of Tanganyika Concessions itself would be no more than a restoration of the reduction made in 1938.

#### A Major Achievement

"As you are aware, we have, through our associated company Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, been contributing since 1953 to the expenditure incurred by Rio Tinto (Northern Rhodesia), Limited, in the exploration of approximately 12,000 square miles of territory.

"Since the reports and accounts were issued to stockholders, Rio Tinto (Northern Rhodesia), Limited, have informed us that the results so far achieved in Northern Rhodesia indicate that the methods being used there are soundly conceived and that, although no ore body of economic grade and tonnage has been established, the exploration methods have succeeded in locating mineralised areas. In particular, they regard the identification of the Lower Roan series, where this had not been previously known to occur, as a major achievement, and they have accordingly put forward proposals for further substantial expenditure to be incurred during the next few years. The boards of your company and the Zambia Exploring Company, Limited, have agreed to continue to provide Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, with the necessary funds to maintain their contribution to this project.

"Your company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Limited, has, as you know, a considerable investment in Border Forests (Rhodesia), Limited, who own large forestry estates in the Eastern districts. I am glad to be able to report favourably on that company's progress. The planting of the total afforestable area with pines is nearing completion. A saw-mill is in process of erection on one of the estates, and in due course will produce sawn timber for the market.

"In all these matters your company, its subsidiaries and its associated companies, owe much to the loyal and devoted work of their staff, and on behalf of the shareholders I offer them my thanks."

The reports and accounts were adopted, the payment of the final dividend was approved and the retiring directors were re-elected. The two ordinary resolutions, which provided for a bonus issue of ordinary stock from the existing unissued capital to be effected by the capitalisation of reserves; and the special resolution for the amendment of Article 13 of the company's Articles of Association, were duly passed.

#### Economic Commission

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL of the United Nations, which will meet for its 15th session on April 15, is expected to decide on the establishment of a regional organization to be called the Economic Commission for Africa. It would be the fourth such commission, the three existing commissions operating in Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

#### Coffee Prospects

A COFFEE EXPERT FROM KENYA, Mr. A. R. Melville, chief research officer in the Kenya Department of Agriculture, who is at present touring the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia, has declared himself favourably impressed with the possibilities of growing arabica coffee there.

#### Industrial Development

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Southern Rhodesia's new Minister of the Treasury, has announced that a revolving fund is to be established as the forerunner of an industrial development corporation. The money allocated to the fund this year will be £40,000.

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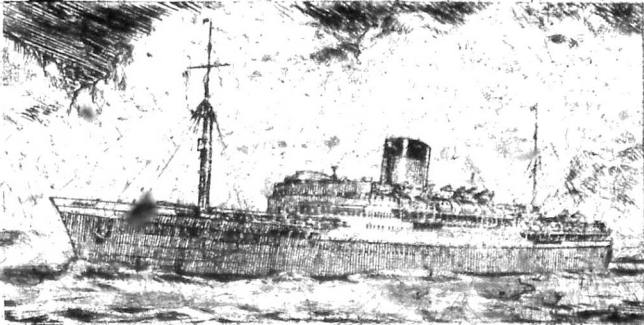
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To East Coast, return West Coast		
To West Coast, return East Coast		
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sailings subject to alteration without notice

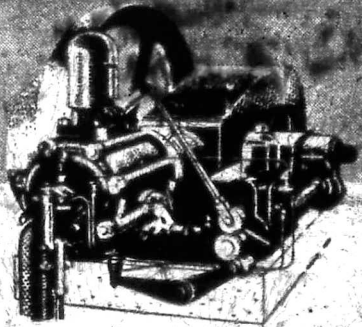
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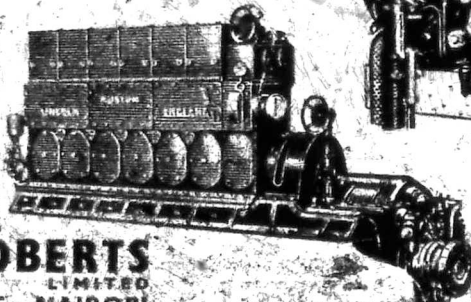
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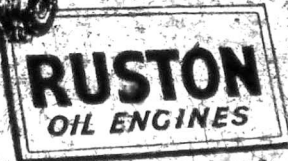
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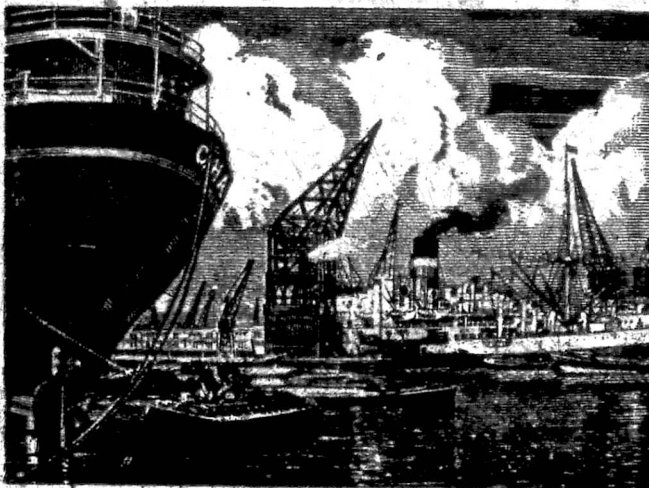
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