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Thursday, February 6th, 1958

Vol. 24

No. 1739

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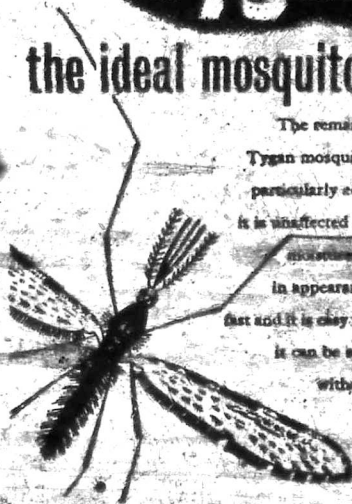
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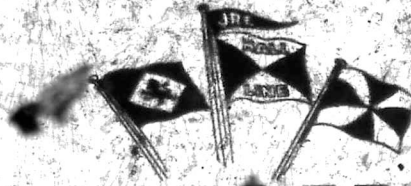
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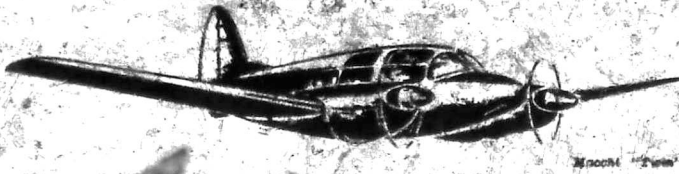
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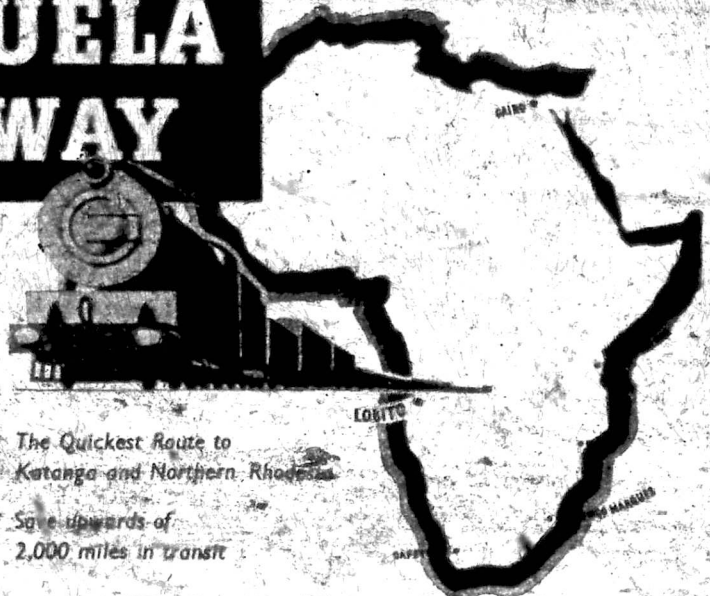
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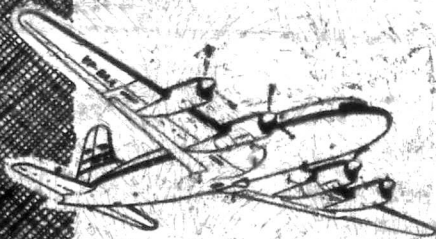
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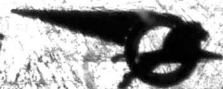


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1958

Vol. 34

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE POLITICAL CRISIS** in Southern Rhodesia initially attracted much internal and external attention by its dramatic character, which led many people in many countries,

**Critical Decision Before S. Rhodesia.** Rhodesia included, to voice the sharp verdict that the

Prime Minister had been stabbed in the back. If the action so stigmatized had been taken only by Sir Patrick Fletcher, to whom Mr. Todd had entrusted the duties of Deputy Prime Minister while he spent a short holiday in South Africa, it would have looked ugly, but the other three members of the Cabinet were parties to the decision that Mr. Todd should be told as he stepped out of the aircraft on his return that all those whom he had appointed to office had resolved not to continue to serve under his leadership. It was not a new Cabinet that they wanted but a new Prime Minister; and only the very naive would doubt that they expected one of their number to fill the vacancy created by shanghaiing their leader—whom Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fletcher praised at the last party congress as the successful head of a happy team, and whom none of the other Ministers then criticized. These basic facts need to be borne in mind this week by those Rhodesians who have been selected to attend Saturday's special congress of the party, which, after hearing the statements of those most intimately concerned, will have to decide the question of leadership. For the sake of the Colony and the Federation of which it is a member State we hope that Mr. Todd will receive an overwhelming vote of confidence, for, as we have argued here week after week since the split occurred, there is otherwise the grave risk that the flow of funds, factories and men from the United Kingdom will be immediately reduced, and if that happened there is no likelihood that the present level of confidence and investment would ever be regained.

Mr. Todd, moreover, is not the outstanding symbol of realistic liberalism in African affairs only to the outside world; he is so regarded throughout the Federation by Africans who

**Europeans Could Reinforce Congress.** any knowledge of public affairs, and if he were rejected by

the United Federal Party, the main plank in whose platform is inter-racial partnership, those Africans who have trusted it, a small but influential minority, would unquestionably lose faith in its protestations. Such a development would be a sad and very bad blow to race relations; but it would be greeted with delight by the extremists who manipulate the African National Congresses. They have aimed for years at a solid black front, and men acting in the name of the Congress movement have used all kinds of pressure, including threats of arson, rape, maiming and murder, against Africans who had the courage to resist. How tragic it would be if impulsive unwisdom on the part of Europeans were now to produce a result which the machinations of groups of politically ambitious Africans had failed to achieve in years—for if the man in whom the most experienced, balanced, tolerant and far-sighted Africans have placed their faith were cast aside, some of them, and probably many of them, would conclude that their moderation had been misplaced and that a fair deal for their race was evidently obtainable only by using the various kinds of force which could be employed by the community which constitutes a large majority of the population. In that event the Congresses would be much more dangerous than they have hitherto been, and the prospect of evolving a friendly multi-racial society would be jeopardized. So Saturday's congress could do irreparable harm to race relations.

Some Rhodesian politicians are already declaring that the present policy would be continued under a new Prime Minister. Even if that were the strict intention it would not

be believed by Africans, who are bound to retort: "Then why move the man we have trusted?" Not surprisingly,

African members of the party have pledged "our support of Mr. Todd and his broad-minded and progressive policy and of the brave stand he has made in the Cabinet crisis in the interests of the country as a whole"; and in the same resolution they gave a warning that, if there were not further liberalization of the policy of Southern Rhodesia, "Africans would be left with no alternative but to break faith completely with Europeans". The anti-Todd faction answers:

"Don't be alarmed. We assure you that there will be no change in the policy, but just a little in the timing perhaps". Yet a few days ago Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said publicly that the Federation was not going too fast in its African advancement. If the rate of progress has not been too swift, what justification can there be for any deceleration, and what reasonable explanation for a more measured pace can be given to Africans and others (including the members of the recent delegation from the United Kingdom Parliament) who consider that it is already unnecessarily slow? In Africa the risk of going somewhat faster than one would wish has often to be balanced against that of going at a theoretically defensible tempo which is nevertheless politically or economically vulnerable. Where government is in firm hands — as it has been under Mr. Todd in Southern Rhodesia — there is almost certainly more danger in dawdling than in maintaining a fair pace, which, apart from its intrinsic advantages, strengthens the faith of doubters at home and abroad and so builds up a capital of confidence on which to draw at need.

An experienced and unbiased observer on the spot who has had exceptional opportunities of testing the reactions of a wide cross-section of European opinion wrote from Southern Rhodesia a few days ago that the political crisis had already

ceased to be a topic of general discussion. It is very bad news that that should be so when the Colony and the Federation face a crisis in the full sense of the word. Perhaps, however, this apparent apathy is merely superficial. At the time of the decision over

federation there were reports of widespread disinterest, but the electorate nevertheless responded heavily in favour of the lead of Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky. Despite appearances, it may now have similar feelings for Mr. Todd, who has, however, almost certainly been prejudiced by the muting of the controversy in the past two or three weeks, by the way in which it has been played down by most local newspapers, and by the official but unconvincing party line that liberalism in the matter of African advancement is not at issue. Many people who would otherwise have shown more anxiety may have been lulled into a false sense of security by the repetition of that statement. The best public and business life doubtless intend to persist with measures for African progress whatever the outcome of the dispute, but the comfortable and comforting theory of the party statement will have practically no validity outside the country if Mr. Todd is removed, and probably none with emergent Africans, that part of the population of Southern Rhodesia which it is most important to convince.

Any political party torn with dissension, whether over personal or doctrinal problems, soothes its members with assurances that the solution of the quarrel will leave the leadership and the policy as resolute and dependable as ever, but, since

leaders of any value have ideas of their own, a change in the man must mean changes in the programme. It is inconceivable that any successor would be more liberal than Mr. Todd, and the assumption must therefore be that his displacement would involve a less liberal outlook. It would, of course, have no resemblance to the *apartheid* of South Africa, but that word would be parroted by propagandists in many countries; and, irony of ironies, the harm would be aggravated by the inevitable claim of Nationalists in the Union that their northerly neighbours had seen the folly of a policy of inter-racial partnership and abandoned it. That contention, though false, would be exploited by the enemies of the Federation. These inescapable consequences of changing their Prime Minister now ought to be understood and pondered by Rhodesians. If we credited every criticism of Mr. Todd which we have heard — and we do nothing of the sort — we should still consider that it would be bad policy to remove him, for it would be the height of recklessness to sacrifice the undeniable symbol of liberalism in Southern Rhodesia. Three, and only three, of the

politicians of Central Africa have made any impact on the outside world—Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. Todd. Since Lord Malvern withdrew to a back

bench it has become more than ever necessary to cleave to his successors in the two Prime Ministerships which he held and adorned.

## Notes By The Way

### Unrest in Kenya

THERE IS EVIDENT UNEASINESS in Kenya as a result of recent activities by subversive elements among the Kakuya, and the Government can certainly not be said to have acted prematurely in proscribing a new secret society which is officially described as resembling Mau Mau, in banning political meetings, which have been used by African extremists to arouse fierce racial passions, or in ordering that no African may carry a bush-knife after dark, this weapon having now been used by police dogs in Nairobi. On Sunday of last week there were fired at four motor-cars within a mile of Muthaiga Club, further evidence that even in the capital city itself there is a recrudescence of serious crime—which is not considered to have any relation to the new secret society, known as Kijana kia Muingu.

### Shortage of Money

SOME SIXTY THOUSAND Mau Mau detainees having now been released, it is not surprising that there should have been some unpleasant incidents, especially as financial stringency has made it impossible to start the public works of economic value on which it was intended to employ many of these men. The rehabilitation programme recognized that a substantial number of the rebels and their close associates would have to be kept at work under strict supervision for a considerable period, but circumstances which were not then contemplated have denied the Government the requisite funds. Kenya must now face the fact that the serious financial predicament of the Mother Country will prevent H.M. Government in the United Kingdom from providing the Colony with all the aid which it needs, and the Council of Ministers and Legislative Council will in consequence have to take some serious decisions.

### What Cuts Can Be Made?

BECAUSE ALL THE MONEY necessary cannot now be obtained from external sources, what should Kenya do? It will scarcely opt for a sharp increase in taxation, for that would reduce investment from overseas and increase withdrawals of liquid funds from Kenya. The only remaining course will be to cut public expenditure. The security forces and close administration of African areas must be maintained (though unsatisfactory quarters for the personnel might still have to be used for a period), and if the expanded agricultural services envisaged by the development plan were not provided much of the benefit of the land consolidation scheme would be lost. Though the annual outlay on African education has more than doubled within four years, and the annual rate of increase is over £500,000, any sharp reduction in that rate would cause a great outcry among Africans, including the most loyal tribes. Moreover, it would mean the plan to produce more and more Africans for the middle ranges of commerce and industry and the official and local government services. The magnitude of the problem is obvious.

### More Exaggeration

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., who has been visiting the Federation, declared recently in the *Sunday Pictorial* that she had agitated public opinion in Salisbury by dining at Meikles Hotel with an African, Mr. Wellington Chirwa, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament. In an excited telegram she proclaimed that "what opinion has not been so shocked since the Duchess of Kent dined with Dr. Nkrumah", but even by her own account, all that happened was that "several Europeans protested to the management". The *Daily Express*, that self-styled servant of Empire, added: "Out in a body marched shocked whites; the lounge emptied; the party was the biggest sensation yet". The truth is that not one person left the dining-room, and that only one made any comment to the hotel manager. So much for the accuracy of the Beaverbrook organ and the Socialist M.P.—who is so ill-informed that she recently misled the House of Commons into assuming that the British South African Police, which for well over half a century has done splendid service in Rhodesia, belongs to the Union of South Africa!

### Exhibitionism in Salisbury

WHAT, NO SJAMBOKS? was the heading given by the *Bulawayo Chronicle* to a facetious leading article which inquired whether Mrs. Castle (who admitted to their reporter that she had seen no one leave the hotel) would take the trouble to write to the *Express* to correct the false impression. "Or would that dim the glory of her brief hour of fame", it inquired, adding: "Salisbury, which has rather more than its share of exhibitionists, has taken very little notice of Mrs. Castle, except to be courteous to her. She can hardly be said to have returned the compliment". A friend tells me that she accepted an invitation to the B.S.A.P. Mess in Salisbury, and there joked about her "danger" in the Commons. What would she think if someone from the Federation went to her constituency to stage a demonstration on an issue on which local feelings ran high?

### "Playwright"

I HAVE THE AUTHORITY of the Information Department of a British African Government which shall be nameless for the description of a Mr. Silvester Masiye as "an African playwright". There is, I suppose, no absolute reason to reject that novel rendering of the word, which does at least clearly indicate that the person in question writes plays. The customary form "playwright" doubtless makes less sense to many people in Africa, to some Europeans as well as almost all Africans, who could not define the word "wright" if they read it. Indeed, in that unusual form it would defeat most of the people who participate in quiz programmes in Great Britain, though they would recognize shipwright, wheelwright, or playwright. One does not need to be much of a traditionalist to express the hope that "playwright" will not establish itself in Africa or anywhere else.

# In Race Relations Co-Existence is Not Enough

## Mr. Michael Newman on Inter-Racial Partnership in Practice in the Federation

MR. MICHAEL NEWMAN said in the course of an address on "Partnership in the Federation" to the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society:—

"I live with this subject. Being a typical Rhodesian family, we have a great stake in the future—a future bound up with the outcome of partnership. I am a Rhodesian by immigration of 17 years' standing, the Royal Air Force having requested my presence there as a flying instructor. My wife was born in Shamva, Southern Rhodesia. Her mother was born in Salisbury in 1882, when the new township was besieged by Matabele warriors. Now we have four young Rhodesians of our own who have a future to face in that most wonderful country.

"So we have three generations of born Rhodesians—and in that time we have seen Matabele warriors change from assegais to typewriters and from war *indabas* to parliamentary debates. We have compressed into a few years economic, social and political development which in the past has taken centuries. That must be borne in mind.

### Partnership Defined

Lord Malvern, then Sir Godfrey Huggins, said in 1951: "Partnership is based on the total rejection of any policy of racial domination and suppression and a sincere acceptance of the fact that black and white are indispensable to each other, and that each by his conduct and actions earns the confidence and good-will of the other."

"Mr. Danti Yamba, who now sits in the Federal Assembly as a specially elected African member for Northern Rhodesia, said at about the same time: 'We did not apply for partnership. We do not know what it really is. All we know is that a partner, a man dealing in trade with another man, should accept that they are equal partners, otherwise partnership cannot exist'.

"We are really concerned with the day-to-day effect of partnership on the progress and prosperity of the Federation. It is sometimes synonymous with race relations, and therefore inevitably concerned with the colour bar.

"Partnership, like its direct opposite, *apartheid*, is a great theory and a wonderful pledge if carried out. But, like *apartheid*, it is a complete hoax if it cannot. There the resemblance between the two systems of race relations ends.

### Partnership Like Marriage . . .

"Partnership, like marriage, can succeed only if there is good faith on both sides; but in this marriage there can be no divorce, no release from the contractual obligations undertaken at the time of Federation. We are in it for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer.

"Partnership is enshrined in the Federal Constitution, but, by and large, it can be put into legislative practice only by the three territorial Governments, because, by the same Constitution, African affairs are exclusively the province of the territories, the Federal Government having little power directly over anything which affects the day-to-day life of the African, the main exception being health. That is a point often not fully appreciated outside the Federation, and not always inside it.

"Partnership did not suddenly come into being when the Federal Constitution was enacted in 1953. Nothing changed overnight—because partnership, or variations on that theme, had long been the basic concept of race relations in the territories. All that federation did was to crystallize this concept into a word and to some attempts at definition.

"In some major directions where it has the power the Federal Government has certainly applied the principle of partnership. The Federal Civil Service has been opened to all races, with promotion on merit to the highest posts available

for Africans as well as Europeans. An immediate result was the appointment of an African doctor to the Federal Health Department on the same terms as European doctors. A second African doctor has since been appointed on that basis. Last November three Asians and five Coloureds became the first non-European civil servants on a top grade basis.

"The Federal Government is responsible for transport, and positive steps towards the removal of barriers are being taken; all races are entitled to use the railway, air, and road services in whatever class they pay for.

"The University College is a milestone in multi-racial progress. It created a precedent of great magnitude and could either have been a complete failure or the great success that it undoubtedly is destined to be.

### Office of Racial Affairs

"Now the Federal Government is setting up an Office of Racial Affairs under the direct responsibility of the Prime Minister in order to deal with the problems of race relations, and to provide a link between the Federal Government and the African people—a link which does not exist at present. In Northern Rhodesia race relations committees have been set up.

"The first African information officer has been appointed and posted to Zomba, and we who are his colleagues are extremely pleased that he has been appointed. He is doing valuable work.

"At one stroke the Government has given the opportunity to four million Africans in the northern territories to have a direct vote in the affairs of their country, even though they are not officially described as 'citizens'. In addition, the Federal Government, in an effort to end representation on a racial basis as equitably and as soon as possible, so that partnership in this field may become a reality, has so designed the system that those who sit in Parliament as representatives of a particular race will be replaced gradually by those elected on a multi-racial basis as ordinary members. Southern Rhodesia's new franchise system also offers far more opportunities for Africans to enrol. Multi-racial political parties exist.

"A bank has started a training scheme for African staff, in order to give them a chance to ascend the promotion ladder in step with Europeans.

### African Advancement On Copperbelt

"The Rhodesian Selection Trust's share scheme, by which employees can participate in the shareholding, is open to Africans and Europeans alike. African advancement on the Copperbelt generally has made great strides.

"Inter-racial gatherings and clubs have sprung up in a number of towns and are thriving. There is a multi-racial hotel in Lusaka. At the last Salisbury agricultural show an inter-racial (or multi-racial) restaurant was established—and did very good business indeed.

"The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists, of which I am a member, has welcomed African journalists to its fold. Africans are now entitled to play in the Rhodesian Cricket League. Inter-racial tennis tournaments have started.

"At least one major chamber of commerce has announced that it does not recognize a colour bar. In shops generally the situation has improved tremendously.

"All of these are straws in a wind which blows steadily, and although as perhaps only Force 2 at present, it blows at an ever-increasing speed.

"What of things like the liquor laws, pass laws, land tenure and the Land Apportionment Act—which are the fundamental laws affecting race relations.

"Originally designed to save the African from himself in his primitive state, the liquor laws prevented him from obtaining European liquor. Several years ago they were relaxed in Northern Rhodesia, and last year the regulations were repealed in Southern Rhodesia. Sales of European-type beer to Africans has shown that the gesture was appreciated—and not a single case of crime or violence which has happened since then is directly attributable to the relaxation of the law. Africans have taken to the new drinks remarkably sensibly. It would probably have been a different story 30 years ago.

"The Land Apportionment Act, like the Liquor Act, is often used as a stick to beat the Europeans, but, like the Liquor Act, it was designed to protect the African's interests as much as anyone else's. It has had inroads made upon its terms in the interests of true partnership. For instance, African professional men are being allowed to practise in the cities. Of great benefit to Africans is the system of granting 99-year leases in new housing estates. For a little over £300 per house—where else would you find such inexpensive housing?

Africans who have their families with them in places like Bulawayo and Salisbury may purchase a house with that security of tenure, and repayments of the loan are at the rate of only £3 per month.

"The Land Husbandry Act puts land tenure in African areas on a permanent basis for individuals, although still within the tribal system. Providing he farms it properly, each man may keep his holding. Previously such holdings had been parcelled out haphazardly and held at the whim of the chief. Now, with proper use of the land and a personal interest in its potentialities, African farmers are reaping the reward of doubled yields and fatter cattle.

"The night pass system has been suspended in Northern Rhodesia for a trial period, and in Southern Rhodesia the pass laws have been amended considerably to ease the burden on the rural African. Some means of identification may still be necessary in the interests of law and order when dealing with people who have no recognized homes or roots, but the more responsible citizens should obviously have the privilege of being about that sort of thing. That is gradually happening in Bulawayo and Salisbury. It has recently been stated by men responsible for African affairs that the time is fast approaching for the complete abolition of the pass system. There is some sympathy for the view that if anyone has to carry identification cards, all should carry them.

#### Progress in Industry

"In industry Europeans and Africans are working alongside one another more and more. There we have the nub of the problem. Mr. Todd recently announced that in order to safeguard the interests of a growing number of Africans who will be reaching skilled levels of work—while not undermining the earning capacity of the Europeans already in these trades—there will be one Industrial Conciliation Act, one Department of Labour under one Minister of Labour, and an apprenticeship scheme for Africans governed by Act of Parliament. In the engineering industry in Southern Rhodesia Africans are already able to attain the grade paid at £1 4s. per hour.

"Is partnership being implemented at the right speed? Are we going too fast or too slowly? There are considerable bodies of opinion on both sides. I have always held the opinion that unless you go reasonably fast in these matters you don't go at all. In this connexion, overseas comment on our affairs can have good and bad effects. On the whole, is such discussion beneficial or detrimental?

"Are those Africans who are in a position to do so playing a full part in the development of partnership, or do many of them think of it as something they merely receive from

the European? Is their reaction positive enough? There is certainly more to come from the European in the practice of partnership since he holds most of the avenues of advancement.

"Are we being honest? Partnership is a matter of give-and-take on both sides; but, above all, of integrity and faith. Is there real faith in this policy and its fruits? Is there real faith that it is the right policy and that it will work in the long run? I throw these points out for discussion.

"The success of the policy of partnership depends most of all on finding common ground rather than differences, and making the most of that common ground. When a study of the racial policies of the three territories was undertaken before federation it was found that there were more points of agreement than disagreement. I think we have not yet gone far enough to find all points of agreement between the races and that too much attention is given to points of disagreement and dissatisfaction than to points of common cause and common loyalty.

#### Pin Pricks or Friendship?

"More honesty on both sides among those of good intention is the answer. The Europeans have tremendous amounts of good-will available in the middle class. Some of them have established himself and who is only too ready to voice his appreciation of the benefits that European civilization has brought to Central Africa. But are we Europeans taking him along with us sufficiently, or do we offer him pinpricks instead of the hand of friendship?

"The most important factor in this whole matter is the human element. This is a subject which concerns people—not politics or power schemes. The question of partnership will finally be settled by the people more than by the politicians.

"The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has abundant riches in its natural resources, a fertile field for human endeavours, and the background and backing of the British way of life. By its policy of partnership in racial affairs it can show the world how to live, for if it can show the world how to remove the fears, jealousies, and prejudices between different races, that will surely be an object lesson to all nations. In race relations co-existence is not enough: you must have true partnership—and this, I firmly believe, is the solution which the Federation offers the world."

## Attempt to Jettison Mr. Todd a "Panic Measure"

### The Times Comments on Southern Rhodesia Crisis

**THE ATTEMPT TO JETTISON MR. TODD**, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was described in a long leading article in *The Times* on Monday as "a panic measure which would certainly shake confidence abroad in the Central African Federation". The article also stated:—

"When the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being in 1953 it rested on the trinity of Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. Garfield Todd. The grip of these three leaders on realities, on the electorate, and on overseas opinion quickly established the Federation's good name. In spite of African opposition to federation, it was felt that the sane liberal policies of these three—backed by a wise Governor-General, the late Lord Llewellyn—would win through. Now the team which launched the Federation is dispersing. Lord Malvern is retired; Lord Llewellyn is dead; and a political hurricane is likely to overwhelm Mr. Garfield Todd.

#### A Rhodesian and An African

"When he became Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Todd, a missionary and a New Zealander by origin, quickly established himself, not only as a Rhodesian but as an African and indeed a world personality.

"At home his policy struck a liberal note. He and his

Government secured betterment for the African in agriculture, labour relations, housing, wages, and franchise. At the same time theirs was not a weak Government. Mr. Todd reacted sharply against African disorders during the strike at the Wankie colliery and the bus boycott in Salisbury...

#### Talked Too Lengthy?

"Mr. Todd's real offence has been to open his mouth too wide. It is possible, but not certain, that he has been more liberal than Lord Malvern. He has accelerated Native land reforms, but these are practical rather than political. The reform of the Southern Rhodesian franchise was an inevitable consequence of the introduction of African representation in the Federal Government. But instead of doing good to the Africans by stealth, Mr. Todd has proclaimed his policies from the housetops. Thereby he has violated one of the tactical first principles of liberal white politicians in Africa.

"If the party bosses on Saturday endorse the view that it must get rid of Mr. Todd well ahead of the elections, it will show a signal lack of faith in both the idealism and the common sense of Rhodesians. The main problem of the Federation is to establish inter-racial confidence. Mr. Todd has succeeded in winning the confidence of Africans to a remarkable extent; and yet he has only been pursuing sensible liberal policies at a rate commensurate with the ability of

the African to advance. The federal constitution imposes a moral obligation to pursue such policies.

"Indeed, if they were abandoned or jeopardized, British Governments of the future might seriously consider whether they ought not to try to unscramble the Federation when the time for constitutional revision arrives in 1960-65."

"The phenomenal economic development in the early federal period has been due largely to widespread belief in the investing countries that the Federation was a safer proposition than the Union because its racial policies were sounder. So, basically, they are, and so, up till now, the Rhodesian electorate have willed them to be. There is no solid reason to suppose that this outlook has changed."

"The attempt to jettison Mr. Todd, is a panic political measure, which may end by eroding the whole of the United Federal Party position and, if successful, would certainly shake confidence abroad in the Central African Federation!"

"The Times, it will be seen, completely shares the views which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has expressed week after week since the crisis started early last month."

#### Lord Hastings's Survey

Lord Hastings said in a recent B.B.C. programme:—

"At the very outset the United Rhodesia Party contained a substantial right-wing element by no means enamoured of the federal experiment. This inherent division was made clearer at the party congress of 1956, which I attended as a delegate, when Mr. Todd, supported by his entire Cabinet, wished either to join forces with the Federal Party, in order to have some influence upon its policies, or to oppose the Federal Party at the next federal elections. A section of the U.R.P. would not have supported Mr. Todd in the event of his opposing the Federal Party, which most Rhodesians consider rather more conservative."

"Now that amalgamation of the two parties has taken place, an effort has been made to oust Mr. Todd on the grounds his leadership is at fault and his judgement clouded by so-called ultra-liberalism. Those who believe this are perfectly sincere, and they say they will continue to support the policy of the United Federal Party."

"But if Mr. Todd should succeed in keeping the support of the emergency party congress, thus maintaining his leadership of the Southern Rhodesian branch of the U.F.P. in support of Sir Roy Welensky, the Cabinet Ministers who have resigned will find themselves in the political wilderness—unless they are prepared to go back on their word and join the official Opposition, the Dominion Party."

"From personal knowledge I can say with confidence that Mr. Todd's new Cabinet is as strong as the retiring one. His chances of survival are at least even. If, however, he is defeated, it is most unlikely that he will recede into the political wilderness; a man of his courage and his qualities of leadership will always have followers, and it would not be surprising to find him at the head of a new political party, the makings of which are already in evidence. My opinion is that in the long run the United Federal Party will do better with Mr. Todd as an ally than as an opponent."

"Public opinion here has been aroused over the Constitution Amendment Bill of the Federal Government and there is now anxiety about the new Federal Franchise Act. Opinion in this country has tended to disregard the belief of Sir Roy Welensky that it is impossible to make the franchise proposals more liberal than they are without running the risk of losing the next general election, due this year, to the much more right-wing Dominion Party. The crisis in Southern Rhodesia proves conclusively that Sir Roy Welensky is right."

#### Mr. G. Ellman-Brown's Statement

Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, lately Minister of Roads and Road Traffic in Southern Rhodesia, and one of the four Ministers who resigned on January 11, has issued a statement in the following terms:—

"I have been informed from several sources that at a branch meeting at Sabonets last Friday night at which the Press were excluded, the Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, made a personal attack on myself and indicated that my recent actions were motivated by a desire for higher office, such as leader of the party or Prime Minister."

"I am also aware that officials of the now extinct Rhodesian Press have also been indicating that there was a conflict between Sir Patrick Fletcher and myself. In normal circumstances the right place to reply to the Prime Minister is in Parliament, or at most at a public or branch meeting, but as

I intend to honour the pledge given to Sir Roy Welensky, the party president, not to hold such a meeting, my only recourse is to make a public statement."

"I wish to make it perfectly clear that at no time have I ever had any ambition for the leadership, and the Prime Minister is fully aware of this. I am essentially an ordinary business man, who should get on with the job of work on hand, and for some considerable time it has been my sincere desire to withdraw entirely from the political field at the end of my term of office."

"However, in view of the present crisis, I have given an assurance to Sir Patrick Fletcher and my colleagues that not only have they my full support, but that if the party and the country wish me to continue, I will offer myself to the electorate at the next elections."

#### Letter to the Editor

### Anti-Todd Feeling is Receding Prospects for Saturday's Party Congress

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—

Sir—Your leading article of January 23 has been read with great interest and general approval by the thinking section of populace.

Section 7 of the party constitution under which Mr. Todd was elected leader not only justifies his "adhesion" but totally precluded his acting without a party congress. The Governor could ask him to form a new Government only if he did try to resign. Mr. Todd has naturally refused to place the Crown in that invidious position, even though some merit could be derived from such action.

The initial tide of anti-Todd feeling (based on the idea that "surely five against one can't be wrong") is fast receding, giving place to sober rational consideration. Delegates will go to the congress fully realizing the implications; but many will retain their bias—aided by a committee of back-benchers who are prompted more by personal vanities than strength of conviction.

This has been a flagrant breach of the truce between the United Rhodesia and Federal parties, but in spite of it it is already apparent that the swing is now in favour of a leader to whose actions nothing but integrity and the good of Rhodesia can be attributed—though some still think him a little too idealistic. There is also a real fear that property values will go down if he goes. (This spark could be fanned).

The ordinary Rhodesian is a novice at political manoeuvres, candidly saying that he cannot understand the tactics said to be employed by the rebels—instigated by part of the "Federal" element in the United Federal Party.

Congress will be a serious and dramatic meeting, with common sense prevailing. The agenda will allow ample debate, and give Mr. Todd the advantage of using his power of oratory as opening and closing speaker.

Salisbury,

Yours faithfully,

Southern Rhodesia,

H. G. PARDEY

### An African Viewpoint

THE SUGGESTION by the Department of Education that only five African teachers in Nyasaland out of a total of 2,000 were graduates of recognized universities has been described by Mr. N. K. W. Chieme, an African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, as "a calculated insult to other graduates from world-famous centres of learning in India". He also told the *Nyasaland Times* that an editorial statement by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that advances in African education had been the result of European enterprise was "an economic blunder", since European enterprise would not have succeeded in Nyasaland if it had not exploited African labour, land, and consumers.

## Parity System Opposed by Africans

### U.N. Mission Consider Franchise\*

The next step will be elections to select the representative members of the Legislative Council. The elections, on a common roll with a qualitative franchise, will be held in two parts: the first, covering five constituencies, will be held in September, 1958, and the second, covering the remainder, in 1959. The elections the new Legislative Council will continue in office until 1962.

The system requires electors, on pain of invalidating their votes for three candidates, one from each of the three racial communities. Electors should be 21 years of age and have resided in the Territory for three of the preceding five years, and also should be able to satisfy one of the three following alternative requirements: to have attained the level of Standard VIII in the educational system; to have an income of £10 a year; or to have had experience in certain specified categories of office (membership or former membership of the Legislative Council or one of the various types of local government bodies, Native authorities, chiefs, and other recognized authorities, and heads of clans or kindred groups).

The voting qualifications necessarily exclude the majority of the African population, which consists largely of peasants living in a subsistence economy and with, so far at least as the adult population is concerned, very little education. The Government guidance was drafted on the premise that for the present it was desirable to restrict the franchise to those individuals whose personal qualities and attainments gave good reason to suppose that they would exercise their right to vote with understanding and a sense of responsibility.

The restrictions, according to the Government, are due in large measure to the diversity of conditions in different parts of the Territory and the desire to avoid perpetuating communal divisions and also to the necessity at the present stage of development to provide some protection for minorities. The Government regards the introduction of common roll elections for the whole Territory as a bold experimental step to be followed by further advances. Even with the restricted franchise the number of Africans qualifying to vote would exceed the combined total of Europeans and Asians in all constituencies, excepting possibly Dar es Salaam.

### Legislative Council Re-Organization

A committee of members of the Legislative Council will be established in 1959 to consider the electoral system, including a review of the existing constituency boundaries and, in particular, the system of parity representation. It will also study possibilities of developing the ministerial system and consider ways and means of improving the Executive Council or possibly establishing a Council of Ministers and a Council of State.

The time-table of immediate constitutional and political development seems to suggest that the parity system will remain in force until at least 1962, the date of expiration of the term of the present Legislative Council.

There is considerable controversy concerning the system of parity representation for the three racial communities. A large body of opinion desires a more rapid rate of political progress and a form of representation which takes better account of the numerical size of the three racial communities.

The Northern Province branch of T.A.N.U. called for "a change in the present parity constitution giving more representation to the African as a clear indication that it is the intention of the Administering Authority to make all representative institutions in this country democratically representative. The present parity constitution is unacceptable to us because it aims at sharing power equally amongst the three racial groups."

"We emphasize that we are not only prepared but determined to see that every Tanganyikan, of whatever race, gets all the rights of citizenship which he or she would get in any free country anywhere in the world... What we cannot accept is a policy like the present policy of the Government, which treats the immigrant minorities as privileged groups and

giving them political rights here which to such groups could enjoy in any democratic country... We believe that policy of the Government is artificially creating a racial issue where there need not have been any if the proposals our organization had made had been accepted by the Government in the spirit in which they were made.

A memorandum by the national executive of the party said: "The basic need is confidence in the future of the Territory... The present policy of the Government is designed to give this confidence to the immigrant communities and to people outside the country who wish to settle or invest in this country. There is nothing basically wrong with such policy, but the manner in which Government seeks to give this confidence to the immigrant minorities and would-be settlers or investors is all wrong. Firstly, Government bases its policy from the premise that African political and economic aspirations are incompatible with such confidence. Secondly, Government ignores the fact that Tanganyika being a plural society and the history of the plural societies in Africa being what it is, the African, much more than the immigrant minorities, needs an assurance about the future. T.A.N.U.'s demands were designed to remedy Government's policy and to give confidence not only to Africans but to all inhabitants of this country."

### Demand For a Policy Declaration

Memoranda from its various branches T.A.N.U. drew attention to the fact that Africans comprise approximately 98% of the population, or more than 8m. persons, whereas the immigrant communities total less than 125,000. T.A.N.U.'s demand was for a policy declaration from the Administering Authority that Tanganyika would become a democratic state in which non-Africans would be guaranteed equal rights as citizens, regardless of race.

It called for an immediate departure from the parity formula, mainly as a symbol of the Government's intention to progress towards a system of non-racial representation. The actual ratio of racial representation to be adopted for the time being was therefore not of particular importance, provided that the number of African seats in the Legislative Council equalled those of both the other racial groups together. Various views were expressed by different branches concerning the ratio which should be adopted immediately, the Youth League of the party believing that two-thirds of the representative seats should be held by Africans.

The party's official request, as expressed by the national executive, was for a modification of the parity formula to provide equal representation for Africans on the one hand and non-Africans on the other, obtaining 16 seats in the Council. However, that 10:16 formula was regarded as an interim arrangement, without prejudice to the party's objective of achieving a very substantial increase in African representation at the very earliest possible opportunity.

The party objected strongly to the obligation placed upon each elector to vote for three candidates, one of each race, and to the qualitative restrictions on the exercise of the franchise. Its opposition to compulsory tripartite voting was based on the view that, since there was little social intercourse between the races, the average elector would be required to vote for two candidates, with whom he would probably be unfamiliar, in order to record his vote for a candidate of his own race.

### Opposition to Qualitative Franchise

Their opposition to the qualitative franchise was based on the view that, considering the great difference in the economic and educational levels of the three races, its effect would be in the main to exclude the vast majority of Africans. All branches of T.A.N.U. were unanimously opposed to any restriction of the franchise based upon income or educational qualifications, and all demanded that the forthcoming elections be based upon universal adult suffrage.

Eight African representative members of the Legislative Council also believed that the present system of parity representation was unacceptable to the Africans, and they doubted if it had much enthusiastic support among the majority non-Africans. They were equally opposed to the provision of compulsory tripartite voting in the forthcoming elections. They proposed that Government should either change the constitution forthwith, giving increased African representation in the Legislative Council, or appoint a constitutional committee immediately, without waiting until after the elections, to study the whole problem of representation and the franchise.

Opposition to the parity system and the compulsory tripartite vote was also expressed by the important Chaga Council, the Buhaya Council, the Meru Citizens Union, and other tribal groups. Some other groups, such as the Merogoro Council of Chiefs, took a more conservative view regarding the rate of political advancement.

\*These passages are further extracts 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. Dorsinville (Haiti), chairman, Mr. Robert Nagler Hamilton (Australia), Mr. Jean Cédille (France) and U. Tin Maung (Burma).

# PERSONALIA

MR. F. W. HARRIS and MR. S. J. McADAMEN, two Conservative M.P.s., have been visiting Kenya.

MR. C. H. VILLIERS, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, left London for Khartoum a few days ago.

MR. E. J. PAKES, deputy chairman of the British India Line, and MRS. PAKES are in East Africa.

MR. J. T. L. DOVE, representing Messrs. Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure, flew to Salisbury last week.

SIR JOHN TAIT, managing director of Steel Bros., Ltd., has been re-nominated for re-election to the Post of London Authority.

MR. G. A. FARRELL will talk on "The Kikuyu of Kenya" at the Imperial Institute at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, February 10.

MR. K. C. ACUTT has joined the board of Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd. MR. G. W. H. RELLY has been appointed his alternate.

MR. BEVILLE W. PAIN has been appointed an assistant manager in London of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

SIR NICHOLAS HUMB has become chairman of the Anglo-Sudan and Agency, Ltd., in the vacancy created by the death of MAJOR T. E. BARING.

MR. MADRICE WHITLOW is on his way back from his visit to Kenya. In recent years he has given hundreds of talks about Kenya in different parts of England.

MR. H. G. NELSON, managing director of the English Electric Co., Ltd., and MRS. NELSON flew to East Africa a few days ago. They will also visit the Rhodesias.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, Conservative M.P. for South-East Essex, and MR. AUSTEN ALBU, Socialist M.P. for Edmonton, arrived in Kenya last week for a visit of about a month.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK left London by air last Friday for Tanganyika. MR. C. W. GIBBERALD, who is making a report on aspects of the sisal industry, accompanied him.

SIR ROBERT RENWICK, a member of the London board of Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., has left for East Africa.

AN AFRICAN, MR. DAUDI Z. LIBABA, has also been elected vice-chairman of Lindi Town Council, being the first African to hold the office. MR. K. J. HAMEERE, an Asian, is the chairman.

MR. E. I. WOOLF, a director of the parent board of the Taylor Woodrow group of building and civil engineering companies, will leave London Airport tomorrow for Kenya and Tanganyika.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, deputy chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has been nominated for the vice-presidency of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, is to be entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons on Tuesday, February 18, by the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., MRS. CODRINGTON, and MISS SALLY CODRINGTON, left London on Monday for Nyasaland and Rhodesia. They are due back shortly after Easter.

MR. MERVYN BEAUFORT WILLIAMS, I.L.E. town clerk of Cape Town until last week, has joined the board of Davis & Soper, Ltd., and will be the managing director in Salisbury of Davis & Soper (Rhodesia) (Private), Ltd.

THE KARAKA OF BUGANDA, was received in private audience by the Pope last week. While in London His Highness said when he lunched at Mutesa House, Baywater, a centre for male students from Uganda, that he hoped a similar home would be provided for female and married scholars.

VISCOUNT SIMON, a director of a number of companies in the P. & O. group, including the British India Steamship Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Port of London Authority in succession to the late VISCOUNT WAVERLEY.

MR. R. W. HUMPHRIES, general manager of Farm Machinery (Distributors), Ltd., has returned to Nairobi from a business visit to England, during which he attended the School of Farm Mechanization at Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire.

MR. IAN HARVEY, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will lead the United Kingdom delegation to the inaugural meeting in Accra on February 19 of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara.

MR. W. D. WILSON has been appointed director of Rhodesia Anglo American Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Bassett Mines, Ltd. MR. D. A. ETHERIDGE will act as his alternate.

MR. E. G. ROWE, a senior provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, has been appointed Minister for Local Government and Administration, in succession to MR. F. H. PAGE-JONES, who has retired. MR. ROWE went to the Territory as a cadet in 1928 and became a provincial commissioner in 1948. He was lately in charge of the Eastern Province.

WING COMMANDER A. M. D. HOWES, regional representative of the Directorate of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, has retired. He joined the Survey and Aviation Department in 1932. His successor, Lieutenant-Commander B. F. SUTTON, formerly regional civil aviation representative in Uganda, has served in Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, joining the department in 1948, after being in the Fleet Air Arm as a pilot.

MR. J. E. S. BROWNE, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, who is to go to Cyprus in a few days on secondment to take command of the Cyprus Police Force, was born in Kenya and is now 47 years of age. He joined Sheffield City Police in 1930, became Chief Constable of Scarborough 14 years later, Assistant Chief Constable of the North Riding of Yorkshire in the middle of 1947, and Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire about two years later.

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and the Union-Castle and Clan Lines, who had to be taken ashore in Aden owing to a heart attack while he was on his way to Mombasa, is still in hospital. DR. KEMBALL PRICE, a heart specialist who had previously attended him, flew to Aden a few days ago with MR. ANTHONY CAYZER, Lord Rotherwick's younger son. LADY ROTHERWICK is with her husband.

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## Obituary

### Lord Egerton of Tatton

LORD EGERTON OF TATTON, one of the best-known farmers in Kenya, died last week at his home, Ngata Farm, Njoro, at the age of 83.

The Rt. Hon. Maurice Egerton was born in 1874, the son of the third baroness, Anna, daughter of Simon Watson Taylor, of Eritonoke, Cheshire. Educated privately, he was intended for the Diplomatic Service, and spent several years abroad learning French and German. The prospect held no attraction, however, and he gave up the idea. Since both his elder brothers had died young, he became his father's constant travelling companion in wandering round the world. He was keenly interested in wireless in its early days, and a pioneer motorist and aviator, obtaining his flying licence in 1910.

He was first attracted to Kenya in 1920 by the prospect of big game hunting, and he undertook a great deal of safari work, collecting museum specimens. Later he bought a 120,000-acre farm at Njoro, building a house which became known as "The Castle" to the people in the district. Over the years he developed a flock of some 25,000 sheep and 2,500 cattle, and in 1940 he gave 860 acres of his estate to the Kenya Government for the establishment of an agricultural centre for Kenya youth. It became the Egerton College for Agriculture, which gave courses of instruction to new settlers intent on farming.

For many years Lord Egerton, who was unmarried, divided his time fairly equally between Britain and Kenya. He inherited Tatton Park, near Knutsford, in 1920 when his father died. In the twenties he was one of Lord Delamere's friends who took up land in the Iringa district of Tanganyika Territory.

### Brigadier J. E. A. Baird

BRIGADIER JOHN EDMUND ALEXANDER BAIRD, who has died in hospital in London, had spent 30 years of continuous service in the Middle East. Born in 1900, he was commissioned into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1918, and seconded to the Sudan Defence Force in 1927. Seven years later he was appointed O.C., Camel Corps. During the last war he was Arab Liaison Officer with the Western Desert Force and later the Eighth Army, and in 1945 he was given command of the 2nd Sudan Defence Force Infantry Brigade. Latterly he had commanded the Local Land Forces in the Persian Gulf. When he died he was on leave pending retirement.

SIR MARTIN JULIAN HALL, Bt., who died last week in Somerset West, Cape Province, in his 84th year, was a former member of the Bechuanaland Civil Service. He was in business in England for 46 years and a director of Fortnum and Mason for 35 years. After his wife's death he returned to South Africa four years ago.

MRS. DOROTHY EVELYN STEVENSON, wife of the late Francis Oswald Stevenson, has died in Kampala, Uganda.

### Mr. Walter Elliot

"OUR COLONIAL DEBATES have for many years past been enriched by the wisdom, imagination, and wit of Walter Elliot". Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a tribute in the House of Commons last week. "In many parts of the Commonwealth, perhaps most of all in East and West Africa, he stood as the embodiment of the traditions and standards which, after seven centuries of Westminster, we are striving to preserve and transmit."

## Thanksgiving for Bishop Gwynne

### Bishop Selsthorpe's Tribute

THE RT. REV. A. MORRIS SELSTHORPE, formerly Bishop in the Sudan, gave the address at a Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey last week for Bishop L. H. Gwynne, Bishop of Khartoum from 1908 to 1920, Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan for the next 25 years, and then Bishop in Egypt in 1945-46.

He said that on hearing of the Bishop's death many would have remembered his reading of verse 51 in the eighth chapter of St. John: "If a man keep my sayings, he shall not notice death." No one who knew Bishop Gwynne could think of him as dead; they must think of him as more alive than ever.

His unconquerable spirit had shone through his body, through which he had told his story with unquenchable humour. When a brother Welshman entered a room the Bishop once brought forth a spate of what the Englishman thought to be fluent Welsh, but the Welshman explained that he knew only the first seven letters of the alphabet in Welsh and then repeated them backwards!

### Interred in Khartoum Cathedral

His body, reduced by fire to ashes, would be taken to Khartoum. On the west wall of Khartoum Cathedral were the words: "Charles George Gordon: whose labours are not in vain in the Lord." The ashes of the Bishop would be interred in the north transept, which would become the Gwynne Memorial Chapel. On the wall would be the words: "Our Bishop, our Counsellor, our Friend, who laboured in the cause of Christ's Church," words which would appeal to all races and all religions who knew and loved him.

They must give thanks for his sympathy and tenderness, his compassion for the weak and his challenge to the strong, for the abundance of his self-giving and shining witness, thanks for his humanity, thanks for his faults and failings, which enabled others to feel that he was one with them, and because, as a true saint, though a sinner he did not allow sin to have dominion over him.

It was also a service of dedication. He awoke early each day, and began to study his Bible, said his daily office, and then with paper and pencil went through his programme for the day, asking God's guidance on even the smallest detail. That programme he had fulfilled for more than 70 years. Many who invited the old Bishop to lunch had to wait because he was at prayer.

In 1943 he had shown the speaker a notebook dating back to 1904, and under each day were three headings—thanksgiving for the day; repentance; plans for the future. Until after he was 90 years of age, even to the day before he passed out of his life, he had made his notes each evening, however late the dinner party. Those who were charged with the wonderful power which was the secret of a great and saintly life would, like Bishop Gwynne, not notice death.

### Representatives At Memorial Service

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave the blessing; the first lesson was read by the Very Rev. Dr. R. F. V. Scott, representing the Church of Scotland, and the second lesson by the Dean of Westminster.

Among the other clergy present were present and former Bishops in Egypt, representatives of the Greek Orthodox and Armenian Orthodox churches, and Canon B. J. Harper, honorary secretary of the Sudan Church Association, who lived and worked with Bishop Gwynne in the Sudan for 25 years.

In a congregation of about 1,300 people were former officials, clergy, and missionaries in the Sudan and Servicemen of the last two wars. Lord Rugby and Sir Alexander Knox Helm, former Governors-General of the Sudan, and Lady Rugby and Lady Knox Helm were present.

Among institutions represented were the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons (for the Bishop had been District Grand Master in the Sudan for many years), the Royal Army Chaplains' Department, the Royal Air Force, the Church Missionary Society, the Sudan Church Association, the Egypt Church Association, the Jerusalem and the East Mission, the British Legion, The H, and the Boys' Brigade.

## Federation's Military Liaison Officers Mr. Doig on Federal Problems

### Lieut-Colonels Prentice and Fawssett

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. A. G. ("BOB") PRENTICE, who was posted to London just three years ago as the first full-time Military Liaison Officer for the Federation, and Mrs. Prentice sailed on Monday on their way to Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Prentice, who is to be second-in-command of the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, served in the 8th Gurkha Rifles from 1942 until 1946 and joined the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps in the next year, being an instructor until 1952. Then, after attending the Staff College at Camberley, he spent a year at the headquarters of Central Africa Command before being selected for the appointment in Rhodesia House.

The new Military Liaison Officer, Lieut.-Colonel R. A. G. Prentice, was commissioned in October, 1939, into the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. A year later he joined the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa, and served with that unit in Ethiopia, Ceylon, and Burma until early 1945, when he went to East Africa Command headquarters in Nairobi. There he met and married Miss Heather Gannicott, daughter of Major and Mrs. A. J. Gannicott, of Makuyu.

Rejoining his battalion in Dar es Salaam in mid-1950, he was with it in the field in Lusaka for rather more than two years, when he was appointed to the headquarters staff of the Southern Area Command, East Africa, being at various times in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Returning to the battalion in 1954, he went with it to Malaya, serving there for nearly two years. After a short spell in the Federation he attended the Staff College at Camberley throughout last year, and quite recently took up his appointment at Rhodesia House. Two years ago he retired from the British Army and was commissioned into the infantry of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie gave a farewell party at Rhodesia House last week for Colonel and Mrs. Prentice, and for Mr. S. J. Olivier, who is retiring, and Mrs. Olivier.

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### Statements to the London Press

THE REV. ANDREW DOIG, a nominated Member for African Interests in the Federal Parliament, and a member of the African Affairs Board, said at a Press conference in London on Tuesday that the Federal Constitution was accepted by everyone in 1953 as a compromise solution which would not be amended without the agreement of all parties at a conference for its review.

The African Affairs Board believed that in sanctioning the Constitution Amendment Act, and if it should approve the Electoral Bill, H.M. Government would commit a breach of faith with the Africans, as the Federal Government had done. The Board would be completely discredited in the eyes of the Africans, who were being driven into unproductive paths.

What the Federation needed above all else was political stability, in order to prove itself on the grounds on which it was created, those of economic advantage. Until the proposed constitutional review in 1960-62 "nothing political should be brought in". As a Christian missionary he regarded the breach of faith as the fundamental issue.

### Day Could Still Be Saved

The British Government could still save the day—hence his visit—by rejecting the Electoral Bill, but permitting an increased membership of the Federal House, which was justified, persuading the Federal Government to elect its members the old pattern, without prejudice to full consideration of their proposals at the review conference.

Westminster could also refuse to approve the Electoral Bill unless provision was made for Africans to exercise an influence on the general roll candidates comparable to that exercised by non-Africans on the special roll candidates; and "by not forcing a vote of approval of the Bill through the Nyasaland Legislative Council, in view of the strong opposition of Nyasaland Africans".

The 1953 conference recognized that the common roll system could not be applied to the northern territories for the election of African members. If it was impossible then, what had changed the climate of African opinion to make it possible now? He agreed with the common roll system in principle, but the northern territories were not yet prepared for it; their fledgling party systems were better suited to communal representation at the moment. Territorial advancement should have come before federation.

As it was, Africans would be elected by a predominantly European electorate, who would favour "moderate" Africans, but who was responsible for producing "moderate" Europeans, which was vitally important if partnership was to be a reality?

Many people believed that H.M. Government would not say no to anything the Federal Government sought to do for fear that the Federal Party would be swept from office by the right-wing Dominion Party. Mr. Doig said that that was a most dangerous view. Unless issues were judged on their merits we might as well abdicate our powers in Central Africa here and now.

The African Affairs Board had tried unavailingly to secure a "working arrangement" with the Federal Government whereby the board would be consulted in the drafting of certain Bills; but the Government was not prepared to consult the board until measures had been published, by which time discussions were virtually valueless.

Yesterday Mr. Doig saw Mr. Lannox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he has been actively lobbying M.P.s. He will fly back to Nyasaland on Sunday week, after visiting Scotland.

### Simpler Housing

THE CENTRAL HOUSING BOARD OF KENYA has notified local authorities that the limited amount of capital available for African housing loans in the 1957-60 development period may make it necessary to simplify the standards of buildings and services. It is therefore prepared to examine proposals which incorporate improved indigenous types of construction and design, simplified water supply, and sanitation services. The board will encourage local authorities to adopt serviced site schemes, provided sufficient living space is provided for the family as a unit, and a convenient and safe water supply and sanitation system are incorporated.

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## Overseas Service Bill Debated

### Problem of Keeping Trained Personnel

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moving the second reading of the Overseas Service Bill in the House of Commons last week, said that it would enable the Government to meet financial obligations to some Colonial territories, such as payment of pensions, contributions to salary while an officer was *en disponibilité*, and contributions to compensation.

He recalled that his predecessor had in 1955 announced proposals for officers whose service was cut short owing to constitutional changes. A 1956 White Paper on the Overseas Service covered the recruitment of officers for secondment by H.M. Government to territories approaching self-government and countries that had attained that status. That special list of officers was to apply at first to overseas officials of the federal and regional Governments in Nigeria, but might later be extended by agreement to other territories.

There were formidable difficulties in the way of the proposed central register and pool outlined in the White Paper. The main difficulty is guaranteeing a continued career for an officer recruited into the central pool initially for a particular job in a particular territory, and guaranteeing him also a succession of jobs of ascending importance and responsibility. Younger men were not likely to be available at short notice for assignments overseas, and it was mainly the older retired officials who were interested in short-duration jobs.

H.M. Government would pay their pensions and recover the money from the overseas Government concerned, and would look after the officials if they lost their jobs through no fault of their own. If a displaced

officer could not be found work immediately he would, if necessary, be kept on full pay for up to five years, the commitment being shared between the home and overseas Governments.

MR. A. CREECH-JONES (Lab.) paid tribute to the efficiency and quality of the Colonial Service. "All of us have been alarmed at the falling away of candidates, the fact that there has not been quite the enthusiasm among the younger people that was once experienced for this kind of service". He hoped that the Bill would reduce the apprehensions of the Overseas Service and restore something of its old confidence.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR (Cons.) feared that the Bill was too late for West Africa. Most officers there were tempted by the extremely generous compensation terms for loss of a career; in some ways the compensation was too generous. "It is very difficult for most people to acquire capital, and some fear that unless they take their capital and invest it now the purchasing power of the pound may in a few years be less than it is today". It might be necessary to look again at the compensation terms, and by lengthening the period of freezing salary civil servants whose knowledge was of value to the territories to stay in their jobs.

### Commonwealth Service Preferred

MR. J. GRIMOND (Lib.) welcomed the Bill as doing justice to those who worked in the Commonwealth but shared Mr. Lloyd's doubts. He favoured a Commonwealth service recruited from the whole Commonwealth and available not only in the Commonwealth but also in other territories needing technical assistance, the Commonwealth guaranteeing their pay and pensions.

MISS JOAN VICKERS (Cons.) suggested that the retirement age of 50 prescribed in the White Paper was difficult for either men or women to find other work, she thought that their service might be extended to 55, when they would not need another job, or that they might retire at 45, when it would be easier to find another post.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said that many people had been "immensely perturbed" at the number of first-class men of integrity and ability leaving the Colonial Service. Civil servants who believed that "Africa is a dead duck" should retire.

He had, however, met cases of nepotism in which, under the cloak of Africanization, the European civil servant had been passed over for promotion by an African civil servant. "There is no excuse for an African, because of his clan or family, being able to advance up the line of promotion, but all these things are happening, and help to explain the exodus".

African Ministers wanted the Europeans to stay, appreciating that for many years Africa would need skilled, devoted and gifted administrators. In Tanganyika there were possibly more than 250 Africans at school certificate level out of a population of 3m., and for many years they would need Europeans to guide and advise. "I.A.N.U. and other African organizations know that it is true. Given the pay and the pension, I hope we shall get men to go out and serve under Ministers in Africa, whatever their colour".

"Whether we like it or not—and most of us do like it—New Zealanders and other Dominion men have a different approach from many of our people who go out there. New Zealanders are just as easy and acceptable when working with Africans as are the Latins. They bring a new breath of air to what many colonials feel has been a rather pompous approach".

MR. M. C. HUTCHISON (Cons.), a former member of the Colonial Service, said that many of his colleagues were feeling insecure. Pension rates had not worked fairly; an official in a wealthy colony like Malaya or Hong Kong would enjoy a higher pension than one in East Africa. Under the new arrangement a flat rate should apply in pensions and leave pay.

### Plea For Fewer Changes

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) described the poorer territories as merely jumping-off grounds for those with eyes on better paid jobs elsewhere. Zanzibar, for instance, had seven directors of education in 10 years. There should be fewer of these changes, which can be so very disturbing to the countries concerned, and fewer unsuitable appointments, which are sometimes made even at the rank of Governor, simply to enable a person to obtain promotion which otherwise he would not have had.

MR. BERNARD BRADY (Cons.) criticised the Bill as quite inadequate.

"I remember when in East Africa in 1954 being told by one promising young district officer that he felt like looking over his shoulder all the time at the men who had served in the Sudan and the Indian Civil Services and were now elsewhere. These anxieties were natural and inevitable, but if the Service is allowed to run down the consequences to the whole Commonwealth and ourselves would be tragic".

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) thought the Bill confronted four problems: (1) the rapid diminution



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trained and experienced officers; (2) the failure of present attempts to retain expatriate British civil servants in their respective offices; (3) the counter-attraction which the British Government inconsistently offered them to retire prematurely — a matter which the Bill made some attempt to tackle; (4) the insufficiency of trained indigenous civil servants.

MR. T. L. IREWONGER (Cons.) a former member of the Colonial Service, said that the Lugard era of maintaining law and order and establishing sound administration was over.

"We are now entering a far more... period. We must hurry to maturity and responsibility... force and elemental nationalism which our own policy has created. We have to cherish the humane and civilized standards of behaviour and forms of government with which we have endowed the Colonies and we have to guide the economic development that we have started. To do these things in the atmosphere which we have created we must have men of character, vision and infinite patience. It is the most important thing that we have to do for the continent and it calls for the very best men that our country can produce."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Lab.) raised the question of ministerial responsibility for the special list. "The jealous pride of the newly emerging nations may engender a feeling that they will not want to be under the wing of the Colonial Secretary, ample though it may be. They may prefer to be dealt with by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations". So there was a case for allowing the Civil Service Commission which deals with the Home Civil Service, to handle this matter. That would remove any semblance of patronage, and... administratively tidier arrangement.

Replying to the debate, the SECRETARY OF STATE said that no Act could solve our problems of recruitment or maintenance of a healthy service on the scale desired. A great many considerations entered into it, not least the attitude of the local Governments.

In spite of political unsettlement in different areas, and of the many attractive openings in commerce and industry, his Ministry was still recruiting over the empire held at four times the pre-war rate. In the administration the rate was about the same as pre-war; in the professional branches it was much higher. There were 130 administrative vacancies at the end of 1957 and in all branches 1,384 — a substantial improvement on 1956. There was roughly a 7% proportion between the vacancies and the total number of overseas officers.

"I believe that in the special list we have a potential dynamic appeal which, properly presented and developed, may help

to meet the situation. There is some dynamism in this Bill, but I was being brutally frank when I drew attention to the fact that all is not well and we ought not to think it is."

Ghana had lost roughly 400 officers, 50% of those entitled to compensation. In Eastern Nigeria 51 had retired, or 23% of the entitled officers. In Western Nigeria 68 had left — between 23% and 24% of the entitled officers.

"The very nature and size of the compensation scheme has been one of our great disadvantages, but in fairness or propriety we could not have used the financial weapon to induce officers to stay against their better judgment. I should have been doing my duty very badly by those officers if I had failed to get them the best possible compensation terms. Side by side with that has gone the duty to try to do everything one can do to induce them to stay."

It was too early to say whether the proposed central pool would be abandoned. He had every intention of preserving the framework into which it could fit.

"Nothing will do away with the growing system of recruitment on contract terms. Anyone who has had to deal with the political leaders in emerging territories knows how reluctant they are to saddle themselves with a life-long obligation to people whose skill may well have been acquired by people in their own territory long before the firing of the first shots. Officers have been exhausted. We are seeing more and more recruitment on contract terms and there is nothing we can do to stop it." It was therefore impossible to have the tidy arrangements we should like to have for nostalgic and other considerations.

The special list procedure was first applied experimentally to Nigeria; but it was not to every Government's liking. "Clearly an agreement must be introduced which is acceptable to the local Government and will also be welcomed by the officers themselves. Certain Governments — and it is no secret that this is the view of the Central African Federation — feel strongly that their services should be locally based."

In East Africa, as in Nigeria and Malaya, the officers would not welcome the provision under which special list officers transferred to a particular territory could have their appointment terminated at 12 months' notice by the territorial Government.

The Bill was read a second time.

## Prohibited Immigrants to East Africa

### The Case of Mr. Basil Davidson

THE CASE of Mr. Basil Davidson, who has been refused an entry visa by the three East African Governments, has again been raised in the House of Commons.

When the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that he had nothing to add to his earlier reply, SIR LESLIE PLUMMER referred to Mr. Davidson's notable war service and his exposure of "the full horror" of Soviet aggression in Hungary, suggested that he had been very badly treated, and that the Trustee and Colonial Governments had usurped the functions of the Colonial Office in refusing him admission.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that the matter was within the discretion of the East African Governments, adding: "Like many of my predecessors on the other side of the House, I am not prepared to give any reason why I have come to my conclusions."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Minister aware that there is a widespread suspicion that it is because Mr. Davidson is a well-known Socialist that he is being excluded from those territories, and that as long as the Colonial Secretary maintains his attitude he is smearing this man by the assumption that he is a Communist, although he has refused to avow it? Will he take it from those of us who know him well that Mr. Davidson is not a Communist, has not been a Communist, and has no sympathies with that party?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "While refusing to be drawn into a discussion of the reasons for my decision, I can certainly say that it is not because of any association with the party opposite."

MR. LEWIS-JOHNSON raised the question of persons declared prohibited immigrants to Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that the 1957 figures were not available, but that the 1956 European orders totalled 82 (six cancelled) and Asian orders 215 (two cancelled), compared with 57 and 47 respectively for 1955. Figures for African prohibitions were not available.

MR. JOHNSON: "Does not the Minister automatically confirm any decision made by the Governor? Why does it happen that people like Mr. Davidson or Mr. George Hauser are not allowed to enter these territories?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It would be grossly improper to disclose confidential information that passes between the Governor and myself."



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## Parliament

### Kenya's Dangerous Secret Society Undermining Morale of Loyal Africans

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the declared political objects of the Kiama were among the declared political objects of the Mau Mau, to what extent its members had committed acts of violence; on what grounds it had been made illegal; and the maximum penalties for membership and leadership.

MR. A. F. LENNOX-BOYD replied that this secret society had no publicly declared objects. Its aims, however, were known to be similar to those of Mau Mau, and were directed to undermining the position of loyal Africans.

"Since these Africans form the backbone of administration in the Central Provinces the society is a danger to good government, and for this reason it was declared unlawful. It has not been allowed to develop to the stage where its members, as such, have committed violence. The maximum penalties for membership and leadership of an unlawful society are seven and 14 years imprisonment respectively."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does the ex hon. gentleman really think that the imposition of seven years' imprisonment for membership and 14 years' imprisonment on leaders of an organization whose members have taken a vow of non-violence is the best method to create good relations between the races in Kenya?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. member, perhaps not for the first time, has got his facts wrong. The committee of K.K.M. has been compiling a list of Africans and their families who helped in the fight against Mau Mau, with a view to revenge later. Eighty-five were originally arrested, of whom 42 were released. Of the remainder 13 were restricted to living in certain districts and others were restricted to villages within their district. No one has been prosecuted for membership or leadership. The Government of Kenya

and I do not intend that this organization should become an extensive threat."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that all this has developed because of unemployment? Will the Minister turn his attention to the 10,000 or 20,000 detainees now coming back to Kiambu and other parts of the territory who are unemployed? Will he do something about that source of discontent?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "My attention is constantly directed to that, and so is that of the Government of Kenya. I hope that the hon. member will direct his attention to the 51,000 Kikuyu who have been found work in Kiambu."

### Sudanese Arrests

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told MAJOR PATRICK WALL that no Sudanese in Uganda were arrested in November or December last, none was convicted, and none released. On January 1, 1958, three Sudanese were arrested, all charged with murder and attempted murder. One was released, the others remaining in custody pending applications for their extradition to the Sudan.

MAJOR WALL: "Are you aware that there is a certain degree of disquiet at the fact that Sudanese are held under arrest in Uganda for political crimes which they may have committed in the Southern Sudan during the recent past a year ago? Can you assure me that, as your answer seems to indicate, this is not the case?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am also concerned about the delay in settling this matter, due to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary documents and evidence from the Sudan, but we are anxious to behave as good neighbours to the Sudan."

### Legislative Council Boycott

Replying to MR. JAMES JOHNSON, the Colonial Secretary, MR. JOHN PROFUMO said that his Minister deplored the refusal of the Buganda Electoral College to elect a member in place of Dr. Muwazi, who resigned from the Legislative Council last November. "I sincerely hope that the electoral college will decide to perform its prescribed constitutional function and that the vacant seat will be filled in the interests of the people of Buganda. Meantime, the seat will remain vacant," Mr. Profumo said.

### Teacher Training

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that Northern Rhodesian African teachers in training totalled 1,306 last year, compared with 1,192 in 1956, and 1,068 in 1955.

### Copperbelt Housing

MR. LESLIE PLUMMER (Lab.) asked what schemes had been introduced in the copper mining areas of Northern Rhodesia for voluntary home ownership by Europeans living outside the mine townships.

MR. J. PROFUMO: "The mining companies allow European employees to draw for house purchase upon savings accumulated under the copper bonus scheme. They pay those living in their own private houses an allowance of £30 a month. Mine employees are eligible for a 90% building society loan under the general territorial scheme sponsored by the Government if the value of the house is not more than £3,500."

MR. LESLIE PLUMMER: "Would the Under-Secretary recommend to the Government of Northern Rhodesia that these excellent schemes should not be prosecuted at the expense of African townships?"

MR. PROFUMO: "I do not think there is any need to make that recommendation."

### Outpatient Fees

MRS. CASTLE asked in how many cases fees charged to out-patients and in-patients respectively in Government institutions in Kenya had been waived on grounds of hardship, and how many African patients had received treatment since the charges were introduced, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

MR. PROFUMO: "From January 1, 1957, to December 6, 1957, fees were waived for 2,455 out-patients and 1,693 in-patients. These figures exclude those entitled to free medical treatment. At those hospitals where fees have been charged the numbers of Africans treated in the same period were 302,505 out-patients and 30,017 in-patients. As fee-paying has been introduced in successive stages and is not yet the rule in all hospitals, and as annual attendance figures are available only for 1956, no direct comparisons can yet be made between the two years."

### Non-Racial Housing

MRS. CASTLE asked what steps were being taken by the Government of Kenya to allocate houses for civil servants in Nairobi and other towns on a non-racial basis.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Government of Kenya have accepted in principle the recommendation of a Government working party that, following the introduction of a non-racial civil service, Government quarters should be allocated on a non-racial basis."

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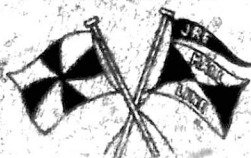
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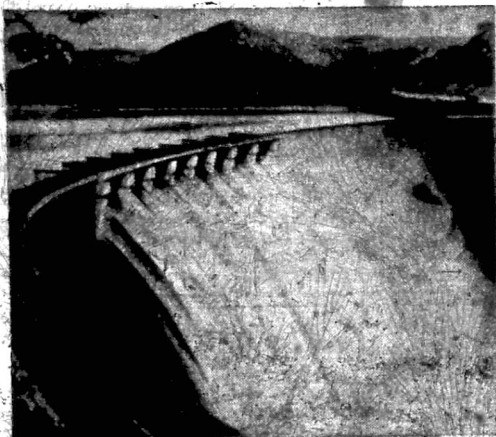
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## Bow Chairman's Thoughts on Africa

### Status as Important as Education

MR. JAMES LEMKIN, chairman of the Bow Group, who recently revisited Central Africa, writes in *Crossbow*, its quarterly journal:—

"A few years ago an African would not have acted as traffic policeman in Nairobi, nor they guide it competently and drivers of all races obey them. Before the war Africans were forbidden to walk on the pavement in Bulawayo; now they lounge in a care-free manner playing cards on the paving stones far into the night. In Cecil Square, Salisbury, some seats are marked 'Europeans Only', but Africans laze freely on the grass.

"This is not Arcadia, but seems some way off oppression. The races are wrangling together, but each still finds it hard to think of the other except as an African or a European.

### Delicate Balance in Modern Africa

"A balanced diet, solidly built housing, and welfare centres for his family will make an African a healthy worker. It will not turn him into a grateful one. Give him education without status and you create an African Congress man—resentful and politically intransigent. Give him status without education and you produce a political bolster to be swept aside by the urban literati.

All races can participate in a successful territory, the sense of purpose achieved will help to replace much of the existing tension. But such a movement has to satisfy people at different levels.

Congress told me of 64 discriminatory laws in the statute book of Southern Rhodesia.

"Most Africans know only an authoritarian system. As the pace of politics swiften, the clash amongst Africans arises from two sets of authoritarian leaders, each commanding, though not always getting, loyal support from his followers—the tribe and the National Congress. The African leader sees himself as a sort of chief. It is not unusual, apart from imprisonment, or travel abroad, for the president of an African Congress to continue in office year in and year out. As Congress is generally outside parliamentary politics, its leaders have no official recognition, which adds salt to the struggle.

### Dislike of the Baganda

"In Uganda dislike of the Baganda and fear of having the Kabaka as king of Uganda are working against the spread of national political parties and a unitary State. But scope for rival national politics is there, with the split between the Uganda National Congress and the younger men's party, the Uganda Congress Party.

"In Tanganyika there are two organizations in the field, both short of money and scratching the surface of politics. The orderly, multi-racial United Tanganyika Party is gaining the support of members of all races in the populous coastal districts. The less disciplined Tanganyika African National Union has an emotional appeal which the U.T.P. cannot make. Its purpose satisfies many Africans, but not its practice.

## Radioactive Minerals in the Colonies Government Guarantees Prices Until 1972

PROSPECTING FOR URANIUM in the Colonies is being encouraged, Mr. John Profumo, the Colonial Under-Secretary, has told the House of Commons. He said:—

"The U.K. Atomic Energy Authority has given a guarantee to mining companies operating in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to purchase uranium concentrates up to an annual total of 500 tons under 10-year contracts up to 1972 at prices which will be reasonable in the light of world conditions at the time. A separate offer has been made to mining companies in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Swaziland, and British Guiana up to a similar amount of 500 tons.

"An offer has been made to small producers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under which the authority guarantee to accept small lots of uranium concentrates up to an annual total of 100 tons over a seven-year period from March, 1958.

"The authority have set up offices in Salisbury and Lusaka to give technical advice and assistance and to stimulate the search for uranium in Central and East Africa.

"The authority is joining free of charge radiometric equipment to the geological survey departments in a number of Colonial territories. There are frequent visits to colonial territories by geologists on behalf of the Atomic Energy Authority.

Replying to Mr. S. IRVINE, the Minister added that there were 182 geologists in the Colonial Service, eight of whom were employed in Northern Rhodesia and seven in Nyasaland. They were not engaged solely in prospecting for radioactive ores.

Mr. IRVINE: "Does not the fact that more scientists are engaged by the Geological Survey of Greenland than in all the Colonies indicate that not enough is being done? Is the Minister aware that remunerative vacation employment can be got for students in Canada but not at all in Africa?"

## Oath Taking in Kenya

CASES OF ILLEGAL OATH-TAKING have been discovered in a remote area of the Meru district on the north-eastern slopes of Mount Kenya. At a magistrate's court at Maua-132 Meru who pleaded guilty to illegal oath-taking were put on probation for a year. Sixty other Meru were charged in the same court with a similar offence. A further 31 Meru are suspected of being implicated in the administration of oaths. Their cases are under investigation. Nineteen are already in custody and further arrests are expected. Investigations indicate that intimidation was widely used to compel initiates to take the oath, and that in some cases the administrators were armed with bush-knives. The ritual used and the oath administered were typical of the first-grade Mau Mau oath. No Mau Mau detainees released from detention camps were involved.

"In Livingstone's day you couldn't see Africa because it was so dark; now you can't see it because it is moving so fast"—The Rev. R. Neil Russell, addressing a residential youth conference of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

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**Warrant for Labour M.P.'s. Arrest**

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, paid £360 into the Uganda High Court last week in discharge of a warrant for his arrest issued on the application of a Kampala company, Allibhai Jivraj, which claimed payment for goods supplied in 1953 to the Uganda Consumers' Wholesale Society, Ltd., which Mr. Stonehouse then managed, and in respect of which he was said to have given a personal guarantee. Mr. Stonehouse first learned of the warrant when he returned to Kampala last Friday after visiting coffee growing areas near Mbale. The warrant had been issued on the application of Mr. A. A. Priani, managing director of Allibhai Jivraj.

**Race Relations**

THE RACE RELATIONS CONCILIATION COMMITTEE for the urban and rural districts of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is unanimously of the opinion that there has been an all-round improvement in race relations in the area in the past two years. It recognizes, however, that there is room for improvement. Satisfaction was expressed at an inaugural meeting at the "considerable liaison" existing between Munnah Secondary School for African boys and the Gilbert Renale School for European boys, and the committee has decided to sponsor lectures on suitable subjects at those and other schools. Mr. George Carr-Smith has been elected chairman.

**Memorial Tribute**

LIEUT. COLONEL J. ANDERSON, O.C., the 1st Bn., The Rhodesian African Rifles, is to represent the Federation at the unveiling of the memorial in Rangoon next Sunday which commemorates 27,000 officers and men who lost their lives during the campaign in Burma and Assam during the last war and have no known graves. The memorial bears the names of 71 men of the Northern Rhodesian Regiment, 36 of the Rhodesian African Rifles, and 484 of the King's African Rifles, many of whom were from the Federation.

**Learning from Rhodesia**

MR. GLENVIL HALL, Socialist M.P. for Coine Valley, said in the House of Commons last week that he had seen a system of limiting the length of speeches working well in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, where a yellow light showed two minutes before a member reached his allotted time, and when a red light appeared he had to sit down. That system might, he thought, be examined by the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is to consider possible changes in the present system.

**News Items in Brief**

Roses flown from Southern Rhodesia have adorned Rhodesia House, London, recently.

The first intermediate school in Kenya for Samalia children has been opened at Naivasha.

February 20 is nomination day for the six new African seats in the Kenya Legislature.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation came into being on February 1, when it took over European and African broadcasting in the three territories.

In appreciation of police services at his installation in Nairobi and during his visits to other centres in Kenya, the Aga Khan has given £500 to the Kenya Police welfare fund.

The Minister of Housing in Southern Rhodesia has informed Salisbury City Council that the Government has £100,000 available for housing for Coloured people. Salisbury expects to get about £35,000.

After two years in Malaya, an advance party of the 1st Bn., The Rhodesian African Rifles has arrived back in Salisbury. The remaining 840 Africans and 190 Europeans are due at Beira by sea on March 1.

The Union-Castle Line's catering team won several awards at the recent international Hotel and Catering Exhibition at Olympia, London, including a silver cup, a silver medal, a bronze medal, and two certificates of merit.

A first block of four houses has been built on Mayfair housing estate for African civil servants; the area is part of Nairobi's old racecourse. The houses are described as comparable with most post-war council houses in Britain.

Police Inspector James Dumba and two Africans in the Kenya Police were committed for trial in Eltham on Monday on charges of allegedly burning an African by burning him, and of assaulting another African. The two Africans were remanded in custody and the European was released on bail of £250.

Britain's largest civil aircraft, the Vickers VC 10 jet airliner, will carry up to 152 passengers when it is introduced on the B.O.A.C. London-Johannesburg service in 1964. Flying time to Nairobi will be less than 12 hours. The Comet IV is expected to be operating on the African route in 1960. Its time to Nairobi would be about 13 hours.

The Northern Rhodesian Police (Amendment) Ordinance, recently published, makes it necessary for any person forming a procession or conveying an assembly in a public place other than a building to hold a permit. Such permits will be issued if the regulating officers are satisfied that the procession or assembly is unlikely to cause or lead to a breach of the peace.

An air display, in which all civil aviation operators in East Africa have been invited to take part, is to be held at the new Nairobi airport on March 9, the day after its opening by the Queen Mother. B.O.A.C. hopes to fly out a Comet airliner. The Royal Air Force, the Kenya Police Air Wing, the Aero Club of East Africa, and East African Airways are expected to participate, and Spartan Air Services (Eastern), Ltd. will give a helicopter display.

The Rhodesian African Rifles and The South Wales Borderers have, by permission of The Queen, formed an alliance and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps are now similarly linked. Brigadier H. D. S. Somerville, South Wales Borderers, went to Rhodesia in 1939 and took part in the formation of the R.A.R. in the following year. Two battalions of the regiment served side by side in operations in Malaya.

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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

## Federal Credit Facilities Tightened

## Reserves Fell by £47m. Last Year

DRASTIC MEASURES are being taken to reduce the drain on the sterling balances of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federal Government has asked the commercial and merchant banks to reduce significantly by April 30 the total of their bill finance and advances, and it has raised to 50% of the purchase price of goods the minimum deposit required on all hire purchase transactions, and cut the repayment periods from 18 months to 15 months and from 36 to 24 months.

The Government has stated that it will not hesitate to resort to further measures if necessary. Reimposition of war-time controls to limit the volume of imports — which have only recently been relaxed — is not considered necessary.

At the average 1957 rate of overseas payments for goods and services the Federation's reserves represent 44 months' trade. Officially they are regarded as substantial.

## Deteriorating Balance of Payments

The deteriorating balance of payments situation has caused this credit squeeze. Payments for imports and other overseas services owed to the Federation rose to a record level in 1957. Export receipts dropped sharply, largely owing to the fall in the price of copper, which had constituted 60% of the Federation's exports. Preliminary estimates indicate that the total sterling reserves of the Federation fell last year by £47m. and no less than £30m. during the last three months.

The Federal Treasury ordered a drastic economy drive some months ago, and immediately after the announcement that the Bancroft mine was to close the Federal Government decided to shelve temporarily the plan to electrify a large section of the Rhodesia Railways at a cost of £23½m.

No drastic alterations have yet been made in the main features of the 1957-61 development programme, which totals £223m., but unless some revival in copper prices occurs shortly it may be jeopardized. Originally it was hoped that only some £50m. would have to be raised abroad to finance it, and the £10m. recently secured on the London market and the £27m. it is hoped to raise in New York would have gone a long way to meet immediate needs. The fall in the reserves must have upset these calculations.

A Delegation from the World Bank is due in the Federation next month, and that institution may help.

## Economic Development Committee

AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE has been set up in Uganda to make recommendations on major questions of economic policy and the best means of developing the country's economic resources. The chairman is the Minister of Finance, Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth. The other members, who include two Africans, are the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. A. B. Killick), the Minister of Commerce and Works (Mr. C. M. Bird), Mr. J. T. Simpson, Lieut.-Col. W. H. L. Gordon, Mr. L. N. Bassude, Mr. S. C. Desai, Mr. I. D. Hunter, Mr. W. S. Kajubi, and Professor D. Walker. The Government's Economic Adviser, Mr. W. T. Newlyn, will attend all meetings.

## Mitchell Cotts Group Report

MITCHELL COTTS AND CO., LTD., which has subsidiaries throughout East and Central Africa and in many other countries, after providing £895,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £1,581,790, for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,923,955 in the previous year. Net dividends on the 5½% cumulative preference shares absorbed £4,744; the 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares £25,875; first interim dividend of 10½% on ordinary shares £100,602; and second interim of 15%, £150,903. The carry-forward was £2,379,016, compared with £1,995,846 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £150,000 in 5½% cumulative preference shares, £1m. in 4½% cumulative redeemable preference shares, £1 of £1 denomination, and £1,740,600 in ordinary shares. Capital reserve stands at £379,584, revenue reserves at £5,129,016, and cash capital at £1,269,781. Provisions and current liabilities are £1,915,687, interests in subsidiary companies £1,000,000, and current assets £870,962, including £85,959 in cash.

The directors are Mr. H. C. Drayton (chairman), Lord Trenchard, and Messrs. H. L. Burais, J. K. Pugh, D. C. Holmes, and Frederick Knight (joint managing), A. A. Lough, A. P. Proctor, and A. S. Roger.

The 38th annual general meeting is to be held in London on February 21.

## International Combustion Report

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION AFRICA LTD., which has interests in East and Central Africa, after providing £102,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £241,700 for the year ended September 30, compared with £224,685 in the previous year. General reserves received £100,000; the 5½% preference dividend absorbed £8,250, the 15% interim £30,000, and a final ordinary dividend of 35% £70,000, leaving a carry-forward of £82,423, compared with £55,827 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £150,000 in 5½% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 and £200,000 in 5% shares. Revenue reserves stand at £582,423, current liabilities are £634,444, fixed assets £276,821, investments £12,000, and current assets £1,267,596, including £367,702 in cash.

The directors are Sir George Usher (chairman and joint managing), and Messrs. J. F. Hathorn (deputy chairman), O. K. Northard (joint managing), R. J. Bates, W. J. Cotterell, W. Grainger, S. Stephenson, A. I. W. Taylor, and G. R. C. Usher.

The 28th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on February 27.

## President of K.F.A.

MR. JAMES MACKAY, who has been actively associated with the Kenya Farmers' Association and its predecessors for 40 years, being the chairman from 1928 to 1933 and again from 1949 to 1953, has been appointed president of the K.F.A., of its subsidiaries Unga, Ltd. (of which he has been a director for a quarter of a century) and the Tanganyika Farmers' Association. Mr. Mackay's status as vice-chairman of the K.F.A. and Unga is in no way changed. The chairman of the K.F.A. is Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott.

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### Tobacco Prospects

WITH THE REAPING AND CURING of the 1958 Rhodesian tobacco crop in full swing, present indications are that the objective of 165m. lb. of leaf recommended by the Rhodesian Tobacco Association will be achieved. Given reasonable weather in the next six weeks, the first official estimate may, it is suggested, forecast 175m. lb. from nearly 200,000 acres planted. Some parts of Northern Rhodesia have had excessive rain since mid-December, but most areas in Southern Rhodesia expect yields of 900 lb. or more to the acre. The crop contains a high percentage of the well-bodied orange leaf sought by U.K. cigarette manufacturers. Auction sales are expected to begin in Salisbury on March 11.

### Golden Eggs

A WARNING against "laid the golden eggs which pay the wages" by excessive wage demands was given to the inaugural meeting of a new Wages Council in Nairobi recently by Mr. F. W. Coutts, Minister of Education, Labour and Lands, who emphasized, however, that it was the employer's duty to ensure that fair wages were paid. The new Council represents the baking, flour, confectionery, and biscuit-making trades, which have about 1,500 members in Kenya. It is the fifth wages council to be established by the Kenya Government since 1952. Mrs. Rebecca Njiru is the chairman. Her deputy is Mr. S. M. Akram.

### Training Within Industry

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION has decided to adopt the principle of training within industry as the basis of its staff training projects, and Mr. G. F. Thomas, lately training officer in the Labour Department of Kenya, who organized the training-on-the-job conference held in Nairobi last March, has joined this large co-operative organization as personnel executive. He will be assisted by Mr. I. G. Griffin, formerly personnel officer of the Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd.

## Commercial Brevities

Britain could take every bale of cotton produced throughout the Federation, Mr. Haygarth Jackson, a member of the board of the British Cotton Growing Association, said in Lusaka recently. He has visited Rhodesia to prepare the way for an extensive campaign to popularize U.K. cotton products which will be launched throughout the Federation in July. On his return to Britain he hopes to persuade manufacturers to produce more "tailor-made" lines for the Federation, particularly those appealing to African customers.

Preliminary traffic results for the Benguela Railway Company for 1957 show increases in all sections except international traffic. The number of passengers carried rose from 827,087 to 832,994, mineral traffic was up from 444,318 to 482,294 tons, and local traffic from 707,231 to 735,959 tons. International traffic, however, fell from 201 tons in 1956 to 169,975 tons last year. Working expenses in Africa increased from Esc. 220.5m. to Esc. 237.3m., and net operating receipts declined from Esc. 253,868,000 to Esc. 203,780,000.

At last week's London auctions 2,376 packages of African tea were sold at an average price of 3s. 6.51d. per lb., compared with 3,592 packages averaging 3s. 6.10d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 15,763 packages averaging 3s. 6.58d., compared with 19,319 averaging 3s. 1.60d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 5s. 8.4d., was for a consignment from Uganda.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya will sponsor an important United Kingdom exhibitions during 1958. The first, in Eastbourne, is being organized in conjunction with a congress of the Royal Society of Health; the second, to be held in the Royal Horticultural Society's glass hall in London, will cover crop protection and pest control.

A wheat store able to hold 40,000 bags has been made over to the Kenya Farmers' Association, which will operate it on behalf of the Kenya Government in order to help Usain Gishu and Trans Nzoia growers who have insufficient storage space.

Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd., have sold their store in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, for more than £300,000. The purchaser was a local business man, Mr. S. Diamond.

Last year 26,722 tons of cashew nuts were exported from the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

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## MINING

### Africans Leaving the Copperbelt Five Hundred Refuse Lower Grade Jobs

ABOUT 500 AFRICAN MINING EMPLOYEES on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt have resigned in the last two months rather than accept the alternative jobs offered, says the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

The statement explains that the companies cannot always offer alternative employment, and that at one mine 150 Africans were discharged without such an offer. These figures has been issued because "alarming rumours have been circulating". During the past year the average monthly turnover of African employees in the industry was about 800. The total Copperbelt strength is 37,000.

The statement continues: "The economies being implemented have resulted in a number of African employees being offered alternative jobs. Every effort is made by mine managements to offer alternative employment as near to the individual employee's original group as possible, but in many cases the streamlining of operations has meant that the Africans concerned have had to consider the acceptance of a job in a lower group".

Africans who resign or are discharged must vacate their houses, which are provided by the mine. Not all Africans have homes in the rural areas, and most municipal townships have waiting lists for African houses. The Government has offered to bear the full cost of repatriating them to their village homes.

The mining companies and the Government have promised to help Europeans displaced to find alternative work, though the prospects are not thought to be bright because of the economic situation in the Federation. More than half the Europeans employed at Bancroft were South Africans, who are likely to return to the Union in the hope of finding work on the gold mines.

### Minerals in Bamangwato Reserve

THREE LEADERS OF THE BAMANGWATO TRIBE of Bechuanaland, Seretse Khama, Tshikedi Khama, and Rasebala Kgama, are to fly to London from Salisbury to discuss with the Rhodesian Minister of Mines the question of mineral deposits and mining concessions in the Bamangwato Reserve. The Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, Mr. M. O. Wray, has said that before there can be talk of mineral concessions it must first be established that there are minerals in payable quantities.

### Copper Rallies But Falls Again

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE on Monday morning copper rose £6 per ton for cash to just under £170, but all the gains were lost in the afternoon, and by the close the price was £162.10s. for cash and £165 for three months. Union Minière du Haut Katanga has reduced its copper price from 25 Belgian francs to 23.75 francs per kilo.

### Tati Goldfields Poll

THE RESULT of the polls held by Tati Goldfields, Ltd., on resolutions for the adoption of the accounts for the years to March 31, 1956 and 1957, and for the re-election of Messrs. T. Marks and A. T. Barnes as directors, was that each was carried by a majority of 68,800, 282,150 votes being cast for and 214,256 against.

### Southern Rhodesian Mineral Production

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT last year was another record, with an increase of more than £24m. to £253m. Asbestos production was worth about £9m., that of gold £63m., chrome ore £41m., and coal £33m. Lithium ores had a value of £49,000 and copper of £134,000.

### Northern Rhodesian Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION in NORTHERN RHODESIA for the first 11 months of 1957 was valued at £89,123,000, compared with £718,511,000 in the corresponding period of 1956.

### Progress Report for December Quarter

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—Daly mine: 50,500 tons of ore yielding 8,195 fine oz. gold, and a working profit of £22,893. Sunnyside mine: 1,685 tons milled, 1,044 fine oz., and a working profit of £3,189. Bay Horse mine: 3,833 tons milled, 819 fine oz., and £423.

## Company Report

### British Tabulating Machine Record Results in Jubilee Year

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on January 31 in London.

SIR CECIL M. WEIR, F.C.M.E.G., K.B.E., M.C., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

"This report comes out at a time when we are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of our company's existence—a most important date for the company, its employees and its shareholders. I must record my satisfaction at being able to present accounts which contain record figures in every respect—in revenue, in employment, in capital employed, and in profit earned.

"The financial year has been marked by two important features, namely, expansion both in our development effort and in the authorized capital raised and employed in the business.

"We continue to enjoy a favourable position in the market for orthodox punched card equipment which we believe will constitute a large and profitable field for our equipment for many years to come.

"Sustained effort continues to be applied to the development of new mechanical and electro-mechanical machines and devices which can be used as conventional punched card machinery or as auxiliary apparatus for computers. A new range of tabulators is now being distributed, and further developments arising from our own efforts and from the use of outside resources will make available shortly higher speed printing apparatus.

### Impact of Electronic Techniques

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"The accounts show a group profit of £1,182,000, compared with £988,000 for the previous year. There was again a substantial increase in revenue and in view of the rate of expansion of our business and the considerable sums being spent on development projects the profit for the year can be regarded as satisfactory. After providing for taxation the sum of £637,000 (1955-56: £468,000) and £13,000 for share issue expenses, there remains a balance of £532,000. The net taxation charge of 54% of the profits is an increase of 1% on last year. The dividend proposed is 10% for the whole year, compared with 9% in recent years.

Your directors think that this modest increase of 1% is fully justified at this time in view both of the jubilee year and the growth characteristics of our company.

"As in previous years, our business overseas has continued to expand in parallel with our business at home and this year has seen the finalization of our plans for the formation of Hollerith (Australia) Pty. Limited, a fully-owned subsidiary. Our other overseas companies continue to progress in spite of increased competition and the difficulties experienced in certain areas.

The report was adopted.

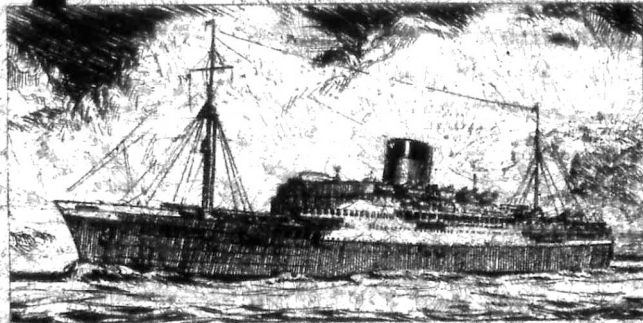
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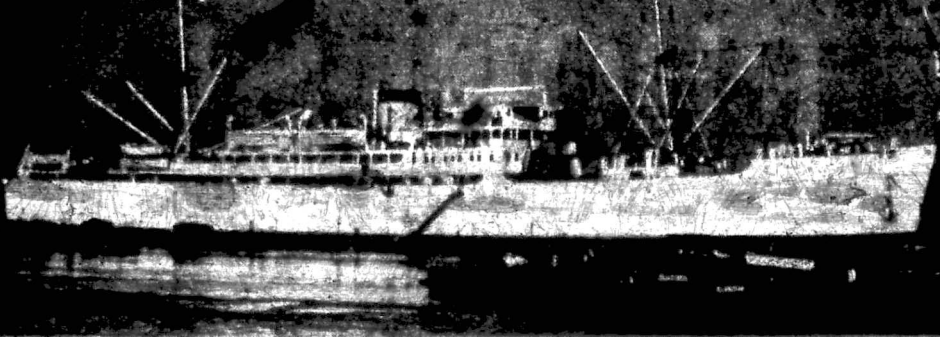
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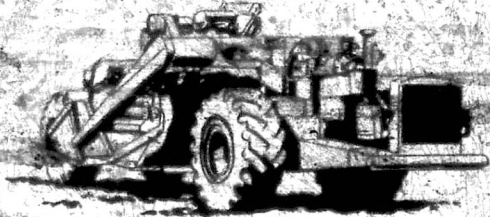
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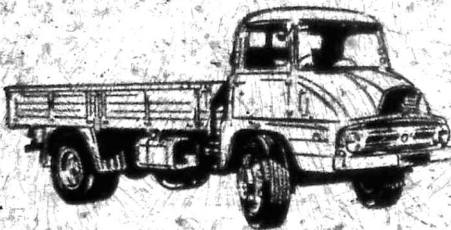
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1740

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. TODD'S VINDICATION** is that three out of four of the delegates to last Saturday's specially convened party congress in Southern Rhodesia voted against Sir Patrick Fletcher, leader of the four

**Mr. Todd "rebel" Ministers** who resigned. **Defeated.** a month ago in the expectation that Mr. Todd would make way for one of them (assuredly Sir Patrick). Greatly to Rhodesia's advantage, as even the anti-Todd faction must now concede, Mr. Todd had declined to be shanghaied; he refused to be judged by the dissident Ministers or by a Parliamentary caucus with members of whom they had negotiated while he was out of the country on a short holiday, but insisted on submitting himself to the party as a whole, as was not merely his right but his duty. A high proportion of the delegates to the congress, who numbered a score above three hundred, were left by their constituencies to vote as they thought fit after hearing both sides of the case; and, we repeat, fewer than one in four came down on the side of Sir Patrick Fletcher and his late colleagues who organized the crisis, partly on personal grounds and partly because they contended that the pace of African advancement had been too swift—a charge since denied in public by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister and chairman of the United Federal Party. This resounding defeat of Mr. Todd's assailants did not however, cause him to be confirmed in the leadership, though he had the satisfaction of heading the first poll, for at the last moment Sir Edgar Whitehead had been unexpectedly introduced as a compromise candidate, and there was substantial support for the view that the best course would be to turn to one who had been out of party politics for some four years. On a second poll he beat Mr. Todd, who promptly pledged himself to do all in his power to help the new leader when

he became Prime Minister, as he will do after a by-election caused by the retirement of a back-bencher in his favour.

It can never have entered the calculations of Sir Patrick Fletcher and his group that this would be the outcome of their stratagem. They would have been incredulous if anyone had suggested a month ago that their actions would present the leadership to Sir Edgar Whitehead, Federal Minister in Washington since April last. Indeed, nobody in Rhodesia appears to have thought of such a sound but nevertheless remarkable solution until a few days before a decision had to be made. Various names, none of them apposite to the circumstances, were canvassed before an approach was made to Sir Edgar, who was understood to have political ambitions in the Federal rather than the territorial sphere, and not until the day of the congress did he definitely consent to be a candidate for the leadership of the United Federal Party in Southern Rhodesia. In the first ballot Mr. Todd was slightly ahead of Sir Edgar Whitehead, their joint votes being about three and a half times the number cast for Sir Patrick Fletcher. His name was then eliminated, and on a second poll Sir Edgar Whitehead was elected by one hundred and ninety-three votes to one hundred and twenty-nine, all Mr. Todd's supporters on the first count adhering to him and all the pro-Fletcher bloc plumping for Sir Edgar. Thus was a solution found after eight hours of debate. On certain conditions it could serve the Colony and the Federation splendidly.

**Sir E. Whitehead Elected Leader.**

Sir Edgar Whitehead has marked financial and economic ability, considerable political, ministerial, and diplomatic experience, and

the respect of those in Rhodesia, the United Kingdom, or the United States who know him. He is a good speaker and an able negotiator, and, a keen farmer himself, he will enjoy the trust of the farming community. A highly important factor is that his record as a former Finance Minister in Southern Rhodesia will give the country the initial assurance of a continuance of confidence in financial and industrial circles in Great Britain. At a time of political stress, coupled with serious anxieties consequent upon the heavy and long-continued fall in the price of copper (which may reduce the exports of the Federation this year by something like forty million pounds), that is a boon of incalculable value, and it was presumably the realization of its importance that swung the choice in the entirely unexpected direction. It is a happy solution from the standpoint of Rhodesian credit overseas, and if Mr. Todd were brought into the new Government as Minister for Native Affairs, Rhodesia's best friends would be greatly heartened and her enemies disconcerted.

The acid test of the change of Government will be the reactions of responsible African leaders, for if they lack confidence the cause of multi-racial partnership (on which the Federation is constitutionally founded) will receive a setback which would be harmful at the least and potentially a source of such political instability that the financial and economic results could become grave. The Ministers who resigned have declared emphatically that they have no quarrel with the party's principles in regard to African advancement, but those protestations have counted for nothing with African members of the party (not to mention the vast majority of Africans who are members of no party and are easy prey for agitators), and it would be ingenious to expect a change of African opinion merely because similar assurances were now made by Sir Edgar Whitehead. There is no reason to doubt that he is in general sympathy with the policy which he will inherit, for he was one of the closest associates of Lord Malvern when he was working out his liberal plans, but whoever displaced Mr. Todd would automatically be suspect at first to the Africans who have placed a very special measure of trust and hope in him. Surely, then, the best course would be to persuade him to take a portfolio which is wholly concerned with African affairs.

That would demonstrate to Africans — and not to them alone — that Mr. Todd was satisfied that there would be no departure from the policy to which the Colony and the Federation stand committed, and it would prevent the political enemies of Rhodesia from exploiting a clash which could be healed in this way, and satisfactorily in this way alone. Indeed, Southern Rhodesia might then provide a parallel to what has just happened in Great Britain: here the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his two nearest associates has constrained the Government to be more rigid in adherence to the policy which Mr. Thorneycroft advocated than while he was in office; there Mr. Todd's translation from the Prime Ministership to a Ministry dealing day by day with the practical issues of African advancement would be a guarantee that whatever could reasonably be done would be done. In the circumstances now forced upon the Government by the heavy strains upon its finances, necessitate postponement of some measures for the benefit of Africans, nobody would be so likely as Mr. Todd to win African understanding of the position. Would he accept such a portfolio? Certainly not unless he were satisfied that the policy would remain unchanged, but if that were assured we do not doubt that his sense of public service would impel him to put himself at the disposal of the new Prime Minister. That is a development greatly to be hoped, for nothing could so firmly guarantee the maintenance of a policy of liberalism in African advancement as the continuance in office of a leader who has readily risked his political life in that cause.

**Statements Worth Noting**

"Investments in building societies in Southern Rhodesia in the form of deposits and shares last year totalled almost £10m., a record. That indicates confidence in the future of the country and recognition of the very valuable work that building societies are doing in providing homes." — Mr. C. J. Hatty, M.P.

"Northern Rhodesians whose spirits drop in step with the price of copper are little better than those lugubrious people who during the war believed in defeat and said so. An important difference, however, is that in war time it was an offence to spread alarm and despondency." — *Northern News*, Northern Rhodesia.

"It is the special merit of the British Commonwealth to show in practice, as well as in theory, that the principles of parliamentary democracy still meet the fundamental needs of men." — Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, speaking at a State dinner in Sydney, New South Wales.

"By deciding to hold its meetings behind closed doors the Lusaka Race Relations Committee has made the Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Ordinance virtually ineffective." — *Central Africa Post*.



# Notes By The Way

## How Not to Run Newspapers

WHEN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN are evasive and stubbornly secretive under questioning in a legislative assembly the reason is probably that a wrong decision of principle has been made or that a job has been earmarked for some official with little or no qualification for it. The reticence of the Chief Secretary in Tanganyika when he was pressed some weeks ago about the future of the Government's three Swahili newspapers gave rise to fears of this kind, and the official announcement now made proves that they were justified. No publishing house in the United Kingdom would, I believe, invest a penny in the company to which the Tanganyika Government is transferring the papers, and I am sure that no publishing house would have advised the type of organization upon which the Government has decided, or, in particular, that the managing directorship should rest with a man who has been a civil servant all his life, and has, so far as I can discover, no skill or experience whatsoever of the newspaper world.

## Dependence or Independence

THE OSTENSIBLE REASON for removing these three vernacular publications from the Government's Public Relations Department was that Africans suspected them to be vehicles of official propaganda but would trust them if they were independently run. But is any African likely to regard the Tanganyika National Newspaper Co., Ltd., as truly independent when it starts with a staff which, from the editor downwards, has been transferred *en bloc* from the Public Relations Department and with a managing director who has been an official of the Government for many years and was until a few days ago Minister for Local Government? Such a choice of personnel must be regarded by Africans as proof, not of independence, but of dependence. To make the situation worse, if possible, the managing director was simultaneously appointed chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation, which is also financed by the United Kingdom and local Governments. Is it likely that, as managing director of the newspaper company, Mr. Page-Jones will prompt or suffer the editor to criticize the broadcasting service of which he is chairman (if the considerable assumption be made that an editor and staff taken over from the Public Relations Department will be critically inclined)? Africans, and not only Africans, who have known Mr. Page-Jones as a senior servant of the Government are bound to feel that the papers under his executive control will be much more likely to be mouth-pieces of the Government than objective observers of the affairs of Tanganyika and candid commentators upon them.

## Sensible Course Disregarded

SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS of public money are to be invested in this venture (the secondary definition of which word in the Concise Oxford Dictionary is "risky undertaking", assuredly applicable in this case). The names of the board selected by the Government are given on another page. How many of them would have been chosen, I wonder, if the capital had been subscribed by Sir Edward Twining, not the public purse? They inherit from the Public Relations Office a staff which has so far failed to make the papers a success, and that is a poor augury. One of two things will

happen — either the present plan will be scrapped at an early stage when a new Governor sees how impractical and unsatisfactory it is, or the costly project will demonstrate its misconception, inefficiency, and financial, managerial, and professional weaknesses. The sensible and simple course would have been to entrust the task to two key men who had proved their competence in the management and editing of newspapers, men not in the service of the Tanganyika Government, men whose records testified that papers for which they were responsible would in fact be independent. Then and then only would there be good reason to expect that the entire independence of the Government, which the Chief Secretary prescribed in the Legislative Council as desirable, and also maximum efficiency, the desiderata obtainable only from newspaper specialists with successful achievements to their credit and a habit of healthy scepticism in judging public affairs.

## Naïveté

MY SYMPATHY is with the trustees and the directors who will soon discover that they have undertaken onerous and worrying responsibilities. Since the trustees have appointed the editor and are to appoint the directors (and have presumably selected the first directors or acquiesced in their choice), it is they, not the directors, who must exercise the chief functions of control. Yet one only of the four trustees, the chairman (who is resident in England), has had the wide business experience which would seem to be desirable in such a case (and he has, I think, no special knowledge of newspapers). Of the six directors two only have experience of big business; three are Africans, and the sixth is an official switched to this new task. An essential commercial principle is that there should be continuity in the board room. How many of these six are likely to be serving the company even five or six years hence (if it survives in recognizable form for such a period)? It will be astonishing if there are not numerous changes in the years ahead: good men may consider it a waste of time to persevere, misfits may have to be dropped even if that does expose the present folly, and Mr. Waller, for instance, may be transferred elsewhere within the great group which he serves. There is, in fact, scarcely a good feature about the plan. Only a Government could have had the naïveté to adopt it.

## Sir Edgar Whitehead

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, the new leader of the United Federal Party in Southern Rhodesia, was born in the British Embassy in Berlin in 1905, the son of Sir James Whitehead, then counsellor at the Embassy. He was educated at Shrewsbury and University College, Oxford, where he took a very good degree despite the fact that eye trouble interfered greatly with his book work. In 1928 he went to Southern Rhodesia to join the civil service, but the appointment was not confirmed on account of poor eye-sight. Greatly attracted by the country, he decided to remain and farm, and after gaining local experience he bought Witchwood Farm, in the Vumba, where he has bred Aberdeen Angus cattle and grown fruit. Soon he was spokesman for the farming community as president of the Umfolozi Farmers' Association; he was president of the Eastern Farmers' Federation in 1935, 1936, and 1938.

### Political Career

He contested the UMTALI SOUTH constituency unsuccessfully in 1934 and at a by-election two years later, but was elected to Parliament in the general election of 1939. Shortly afterwards he resigned in order to go on active service, and he served throughout the war in the Royal Army Service Corps, mainly in West Africa, being demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel. Then he was for four months Acting High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia. When he went back to the Colony in 1945 he again fought Umtali South against Labour without success, but some time afterwards he beat a Liberal in a by-election in his old seat of Umtali North. Sir Godfrey Huggins selected him as his Finance Minister, and he dealt so successfully with the difficult problems of the post-war years that he would almost certainly have been Finance Minister in the first Federal Government if serious eye trouble had not compelled his retirement from public life. He was then knighted. As soon as the doctors were satisfied that he could read again without danger he was appointed Minister in Washington. When I commented on that appointment I wrote: "I shall be surprised, having spent a year or so in the United States on his present task, he does not decide to return to politics in the Federation". That it would be as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia could then have been expected by nobody.

### Mr. J. K. Luard

MR. J. K. LUARD, managing director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the governing council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi, in succession to Mr. C. P. Willoughby. After being trained on the London and North Eastern Railway in England, he went to Egypt in 1923 as resident engineer of the Alexandria water works, and during the last war he was concerned with water supply schemes for the British Forces in Egypt. Then he joined a company in Egypt engaged in marketing agricultural and earth-moving machinery and equipment, becoming the managing director. In 1950 he established a company to market machinery in the Sudan, and three years later went to Kenya for G. & R. as joint managing director, becoming managing director in the following year. He captained the Admiralty cricket team at one time and still plays for Kenya Kongonis; his other games have been golf, tennis, and squash, and he has been an enthusiast for swimming, sailing, amateur dramatics, music, and model railways. He has been prominent in developing training-within-industry schemes in his own group, and he is so attracted by Kenya that he has bought a house in the Limuru area.

## Sir Edgar Whitehead Replaces Mr. Garfield Todd

### Party Congress Defeats Mr. Todd But Routs Sir Patrick Fletcher

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S POLITICAL CRISIS was overcome last Saturday after an all-day meeting of a specially convened congress of the Southern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party, which pledged its support as leader to Sir Edgar Whitehead, now Minister in Washington for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Not until late at night, after eight hours of debate, was the decision taken. At the first ballot Mr. Todd led with 129 votes, Sir Edgar Whitehead had nearly as many, and Sir Patrick Fletcher, leader of the "rebel" Ministers, received 70 votes. A second poll was then taken between the two leading candidates. The pro-Todd delegates stood firm and his votes again numbered 129, but the whole of the Fletcher bloc switched to the other candidate, and Sir Edgar Whitehead therefore led with 193 votes.

The number of delegates was 321.

### Caretaker Government

Immediately the result was announced Mr. Todd said that he would carry on the Government until Sir Edgar could take over after his return from the United States. He urged all members of the party to support Sir Edgar, to whom he pledged his own willingness to do everything possible to help in the establishment of a stable Government.

The constitution of the U.F.P. does not provide that the territorial leader shall be Prime Minister when the party is in power, but Mr. Julian Greenfield, who presided over the congress has recommended it to consider that post in conjunction with the other.

Early in the proceedings Sir Patrick Fletcher had proposed that Mr. Greenfield, who is Federal Minister of Law, should take over the Southern Rhodesian leadership, but Mr. Greenfield declined to entertain the idea.

Though the congress excluded reporters, seemingly reliable versions of parts of the proceedings were quickly telegraphed to United Kingdom newspapers.

They agree that Sir Patrick Fletcher strongly attacked Mr. Todd, saying that he lacked the qualities of leadership, that he had developed a taste for power and the limelight, claiming all the credit for the progressive legislation initiated by the Cabinet, that he had stirred up Africans to want more than the economy of the country could afford, that he had posed as Central Africa's only liberal; that he had attacked both Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky in their capacities as Prime Minister of the Federation, and was responsible for strained relations between the Governments of the Federation and Southern Rhodesia; and that he had protested to the Commonwealth Relations Office about the Federal franchise proposals.

Mr. G. Eilman-Brown, another Minister who resigned, is said to have declared that Mr. Todd had ignored his back-benchers and the advice of his Ministers; that he had withheld security reports from the Cabinet; and that Cabinet meetings had become a farce. The Adisiam land husbandry scheme and the African education plan had been started, he recalled, by Sir Patrick Fletcher, and Mr. Stumbles, another of the former Ministers, not Mr. Todd, had played the chief part in framing the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Todd appears to have replied with moderation, saying that all his actions had been dictated by the conviction that the country must be developed at the fastest possible pace in the interests of all its inhabitants, not those of one community only. He referred to political trouble caused by the National Congresses among Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Dust of Battle

Perhaps he had been to blame as well as Sir Patrick Fletcher. He regretted that differences among members of the Government had dealt the country a bad blow, and he hoped that the electorate would soon be able to declare itself.

Just before the close of the meeting Sir Roy Welensky asked both factions to "let the dust settle" and to give Sir Edgar Whitehead the opportunity of healing the breach in the party. He said that he made that appeal in particular to S.F.P. That is interpreted as a request to Sir Patrick Fletcher and his rebel group of S.F.P.s not to proceed with their plan to press a vote of no confidence in Mr. Todd when Parliament meets on February 18, but to support the caretaker Government until Sir Edgar Whitehead can take over.

All the Ministers who recently resigned and three of the five members of Mr. Todd's present Cabinet spoke.

It was reported that Sir Patrick Fletcher had already chosen a "Shadow Cabinet".

Sir Edgar Whitehead left Washington on Monday for Rhodesia via London. He was Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1946 until 1953, when he had to retire from public life owing to eye trouble. Life on his farm in the Umfali district brought gradual improvement, and in 1956 the prohibition of reading was removed. Since he went to Washington last April he has had much paper work to do, but there has been no deterioration in his eye-sight.

Just before he left Washington on Monday Sir Edgar Whitehead described as "absolutely untrue" a statement attributed to Mr. W. M. Chirwa, a Nyasaland African member of the Federal Parliament, that Mr. Todd's defeat meant that South Africa's racial segregation policy would spread to Central Africa. Sir Edgar told American journalists: "We in the Federation have set out on a policy different from that of South Africa. I do not think there is any party in the Federation which is in favour of full apartheid."

A leading article in Monday's *Manchester Guardian*, headed "Down But Not Out", said:—

"Sir Edgar Whitehead is to follow Mr. Todd as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, but not for a month or two. Will Mr. Todd be asked to serve in the next Cabinet? Not until that question is answered can one say whether the United Federal Party has really averted the split by which it was threatened when Mr. Todd's four colleagues in the Cabinet resigned last month. If he does serve, Southern Rhodesia's stock will rise again in Britain, though not as high as it has been. He has been re-elected party leader on Saturday."

#### "Down But Not Out"

There has been better, and nothing can quite cancel the effect of that, but one thing suggests that his influence is still rather stronger than his critics expected. In the first vote on the leadership he got the most votes of the three candidates. His principal critic, Sir Patrick Fletcher, got by far the fewest. On the second ballot his supporters voted solidly for Whitehead, who was thus elected).

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has ostentatiously avoided intervening in what he considers a territorial matter. But the affair must have caused him great anxiety. The defeat of Mr. Todd may for the time being ease his position in Central Africa. He knows that it will seriously weaken him at Westminster, both now and in 1960 when a general review of the Federal Constitution is due.

Two days earlier the paper had given its first leader to the party congress, saying, *inter alia*:—

"It is not at all impossible that Mr. Todd might move from territorial into federal politics; and might start a redrawing of political lines of division all over Central Africa."

What is the issue on which Mr. Todd's leadership in Southern Rhodesia is challenged? Sir Roy Welensky and other party leaders have vigorously denied that it is a question of racial liberalism. But they have found it hard to say what else it is.

"In practice there is not very much difference in outlook between Todd and Welensky; it is commonly said that Todd speaks rather more liberally than he acts, while Welensky acts rather more liberally than he speaks. The epigram is hardly fair to Mr. Todd, whose complete integrity is everywhere recognized. But there is no question that the more liberal Europeans and most of the politically active Africans in Southern Rhodesia had more confidence in Todd; while the United Federal Party members who reject him will put up with Welensky."

A defeat for Todd in the party congress or the subsequent election will therefore certainly be read as a shift away from racial liberalism in Central Africa, and will intensify African opposition to any early change in the constitutional status of the Federation in the direction of fuller independence from Westminster. It will be generally read in the same sense here; and Rhodesians have been left in no doubt about the probable political repercussions.

The well-informed and level-headed editor of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* has for two weeks given the bulk of his *Matters of Moment* column to this question, concluding that "if Mr. Todd is driven from power the Federation will not achieve Dominion status for years. It might also affect the prospects of the Federation's Electoral Bill, which is still to be discussed in Parliament here."

"A Wise Choice" was the heading given to comment in *The Times* on Tuesday. That newspaper said (in part):—

"The United Federal Party congress has once again proved that the political judgment of Rhodesians is sound. It is certainly regrettable that there should ever have been a split in the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet and that his Ministers

should have fallen out with Mr. Garfield Todd. In many ways it might have been preferable if the split had occurred, the party had immediately rallied round Mr. Todd and confirmed his leadership. But, having regard to the violence of the quarrel, the decision of the congress to call back Sir Edgar Whitehead, the former Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, from his diplomatic post in Washington is wise. The congress flatly rejected the principal rebel, Sir Patrick Fletcher, who seems to have brought this result on his own head by the immoderation of his attack on Mr. Todd.

"If Sir Edgar becomes Prime Minister he can be relied upon not to put the clock back in African affairs."

"It is still not certain whether Mr. Todd will recommend that Sir Edgar Whitehead form a Government or whether he will call for an immediate general election. Presumably he will do the former. Whether he will serve under Sir Edgar Whitehead is uncertain. What is certain is that he still has a strong backing among the Rhodesian electorate and a political future in either territorial or federal politics."

"He certainly stands out among the European political leaders of Southern Africa in that he has been prepared to risk office because of his championship of African advancement. He ran a grave risk of going into the political wilderness. In fact this has not occurred, and he will no doubt remain very actively in the field."

The *Financial Times* has recalled that he was the first to say: "We are the first people in Africa facing the building of an expanding economy in a multi-racial society, where there is a stark polarity between the different races. The Federation cannot follow the Union line."

"We have to convince the indigenous African population that but for us they would be poverty-stricken and in many cases starving. We have to feel that essentially we are one people; that we are building up our economy together; that we are making the biggest profit in the shortest time; that we who are entrusted with this responsibility are thinking for all the people of the Federation economically; and that we are going to build up this country into a prosperous and worthy State."

#### Liberalism at Stake

Before the party congress, the *Central African Examiner* wrote scornfully of the suggestion that the issue of liberalism was not at stake, saying that no African would believe that Sir Patrick Fletcher "was spearheading a liberal movement for their advancement."

The leading article also said:—

"The biggest rubbish of the past fortnight has been the personal attacks (sometimes behind closed doors), but they all seem sufficiently ajar these days, which makes *Federal Outlook* call the crisis "as unedifying a spectacle as that of a husband and wife having a stand-up row in public". There have been shameful smearings of Mr. Todd's character, and he let himself be goaded into counter-attacking and suggesting that his former Ministers used cloak-and-dagger methods."

"The tale put about which is the most damaging to Mr. Todd is that he became a dictator (a liberal dictator, say those with a taste for paradox). The fact that he gave up two portfolios when forming his new Cabinet is dismissed; he "hung to office". Had he resigned a fortnight ago (and he was ready to do so if he had thought it the right thing to do), the Governor would almost certainly have asked him to form a new Government. Mr. Todd chose not to involve the Crown in the Governor's person in a party political quarrel from excellent motives; the penalty was to be called a dictator."

"All the liberals have sided with Mr. Todd, and the issue is unmistakably liberalism."

That was also the view of the Commonwealth correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. R. H. C. Steed, who recently visited the Federation. He wrote last week:

"The United Federal Party has shied away from Mr. Todd's moderately liberal party. What happens to him at the party congress is bound to influence British opinion about the impossible claim of the whites in Southern Rhodesia to take charge of the Africans in the British Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"His Cabinet colleagues tried to oust Mr. Todd on the ground that his recent African legislation had so alarmed the white population that the party under his leadership faced disaster at the territorial elections late this year. The Industrial Conciliation Bill and the Apprenticeship Bill proposed to make a belated start in extending to Africans facilities hitherto reserved for whites. The last saw was the increase in the statutory minimum wage for African town workers to 30s. a week, amply justified both by the demands of enlightened policy and increases in the cost of living."

# Defining the Colonial Development Corporation's Field

## Existing Projects to be Continued: No New Ones After Independence

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD said in the House of Commons when recently moving the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill that its purposes were to define the extent to which the Colonial Development Corporation might operate in Colonial territories after they have become independent and in the independent Commonwealth generally and to increase its capital.

The Government's view was that the corporation should continue with existing projects but not start new ones after independence. A comprehensive review of the role of the C.D.C. in Commonwealth development had been set out in a White Paper last July.

It showed that the average investment, public and private, for the whole Commonwealth during 1953-56, added to the special assistance to the Colonies, was nearly £200m. annually, representing some 14% of the national product, or between 7% and 8% of our gross fixed investment at home. It was safe to say that 70% of external capital investment in the sterling Commonwealth between 1946 and 1955 had originated in the U.K., 15% from the United States, 10% from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and 5% from other sources.

The Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, empowered the C.D.C. to borrow up to £100m. at any one time and to have advances of up to £100m. from the Exchequer outstanding at any one time. Up to January this year capital expenditure had totalled £87m., and further schemes awaiting approval totalled £4m. Commitments were thus in sight of the £100m. limit, though expenditure lagged behind capital sanction, and actual advances were only £56m. The present Bill increased C.D.C. borrowing powers to £150m. at any one time, and the amount which might be advanced to the corporation from the Exchequer from £100m. to £130m. outstanding at any one time.

### Accurate Title

Mr. Lennox-Boyd did not like the idea of changing the name to Commonwealth Development Corporation, for the present name accurately defined the functions. "It is open to the C.D.C. to conduct its operations in a particular country under whatever name it considers appropriate", the Minister added.

Mr. JAMES CALLAGHAN, welcoming the Bill for Labour, said that the additional £50m. was a tiny sum, and that his party objected to limiting the corporation's activities. "He saw no validity in the argument that emergent territories must not rely on the British taxpayer."

"The United States does not adopt this policy in connexion with mutual aid; it does not say that other countries must not rely on the American taxpayer. Nor does the U.S.S.R. take this line. Indeed, we ourselves do not take it; in the Colombo Plan alone Britain has invested £90m., the Canadian Government £70m., and the Australian Government £22m. We all recognize that this is not a form of aid, but an investment which not only raises the standard of life and diversifies the economies of those countries but is also of material benefit to us."

The C.D.C. was not a company set up to make a profit; not something separable from policy; the two ends, social and commercial, were intertwined. The restriction in the Bill made from the only test, reducing the vistas of the Commonwealth to entries in a counting-house ledger.

Mr. J. GREGG (Lab.) said that the House was inclined to take too many bites at the cherry. The Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948 and the Overseas Resources Development Bill and the Overseas Services Bill did not meet the long-term need; they merely postponed the question of the long-term structure of the Commonwealth.

Unless the C.D.C. raised and saved the necessary surplus, the C.D.C. or other institutions could not be really effective. It would be necessary to enlist the aid of Canada and the U.S.A. and perhaps other international sources of money.

Mr. I. D. R. TILNEY (Cons.) saw nothing wrong in the C.D.C. being a finance house, saying: "I should like to see the money of the C.D.C. invested only when more money than is put in by it is invested by companies or individuals who know how to run an industry in the territories concerned. I find

it very difficult to believe that one can run a multitude of different industries from London."

The C.D.C. might create some form of insurance, not subscribing money itself, but guaranteeing the investment or private enterprise against political sequestration or nationalization. Large sums might then be invested in such territories without the Government providing funds. The political risks were not less than many company directors considered.

Mr. GEORGE CHETWYND (Lab.) said that Mr. Tilney had welcomed the Bill for the limitations it imposed and was in favour of a strict financial and commercial approach, but he wanted something to be done urgently for political reasons in the undeveloped territories.

Constantly changing rates of interest imposed a heavy burden, and the corporation had had to complete jobs which sometimes cost double the original estimate. Intelligent planning was impossible on that basis. It was too late to relieve the C.D.C. of the obligation to pay interest on special loans of capital. Losses on the pre-1951 capital amounted to about £8m. and interest had been waived or nearly waived. If the Government could not write off all the loss it should at least waive the interest on the full amount.

### "Fictitious Profit"

Mr. NORMAN PANNELL (Cons.) said that the C.D.C.'s profit was "entirely fictitious". Of the corporation's £51m., £32m. was invested in mortgage advances, loans and other investments. £19m. gave a return in 1956 of just over 11% or 2% lower than the rate at which the corporation was borrowing.

The accounts did not mention accruing interest, although there was £6.2m. outstanding at December, 1956, but on £10m. of long-term advances the interest could not be less than 4% on average, or £16m. a year. The corporation, which claimed a profit of £572,000, had not included in its accounts any mention of the interest charged during that year. It was evidently still working at a substantial loss, and would continue to do so unless there was dramatic improvement in the profitability of the concerns in which it had invested.

The house should not delude itself. If the C.D.C. produced accounts on a business basis it would show losses of £16m., and it was likely to lose a great deal more. Parliament should reassess the basis of the C.D.C., ensuring either that it became a profitable enterprise or that reasonable annual losses were written off as a contribution to Colonial and Commonwealth development.

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) approved the Bill but confessed to many reservations. It failed to envisage the dangers of not helping all kinds of British overseas territories. "The need today is greater than ever it was to preserve the solidarity of the Empire and Commonwealth, but the Bill makes no financial contribution to that end". Emerging territories were therefore under strong temptation to accept outside capital, thereby undermining the British connexion. The Government should take into account the envious eyes cast on the Commonwealth.

Foreign capitalists view it as a field for speculation and have exposed its constituent parts to dividend interests, divided loyalties, and the danger of Empire and Commonwealth disintegration. Though called a Colonial Resources Bill, the Bill made no call on our resources; it merely tinkered.

### Political Shuttlecock

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) accused the Tories of using the C.D.C. as a political shuttlecock. "In the bad old days they could not say a good word for it, but now that they have got into power they have continued something which they inwardly knew was for the good of the Empire and Commonwealth."

Africa was calling out for investment; we might spend £20m. in opening up the Chad territory or developing the railway in Algeria, or we could equally well spend £20m. elsewhere, including £20m. on a southern Tanganyika railway and in the development of the Territory's coalfields.

Africa was demanding the cash for the city lights and jobs had to be found for them. "Otherwise we shall see what I fear we are going to witness in Kenya where 20,000 have left the detention camps and are wandering about Kilimbo and Nairobi. We cannot find them jobs, there is no unemployment insurance, and so they become mischievous". What was needed was a Colombo Plan for Africa, and concerted attack by the Colonial Powers, including the Portuguese, and helped by America. There should be a Council for Africa, with the politicians of the different Governments discussing these

matters fully in an assembly.

MR. ROLAND ROBINSON (Cons.) hoped that the Bill was only part of a much more comprehensive policy for Commonwealth development. The new territories must be helped with their development problems. The C.D.C. might be the right vehicle, and it would be wise to change its name now to Commonwealth Development Corporation or British Overseas Development Corporation. He agreed that the accumulated losses should be written off.

An outstanding example of its development work was the discovery of the Tanganyika coalfield on which large sums were spent, though there was a possibility of getting the cost out until a railway was built.

He had come away from the C.P.A. conference in New Delhi feeling that this country should give a lead in a broad comprehensive policy that would capture the imagination of the Commonwealth. The emergent territories should be invited to share in that development even if they could afford only a token contribution.

### Far Off Fields

MR. GEORGE CHETWYND (Lab.) said that the C.D.C. should not put money in everything that was unprofitable and leave the profitable projects to private enterprise. "But that reason I do not see the wisdom of exploring in Tanganyika or other places for resources which will afterwards prove exceedingly prosperous to people who have sufficient private capital to pull into them."

"I saw a vast cement works in Northern Rhodesia which would not have been developed but for assistance granted by the Government. It was working harmoniously and successfully with private enterprise. If my case to sink capital and an enterprise is profitable, part of its profits should assist other enterprises which may not be so profitable."

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in replying to the debate that the differences of approach to the problem was that the Conservatives believed that in the independent Commonwealth and to a large extent in the dependent territories the most effective method of providing for development was through private investment and enterprise.

It was not true, as Mr. Callaghan had inferred, that the Government could find only £30m. for Colonial investment. Vital work was done through the Colonial Development and Welfare money, grants-in-aid, and loans raised on the London market, apart from the sizeable private investment.

"The main purpose of the C.D.C. was to channel a certain portion of public investment into Colonial territories, and the need for that investment continues to be very great."

The best instrument remained private investment. Between 1947 and 1956 U.K. investment had amounted for 54½ per cent (£390m.); of the private investment in Australia, whereas U.S. investment was just over 27%. In 1955 U.K. private investment in India amounted to nearly £300m., compared with U.S. investment of just over £30m. No nobody could say that private investment as an instrument for developing the independent Commonwealth had not been successful.

### Cross-fertilization

"We believe that private investment should still remain a main instrument for meeting the needs of the underdeveloped territories". The Bill was a token of the Government's intention to continue playing a full part in bringing about the development of the resources of the Commonwealth.

As to Mr. Grimond's proposal for cross-fertilization of the Commonwealth, the Government would support efforts to associate the other Commonwealth countries in developing the Commonwealth as a whole. Indeed, considerable co-operation—perhaps inadequately publicized—had taken place. Turning to an additional £20m., which, subject to Treasury agreement, the Bill would enable the C.D.C. to raise, the Minister said that it might come from various sources, possibly the London money market, the International Bank, Commonwealth countries, or sources available to the Corporation. The C.D.C. would be encouraged to seek investment from other parts of the Commonwealth and on occasion from outside.

The principle that the C.D.C. must break even was adopted by Labour when in power, and it was a principle they would doubtless continue if they were now in office. When the country's financial resources were limited, the Government was adding 50% to the total capital available to the C.D.C., and that indicated the importance attached to its work and the whole matter of Commonwealth development.

During the committee stage of the Bill Mr. Callaghan, moving an amendment to enable the C.D.C. to operate in territories which became independent, said that the Government believed that the interests of newly emerg-

ing territories would be best served by building up their own credit and raising money on the London market and, elsewhere, and that private investment had a substantial part to play overseas.

Where the Government have gone wrong is to assume that this private investment is likely to go to the newly emerging territories. History does not bear that out. Capital goes where capital is. The older Dominions have received the vast majority of overseas investment.

The Minister was willing to give the new Dominions the managerial and advisory benefits of C.D.C., but he was unwilling that they should have the money to help them raise themselves by their own bootstraps. He urged the Government to reconsider the matter.

MR. PETER GOONER (Cons.) thought that the amendment would enable funds which might otherwise be used in poor colonies to be diverted to relatively wealthier territories like Ghana.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) said that Labour's real quarrel was over the Government's tendency to crib, cabin and confine the C.D.C., which the Government failed.

### Commonwealth Capital

MR. GEORGE CHETWYND (Lab.) said the new territories should not be forced to go to West Germany or America for capital. "We cannot break the link the moment we decide to get their political freedom. It seems strange that the party which has for so long taken pride in the Commonwealth and Empire wishes to pull down the curtain between the colonies and this side, while we who have been chided for throwing away the Empire are striving so hard to foster the connexion."

MR. JOHN TRACY (Cons.) said that the new territories should get a good deal of capital from private enterprise as a result of last year's Finance Act, which encouraged overseas-trade corporations in this country to do where taxation is low.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.) favoured investment in the Commonwealth, but that it should be left to the C.D.C. or similar bodies or private enterprise. "Let us not try to spread this £150m. too far, but let us keep it for the colonies. The borrowing powers of C.D.C. ought to be increased, but the money should be used for the colonies. Emergent territories should obtain their money in the world market."

SIR ALBERT BRAITHWAITE (Cons.) considered the C.D.C. inadequate to carry out the vast schemes required by the emergent territories, and that the Government would have to think again on broader lines.

MR. CORRECH-JONES (Lab.) said that political independence had come so rapidly that there was a case for continuing practical assistance. It was not good enough for us to say: "Go to the American money market or raise the funds you need elsewhere," because confidence had to be built up for quite a long time.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replied that the Government's central principle was that it would be wrong to divert the C.D.C. from its main purpose to a much wider field of activity. There were other instruments for dealing with the development of the independent Commonwealth. Private enterprise, he added, was making a major and overwhelming contribution.

### Treading on Young Toes

There are political objections to the extension of the activities of a U.K. Government agency in the economic field in an independent Commonwealth country. It is always possible that such a statutory corporation operating in an independent Commonwealth country will come into conflict with its policy, and that would mean that the U.K. Government automatically would be drawn into the arena.

It was important that the C.D.C. should carry on existing schemes in independent countries and undertake managerial agency and advisory business, as provided under the Bill, but to go further would be against policy.

MR. JOHN PROCTOR, Colonial Under-Secretary, said that it was not contemplated that Treasury guarantees should become a normal accompaniment of loans which the C.D.C. might secure from sources other than the Exchequer. The intention was that the C.D.C. should raise money on its own credit. That was certainly the view of the C.D.C. itself.

Other complex matters were being studied by the Colonial Secretary and the C.D.C., and in due course the Government would make an announcement, but it would be wrong to indicate that there would be any future legislation concerning the C.D.C.

The Bill was read the third time and passed, without amendment.

# Federal Government's Reply to African Affairs Board

## Why Universal Franchise Would be Disadvantageous to Africans\*

THE AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD has requested by a majority of four votes to two that the Electoral Bill (F.B.27, 1957), which was passed by the Federal Assembly on January 9 by 25 votes to eight, be reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure on the ground that it is a differentiating measure.

In commenting on the board's request the Federal Government does not propose to argue the merits of the Electoral Bill at length, since this has been done in the Federal Government's White Paper entitled "The Franchise for Federal Elections in Rhodesia and Nyasaland" (C. 101, 72) and in its memorandum dated October 21, 1957, on the board's request for reservation of the Constitution Amendment Bill.

The board considers that the Bill is a differentiating measure because throughout the Federation European standards of wealth and education vastly exceed the standard so far attained by the African peoples and because the qualifications prescribed in the Bill will permit Europeans in general to qualify for the vote whereas the exceptional Africans can do so. The board submits that the practical effect of the standard of qualifications set makes the Bill a differentiating measure.

The Federal Government believes that, fairly considered, the present Bill should not be regarded as a differentiating measure. There is no discrimination in terms against Africans; in respect of Chiefs there is in fact a provision which might be said to discriminate in favour of certain Africans. Certainly no conditions or disabilities have been directly laid upon Africans.

Taken to its logical conclusion the argument of the board would mean that no Electoral Bill falling short of virtual manhood suffrage could escape being regarded by the board as a differentiating measure.

### Examples of Disabilities

The conclusion to which the argument of the board can lead is demonstrated in the example given in the Federal Assembly by the Minister of Law in his speech in moving the third reading of the Bill. He referred to a measure setting up a tribunal one of whose members would be a barrister of, say, 10 years' standing. The board's argument would lead to the conclusion that, because there were so far in the Federation no African barristers of that standing, a disability would be imposed on Africans which was not equally imposed upon Europeans.

Examples of this kind could be multiplied, but one other may suffice to establish the point. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has prescribed as its entrance standard the level of the General Certificate of Education. On the argument that European standards of education exceed those attained by Africans, this could be represented to be a differentiating measure.

The words so far have been italicized because they are used by the board. They indicate the weakness of the argument. In paragraph 6 of its request the board quotes figures of comparative European and African enrolment on the general roll with no indication that they relate to a forecast of the position in 1958 and take no account of potential enrolment as the years go by. Substantial increases in African enrolment must be expected in the foreseeable future.

Article 71 of the Constitution includes in its definition of "differentiating" that the alleged restrictions or disabilities must be "disadvantageous" to Africans. It is strongly arguable that universal franchise or a strong move in that direction would be disadvantageous to Africans in exposing them to the danger of placing responsibility in unwieldy hands.

\* This memorandum, which was published simultaneously in Rhodesia and London on Tuesday afternoon, has been slightly abbreviated owing to pressure on time. On the same day H.M. Government published the text of the Electoral Bill as a White Paper. It is to be debated in the House of Commons in a few days.

In this connexion it is not irrelevant to call attention to the comments of Sir John Moffat on a proposal put forward at the committee stage that the means qualification for the general poll should be standardized at an income level of £384 per annum. Sir John Moffat remarked on this proposal (C.S. 1983 of the Federal Hansard): "It may surprise some honourable members who hear it, but I am afraid that the level that the honourable member is proposing, if it were adopted with no modification of any other kind at all, would within quite a short time mean a very large increase of Africans on the voting roll, and my fear is that, if the rate of increase in the electoral roll too rapidly outstrips the rate of adjustment in the social and economic sphere, that scale will be altered by popular clamour within this short period. I think that that is a thing to be avoided if one can do so."

The board makes a further point in its request for differentiation where it draws comparisons with the Southern Rhodesian franchise. This comparison is, of course, misleading, because it takes no account of the absence in the Southern Rhodesian system of provision for the special representation of Africans.

### Racial Ratio

The board submits that, whereas under the present system European voters control 29 members and African voters control four members, under the future system the ratio will be 49:4 or possibly worse from an African point of view. This argument is largely repetitive of the board's argument in the Constitution Amendment Bill which has already been disposed of. The board has, however, omitted to state some material facts which put a different complexion upon the position.

The board does not mention the nominated European members, who cannot of course be discounted in assessing the strength of African representation. It is also misleading in including in the allegedly European-controlled groups of 29 and 49 the special representatives of African interests in Southern Rhodesia. Whereas in the past these members have been returned by an electorate which is predominantly European in its composition, it cannot reasonably be maintained that they have in any way failed in their responsibilities to the African people.

As to the future, the suggestion that the new system represents a "serious proportionate loss to African electors" is grossly misleading. The five representatives of African interests in Southern Rhodesia will be elected by a body in which African influence will be vastly increased as a result of the introduction of voters on a qualification of £150 plus literacy, or £120 plus a two-year secondary education qualification, as compared with the £240 qualification in the present law. Instead of African influence in that electorate being one in 50 it is estimated that it could be one in two or three in 1958.

As to the additional African members in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the board suggests that they cannot be taken into calculation since it must be a matter of opinion who controls their election until the two voters' rolls have been prepared. The board suggests, however, that on information at present available to it the election of these members will be controlled by European voters. These suggestions are contrary to evidence in the form of statistical estimates which indicates that in the election of those additional members Africans could exercise a considerable predominance in Nyasaland, while in Northern Rhodesia their potential voting strength might equal the estimated numbers of Europeans who will be registered.

### Split Votes

The reference to European voters controlling certain seats would in any case be misleading without an appreciation of the fact that there are also Coloured and Asian voters, who, especially in Nyasaland, constitute a fairly large section of the community and are enrolled on the voters' rolls in significant numbers.

Furthermore, the argument ignores the fact that in circumstances where European voters are divided on a party political basis a relatively small number of African voters may exercise a considerable influence. It is wrong to generalize as the board has done, because the number of African voters may be very much more significant in one constituency than in another, and they may exert a large influence in certain seats.

In paragraph 3 of its request the board's argument is that whereas at present Africans control absolutely the election of four special members from the northern territories, in the increase to eight such members they will have absolute control only of four and will "lose control" of the additional

four without a similar concession of control by Europeans in the case of the additional elected members.

The Federal Government challenges the validity of this argument substantially on the same grounds that it has used in respect of the criticism in paragraph I of the board's request, namely that the Bill imposes no disabilities or conditions on Africans which are not equally imposed on Europeans. What is now under consideration is an Electoral Bill drawn within the framework of a Constitution amendment which permits of the election of these four African members being dealt with by an electoral law of the Federal Assembly.

In any event, under the Federal Government's proposals many Africans will be able to vote for the four additional Africans, whereas in the election of the four original African members only a very small number have hitherto been able to participate. The new system introduces many Africans to a democratic method of election which may be highly advantageous to them as compared with the basis prescribed by the Constitution for the election of the original four Africans.

#### Chief Exempted

In the course of its passage through the Federal Assembly the Bill was amended to exempt African chiefs from the necessity of establishing the means qualification for enrolment on the general voters roll. The effect of this amendment is to enable chiefs who are literate in English to enrol as general voters regardless of means.

The number of chiefs or persons who will be recognized as such for the purpose of this provision is estimated at 393 in Southern Rhodesia, 393 in Northern Rhodesia (including the Barotseland Protectorate) and 154 in Nyasaland. It is impossible to estimate how many of these are literate to the extent of being able to complete an application for voters' registration, but clearly the amendment will increase the numbers of Africans eligible for the general roll.

Whatever view may be taken of the question as to whether the Bill is a differentiating measure, the issue is now the merits of the Bill as a whole, whether its beneficial features do not vastly outweigh the differentiating aspect.

In considering the merits of the Bill it might here be remarked that, if there had been a clause in the Constitution referring to differentiating against Europeans, the citizenship requirements laid down in the Bill would, on the basis of the arguments used by the African Affairs Board, constitute a disability imposed on Europeans which was not equally imposed on Africans. The essential point here, however, is that the opening of the vote to Africans who are British-protected persons is a change which opens the general roll in the northern territories to Africans—admittedly in small numbers at first, but with ever-increasing potential over the years.

The practical effect of the existing laws is to place a virtually insurmountable barrier against Africans. If the Federal Government had chosen to leave the present law as it is in the northern territories, the practical effect would be that there could be no practical advancement for Africans in the direction of their participating in the election of the ordinary elected members. If this basis had continued there might be some justification for the impression in the minds of some persons that the ordinary elected members of the Federal Assembly are necessarily European members.

The practical effect of the removal of the citizenship barrier must be to make it possible with the passage of time for Africans to influence these elections in very significant numbers and probably secure the election of African members amongst the 44 members of unspecified race. This is a change of immense importance from the point of view of African political advancement, and must be weighed against the other factors.

#### Conducive to Real Partnership

The Federal Government also calls attention to the views expressed in the third reading debate by the Minister of Law when he attached importance to the effect on the European of his participation in the election of African members. The system brings many Europeans for the first time into contact with African candidates. The European voter becomes in a degree identified with these Africans by voting for them, and he has opportunities of hearing them speak and expressing their opinions.

The Federal Government believes that the common roll system under which members of all races participate in the election of all members will be of the greatest value in encouraging political divisions in the Federal Assembly and in the country at large to be based on party political and not on racial divisions. This must conduce to partnership in a real sense whereas communal representation can only conduce to separation.

The provisions of the Bill should result in the introduction of many more Africans in Southern Rhodesia to the franchise. In none of its arguments has the board taken account of this

factor. In fact, in all its comments on the Constitution Bill and the present Bill the Board has shown preoccupation with short-term considerations and with the position of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the exclusion of Africans in Southern Rhodesia. The Federal Government's proposals are designed to provide an equitable solution to the problem of political representation both in the short and the long term and over the Federation as a whole.

The overall merits of the electoral system contemplated in the Bill may be summarized again. The system offers a workable solution within the framework of existing constitutional arrangements to the twin problems of preserving political control in civilized and responsible hands and of associating the emergent African with the processes of government. It is a solution which makes a move away from the barren system of communal representation by creating a new class of African members answerable to an electorate composed of African and European voters.

The criticism that this move has been made at the expense of Africans is to be judged in the light of the following considerations: (1) The doubling of the number of Africans in a House enlarged overall by two thirds; (2) The very substantial injection of African influence into the election of African representatives in Southern Rhodesia; (3) The removal of the barrier against British-protected persons in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (4) The general opening of the base of the franchise in such a way as to bring the system of parliamentary democracy to as many as 50,000—many Africans where only a few hundred participated before; and (5) The opportunities given for African candidates and subsequently Members of Parliament to make useful political contacts with and to influence non-African voters.

## Communism Now Threatens Africa

### Mr. Harold Sorel's Address

COMMUNISM NOW THREATENS AFRICA. Mr. Harold Sorel insisted when he addressed the Allied Circle in London on "The Red Menace in Africa". Its spread from the Far East through the Middle East had been largely due to the liquidation of the Western empires.

Most elaborate means had been contrived by Moscow to undermine and finally overthrow European Governments throughout Africa: Political agitators, African trade unions, Radio Cairo and Russian satellite broadcasting stations, were doing their best to render Colonial government ineffective and to introduce "national liberation".

In the Soviet campaign to penetrate Africa, the latest stage of the grand strategy for world domination, there was collaboration, however unwittingly, from Leftist sources in Britain as well as other European countries. Some of the statements and speeches of some leaders of such movements as the African Congresses were prepared in London, and they showed the hand of the anti-European and anti-white agitators who had become so effective in misleading and seducing the African peoples from their own interests and outlook.

Most Red activity in Africa, Mr. Sorel declared, was indirect. Russia realized that avowed Communist parties were a liability rather than an asset, so full support was granted to nationalist movements in order to embarrass the Colonial Powers and weaken Imperial prestige. Once self-determination was achieved, every effort was made to exploit the problems inevitably consequent upon premature independence.

There was interlocking control under tried leadership through the African Congresses, the trade unions, and "peace" and student bodies. Cairo had become the bridgehead for such undercover activities, and the Union of Syria and Egypt symbolized Russian exploitation of the Bandung Conference, which had resulted in the creation of an Afro-Asian Commonwealth. Africa had now become the priority target for Soviet penetration, just as China had 25 years ago.

In a suburb of Prague there was a special training school for the indoctrination of Africans in order to equip them as agents of Communism. There, more than 200 young men and women between the ages of 20 and 35 were studying the arts of sedition and subversion. Also Czech experts were learning African dialects and training to become agents.

On the other hand, there was no evidence that African students in Great Britain and other Western European countries were being recruited and trained to deal with this growing menace to Africa.

# PERSONALIA

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING is in hospital.

MR. T. McDONALD, of Salisbury, has just celebrated his 99th birthday.

SIR ALFRED BEIT is back in Kenya, staying at his Farm near Nanyuki.

SIR KENNETH HAGUE has returned to London from his visit to America.

MR. P. J. POWELL, manager of the *Rhodesia Herald*, has arrived in London.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS left £35,332 gross, on which duty of £9,667 was paid.

MR. H. C. DRAUGHTON has joined the board of A. Lewis and Co. (Woolminsters) Ltd.

MR. ADAM HALL left London Airport on Saturday to return to Nairobi after a short business visit.

MR. D. W. BUCKHAM is now managing the Nanyuki branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

VISCOUNTESS DAWSON OF PENN has left England for Kenya. She is due back in London on April 2.

THE HON. D. G. SHEPSTONE has joined the South African board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. GEORGE BAKER is due to leave London today to return to Tanganyika Territory. He has been posted to Tukuyu.

Three representatives of the Ford Foundation, Messrs. A. C. WOLF, F. SUTTON, and N. J. FOX, are shortly due in East Africa.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR JOHN SLESSOR will be in the United States until the third week of March.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY TWINING have begun farewell visits to some parts of the Territory.

MR. J. A. H. WOOLF is District Commissioner in Mombasa. Mr. F. B. FERRICK is now on leave in the United Kingdom.

THE REV. P. W. MILES, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester, has been appointed Provost of Mombasa Cathedral.

MR. N. G. MORRIS, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is making a three-week's tour of the Somaliland Protectorate.

DR. MAX YERGAN passed through London last week on his way back to New York from his visits to South, Central, and East Africa.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, and LADY MARY BARING are due to arrive back in Nairobi on Thursday next, February 20.

MISS CLARE KAWANDAMI is the first Northern Rhodesian girl to pass out of the McCord Zulu Hospital, Durban, as a State registered nurse.

MR. HARRY HYND, Socialist M.P. for Accrington, was the guest of the Parliament of the Sudan when he recently spent one day in Khartoum.

ADMIRAL SIR CYRIL DOUGLAS-PENNANT and LADY DOUGLAS-PENNANT were passengers from London for Genoa in the *KENYA CASTLE* last week.

MR. CHRISTIE LAWRENCE, head of the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. CHRISTIE LAWRENCE are in this country on leave.

LORD BAILEAD, president of the Dunlop group, has sailed in the *ARUNDEL CASTLE* on a visit to South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. B. F. MACDONA will leave London in a few days to visit West Africa for Barclays Bank D.C.G. He is also vice-chairman of the council of the Royal African Society.

MR. FRANCIS KEENLYSIDE, assistant managing director of the Union-Castle Line, has left for New York. He will return by the *QUEEN ELIZABETH* early next month.

MR. J. G. SUURHOFF, Netherlands Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health, is visiting Northern Rhodesia to meet Dutch citizens who have emigrated from Holland.

SIR ROY WELINSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, accompanied by LADY WELINSKY and members of their family, have left Salisbury this week for a holiday of about a month at the Cape.

SIR GEORGE H. NELSON, chairman of the English Electric group of companies, has been elected president for 1958 of the Locomotive and Allied Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain.

MR. MAX STUART-SHAW, formerly assistant general manager of Aer Lingus, has been appointed general manager of Central African Airways Corporation. He will take up his duties in April.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, chairman of Macmillan Maxwell & Co. Ltd. and war-time Tobacco Controller, was remarried a few days ago to MISS ANGELA HARGREAVES, a New Zealand actress.

BRIGADIER W. M. HUTTON, Deputy Commander (Land), British Forces Africa, has taken the salute a few days ago at a passing-out parade of 420 Somaliland Scout recruits at Borama.

SAYED ALI ABDEL RAHMAN, Minister of the Interior in the Sudan, gave a dinner party at Khartoum Aerodrome for the KABAKA OF BUGANDA as he passed through the airport on his flight back to London.

MR. W. S. B. FREER, deputy general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. FREER sailed in the *ATHLONE CASTLE* for Cape Town last week.

MR. MICHAEL FURNISS, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. FURNISS, of Nairobi, who is a flight cadet at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, has won the Arnold Barnett League Award for being the best Colonial cadet on his course.

DR. A. L. GEYER, former High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has been appointed a director of Fox Theatres (South Africa) Ltd., a group with large interests in the Federation and East Africa.

MR. S. D. HOWARTH, who is in the motor business in Dar es Salaam, has been elected mayor, and Mr. K. S. MIRAMBO has been unanimously elected deputy mayor, being the first African to fill that office in the Tanganyika capital.

MR. VALERIAN MPHANDE LAVU, of the Feira district of Northern Rhodesia, is among the first candidates at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to obtain the University of London's postgraduate diploma in education. He is now a teacher in the secondary school at St. Canisius College, Chikoni Mission, in the Southern Province.

## Holiday Accommodation

**SUFFOLK**—Furnished holiday accommodation. Country bungalow 3 beds, bathroom, all main services, long or short lettings. Further particulars—Cannell, St. Andrews, near Beccles, Suffolk, England.

## Educational

**PARENTS** who wish their children to receive education in the U.K. should write for particulars of our Guardianship Service. Our organization provides an introductory service for students of all ages to every branch of education. Both in term-time and during the holidays parents can ensure that their children are receiving all the care, supervision, and guidance which they would ordinarily receive at home.—Overseas Students Advisory Service, 79 Burton Court, Franklin's Row, London, S.W.3. Telephone SL 04ne 9577; Cables, QSAS, London.



Dr. H. B. RITCHKEN, a director of the Premium Metal Company of South Africa, Ltd., which has substantial interests in the Federation, has been elected chairman in succession to Mr. J. HAKER, who has resigned from the board.

The new Board of Governors of the Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland consists of Sir ROBERT HUDSON (chairman), MR. C. R. MUSTO (vice-chairman), MRS. M. E. BRUCE, MR. B. G. PAVER, MR. H. A. THOM, and MR. D. J. JAMES.

MR. STEWART ELLIS, deputy chairman of W. A. Sparrow and Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Ellis will leave London Airport on February 21 for a tour of East Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa. They will sail for the United Kingdom from Cape Town on April 30.

MR. A. M. WAKATAMA, M.A. (London), is the first African in Southern Rhodesia to head a staff of four European teachers engaged in a training course for Africans studying to become higher primary teachers. He is at the American Methodist Mission at Old Umfolozi.

MR. N. J. SUCKLING, who has served in the African Education Department in Northern Rhodesia since 1947, has been appointed the first information officer in the Southern Province under the territorial Information Department's new policy of creating such posts in the field.

MR. ROBERT LAWS MOFFAT, who recently retired from the post of Native Courts Adviser to the Northern Rhodesian Government, intends to farm at Mkuusi, where his two brothers, SIR JOHN MOFFAT, chairman of the African Affairs Board, and MR. UNWIN MOFFAT, formerly a senior agricultural officer, have already settled.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association of Northern Rhodesia, and Minister of Local Government and Land, will leave Lusaka by air on February 21 for London for discussions at the Colonial Office and in order to meet people interested in Northern Rhodesia, including members of both parties in both Houses of Parliament.

THE MOST REV. JAMES HUGHES, Archbishop of Central Africa, and the REV. FRANK THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland for the past 21 years, are to receive the Lambeth degree of doctor of Divinity from the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY when they visit Britain in a few months to attend the Lambeth Conference, an assembly of Anglican bishops which meets every 10 years, and to take part in the final celebrations of the U.M.C.A. centenary year.

MR. L. A. TOMKINS, the new Commandant of the Somaliland Police Training School, served in the Bedfordshire Constabulary from 1927 to 1943, and was then selected to organize police training in North Africa, Italy, and Germany after their occupation by the Allies. In 1947 he was transferred to Somalia, where he re-organized the training school in Mogadishu. Three years later he moved to Eritrea, where he specialized in advanced training methods. Since 1953 he has served with the forces in Nigeria and Aden.

MR. A. N. STUART, chairman of Alex Laurie & Co., Ltd., and deputy chairman of the National Overseas and Grindlays Bank Ltd. will leave London on Tuesday by air for Southern Rhodesia, where he will spend a week on bank business. He will then visit Nyasaland, where Alex Laurie's subsidiary, Horace Hickling & Co., Ltd., have offices, and then fly to East Africa to visit another subsidiary, Kettles-Roy & Tyson, Ltd. He will return by air from Nairobi on March 27.

MR. L. F. MANTON, a director of Alex Laurie, will accompany Mr. Stuart on the East African part of his tour.

## New Tanganyika M.L.S.

### Mr. Mirambo and Mr. Kikkides Appointed

THE TWO NEW MEMBERS appointed to the Tanganyika Legislative Council as a result of the resignation of two representative members last December are Mr. K. S. Mirambo, the African deputy mayor of Dar es Salaam, who replaces Mr. J. K. Nyerere, and Mr. C. S. Kikkides, who has been appointed in place of Mr. C. L. Towne as representative member for the Central Province.

Mr. K. S. Mirambo worked for many years as a clerk in the accounts section of East African Railways and Harbours. Then he took over the Msimbazi Street office of the First Permanent Building Society. He is a member of the Municipal Council and the Urali's council of Dar es Salaam and a member of Kariakoo Ward Council.

Mr. C. S. Kikkides, who was born in Cyprus in 1909, graduated from the Lyceum College in Commerce in 1927. After employment as accountant at the New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, he entered commerce and worked in a private capacity in Tanganyika and Uganda. His youthful service in the last war and then joining the Government service as a general assistant to a district commissioner, a member of the Central Province Advisory Council of Singsa Township Authority, and other public bodies.

### Government's Managing Editor

MR. RICHARD HALL, former editor of the Mufulira *African Star* and the *Mufulira Messenger*, has been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government's Information Department to be managing editor of its publications. His work will include supervision of the training of African information assistants and the publication of governmental newsletters in the provinces. Mr. Hall, who comes from Kent, was educated in Australia and England. He graduated from Keble College, Oxford, with an honours degree in English, and began his journalistic training with the *Evening Argus* in Sussex, but his career was interrupted by the war during which he served in the Royal Navy. In 1948 he joined the London *Daily Mail*. After a spell on *Illustrated* as a sub-editor he returned to the *Mail* to join the features department. He has been in Northern Rhodesia since 1955.

### Mr. A. G. Lowe Promoted

MR. A. G. LOWE, a puisne judge in Tanganyika, has been appointed Chief Justice in Fiji. A New Zealander, he was educated at Auckland Grammar School and University, admitted a solicitor in 1927, and called to the New Zealand Bar seven years later. He practised in New Zealand until 1938, when he was appointed Legal Secretary to the Government of Tonga. He served in the New Zealand Air Force throughout the war and then joined the Colonial Legal Service as a Crown counsel in Kenya. Four years later he was promoted Legal Secretary in Malta, and to his present post in 1953.

### New Grand Kadi

SHEIKH MOHAMED ABU EL GASIM HASHIM has been appointed Grand Kadi of the Sudan, in succession to the Sheik Hassan Muddathir, who has retired. Educated at Wad Medani and the Gordon Memorial College, from which he graduated in 1920, Sheikh Mohamed joined the Legal Department of the Government. Promoted a first class magistrate in 1938, he was made inspector of Sharia courts nine years later.

### Sultan of Zanzibar

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, Seyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, was received by the Governor-General of South Africa, Dr. E. G. Jensen, when the ship in which he was travelling, *Europa*, docked at Cape Town recently. A 21-gun salute was fired in his honour.

## Obituary

### Sir Thomas S. Page

SIR THOMAS SPURGEON PAGE, C.B.E., has died in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, aged 78. Born in London, he was educated at the City of London School, and in 1907 migrated to North Rhodesia, where he began cotton and tobacco planting in the Fort Jameson area. He was also a pioneer transporter, trekking cattle to Southern Rhodesian markets. During the first world war he served with the Nyasaland Field Force. He was first elected to the Legislative Council for the North Eastern electoral area in 1938, and he was appointed to the Executive Council in 1941. In the following year he became Price Controller for Northern Rhodesia, a position he held until 1948. From 1942 to 1945 he was also Fuel Controller. In 1948 he was appointed the first Speaker to the Legislative Council, which position he held until 1956.

### Mr. C. B. Clutterbuck

MR. C. B. CLUTTERBUCK, known by old Kenyans as "Clutt", who has died in Durban in his 88th year, was among the Colony's early settlers, being of the 1904 vintage. Horses were his passion, and for years he was among the best-known and most successful riders, owners, and trainers. At least once horses which he owned and had trained won six out of eight races at a meeting. Then he went to South Africa, where he became a successful trainer, but Kenya drew him back for some years. After settling in the Union he paid a number of visits to East Africa.

MR. CHARLES STEWART BROWNING, who as a baby was brought by his parents from South Africa to Rhodesia in 1894 in an ox wagon, has died at the age of 64. His mother was Jessie Meikle, a sister of the Meikle brothers who pioneered so successfully in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Browning was among the first six Rhodesians to enlist in the 1914-18 war. After a lifetime in farming and mining in Southern Rhodesia, he retired 10 years ago to a property in the Union.

SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who died in London on Friday at the age of 77, was a post-war chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society. He had spent almost all his active life in India, and was the first Governor of Sind on its separation from the Bombay Presidency in 1936.

MR. EDWARD GRAY, who had been farming in Kenya for about 20 years, has been found slashed to death in his garden near Elburgon, Kenya. The weapon with which he was killed is believed to have been a bush-knife.

SISTER MARY UKRANA, until recently mother superior of Lusaka Convent, has died in Bulawayo, aged 46. She went to Northern Rhodesia from Gwelo in 1937 and was for 17 years in Broken Hill.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1905, and who has 18 grandchildren living in the Colony, has died in Umtali at the age of 89.

Mrs. EVA KERR, widow of Michael James Kerr, a member of the Pioneer Column which hoisted the British flag at Salisbury in 1890, has died in Essex.

### The Rev. J. J. D. Stegmann

THE REV. J. J. D. STEGMANN, O.B.E., head of the Mkhoma Mission in Nyasaland from 1937 until his retirement in 1955, has died in Cape Town. He joined the Dutch reformed Church in 1924, and after serving at Kasungu and Dzenza in the Lilongwe district he became head of the theological school at Mkhoma Mission in 1930. During the last war he served for three years on the Legislative Council. He was an active member of the Northern Province Association, worked closely with the European community of the Central Province, did much to promote good relations between the various missions, and took a leading rôle in the Nyasaland Christian Council. He married in 1926, and leaves a widow and three sons.

MR. H. HANSON, until recently chairman of Turner and Newall, Ltd., has died. He joined the company as a junior more than 50 years ago, and played an active part in the foundation and development of the asbestos-cement side of the organization, being for many years chairman of Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd. In December 1954 he was appointed deputy chairman of the parent company, and so remained until his recent resignation through ill-health.

### Governor's Strictures on Clubs

WHEN SIR EDWARD TWINGE, Governor of Tanganyika, laid the foundation-stone of a pavilion for the Anzia Club, Dar es Salaam, a multi-racial sports club, he referred critically to "clubs which impose restrictions, amounting in some cases to prohibitions, as to the sort of people whom members may take in as their guests", adding that restrictions and prohibitions on guests in clubs were short-sighted. The Tanganyika Government has given £2,500, the Government of India £1,500 to the Anzia Club, the president of which is Mr. J. Moffatt, Commissioner for Social Development.

### Federal Population

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS into the Federation last year totalled rather more than 24,000, according to the Central African Statistical Office. Emigration amounted to about 6,000. With natural increase estimated at 6,000 and deaths at 1,500, the overall increase of the European population during the year was some 23,000, from 251,000 in 1956 to 274,000 in 1957. The African population increased by 160,000, from 6,980,000, to 7,140,000, and other races by 2,000, from 30,000 to 32,000.

### £20,000 Gift

Mrs. SELIGMAN, widow of Professor C. G. Seligman, a past president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, has given that body more than £20,000, the price paid by an American buyer for an ivory mask from Benin believed to date from the 16th century. A condition of the gift is that at least an equal sum shall be raised from other sources for an endowment fund in memory of Professor Seligman. Dr. M. W. Smith, honorary secretary of the institute, has said that its target is £50,000.

### Road Research

MR. E. K. HAWKINS, a research fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, has been commissioned by the Uganda Government to undertake a survey of the economics of road development and road transport in that Protectorate. Half the cost is to be met by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and the other half by the Uganda Government. Mr. Hawkins will spend about a year in the Protectorate, where he has recently arrived.

# Tanganyika's Ultimate Status

## Self-Government on Non-Racial Basis

THE GOVERNOR stated that the objective of the Administration was to prepare Tanganyika Territory as quickly and thoroughly as possible for self-government on a non-racial basis. The intermediate target was to establish a responsible Government with a non-official majority in the Legislative Council and a non-official ministerial system. When that had been firmly established it would be time enough to look to the next steps required to reach self-government. The principal need at present was political stability and economic development. If those conditions were fulfilled, the rate of progress towards self-government could not only be maintained but probably enhanced.

The visiting Mission recognizes that political advancement at the central government level is tending to proceed at an increasing rate in Tanganyika, and it congratulates the Administering Authority on the introduction of the electoral system for the Legislative Council.

However, the Africans heard by the mission were almost unanimously opposed, not only to parity representation, but also to the obligation to vote for representatives of each race on pain of invalidation of vote, and to the qualifications required, which considerably reduced the African electorate.

Though it would be undesirable to postpone the elections planned for 1958 in certain provinces, two measures could be taken which might be advantageous, at least in the sense that they would be likely to better dispose the African electorate towards the coming elections: (1) to make the vote optional for one candidate of each of the three races; (2) to liberalize the required qualifications.

Mr. Hamilton [the Australian member—Ed.] does not concur in the two suggestions contained in the preceding paragraph.

### Fair Trial

(1) While agreeing that the abolition of the compulsory tripartite vote might better dispose the African electorate toward the coming elections, Mr. Hamilton recognizes that the compulsory tripartite vote is essentially educational in purpose in that it attempts to eliminate racial exclusiveness and that it is not therefore likely to commend itself to the bulk of the electorate. He is not satisfied that the evidence available to the mission demonstrates that the African electorate is so ill-disposed towards the compulsory tripartite vote as to jeopardize the success of the elections, and he cannot therefore endorse the suggestion that it should be abandoned without fair trial.

(2) Mr. Hamilton concurs in the view that postponement of the elections planned for 1958-59 would be undesirable. Bearing in mind therefore the Governor's statement that any change in the electoral system could not fail to have precisely this undesirable effect, and in particular that the registration of electors was scheduled to end prior to the publication of the mission's report, let alone its consideration by the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Hamilton regards the mission's suggestion that electoral qualifications should be 'liberalized' as unrealistic.

Whether, and if so what, changes in respect of the compulsory tripartite vote or electoral qualifications are desirable, will, in Mr. Hamilton's opinion, be best assessed after the present system has been put to a test. Moreover, only after elections have been held will it be possible for decisions in these matters to be based upon the deliberations of a Legisla-

*\*These passages are further extracts 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. Dorsinville (Haiti), chairman, Mr. Robert Napier Hamilton (Australia), Mr. Jean Cédile (France) and Mr. An Maung (Burma).

tive Council and a constitutional committee both of which will include elected representatives of the people.

The mission also hopes that the constitutional committee to be established after elections of 1958-59 and the Administering Authority will be able to adopt for the future a system of broad universal suffrage with secret ballot.

Everywhere the mission saw evidence of the activity of the two principle political parties, which are vying with each other to extend their influence and establish an ever-increasing network of local branches. As in most territories where the people are undergoing a process of political awakening, the competition of these parties has led to a certain amount of turbulence and ill-considered agitation. The mission is confident, however, that the overwhelming majority of the political leaders in the Territory are responsible people who will seek all means to discourage such developments.

### Party Games

The mission was disappointed to note that competition between political parties for popular support has led in some instances to the organization of various types of political opposition to such eminently advantageous Government programmes as those of destocking, cattle dipping and soil and water conservation. If both the speed and thoroughness of Tanganyikan development to self-government are to be brought to a maximum, political parties should strive to healthy competition does not degenerate into opportunism, and without prejudice to their own distinctive outlook should not hesitate to exercise influence, wherever possible, in support of numerous unquestionably beneficial activities of Government, the success of which depends upon the support of the whole population.

Political organization is still at a very early stage of development, and the supporters of the two Territory-wide parties probably account for a small minority of the population. The mass of the African population is still organized in local or local groupings which, although very influential in local cases, are primarily concerned with local problems.

Among the non-Africans there are also a number of small organizations, which in the case of the Asians are based mainly on religious or community interests. The largest of these is the Ismailia community. At the end of 1956 there were 87 societies of a political character registered under the Societies Ordinance.

An important vehicle for the expression of African public opinion exists in the Native authority and African advisory



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councils, of which there is a very large number, varying both as to their composition and the number of people whom they represent. Outstanding among these are the Chagga Council, which represents a tribe of approximately 300,000 persons, the Buhaya Council in the populous Bukoba district, the Meru Council, and the Rungwe African District Council, representing a district in which live about 250,000 of the Nyakyusa tribe.

The Tanganyika African National Union, according to a statement made by its president to the Trusteeship Council, has a membership of between 150,000 and 200,000. Since it identifies itself with the cause of African nationalism, its policies, or elements of them, are probably supported by a number of African groups which are not otherwise connected with it. The party gets additional support from a number of African trade unions which it sponsors.

#### T.A.N.U. "Penalized"

Because it has been in existence for several years and has followed a programme of expansion, T.A.N.U. has succeeded in establishing a large number of branches throughout the Territory. In so doing it has unfortunately come into conflict with the Administration and the Native authorities, and while it had an estimate of 100 branches in existence in June 1957, 200 have had been banned or refused registration on grounds that their activities prejudiced the maintenance of law and order. T.A.N.U. maintains strongly that it has been unfairly penalized for the irresponsible behaviour of a few individuals acting without authority from the leaders.

As an example of what he described as unfair action by the authorities, the president of T.A.N.U., Mr. Nyerere, sent to the mission after its departure from the Territory a copy of a letter which he had written to the Governor concerning the banning of the T.A.N.U. branch at Iringa. In that letter Mr. Nyerere recalled that the branch had been banned because its chairman had attempted to interfere in the name of T.A.N.U. with the Government's cattle dipping scheme at Iringa. Mr. Nyerere pointed out that T.A.N.U. had officially disclaimed that interference and had expelled the individual responsible for it. Nevertheless, the Government had subsequently banned the T.A.N.U. branch and at the same time suspended the cattle dipping scheme.



**Darling —**

do give me a

**Churchman's No. 1**

CHURCHMAN'S No. 1, THE 15-MINUTE CIGARETTE

It was the opinion of Mr. Nyerere that the Government was prompted not by justice or a genuine desire to maintain law and order but by fear of African nationalism. He considered that the Government's contradictory actions in the matter were calculated to discourage responsible leadership.

The mission met and received memoranda from the national executive and many of the branches of T.A.N.U. Its concern is for the advancement of Africans in all fields. Its political demands are for constitutional advance by progressive stages towards the establishment of a democratic African State in which non-African minorities would enjoy equal rights as citizens.

It is opposed to the present constitutional arrangements providing for equal racial representation and demands increased representation for Africans in the organs of central government, introduction of universal adult suffrage on both the central and local government levels, abolition of the proposed system of tripartite voting, and the establishment of a timetable of constitutional, economic, and educational development leading to self-government. T.A.N.U. also calls for increased Africanization of the Civil Service.

#### Land Alienation

The party is strongly opposed to land alienation to individual non-Africans. Although it is willing to accept the lease of land to non-African companies, corporations, or individuals, on condition that this is demonstrated to be beneficial to the Territory's economy. The national executive is especially sensitive to the fact that for a long time the Government had been wrong in having its basis on the dependence of the country upon the immigration of whites and on foreign investments. The economy of the country depended, in its opinion, upon the land and upon the African peasants, whose potential capacity, it believed, was limitless. The party is especially sensitive to situations which, it feels, involve any form of racial discrimination.

The United Tanganyika Party was formed in 1956 under the sponsorship of a majority of the executive members of the Legislative Council. Its membership, it claims, approximately 10,000 members, of whom about 67% are Africans, 23% are Asians, and 10% Europeans.

The party declared that it is gravely disturbed by the damaging effects which extreme racial policies have had on the Territory over the last few years. Its objective is the attainment of self-government for the Territory on the basis of equal rights for all citizens, regardless of race. It believes in a step-by-step evolution towards this objective and, while it considers that separate representation for the racial groups in the central government serves a useful purpose at present as a means of establishing mutual trust and confidence between the races, it advocates a dynamic advance towards a system of non-racial representation.

It urges that the tripartite vote be made optional in the forthcoming elections, and it believes that universal adult suffrage should be achieved gradually, starting initially with a qualitative vote. It also advocates the creation of a consultative second chamber within the central government structure, consisting of chiefs and outstanding citizens of all races. On the local government level it urges the further development of multi-racial councils.

#### Individual Tenure

The U.T.P. attaches special importance to the development and proper utilization of the land as the Territory's main natural resource. It urges the immediate adoption of land legislation to encourage the emergence of a system of individual tenure, and it calls upon Government to take immediate steps to produce a territorial land development plan. It believes that Government should adopt measures to increase the productivity of the African peasant farmer, to open up new areas of potentially fertile land, and to take energetic measures to improve communications. It urges that Government adopt a positive policy, with possible tax incentives, to attract foreign investment capital.

The U.T.P. calls for increased wages and productivity. In particular, it advocates the establishment of joint consultative machinery, a legal minimum wage, and multi-racial trade unions. It also believes that inter-racial education should be introduced as soon as practicable, and it supports the establishment of a territorial university college.

The Tanganyika National Society, originally the Tanganyika branch of the Capricorn Society, has a small following among Europeans and Africans. It is particularly concerned with the need for political stability and for co-operation between the races. It believes that any policy based on the idea of racial superiority of minority groups or domination by a racial majority would only lead to conflict. The group's objective is to develop a society in which all citizens, regardless of race, would enjoy equal rights and be bound together by common ideals.



**DURBAN:** The vast lagoon on which Durban is situated was well-known to the seamen of the 16th century. They called it Rio de Natal, and they often anchored at the entrance in search of fresh water and food; occasionally, too, they landed inconsiderate shipments on its deserted shores to repeat their ways at leisure. It was, however, not until 1824 that a group of men under the leadership of Lieutenant F. G. Farrowell, R.N. sailed from the Cape and founded on the northern shore of the lagoon a settlement which they called Port Natal. Eleven years later the name was changed to D'Urban in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, a veteran of the Peninsular Wars, who was then Governor of the Cape Colony. Throughout the years Durban continued to grow and has now become the finest town and the busiest port on the East coast of Africa. Ideally situated on the shores of the Indian Ocean, Durban is also a popular holiday resort, famed for its wide avenues shaded with gaily flowering trees and shrubs. It is a centre of joy in which mingle people of many races, not the least picturesque being the Zulu *ickaha* boys in their gay costumes, feathered head-dresses and tinkling beads.



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

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



## "Kick Out Uganda's British Rulers"

### What Mr. Mayanja Told the Press

MR. A. K. MAYANJA having been reported by a London newspaper and by a vernacular paper in Kampala as saying that the aim of the Uganda (African) National Congress must be "to kick out the British rulers", EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked him if he could recollect the exact words which he used when interviewed at London Airport at the time of the arrival of the Kabaka of Uganda for a short private visit to England. He replied:

"Asked to state the aims of the Uganda National Congress, I replied: 'To achieve our national independence'. Then I was asked if the Kabaka would be king of such an independent Uganda State, and I replied something like this:—

"The question who shall be Head of the Uganda State is exceedingly complex, and the country has not yet made up its mind on it. We have no kings, and there are many tribes which have no kings or other traditional rulers. Accordingly, there are several possible selections.

"For instance, (a) one of the four kings might become King of Uganda; (b) all four might form a Council of State, as in Sudan; (c) all four might act in rotation, as in the Security Council; (d) all four might stay as constitutional monarchs in their areas, in which case the Head of State might be a Governor-General."

"Is your personal choice of these alternatives?"

"I will follow whatever solution is acceptable to the majority of the people of Uganda."

Q: "What do you intend to do now?"

A: "Our aim at the present time must be, and indeed is, to kick out the British rulers."

## Ravages of Tape-worm in Kenya

ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL of the Kenya Medical Department, 15,000 people a year are treated in the Colony for tape-worm. The department, with the co-operation of the Veterinary Department and the Kenya Meat Commission, has therefore launched an attack aimed at eradicating the tape-worm menace. A specially equipped health education mobile van of the Medical Department has already toured the Naivasha area. Another van, lent by the Information Department, is to cover the Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale districts. This propaganda work covers all aspects of the tape-worm threat, including the treatment of cattle for measles, sanitation, health education, and talks to farmers and their wives by health visitors attached to the travelling vans. An example of what needs to be done is given by some statistics derived by the Medical Department: out of 64 farms visited 46 had no latrine accommodation for the farm labour, 12 had inadequate accommodation, and only six were satisfactory.

## Tsetse Fly Eliminated

AS A RESULT OF AERIAL SPRAYING Lufu Valley in the Sebungwe Reserve in Southern Rhodesia has been cleared of tsetse fly at a cost of £20,000 and the life of a pilot of one of the Tiger Moth aircraft used, who was killed when his machine crashed. The area was cleared so that some 3,000 tribesmen displaced by the Kariba dam project could be re-settled.

Visitors expected directly in East Africa include Dr. A. M. Wilson, deputy chief medical officer at the Colonial Office; the Misses M. Stewart and A. Chapman of the Tropical Community Development Centre of the Y.M.C.A.; Mr. F. R. Noakes, Principal Information Officer at the Colonial Office; Mr. Henry Marquand, M.P., and his wife; Dr. P. O. Williams, Sir Gordon Covell, Professor C. McDonald, and Dr. R. Lethwaite, who are to attend an East African Research Council meeting; and Dr. J. F. C. Hopkins, Director of the Imperial Mycological Institute.

## Drive for Economy With Efficiency

### Stricter Control in Southern Rhodesia

A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, made the following statement last week:

"In the light of the situation in the Federation, largely induced by a world-wide fall of commodity prices, particularly copper, the Southern Rhodesia Government deems it necessary to institute changes directed towards greater efficiency and economy throughout the Government service.

"The main fields of Government activity concern broadly the administrative and development services, and some curtailment in both fields must be undertaken. On the whole, however, the Government does not consider the situation to be such as to require any general retrenchment, although some adjustment of establishments here and there may be necessary.

"The main cost of administrative services lies in staff establishment, and the Government is satisfied that, with the exception of the R.S.A.P. and of the Native Education Department, further expansion in establishments of Government departments will be strictly curtailed.

"Heads of departments are being instructed to review the activities of their departments and branches to see in what way economies can be introduced which will at the same time lead to a more efficient service. It will be the Government's endeavour to stimulate among all members of the service a cost-consciousness, and the Government is confident that each member will be mindful of his or her duty.

"Treasury control will be strictly applied to the sanction of money for increases in establishments. The head of a department will be permitted to submit proposals to the Public Services Board for increased staff unless he has been assured by the Treasury beforehand that financial approval will be forthcoming.

### Transport Cuts

"While establishments form the main cost in Government administration, there are many other fields in which economies can be applied. Financial provisions for travelling and transport will be reduced. In promoting economy in this respect the Government has instructed the Central Mechanical Equipment Department to extend the life of medium-sized passenger transport from the presently accepted standard of 15,000 miles or two years' use to 30,000 or 2½ years' use, and the life of light vehicles from 10,000 miles or 18 months' use to 15,000 miles or two years' use. C.M.E.D. have also been instructed to replace part of the fleet of medium-sized passenger transport by lighter cars.

"These measures save imports and thereby assist the balance of payments position of the Federation, and at the same time conserve the financial resources of the C.M.E.D. Fund. The Government considers that many journeys in and around the towns and elsewhere where roads are now considerably improved can just as well be undertaken by lighter vehicles.

"Household economies in the use of printing and stationery, furniture, etc., will be introduced.

"Capital expenditure on new works may have to be revised and redirected to some extent, but the Government does not expect that any such action would be on a scale to aggravate or accentuate any slowing down of activity in this field. Orderly, planned development will continue."

## Grant for Medical Research

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has received a fortuitous gift of £46,000 for medical research and education because legal difficulties precluded Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., from charging the Federal Ministry of Health for a re-processed polio vaccine supplied last year. The obstacle became known to the Ministry only after the first consignment had been distributed and charged for, and the Government then decided to maintain the charge because it feared that a free issue would create in the public mind the erroneous impression that the vaccine was inefficient or unsafe. A fund of about £46,000 was thus accumulated, and Sir Harry Jephcott, chairman of the company, agreed that it should be offered to the University College as a trust fund to be used to support medical education and research when the faculty of medicine was started.



## *the change was in boots and brandy*

One strange—but very real—obstacle to early Rhodesian development was a chronic lack of cash.

Barter was the order of the day: newspapers changed hands for a net of marmalade or a packet of candies; one settler, buying a sack of potatoes with a cheque, received as change

a pair of second-hand field boots and a bottle of Cape brandy.

Amusing? Maybe; but the coming of the Standard Bank of South Africa changed all this.

It was the first bank to provide a banking service in those early days and is now a true part of Rhodesian life.

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## Tanganyika Swahili Newspapers Transferred to "Independent" Company

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA has issued the following statement:—

"The company to which will be transferred the ownership of Government's three Swahili newspapers, *Mambo Leo*, *Burudani*, and *Mwangaza*, was not incorporated on January 1 as was originally hoped. It has not been found possible to comply with all the formalities and requirements by that date. It should, however, be possible to bring the company into being very shortly.

The fact that it is Government's intention to transfer these papers to an independent company appears to have met with general approval, but unfortunately some people appear to be in doubt whether the move will in fact make the papers truly independent of Government direction. These doubts may have arisen through confusion between the two boards which it is proposed shall be set up in this connection, namely the board of trustees and the board of directors.

It has been planned that the overall direction of editorial and general policy shall be in the hands of the board of trustees in whom all the shares in the company will be vested. The trustees will not sign the deed of trust until after it has been laid on the table of Legislative Council. Once signed the deed is irrevocable and unchangeable, except, perhaps, by the order of a court or by legislation.

### Sir Charles Ponsoby

The chairman of the trustees will be Colonel Sir Charles Ponsoby, Bt. Sir Charles, who is a solicitor and company director, has many ties with East Africa and has extensive knowledge of the territories, which he frequently visits. He is a former chairman of the Royal Empire Society, a member of council of the Joint East and Central African Board, a member of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and also of the British Empire Producers' Organization. He has had a distinguished Parliamentary career, and was for a time private secretary to Sir Anthony Eden when he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Charles, who is resident in the United Kingdom, was a member of Parliamentary delegations to Russia, Austria, and Burma, and the industrial relations mission to Nigeria in 1950.

An ex-Government official, Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, will also be a trustee as well as managing director of the board of directors. Mr. Page-Jones at present Minister for Local Government and Administration, is retiring from Government service.

Chief Thomas Marealle and Chief Lukumbuzya of Ukerewe have also agreed to serve on the board of trustees.

The proposed trust deed makes provision for not less than three trustees and not more than seven.

Provision is being made in the articles and memorandum of the company that the editor of the papers shall be appointed and may only be removed by the trustees—a clear guarantee that the control of editorial policy will be in the hands of the trustees alone. It will also be the responsibility of the trustees, as sole shareholders, to consider the appointment of the board of directors.

### Directors

The first directors will be Mr. A. Y. Karimjee, a prominent Dar es Salaam business man (chairman); Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, managing director; Mr. Makata Mwinjintwana, a Tanganyika business man; Mr. James Mwaikambo, of Rungwe, a prominent member of the former Swahili Newspapers Advisory Board; Mr. Robert Lukyaa, public relations officer to the Bahaya Council, who has had experience as an editor; and Mr. F. Miller, a director of United Africa Company (Tanganyika) Ltd.

The directors will be responsible for the business affairs of the company and for carrying out the general policy of the board of trustees.

The managing director, Mr. Page-Jones, will be the link between the trustees and the directors. He will act as the executive officer for the trustees, which duties require a person with a thorough knowledge of both the country and the Swahili language.

On the same day it was announced that Mr. Page-Jones had also been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation. The statement was in the following terms:—

"The Tanganyika Government has had under consideration for some time the appointment of a director for the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation and has taken steps to recruit a suitable person with the necessary qualifications and experience in both the administrative and technical sides of broadcasting.

Mr. J. P. Moffett, Commissioner for Social Development, who has been acting as part-time chairman of the T.B.C., will hand over these duties to Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, who is retiring from the post of Minister for Local Government and Administration to take up this appointment together with that of managing director of the Swahili Newspaper Company.

### Important Stage

"These new appointments will come at an important stage in the development of the corporation, as a total of £25,000 is to be made available to the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation for the purchase of additional transmitters. The United Kingdom Government is granting £20,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and £5,000 is being provided by the Tanganyika Government. These transmitters will enable the service to be expanded in several directions at once, since two different programmes in various languages will be able to be broadcast simultaneously.

[Comment is made in Boxes By the Way.]

## East Africa is One Country

### Mr. P. J. Rogers's Presidential Address

"WE MERCHANTS have always been firm in our contention that economically, and more than economically, East Africa is one country," said Mr. P. J. Rogers, president of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, at its annual general meeting last week.

Because the prosperity of the whole area would mean prosperity for each part, he looked forward to the day when the territories of East Africa would draw more closely together, though he recognized that that could not happen until most of the people wanted it. He noted, however, that Mr. Mathu, one of Kenya's African leaders, had had the courage to refer publicly to the need for such a development.

Mr. Rogers exhorted the business community to take a fuller part in public life, remembering that they were citizens as well as men of commerce, and that the legislatures, city and municipal councils, and public boards and commissions were as important to business as was the state of markets.

### Critical Condition

Among the members of that chamber were men of great knowledge and experience in almost every business and profession, and criticism from such sources was valuable; it was not great sin for individuals to be easy to please, but a nation which was easy to please had seen the last of its greatness.

African earnings in Kenya, he emphasized, had risen from less than £12m a year in 1950 to more than £30m six years later, thus developing a vast internal market. Africans were discovering that money could buy delightful things, and as that became better realized, stories of their poor productivity would disappear. Manufacturers had the opportunity of selling to such consumers not merely products but satisfaction, and, given satisfaction, the buyers would come back again and again.

The one-cent piece had now negligible value and was scarcely worth keeping in circulation. It should, he suggested, be replaced by a three-cent piece.

Mr. Rogers concluded with the assertion that 1958 and the years ahead offered splendid prospects for Kenya.

## Tanganyika Broadcasting Director

MR. T. W. CHALMERS, a former head of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, has been appointed director of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation. He has been controller of the B.B.C. Northern Region since 1956, and was previously the controller of the B.B.C. Light Programme. Mr. Chalmers, a bachelor, was educated at Bradford College and King's College London, where he was an organ scholar. During his six years in Nigeria he was responsible for the reorganization and development of the broadcasting system.



## Views of the Africa Bureau Representations to Lord Home

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, as honorary director of the Africa Bureau, has addressed to Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, a letter which is too long for publication in full. It contains the following passages:—

"We have no political axe to grind. My executive are drawn from the three political parties and hold different views on very many matters, yet all are apprehensive at the direction of Government policy in the matter of the Central African Federation and the Constitution Amendment Act.

"Some politicians attribute to us of the Africa Bureau a blind prejudice in favour of 'black nationalism' as against anything done by our own 'kith and kin'. I should therefore emphasize that we have maintained no more than that in the multi-racial territories of East and Central Africa the need must exist for a strong mediating authority, and that this need will remain until a constitutional position has been reached in which the majority of the people inhabiting Central and East Africa have confidence and in which the future of the minorities is also politically and economically secure.

"The composition and membership of the African Affairs Board is to be modified to such an extent that it could be composed of members returned by a majority of European voters depending upon how the franchise proposals are worked out in practice. Great importance was attached to the safeguards provided by the board, and if promises given so short time ago are to be 'honoured' in this way one cannot help wondering how long Britain's reputation for conscientiousness-making, which has been the subject of so many of your assurances to Africans in Central Africa, will survive.

"Can you assure yourself that Sir Roy Welensky and his party and, no less important, their successors, will act any more honourably in regard to the so-called common roll or rolls and the composition and function of the African Affairs Board when constitutional opportunity is being given them to dishonour these safeguards both in the letter and in the spirit?

"As one who has known the Union for the past 30 years and followed every step in its constitutional history, I find it almost inconceivable that statesmen and politicians in Britain can now approach the most dissimilar problem in Central Africa in the spirit of easy-going optimism and near-sighted vision displayed in the recent debate in the House of Commons. This feeling is shared by one who has spent most of his active life in Central Africa as a missionary and is now a nominated European representative of African interests in the Federal Assembly, the Rev. Andrew Doig. Already, according to him, Africans are saying 'We had better start looking for friends elsewhere'."

## African Seminars in Social Studies Plans for Four Meetings in Africa

THE INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE, in collaboration with a number of centres of research and higher education in Africa, is to arrange four international seminars in Tropical Africa over the period 1958-61. It has been granted funds for this purpose by the Ford Foundation.

The seminars, which will consider and report on social research problems, will provide opportunities for research workers and other scholars holding posts in various parts of Africa to establish closer contact with each other and with their colleagues in Europe and America, and to exchange views on problems and methods of research. From 15 to 20 persons will participate in each seminar.

Offers of facilities for the seminars have been made by the East African Institute of Social Research, Makerere College, Uganda; the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College, Ibadan, with the collaboration of the University of Dakar; the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with the collaboration of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute; and the University of Livingstonia, with the collaboration of I.C.S.A.C.

The selection of subjects for study at the several seminars will avoid undue overlapping of matter or participants. Selection will also have regard to the interest and importance of a subject, theoretical and practical, its suitability for further research and, in particular, for promoting a greater exchange of news and information among scholars working in many different areas.

## African Thanks and Hopes

### Those Who Abuse Freedom Should be Checked

A GROUP OF AFRICANS, describing themselves as representatives of all grades and professions in Fort Rosebery, read an address of welcome to Mr. E. Thomson, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the new Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia, saying *inter alia*:

"We welcome you not as a ruler, a with which we all recognise and are proud of, but as our old friend, who has toiled and contributed greatly towards the development of this area. We believe you will strengthen us in those things in which we are weak.

"No other province has ever begun with a huge sum of money set aside for its development. We have a great share in the £2m. set aside to develop the Northern and Luapula provinces.

"We do not doubt the existence of freedom of speech, assembly, worship, and association in this country, but we ask you to safeguard them assiduously in the Province. In all societies there are some misfits who more often than not abuse this freedom. Where cases of this nature exist all reasonable citizens will look to the Government to deal with such cases with sympathy and yet firmly."

## Did Not Insult Kabaka

THE PRINCIPAL AFRICAN COURT in Buganda has ruled that Mr. Eridadi Mulira, president of the Uganda Progressive Party, and Mr. D. Jakana, a former chairman of the Buganda Electoral College, who were fined £60 each last year on charges of calling a meeting "publicly to insult" the Kabaka of Buganda, did not commit that offence, and their conviction and fines have accordingly been quashed. A fine of £5 on Jakana for convening the meeting without permission was upheld.

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## Moonshine and Mr. Mboya Kenya's Political Situation Today

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY, who has been revisiting Kenya, has written a long article in *Time and Tide* under the title "Moonshine and Mr. Mboya," in the course of which she writes:

"The political situation has deteriorated though officials believe that the new secret society K.K.M. (Kiama kia Maingi) has been scotched in time and will not grow, as Mau Mau did, to dangerous proportions.

"That the situation was clumsily handled by the European elected members can be only a partial explanation. The fact is that, since African leadership passed into the hands of Mr. Tom Mboya, the whole African approach has changed. Before, the notion of a steady, stage-by-stage advance towards a goal of partnership in politics was generally accepted. Africans complained about the pace of this advance, but not of its direction. Kenya was slowly but steadily working towards a closer relationship between the races.

"In the last 10 years the colour bar has virtually gone. Africans have become Cabinet ministers, relatively enormous sums have been put into African education, and an agricultural revolution has been started in the reserves.

"Now it looks as if, in face of all this, the Africans have turned their backs on progress through co-operation and declared that they must have the whole lot here and now, or nothing at all. The Africans, one says, means Mr. Mboya. Thousands share his views, there is no other African in politics who is in the same street as regards ability, resolution,

"The Kikuyu rebellion gave him a *Hausen* (or hell?) sent opportunity. It kept out of politics for five years all the younger generation of Kikuyu, who are the cleverest, quickest, and most subtle of all the Kenya tribes.

"Mboya wants a country based on universal adult suffrage with a majority Government and no privileges for minorities. There are roughly 50,000 Europeans and 6m. Africans.

"This is a clever and powerful line because of its strong emotional appeal all the world over; anyone who disputes it can be labelled an out-of-date reactionary or Fascist beast. If you believe that one-man-one-vote is the only good and true doctrine at all times for all people, there is very little

argument—except, perhaps, that if you base a political system on something that does not exist you may find the edifice a bit shaky.

"One-man-one-vote piggybacks equality between individuals, common interests, national unity, one tongue, one way of life, a certain measure of common history and tradition. In Kenya none of these things exist. Not only are the three races still poles apart but there is as yet scarcely any blurring of tribalism. In such circumstances one-man-one-vote does not knit communities together; it drives them even farther apart, with wedges of fear and distrust.

## Medical School for Rhodesia Committee Recommends Early Start

THE PLANNING COMMITTEE appointed by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to examine the proposal to establish a medical school has recommended that one should soon be established to meet the need to train doctors and to pursue research.

Even if a decision were taken immediately, 10 years would elapse before the first doctors could be registered, for three years would be needed for building and staff recruitment and a further six or seven years for the undergraduate course.

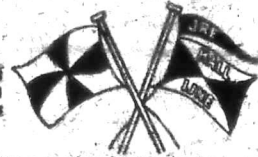
The committee "regards it as axiomatic that any medical school should provide a course of university standard leading to a qualification which is registrable under the General Medical Council." It recommends that the main teaching hospital for the medical school should be the new African hospital at Harari, near Salisbury, suitably adapted in construction, administration, and staffing.

With an intake of 25 students a year, the type of medical school envisaged would require capital expenditure of £250,000 and annual recruitment expenditure of £250,000.

The members of the planning committee were Mr. Carter Brown (director of the Nuffield Foundation), Professor W. Melville Arnott, (Professor of Medicine, Birmingham University), Professor T. H. Davey (Professor of Tropical Hygiene, Liverpool University), Professor A. D. M. Greenfield, (Professor of Physiology, Queen's University, Belfast), Professor P. B. Medawar (Professor of Zoology, University College, London), Professor R. Milnes Walker (Professor of Surgery, Bristol University), and the Hon. Honor H. V. Smith (Reader in Medicine, Oxford University).

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## News Items in Brief

A congress of the Constitution Party will be held in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on Saturday and Sunday.

Nomination day for candidates standing in the elections to be held in Tanganyika on September 8 is to be July 8.

The Government of Uganda has agreed to appoint a commissioner to report on the policy, organization, and operation of the Information Services.

After a series of cattle raids involving the Barabaig tribe in Tanganyika, their chief has been deposed and a former sub-chief installed in his stead.

For the first time in its 60 years' history, Blantyre-Limbe will have a municipal by-election—in consequence of the resignation of an Asian member, Mr. M. Roopisingh.

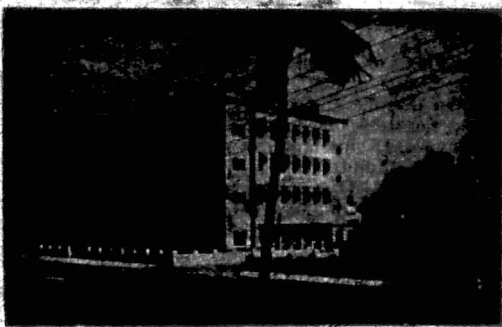
The first overseas scholarships to be awarded exclusively to Rhodesia University College have been made available by the Indian Government. They are for post-graduate study at any university or research institution in India.

Rhodesia's first African junior secondary school has been opened at Harari, Salisbury. The school was built as part of the five-year plan for African education. Similar establishments are planned to be opened next year in Umtali and Bulawayo.

A Portuguese East African official has been fined one month's pay (about £63) for having two African drivers from Nyasaland caned on the hands after alleging that they had deliberately stopped him from overtaking their lorry last week on the Salisbury-Blantyre road.

Even experienced men are now finding it difficult to find jobs in Northern Rhodesia, say a Government announcement. Twenty-seven European males and nine females who registered in Lusaka for employment in December included building workers, electricians, motor mechanics, salesmen, and clerical workers.

Two Mau Mau terrorists, Maringu Karania and Njeroge Mwachii, arrested in the Northern Province of Kenya last July, have each been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by the Supreme Court for possessing firearms and ammunition. Last week an African armed with a revolver escaped after attacking an 84-year-old European farmer, Mr. A. B. McConnell, on the veranda of his home at Limuru, 15 miles from Nairobi.



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## Sudanese Election Nominations

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the forthcoming Sudanese general election, the first since the attainment of independence two years ago, has been completed. Votes will be cast from February 27 onwards, and will be counted on March 10. One hundred and seventy-three members of the reconstituted House of Representatives are to be chosen, all on a territorial basis, and 30 members of a partly nominated Senate. Altogether 637 candidates have been nominated for the House and 135 for the Senate, but a week is allowed for withdrawals, and the final figures may differ slightly. The 1956 census has made it possible to adjust the great disparity in population between the urban and rural areas, and each member of the new House will represent about 40,000 and 60,000 people. For the Senate elections the minimum age of voters is 30. For the House males over the age of 21 who have been resident in the new constituencies for six months are eligible to vote, and, when registration was completed on December 1, about 75% of those qualified had registered. Because of illiteracy, voting in more than half of the 173 constituencies will be by token; there the electors will put an image of an elephant, locust, axe, stick, rifle, or some other symbol into the ballot-box. Polling stations are being widely spread in remote areas, so that in some cases they cater for about 1,000 electors, and practically nobody has to travel more than 30 miles.

## Conference on Urban Problems

AN ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE on urban problems in East and Central Africa opened yesterday in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Sponsored by the Colonial Office, its chairman is Mr. W. L. Gorrell Barnes, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the East and Central African departments, and the vice-chairman is Mr. R. S. Hudson, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, who served for many years in Rhodesia, latterly as Secretary for Native Affairs. Delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are attending, and the Federation, Southern Rhodesia, and Swaziland have sent observers. The chief topics for discussion are the stabilization of Africans in towns and the planned growth of towns and their administrative control.

## Limited Liberty for Diplomats

BY DECREE of the Sudanese Ministry of the Interior, all ambassadors, ministers and heads of consular missions in the Sudan and their staffs have been told that they must not travel outside Khartoum district and such provincial centres as Port Sudan and some other towns. It has been explained that these regulations must apply to all diplomatic missions because there could not be discrimination against any particular mission suspected of being engaged in political activities.

## Algeria Threat to Africa

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA of Tunisia said on Friday in his first public speech for some weeks that if the Algerian war continued and the people of that country turned despairingly from the West to Arab independence and Russian support, there was every prospect that the whole of Africa would do the same, and that the dream of an association between Europe and Africa would be at an end.



## Consolidated Sisal Estates

CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES, LTD., after providing £9,411 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £13,893 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £11,489 in the previous year. Depreciation received £29,094, and the proposed dividend of 7½% less income tax, amounts to £8,409, leaving a carry-forward of £55,927, compared with £42,281 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £193,900 in 10s. shares. Capital reserves stand at £23,777, revenue reserves and undistributed profits at £108,253, current liabilities are £39,289, fixed assets £20,411, interest in a subsidiary company £20,000, and current assets £145,203, including £93,975 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. E. W. Byvill (chairman), C. L. Monkivell, R. W. Bryon, and A. F. S. Sykes. The 21st annual general meeting will be held in London on February 27.

## Capital Climate

ALL THE PREREQUISITES to create a climate suitable to capital investment are to be found in the Federation, according to Mr. Rhys M. Sale, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., who recently paid it a visit. Barclays Bank D.C.O. quotes him in its *Overseas Review* as saying that he listed those prerequisites as natural resources; good management by the Government and its bankers to create stability; and the attitude of the people towards the development of their country.

## Record Maize Crop

LAST YEAR'S MAIZE CROP in Northern Rhodesia was the largest ever recorded, just over 2m. bags being marketed through the Maize Control Board. About 51% was produced on European farms, the remainder by Africans. The level of local consumption remains fairly steady at 1,135,000 bags per annum, so that after allowing for opening stocks at the beginning of the year and a reserve of six months' supply, it will be necessary to export about 800,000 bags.

## New Drug to Conquer Sleeping Sickness

### Immense Possibilities For African Cattle Raising

A NEW DRUG, prothidium, a long-term prophylactic against sleeping sickness in African cattle, has been developed by the research department of the Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. The company had earlier developed a trypanocidal substance, "Yethidium", which has been successful in curing sleeping sickness in cattle.

It was essential that the prophylactic should give a high degree of protection for a period of at least six months. Branding up cattle for periodic injections is an expensive and often difficult procedure, and dosing schedules are apt to get out of order if undertaken more than two or three times a year.

Another important factor is toxicity. Trypanosomes are difficult to attack in the blood, lymph or other tissue without harming the host animal. The margin of safety between an effective dose and a dangerous one has to be as wide as possible, particularly as the weight of the animal to be treated often has to be estimated by age and experience.

Trials with many hundreds of cattle under various conditions in Africa have shown that prothidium affords a high degree of protection against sleeping sickness for at least six months. Not only should the high rate of cattle mortality from sleeping sickness be reduced, but grazing areas at present excluded from use because of the presence of tsetse fly will be utilizable, and it will be possible to trek cattle on the hoof to markets hitherto inaccessible because of intervening fly belts.

## Tourism Assembly

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the October assembly of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme in Nairobi, this will be the first time it has been held outside Europe. Mr. Eric C. Ormonde, assistant secretary of the Automobile Association of Great Britain and an A.I.T. committee member, has arrived in Nairobi to help with the preliminary arrangements.

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## Tanga Port Arbitration Awards

**ANYER** CONSIDERING MEMORANDA submitted by the Tanga Port Stevedore and Dockers' Union and the Tanganyika Port Employers' Association, Mr. Justice Abernethy, as sole arbitrator, has announced his awards in the Tanga port dispute. His recommendations are that working shifts for all labourers shall remain unchanged, except that during the holidays the first shift for both monthly and casual labourers shall be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., and that rates of overtime shall remain unchanged.

The employers have agreed in principle to the payment of attendance money when the casual labour pool has been reduced to reasonable proportions. Amount and which point payment shall be made at rates and on conditions to be settled by agreement between the union and employers. Any labourer required to work on Sunday shall be paid for at least three hours work at the rate to which he is entitled.

The union had demanded that the first working shift for all labourers should be from 7 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m., instead of from 7 to 12 and 1 to 4 p.m., and the second working shift from 4 to 10 p.m., instead of from 4 to 11 p.m., that a minimum of 3s. per hour overtime be paid to all labourers for work done after noon on Saturdays and Sundays; and that attendance money be paid at a rate of 3s. per hour to any casual labourers who reported for both shifts but were unable to obtain work.

## Commercial Brevities

At last week's London auctions 1,584 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 5.48d. per lb., compared with 2,376 packages averaging 3s. 6.12d. in the previous week. Total sales to date were 17,347 packages averaging 3s. 6.47d., compared with 23,114 packages averaging 5s. 0.51d. in the same period last year. The highest price, 4s. 7d., was obtained for a consignment from the Belgian Congo.

**Metal Industries, Ltd.** of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman and Lord Colyton a director, a group with an issued capital of £5.9m. and net assets of more than £9m., announces an interim dividend of 4% in respect of the year to March 31 next, compared with 3% last year.

A further issue of Kenya Government 6% stock has been made. Totalling £1m., it was issued at par and is redeemable in 1963-65. The proceeds are to be used to finance the 1957-60 development programme.

Cotton production in the Sudan in 1956-57 was 2,861,433 kantars from 735,979 feddans, compared with just over 2m. kantars from 576,293 feddans in the previous season.

The Sudan Department of Agriculture has now 175 acres under sisal as an experiment, and declassification of the fibre has just begun.

Niondwe Tobacco Co., Ltd., has bought the Limbe factory formerly used by Gallaher & Co., Ltd.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. sub-branch at North End, Lusaka, has become a full branch.

A new cigarette factory has been opened in Wad Medani, Sudan.

An Italian trade delegation has been visiting the Sudan.

## Sisal Outputs for January

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—562 tons of fibre, compared with 599 tons in the same month last year. Production in the 10 months to date, 5,279 tons (5,803).

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—105 tons of sisal and tow against 50 tons in January, 1957.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,560 tons of line fibre and tow, compared with 1,311 for the corresponding month last year. Total output for the seven months to date was 10,268 tons (10,636).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—206 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,375 tons for seven months, compared with 1,710 tons in the same period of the previous year.

## Sisal for Russia

THE FIRST SISAL to be shipped to Russia since 1939 left Tanga last Saturday. It is a consignment of 500 tons of No. 1 grade fibre.

## MINING

### Lower Profits of R.S.T. Group Figures for the December Quarter

THE COPPER MINES in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group report substantially lower profits for the quarter ended December 31.

Estimated profits for the Roan Antelope Company are £512,000, compared with £643,000 for the September quarter; for Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., £1,068,000 (£1,092,000); Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., £222,000 (£363,000); and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., £301,000 (£908,000).

The comparative figures for the six-monthly periods ended December 1957 and 1956 are even more striking. Mufulira profits are down from £5,479,000 to £2,160,000; Chibuluma from £872,000 to £585,000; Rhodesian Selection Trust from £4,024,000 to £1,709,000; and Roan Antelope from £3,967,000 to £1,755,000.

Copper production and sales showed slight increases. For the December quarter production was as follows, compared with September quarter: Mufulira, 24,777 long tons (22,275); Chibuluma, 5,253 (5,248); and Roan Antelope, 19,918 (18,875).

Future general meetings of R.S.T. and Mufulira are to be held in Salisbury next month to pass an ordinary resolution increasing the maximum number of directors, now 15 in the case of the former and 18 in the latter.

### Lower Price for Copper

ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE on Monday copper fell 27s. 6d. per ton to £162 10s., partly in expectation of a cut in the domestic price in the U.S.A. Some hours later American smelters reduced their price to 23¢ cents, equivalent to £188 per ton. If the average market price in the U.S.A. remains below 24 cents for one calendar month, suspension of the copper tariff law must be cancelled. That means that a tariff on imports would be reimposed; and some producers in the U.S.A. argue that the "peril point" should be as high as 30 cents per pound. Union Minière du Haut-Katanga has reduced its price for electrolytic copper to 23.50 Belgian francs per kilo.

### Mineral Talks

Three members of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland have arrived in London to discuss the possibility of mineral developments in their tribal territory. The delegation is led by Mr. Rasbolai Kamano, the tribe's executive African authority, and his colleagues are Mr. Seretse Khama, former chief of the tribe, and Mr. Tshekedi Khama, his uncle. All minerals in the Bamangwato reserve are the property of the tribe.

### Mineral Production

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia for the first 41 months of last year had an estimated value of £89,123,600, compared with the record of £118,511,691 for the corresponding period in 1956. Blister copper accounts for £31,463,324 (153,013 tons); electrolytic copper, £50,735,114 (226,387 tons); cobalt, 20,738 cwt., and £1,919,090; and zinc, 26,973 tons and £2,237,473.

### Mufulira West

DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS are sinking the new shafts on the 14m. extension to the Mufulira copper mine known locally as "Mufulira West". The mine general manager, Mr. F. E. Bush, has said: "This is our answer to the dismal jimmies who are panicking about the copper industry. We have confidence in the future of the Copperbelt."

### Progress Reports

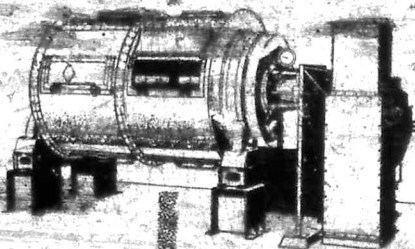
Urewere Minerals, Ltd.—75,299 tons of ore milled in the December quarter, yielded 3,667 tons of concentrates and an estimated working profit of £43,054.

Gita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—Production during January totalled 3,929 fine oz. from 25,000 tons of ore milled. Operating loss £2,092.

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—Production during January was 3,605 fine oz. from 6,000 tons of ore milled, yielding a working profit of £22,684.

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One Mark II unit will give a perfect wither to 1,500 lbs. of green leaf in 3 to 3½ hours with heater in operation, while the same quantity can be given a slow "night wither" in twelve hours without the application of heat. One Mark III unit will similarly handle 2,250 lbs. of green leaf.

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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.

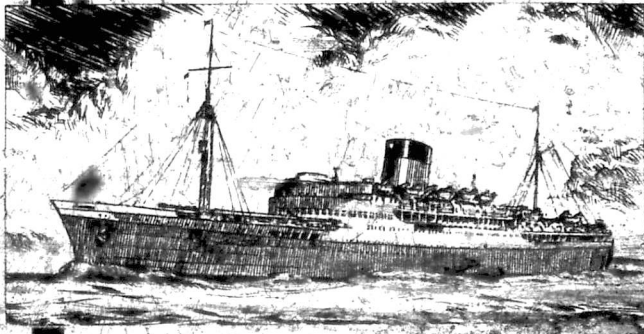
From	ROUND LAKE VICTORIA	
	All-in Cost Shs. Cts.	Period of tour: days
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Morogoro	* 680/-	11
Dodoma	* 600/-	10
Tabora	* 470/-	9

\* Includes two nights in Kisumu Hotel (not Railway owned).  
† The fares from these stations by the clockwise service, s.s. "Rusinga", are Sh. 10 less than those shown.  
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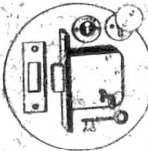
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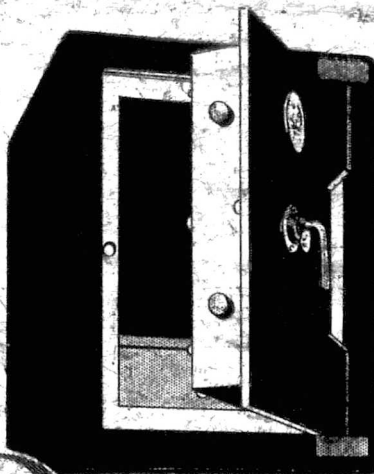
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