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Thursday, April 17th, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1749

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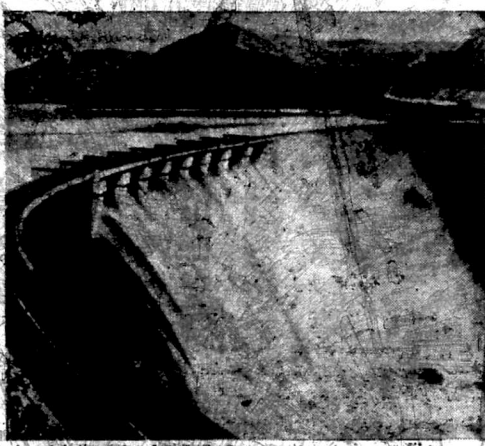
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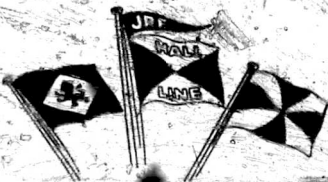
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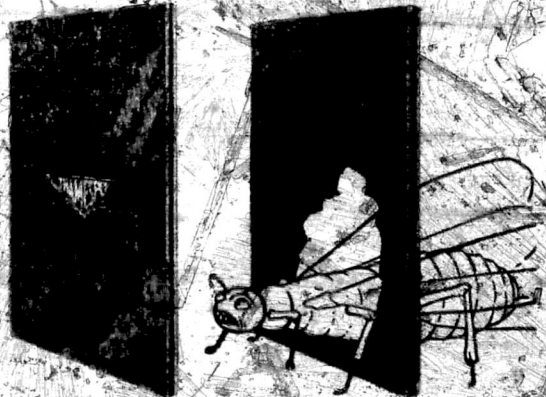
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1958

Vol. 24

No. 1749

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE POLITICAL TEMPERATURE CHART** of Kenya might disconcert even meteorologists accustomed though they be to the frustration of their careful professional calculations by the contrariness of Nature. Greater risks have been cheerfully and publicly taken on many occasions by political prophets among the settlers, but lately they have been reduced to almost universal silence. Yet the developments of the last few months have given rise to anxiety so deep and widespread that they should have proclaimed it from the house-tops. There has been apprehension among European officials and non-officials alike, many of them confessing privately to dismay and despondency. Often in Kenya's history less serious circumstances have exploded in angry denunciation by the settler community, among which nowadays there is astonishment that nothing of the kind has occurred. When there has been a crying need for virile leadership, there has been no vigour. When it was clear that it would be better to act promptly, there was procrastination. Because they failed to insist on robust action, the European elected members of the Legislative Council must share with the Government the blame for what has not been done during the crucial months since the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after close examination of the position on the spot, came to decisions which gave the ostensible leaders of all the races a new opportunity to work for inter-racial understanding and co-operation.

It is amazing that the initiative should have been left almost entirely to the irresponsible demagogues who stridently but

also allege that they represent a solid African opinion. That pretension has deceived nobody with real knowledge of the situation. Nothing has been done either by the Government or by the European elected members to expose the unreality of a claim which ought to have been shattered immediately, not least for the sake of the mass of Africans. Unhappily, too many Governments in Africa have been more concerned to appease a few unbalanced and unappeasable exponents of racism than to safeguard the well-being of the population at large. The unwisdom of appearing to take seriously Mr. Mboya and his thirteen followers in the Legislature needed no demonstration, but how grossly they have exaggerated their own importance is now shown by their vicious threats against those Africans who have dared to disregard their dictation, thereby confirming that the Mboyas have no exclusive right to speak in the name of Kenya's Africans.

When Mr. Lennox-Boyd decided that the members of the Legislature should themselves elect to that body four more Europeans, four more Africans, and four more Asians, the African elected members, recognizing that the four "specially elected" Africans would be men of moderate opinions and some achievement (for the Europeans and Asians would require some such qualifications in those for whom they voted), promptly announced that they would neither recognize nor work with any members of their race who even accepted nomination for one of the new seats. That blatant attempt to intimidate anyone who might emerge as an

African political spokesman has failed, and nine Africans, some with good records, have already allowed their names to be mentioned as candidates. The fourteen elected Africans have thereupon issued a statement which includes these words: "Be it known this day by the African community that now we all know the stooges, quizzins, and black Europeans in our community. These stooges whom we have been telling you about should be treated with the contempt they deserve. The African members believe that the African community is entitled to enforce an economic, social, and political boycott of these traitors."

Whether it be subversive in law to accuse an African of treachery merely because he has the courage to stand as a candidate ought to have been considered immediately by the law officers in Kenya. **The Mboya Idea** Whether such words constitute intimidation in the legal sense or not, they will be so regarded by laymen, black and white, who will also presume that they were intended to be so interpreted. And does the statement not constitute a conspiracy to intimidate? If these or other offences have been committed, all the signatories should be charged. The violence of the language proves that the Mboya group is furious at the exposure of its own foolish tactics by other Africans, all of whom must have assured themselves of the backing of an adequate number of their friends and acquaintances. Each candidate may therefore be said to represent an anti-Mboya group, which, though numerically small, is psychologically important. It is little wonder that the Luo leader and his associates are incensed that their dictatorship has been flouted in a way which reveals that resistance to their domination is considerable. Their old threat to boycott any African candidates having miscarried, they now invite the "African community to enforce an economic, social, and political boycott of these traitors". In those words they have exhorted Kenya Africans in general to interfere detrimentally with the life and livelihood of those of their number who have won such a measure of trust from the European, Asian, and Arab leaders as to make it possible that those non-African representatives of Kenya would deem them men worthy to sit in the Legislature. To designate that aspiration treachery is despicable, whether or not it be actionable.

At least half a dozen Europeans will be candidates for the special seats. Having done more than any other non-official

to bring Asians and Africans to an understanding of the country's problems, Mr. Vasey, "Jobs for The Boys", a nominated member, and assuredly the best Finance Minister which any East African territory has ever had, should be sure of election; but there have been manoeuvres to defeat him because his liberal views and his courage in propounding them are resented by some of the other European members. If their plan succeeds they will do serious damage to the Colony, for, after introducing the budget which he has prepared, Mr. Vasey would certainly resign both his portfolio and his seat in the House and return to business life (greatly to his financial advantage). Two other non-official Ministers, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock, both elected members for European constituencies, are candidates for special seats, and so are Mr. Humphrey Glade and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, also elected members. Since these four happen to be among the most liberal-minded of the elected members it would be deeply regrettable to see them provided with shelter from the hazards of election, with the possibility that the successors of some if not all of them would be less liberal. There is a case for elected Ministers to become specially elected members, because that would demonstrate multi-racial support for them in the Chamber and leave them free to disregard the short-term views of a constituency; but it was surely never intended that four of the present European elected members should promptly seek safety in the new seats. Some at least of these seats should be filled by outstanding men who are not now in the House, which badly needs reinforcement. The chance to recruit good new men who would not contest a constituency should not be lost by a scurry to arrange "jobs for the boys".

The non-Muslims in the Asian community are, as usual, divided, and there has been considerable lobbying by and among those with political influence. One section wants the two Asian Ministers, **Address to Kenya Indian Congress** Mr. Nathoo and Mr. Madan, to resign and all the Asian members of the Legislature to refuse to participate in the elections for the special seats. The president of the Kenya Indian Congress, Mr. S. G. Amin, did not go quite that far at the annual meeting in Mombasa at Easter, but his highly emotional presidential address — which was fallible on some points which purported to be fact, not opinion — alleged that the constitutional changes would make the Legislature less democratic than hitherto.



and that the specially elected members would be "members specially selected by Europeans to suit their own purposes". He suggested that the Asians had gained nothing from the inclusion of Asians in the Council of Ministers (as though the duty of a Minister were not to put country before race); he argued that the Africans could now be permitted to form Colony-wide political parties (though Mau Mau is still not at an end); and he asked for a guarantee that Kenya would be developed "along normal democratic lines" (which would mean government by the illiterate). Then he invited all the religious leaders, Christian, Muslim, Hindu, and others, to condemn the franchise as operated in Kenya as not meeting the demands of common justice, and he alleged that Mr. Vasey was "being repudiated before our eyes now that his liberalism has served its purpose of robbing the British taxpayer of millions by liberal professions made loudly and for long". It was not, it will be seen, a reasonable or charitable speech. Yet it ended by urging Kenyans to stick to the highest ideals, not to harbour ill-will towards any, to be fair to everybody, and to recognize that *apartheid* and segregation are but pinpricks in the historic march of man! That might have been the peroration of some other speech.

Since the above words were written the Government of Kenya has been compelled to arrest one hundred and fifty-three Kikuyu tribesmen who are described as suspected leaders and organizers of the Kiama kia

### Subversion Given Time to Develop

Muingi, a secret society which was recently proscribed. At the beginning of this week an official spokesman said in Nairobi that one of its aims is to "stir up antagonism towards all Kikuyu who help to maintain law and order and oppose the Mau Mau and to stimulate anti-Government and anti-European feeling". Why, then, have the authorities allowed this subversive movement to spread to at least seven districts? Three months have passed since eighty-five Kikuyu were arrested for the same reason. But even that evidence of intrigue to disturb law and order did not produce the prompt and thorough action which could alone demonstrate that there would be no tolerance of any such movement. There have been the customary assurances that the Government would not hesitate to deal with this or any other subversive organization; but precisely what the Government has done has been to hesitate — as it did when Mau Mau was on the point of erupting from

this kind of manoeuvre into indescribable savagery, which expressed itself in wholesale murder, maimings, rape, and terrorism.

Nobody would have believed a year ago that another anti-Government association would be permitted to plot against the State, but here is clear proof that that has happened. Those responsible for public security

### Culprits Should Pay the Penalty

have evidently been far less vigilant and thorough than the situation required, and searching investigation should be demanded by the public. Was the intelligence defective? If so, the system should be overhauled without delay by the best advisers obtainable. If the right information was provided but not used, those responsible for this serious error of judgment should be replaced without delay, and the real culprits, not scapegoats, should pay the penalty. Kenya's whole future depends upon eradication of subversive activities, and there should be no tolerance of incompetence or inactivity which endangers the Colony. That a second secret society should flourish before Mau Mau has been officially declared defeated is nothing less than scandalous.

The Government of Kenya appears to congratulate itself on the discovery that no Kikuyu who had been released from Mau Mau detention camps have been found

### No Compromise With Extremism

among the arrested organizers of K.K.M. That, surely, is ground for deep anxiety, not for satisfaction, for it suggests that the contagion has other origins — though the fact that no ex-detainees were rounded up at the weekend is no proof that some of them may not be playing an important part in this menacing society. As many of the worst of the Mau Mau evaded the police sweeps, so it is probable that the real masters of K.K.M. are still at their nefarious work. Kenya must remove this kind of cancer from the body politic and social if it is to regain confidence in itself, health, and the trust of the outside world. The idea of compromise with extremism of any kind should not merely be publicly denounced but honestly practised, and no obligation upon the elected members of the Legislature (of all races) is greater than that of insisting that the Government shall govern firmly, without fear or favour. Unless the ordinary African in the countryside is made free from all forms of intimidation he is being denied that protection which is the elementary justification for British rule.

## Notes By The Way

### Not of Good Augury

DR. NKURUMAH'S MESSAGE OF WELCOME to the delegates from the eight nations which have sent representatives to the Conference of Independent African States which opened in Accra on Tuesday was not of good augury. His inter-continental political movements in different parts of Africa has been evident for years, and now that he is Prime Minister of a self-governing Ghana his influence is greatly increased. In a broadcast on Sunday about the conference he said: "For too long Africa has spoken through the voices of others. Now an African personality in international affairs will have a chance of making its proper impact and letting the world know of it through the voices of Africa's own sons". The fact that it had not been practicable to invite African countries which could not yet speak for themselves internationally further underlined the urgency of freeing Africa of foreign domination. "I sincerely hope, however, that very shortly an opportunity will occur for making the voices of all these dear African countries in Africa heard". That cryptic sentence leaves much to the imagination.

### Accra Conference

THE PRELIMINARY PUBLICITY much was made of the promise that the presidents of Egypt and Tunisia would attend the Accra meeting. Now both have excused themselves. But President Tubman of Liberia is attending, and Prince Sahle Selassie, a son of the Emperor of Ethiopia, leads that country's mission. The delegations, each of seven members, from the United Arab Republic, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and the Sudan are headed by their Foreign Ministers. The conference, which is expected to last seven or eight days, may be asked to raise a fund of as much as £2m for the organization of African independence movements and to help strikes and other forms of active and passive resistance in African Colonial territories. One suggestion is that all the African Ministers in the eight countries should give a month's salary to the Algerian resistance movement. Ghana wants the Accra Powers (as they may come to be called) to buy heavily from South Africa so that a later threat of trade boycott might really disturb the Union Government. Hitler invented the "Strength through Joy" business. Nkrumah prefers his brand of joy through strength. After the conference he is expected to visit the United States and then Egypt and possibly Russia. Later he hopes to go to Israel and India.

### Should be Noted

SEVERAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS have sent special correspondents to Accra. One of them, Mr. James Cameron (who visited Tanganyika Territory at the time of the groundnut scandal), has cabled to the *News Chronicle* a reminder that the £40,000 bronze statue of Nkrumah which dominates Parliament Square in the capital of Ghana has at its foot two quotations from the man whom it describes as "founder of the nation". They need to be noted in East and Central Africa. One (which is almost sacrilegious) runs: "Seek ye first the political kingdom and all other things shall be added unto it". The other is a declaration that "To me the liberation of Ghana will be meaningless unless it is linked up with the liberation of Africa". That seems to suggest that he is as determined to meddle in everybody's business in Africa as Nasser is in the Middle East.

### Lord Altrincham and Mr. Mboya

LORD ALTRINCHAM, writing as editor of the *National and English Review*, has made some strange statements in a letter to the *Economist*, whose special correspondent had recently written from Kenya that "Mr. Mboya makes no bones about his wish to see Kenya a second Ghana". According to Lord Altrincham, a son of a former Governor of Kenya, that does not fairly describe the attitude of the leader of the African elected members of the Legislative Council, of whom he says: "It would be fairer to say that he wants to see Kenya another West Indies. I think he is sincere in his desire to make Kenya non-racial; but he stands for a democratic Constitution as any African politician must. If such a Constitution were granted now Kenya would evolve peacefully and there would be a good chance—the only chance—that reasonable economic interests would be safeguarded. If it is not granted the result will be black—in both senses". When he recently returned from Ghana, why did Mr. Mboya unfurl a map of that country if his thoughts are centred on the West Indies? And what has Lord Altrincham to say of Mr. Mboya's political views just a year ago: "Why should Kenya have independence like Ghana, more especially as Kenya Africans are more educated and advanced than those of the West Coast?" (which is plain nonsense). And how can anyone with any claim to a sense of realism ask for the immediate grant of a "democratic" constitution for Kenya, or imagine that there would be the slightest chance of good government in Kenya under the principle of one man one vote (which Lord Altrincham presumably means by his reference to "democracy")?

### Tax Levels

RATES OF TAXATION in Kenya are certainly not "aburdly low" as he declares. They are low in comparison with those current in the good kingdoms, but the most highly taxed country in the world is no criterion for a young and developing country to follow. Indeed, throughout the years, during and after the Mau Mau rebellion in which H.M. Government in the United Kingdom has so generously aided Kenya successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have agreed with the Finance Minister of Kenya that any substantial increase in the rates of taxation in that Colony would defeat their purpose by hindering investment and enterprise; and it is only by more investment and enterprise that the national wealth can be raised to provide more revenue for social and other services. Any Chancellor who had to justify in Parliament a promise of further financial help for Kenya would obviously assure himself that that country was making as large a contribution itself as could reasonably be expected, and the approval of H.M. Treasury under both Socialist and Conservative Governments to the budget proposals of Mr. Vasey is convincing evidence that Lord Altrincham is wrong.

### Cheap Labour

HE THEN argues to Kenya's "great advantage of cheap and plentiful labour". If it were in fact cheap and plentiful why should many enterprises have spent large sums of capital in providing themselves with expensive labour-saving machinery? The reason for that policy is, of course, that the African labour available in Kenya is in general inefficient and therefore not cheap. No businessman would instal costly

machinery unless he expected the unit costs of production to be reduced below those previously ruling with allegedly "cheap" labour. Nor has Kenya ever had a plentiful supply of efficient labour. Such local surpluses as occur from time to time are almost always of unskilled or only slightly skilled Africans. The generalization about "cheap and plentiful labour," which is often repeated from ultra-Socialist platforms, is and always has been a misrepresentation.

### Centenary Celebrated

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from the River Plate and the Amazon was imported later, and the exports ranged from locomotives and river launches to bullion.

### Popularizing East African Coffees

MR. G. C. SCHLUTER, who joined the firm early this century, was to travel widely in East Africa and many other parts of the world, and when his brother died in 1926 he became the sole active partner. Perhaps nobody did so much as he to popularize East African coffees in the United States, which he repeatedly visited. He died in 1953, and Mr. G. E. Schluter, his son, then took charge of the London office and Mr. E. D. Schluter of that in Liverpool. In the following year Edm. Schluter & Co. (Africa), Ltd., was registered in Nairobi and Edm. Schluter & Co. (Uganda), Ltd., in Kampala. Now the group has interested itself in tea, and extended its business in coffee to Ethiopia, Ruanda-Urundi, and the Belgian Congo. There can be no one better informed about East African coffee than Mr. G. E. Schluter, and he was therefore invited to write the chapter on that subject for the book entitled "Rhodesia and East Africa," which is now in the press.

## College of Rhodesian Citizenship

Sponsored by the Capricorn Africa Society

IS THERE ANY CHANGE of long-term stability for the Federation for Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the most leaders of the African people — and the Africans form more than 97% of its inhabitants — are increasingly distrustful of the politics of the European minority?

The only foundation for the Federal political and economic structure which will endure is a concept of nationhood and common citizenship commanding the loyalty of all races. Such a concept was implicit in the preamble of the Federal Constitution, and there are leaders in all the communities who long to see its spirit and purpose fulfilled. A constructive nationalism of our country, once understood, would prevail over the growing destructive nationalism of race.

Partnership in the context of human relations is accepted reluctantly by many people as an inevitable compromise. In most European minds it implies a gradual levelling downwards of standards, and to the African nationalist it implies the gradual extinguishing of their exciting dreams of an Africa gloriously ruled by Africans. For both it means a dreary descent from the peaks, forced on them by regrettable but inexorable economic and political considerations.

### Passion of Racial Nationalism

While this drab concept of partnership persists in people's minds the forces and passions of racial nationalism will be constantly on the increase, simply because people prepared to accept partnership are not sufficiently inspired by it as an idea to fight with vigour on its behalf.

We believe the partnership of all races in one common citizenship and one nation will enhance rather than threaten the standing and integrity of our respective races and religions, and that the acceptance of a real Rhodesian patriotism will release tremendous cultural and economic energies for Africa's develop-

ment, and will lead us to higher rather than lower peaks of attainment, and an enriched rather than an impoverished way of life.

Famous educationists have emphasized the underlying importance of an idea in setting an atmosphere in which true education can flourish. Sir Richard Livingstone instances the British public schools, the Boy Scout movement, and the Danish People's High Schools. Behind the idea of service and the brotherhood of man from the Boy Scout movement and there would be left an apparatus which would gradually wither, in spite of the continuing usefulness of its educational activities.

The Danish People's High Schools were established in the 1840s without Government support to foster the flagging morale of the Danish people in their struggle against Germany and to create the idea and spirit of a new Danish nationalism. This idea immediately took root in the hearts and minds of the ordinary Danish people attending these schools. The students, returning to their peasant holdings and to the mass of the people, inspired them through all forms of co-operative effort to raise their standard of living and better the Danish way of life, thus creating a concrete nationalism which they were prepared to fight to defend. The Danish Government, while subsidizing and encouraging these schools, respects their independence to this day.

### Government Agencies Inadequate

Setting up People's High Schools in Rhodesia by Government and run by Government agencies, however brilliantly adapted to the social and economic conditions of Africa, would not achieve our purpose of creating a durable and living common patriotism and citizenship. Government could set up the apparatus, but the power of the idea would be lacking, and without its stimulus the student product of these schools, in spite of being well versed in community development and civics, would be unable to resist the heady wind of racial nationalism.

If Government were to build inter-racial residential colleges for adult education and these colleges would be pointless unless they were inter-racial — European and African extremes would undoubtedly accuse the Government of trying to force assimilation. Only if these schools are set up by joint African, European, and Asian initiative, and only if real leaders of all races are known to be identified with the project, can these prejudices be overcome.

The University is already carrying out adult education on an expanding scale within the Federation, but there is a fundamental difference between a university and our adult college. A university gives its students an option on all political philosophies and all learning, technical and academic, that the world has amassed, and it cannot concentrate on putting over a particular concept of nationhood or a particular political philosophy without losing its integrity as a university. Our

\* These extracts are taken from a long memorandum written by Colonel David Stirling as honorary secretary of the convening committee of an association formed to establish a residential College of Rhodesian Citizenship.

college, on the other hand, will be devoted primarily to creating a sound knowledge of our particular country and to fostering the determination to serve it better through this knowledge.

Our college should be powered and its atmosphere determined by a robust idea of Rhodesian nationhood. Its purpose is "to show that in our country people of different colours, religion, and culture, and people from the countryside and from the towns, can, by understanding their spiritual and material dependence on each other, achieve a sense of common national purpose. The school aims to give these people, men and women, self-confidence in social and cultural contact with one another, to make them feel that they all have a stake in the success of the country, and to give them an understanding of the machinery of government at every level from rural councils to the central parliament."

We hope the college will give Europeans and Asians a real understanding of the frustrations at present driving the Africans towards racial nationalism and a sense of responsibility for the removal of these frustrations. The college will help to give the backward people of this race the will and the knowledge of how to conquer physical and mental disabilities through patient effort and exercise, and to foster their will to increase their productivity, thus enabling them to stand on their own feet.

### Experience of Life a Prerequisite

The subject matter of the type in which our college is interested cannot be effectively absorbed by school or university students because they lack the practical experience of life. In particular, they are mostly unable to comprehend the problems of philosophy, politics, economics, or civics, for these subjects, Professor F. Barker maintains, "require some previous experience. Before you can really study the theory of good and evil in ethics, you must first in your own life have the experience of moral problems, and before you can really study the theory of right and wrong in politics, you must have undergone some sort of political experience."

In the early days of the Danish People's High Schools, the two great founders, Bishop Gruntvig and Kristen Kold, had different views on the question of the age-group of the students attending their schools. Kold maintained that the students should be in earliest youth, before their minds had time to harden, whereas the bishop insisted that students must be adults who had drawn from the experience of life before they were enrolled. Kold changed his mind after he had experimented with young people, and became convinced that the bishop was right.

In the special circumstances of Africa, where teachers tend to be racially biased according to their particular environment, at least the second category of students of both races should have attended a course on their responsibilities. They should be capable of explaining to their pupils the tremendous promise of stability and prosperity for their country that lies in a true Rhodesian nationalism and the threat to this stability that lies in the nationalisms of race. Everything possible should be done to make boys and girls leaving their secondary and primary schools resistant to the appeal of racialism.

Only by living together in the social and informal atmosphere of a home, with all students (regardless of their background) and all members of the faculty sharing together many of the responsibilities and the chores and recreations of the school can the reality of community life in Africa be achieved.

### Extra-Moral Activity

Night classes and every other form of extra-moral activity are techniques of which our programme of adult education must make full use, but it will be the students who have undergone the six weeks' or three-months' course in residence at the college who will, with their fuller understanding of "the good life," civics, and the common national purpose, provide the yeast to leaven the common citizenship. Students attending week-end or night classes and returning to their individual homes each day will be in danger of renewing racial prejudice.

We recommend that at least a third of the courses at the college be reserved exclusively for women. The student body should represent as nearly as is practicable a cross-section of the entire community—members of all races and religions, and from rural and urban areas.

All students should be voluntary and should be 18 years old or more and have left school for at least two years. There should be no entrance or leaving examination. Students should pay fees relative to their means.

We should encourage the enrolment of students who are in positions of influence in everyday life—school teachers, agricultural demonstrators, trade union leaders, etc. Farmers and industrial and business firms and the Government should be invited to release and even encourage individuals wanting to attend, and invited to contribute towards the cost of the students' expenses.

The balance between the teaching of the idea and spirit of citizenship on the one hand and the teaching of civics,

technical subjects and social science on the other must be carefully struck.

Sir Richard Livingstone emphasizes the importance in adult education of getting the balance right. "Our education," he says, "like our civilization, is penetrated with an unintelligent utilitarianism which makes us feel that we ought to be studying something 'useful'—economics, administration, modern languages, technology, etc. No one would question the indispensability of such subjects, but the prior task of education is to inspire and to give a sense of values and the power of distinguishing in life what is first-rate and what is not. That truth, often hidden from the wise and prudent, the makers of the Danish High Schools divined. Their aim was not to impart knowledge but to 'awaken intelligence and idealism'."

### Central Subjects To Be Studied

The central subjects could include—

- (1) All aspects of the college charter; religious, social, cultural and economic and the whole concept of Rhodesian nationhood.
- (2) Study of the factors which determine "the good life", and a study of what Plato called "the science of good and evil".
- (3) The function of Government and of the Constitution;
- (4) Law procedure and its enforcement;
- (5) The function of local government and municipal urban and rural councils;
- (6) Community development and education;
- (7) The function of political parties in relation to the

- (8) History and literature of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland;
- (9) Basic world history, economics and geography; and
- (10) Contemporary affairs.

Classes in agriculture and the co-operative movement should give particular emphasis on land conservation and on land productivity.

Classes in commerce and industry and trade should include instruction and discussion on simple economics, how to qualify for trade, partnership, simple costing and accounting, the function of trade unionism, the relation between capitalism and the entrepreneur, the principles of private enterprise as opposed to State socialism, etc.

When we extend our work we may find that it would be wise even to raise the proportion of women's courses to men's courses. To begin with it would be difficult to recruit the right material in the face of existing prejudice, but during the first courses for men we should be gradually building up a sound enrolment. The course syllabus would have to be modified for the women, but they should be given in full the same social and civic subjects, and the balance of the time could be devoted to all aspects of domestic science, handicrafts and the science of child-rearing and nursing, both in the home and public institutions.

### Responsibilities Of the Female

Special emphasis should be placed not only on the responsibilities of the female in the home, but also the necessity of her understanding the political situation and contemporary affairs, so that she can influence the menfolk of the community really to understand the dire implications to home life of extremist racial politics, black or white.

We may well find that the key to human relations will be through the education of black women, a mutual understanding with the white women, and the consequent influence of each on their menfolk.

Of first importance outside the syllabus must be the pursuit and creation of beauty in college buildings, rooms, and surrounding grounds. A period of manual labour should be devoted by the students each day to tree-planting, gardening, and development and building work of all kinds.

The college will fail in its purpose unless a high proportion of our students on leaving become convinced salesmen of partnership and Rhodesian nationhood, and local inter-racial clubs, libraries, and reading-rooms, could provide invaluable centres for them. In the early stages they would have to be administered and staffed largely by ex-students and by members of sympathetic associations.

To enable our influence to be extended to the utmost, within our limited slender initial financial resources, and as a first step in our extension programme, it might be wise to establish mobile caravans, equipped with staff and materials to travel to remote areas, two-week courses in as wide an area as practicable. The mobile caravan staff could give a short course on citizenship, alerting people to opportunities in life already open to them and the ever-greater opportunities that would be opened up with the growth of real partnership, and young leaders of promise could be enrolled for the college's residential courses.

Negotiations have been started with a missionary organization for a 50-acre site close to Salisbury and not subject to the Land Apportionment Act.

(Continued on Page 1040)

# Importance of Commonwealth in World Trade

## Major Source of Many Important Raw Materials

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES provide a large share, in many cases larger than before the war, of many of the most important raw materials, including more than three-quarters of the free world total of platinum metals, nickel, rutile, gold, corundum, asbestos, mica, coir, and jute, and two-fifths or more of the manganese, ilmenite, uranium, tin, diamonds (by value), wool, rubber, linseed, and kapok.

Average Commonwealth production in the post-war period was for the most part well above pre-war levels and rising strongly. Indeed, for the 44 items mentioned in the following summary output was more than doubled between 1949 and 1955 in many cases and increased by upwards of 50% in a further 14. There were, in fact, only four instances of a fall in this period, namely, garnet, pumice, silica and graphite, and the last named made a strong recovery in the last two years.

### Average Commonwealth production of some raw materials in 1949-55 compared with 1935-37

#### Change

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| + more than 100%        | Bauxite, aluminium, antimony, chromium, molybdenum, titanium group, platinum group, pumice, asbestos, asphalt and bitumen, manganese, magnesite, zinc sulphur, kapok (export), tung oil |
| + more than 50% to 100% | Iron ore, steel, cadmium, cobalt, manganese ore, nickel, tungsten, diamonds, hard temp. woods, natural rubbers  |
| + more than 25% to 50%  | Copper, zinc, wool, linseed, castor seed, corundum  |
| + more than 5% to 25%   | Gold, silica, flax, cuir  |
| - 5% to + 5%            | Lead, mica, jute  |
| - more than 5%          | Tin, garnet, natural graphite, cotton   |

### Massive Growth of Output

This massive growth of Commonwealth output owed much to developments in Canada, where large-scale surveys and heavy capital investment have brought new reserves of minerals and hydro-electric energy under exploitation. As a result, aluminium, hematite, and iron ore have been added to the long list of commodities for which Canada figures among the leading producing countries.

The trends of free world consumption including stockpiling of raw materials have been broadly parallel with production trends; but within the expansion of free world consumption there have been changes of pattern. Thus, although the picture continued to be dominated by the intake of less than a dozen major consuming countries, particularly the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan, the relative importance of other consumers, including Commonwealth countries, has tended to increase as industrialization has spread.

Again, during the post-war period under review the dollar area, where something like nine-tenths of consumption takes place in the United States, accounted for a larger, and in many instances a much larger, share than before the war. But as the recovery and subsequent expansion of industrial activity in countries outside the dollar and sterling areas gathered pace, and the effects of the temporary recession in the United States and Canada were reinforced by some falling off of United States stockpiling, this preponderance became somewhat less marked, out of 16 major commodities the dollar area share of free world consumption in 1955 was below the 1949-54 average in all cases except that of aluminium, a metal which was subject to special considerations in that the U.S.A. and Canada produced three-quarters of the free world total. Only for tin and natural rubber has the dollar area share in recent years been less than before the war. Commonwealth consumption expanded on the whole rather

more rapidly than did that of the free world. The U.K. continued to be the chief consumer in the Commonwealth, using more of many materials than did all other Commonwealth countries together. This predominance has become considerably less marked since the war, for while in a number of cases the rate of expansion in the U.K. was lower than the free world average, that of the other Commonwealth countries has been almost invariably much higher.

Another indication of this growth of Commonwealth industry outside the U.K. is that the number of workers in manufacturing industries increased during the period under review by 30% in the U.K., 80% in Australia, 90% in Canada, and far larger proportions in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Free World and Commonwealth consumption of certain raw materials in 1949-55 expressed as a percentage of their consumption in 1935-37

|                   | Free world | Commonwealth |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| Crude steel       | 107        | 167          |
| Primary copper    | 141        | 154          |
| Primary zinc      | 146        | 173          |
| Primary lead      | 113        | 90           |
| Primary aluminium | 113        | 113          |
| Primary tin       | 86         | 111          |
| Coal              | 98         | 129          |
| Crude oil         | 99         | 106          |
| Asbestos          | 280        | 342          |
| Sulphur           | 173        | 238          |
| Woodpulp          | 168        | 152          |
| Rubber            | 150        | 210          |
| Wool              | 120        | 120          |
| Jute              | 100        | 100          |
| Wool              | 100        | 100          |

Percentage of crude petroleum and natural gasoline and paraffin in all other cases.

### Value of Commonwealth Trade

Prices were much above pre-war levels, and the aggregate value of Commonwealth trade in raw materials rose from about £670m. in 1938 to a peak of nearly £5,000m. in the Korean boom year of 1951. Although declines in prices and in some cases quantities brought about a fall, the rising trend had been resumed by 1954. Perhaps the significance of these figures is best illustrated by the fact that in recent years raw materials provided nearly a quarter of the value of the Commonwealth trade, or a slightly higher proportion than was attributable to the group comprising food, drink, and tobacco. Commonwealth countries provided about two-fifths by value of the free world exports of nearly 20 of the most important raw materials and took about three-tenths of the imports.

Throughout the years covered by this report the Commonwealth has had a favourable balance of trade in raw materials. In 1938 exports exceeded imports by £53m., and between 1940 and 1954 by an average of some £28m. In both 1953 and 1954 two-thirds of the value of exports was supplied by Canada, Australia, and the Colonial territories, a rise in the proportion since before the war.

There has been a notable increase since before the war in the extent to which Commonwealth countries both provide a market for Commonwealth raw materials and satisfy their requirements from Commonwealth sources. Thus in the period 1949-54 the proportion by value of Commonwealth raw materials exports sent to Commonwealth countries fluctuated about an average of 37% as compared with 33% before the war. For imports the percentage rose markedly during the post-war period and averaged 46%, as compared with the pre-war figure of 37%.

### Major Commonwealth Exports

Seven items — wool, rubber, timber, unwrought copper, woodpulp, cotton, and coal — provided three-fifths of the exports total in 1954, much the same proportion as before the war. Similarly seven items — crude petroleum, cotton, timber, wool, unwrought copper, rubber, and iron ore and scrap — accounted for the same part of the imports total in this case; the proportion rose from two-thirds before the war to three-quarters in 1954.

The foregoing outline of the principal trends in the raw materials trade of the Commonwealth deals necessarily in terms of value, but since changes in volume are of fundamental importance, developments in respect of a number of the more important items are summarized in the table below. Not only were average exports and imports in 1949-55 generally higher than before the war, but with few exceptions there were increases ranging from moderate to very large during

These extracts are taken from "A Review of Commonwealth Raw Materials", published on Tuesday at 12.15 by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, of which Sir Gilbert Rennie is chairman.

the post-war period. Consequently the Commonwealth maintained its position well among the free world exporters and took an increased share of total imports in most cases.

*Changes in Commonwealth exports and imports of some raw materials (volume) average 1949-55 compared with 1935-37*

| Change                            | Exports  | Imports  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| + more than five-fold             | Crude petroleum, aluminium, bauxite.   | Aluminium, bauxite, crude petroleum, chrome ore. |
| + more than two-fold to five-fold | Woodpulp, iron ore, chrome ore, pyrites.   | Natural rubber, and iron ore.                    |
| + more than 50% to two-fold       | Natural rubber, manganese ore, copper (unwrought).                                       | Manganese ore, copper (unwrought).               |
| + more than 10% to 50%            | Wool, hemp.  | Pyrites.   |
| + 10% to 100%                     | Zinc (unwrought), lead, tin, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, cotton, coal, jute. | Zinc (unwrought), woodpulp, hemp, iron.          |
| + more than 10% to 100%           | Zinc (unwrought), lead, tin, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, cotton, coal, jute. | Cadmium, lead, jute.                             |

Excluding trade between India and Pakistan.

### Jute and Unmanufactured Alkali

Virtually all the free world exports of jute and unmanufactured alkali were of Commonwealth origin in 1955, as were the major parts of the wool and aluminium ingots. For example, the natural rubber, chrome ore, zinc, and tin of the Commonwealth share less than one-fifth and three-fifths of the total, and for pig lead, hemp, industrial timber, unwrought copper, crude petroleum, pyrites, and molybdenum over a quarter.

In the case of imports, the Commonwealth took between two-fifths and one-half of the jute and aluminium ingots entering free world trade, and a quarter of the natural rubber, coal, woodpulp, wool, unwrought lead, bauxite, crude petroleum, industrial timber, unwrought copper, cotton, and hemp. In most of these cases the proportion in 1955 was higher than in 1935-37.

Because of the sustained pressure of demand on raw materials supplies during the war and immediate post-war years to the extent the Korean boom, raw materials prices on the average have risen more than before the war. They have prices in general up to 1955 has resulted in a progressive movement in the world market against manufactured goods. When raw materials prices subsequently fell back more sharply than export prices of manufactured goods, the terms of trade for manufacturing countries recovered to some extent.

To the Commonwealth, the net effect since before the war has been that, while the United Kingdom position has been affected adversely, other sterling countries and Canada have had the benefit, particularly while the movement was most marked, of the improved terms of trade for raw materials.

The pace and nature of industrial development since the turn of the century has not only created unprecedented demands for such traditional raw materials as rubber, oil, sulphur and copper, but has called for a rapidly expanding output of such raw materials as aluminium, asbestos, the platinum metals, diamonds, chromium and tungsten, which previously had had little or no industrial use. In recent years this has given an importance out of all proportion to the quantities used to such newer items as cobalt, tantalum, niobium, titanium, zirconium, beryllium, cadmium, and selenium, which are employed to improve the characteristics of alloys or to meet some other specialized need. The Commonwealth produces a large, and in some cases, overwhelming, share of most of these materials and has relatively substantial reserves of them as a basis for continued output.

### Effects of Substitute Materials

Substitution of one material for another is not new, but it has gained in pace and complexity in recent years and has affected several raw materials of which Commonwealth countries are major producers. Paper is substituted for jute in the making of sacks, man-made fibres for cotton and wool in textiles and for hemp, coils and cotton in rope-making, synthetic for natural rubber, plastics for a wide range of natural materials, and so on. The effects of substitution may be obtained by the use of new methods, e.g., the use of pressings instead of castings to save both weight and material, or by the employment of machinery such as bulk-loading equipment instead of sacks for certain commodities.

These developments have undoubtedly affected the consumption of the traditional materials, but there have been some compensating advantages to raw materials producers. The substitute is itself a raw material, as where aluminium is substituted for copper, or is derived from raw materials. Again, the admixture of a substitute may widen the market by cheapening the final product or conferring a new range of properties.

The traditional raw materials are not becoming outmoded. Indeed the basic raw materials of the past, such as iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, asbestos, sulphur minerals, timber, wool, cotton, and rubber have continued to be in great demand and have shown marked increases in output since before the war.

Commonwealth resources of raw materials are immense, both actually and potentially. In recent years many new discoveries have been made as a result of the extension of exploration and the employment of improved survey methods. Such surveys are being pressed forward in many Commonwealth countries.

A valid statistical statement of Commonwealth resources cannot be drawn up. It can however be said that the Commonwealth has abundant reserves of many minerals, whereas the number of cases in which reserves are moderate or poor is relatively small.

### Commonwealth reserves of some important minerals

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Abundant</b> | Iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, tin, antimony, cadmium, tungsten, bauxite, manganese, nickel, titanium minerals (ilmenite and rutile), gold, silver, platinum, asbestos, coal, diamonds, gypsum, magnesite, mica, crude petroleum, sulphur-bearing minerals, uranium. |
| <b>Moderate</b> | Tin, natural abrasives, asphalt and bitumen, graphite.  |
| <b>Poor</b>     | Mercury, molybdenum, vanadium.  |

### The Reserves of the Commonwealth

A source of Commonwealth strength is the wide distribution of these reserves among member countries. By way of illustration the following list, which is by no means exhaustive and may at any time be made more incomplete by further discoveries, shows countries where a number of instances in which mineral reserves are known to be abundant.

**United Kingdom.**—Iron, magnesite, coal, sulphur (recovered from various sources).

**Canada.**—Iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, gold, silver, platinum, titanium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, crude petroleum, natural gas, asbestos, sulphur minerals, uranium.

**Australia.**—Lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, silver, cadmium, magnesite, titanium, coal, sulphur minerals, gypsum, uranium.

**New Zealand.**—Titanium, magnesite.

**South Africa.**—Iron, chrome, manganese, antimony, gold, platinum, titanium, cadmium, cobalt, coal, asbestos, diamonds, uranium.

**Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.**—Iron, copper, chrome, gold, cobalt, coal, asbestos, sulphur minerals.

**India.**—Iron, bauxite, manganese, titanium, coal, mica.

**Pakistan.**—Sulphur minerals, gypsum.

**Ghana.**—Bauxite, diamonds.

**Sierra Leone.**—Iron, diamonds.

**Uganda.**—Cobalt.

**Tanganyika.**—Iron, diamonds.

**British Guiana.**—Bauxite, diamonds.

**Jamaica.**—Bauxite.

**Cyprus.**—Pyrites (copper and sulphur).

**Brunei and Sarawak.**—Crude petroleum.

**Protected States in the Middle East.**—Crude petroleum.

In addition, many Commonwealth countries have mineral deposits which, although not large enough to be described as abundant, are of considerable economic value to the countries concerned and in total make an important contribution to the aggregate output.

The pace of development of Commonwealth resources, both mineral and organic, will depend largely on the economic pressures of the future. Relative increases in the prices of raw materials may stimulate the extraction of poorer ores, the employment of marginal land, and the coming up of remote areas. The relative falls in raw materials prices might operate the other way. Again, strategic considerations or a long-term view of economic possibilities might lead countries to develop such resources in the hope of conserving richer, more convenient, or more easily promoted sources against future needs. But underlying such comparatively transient influences will be the pressure of an ever-growing world population seeking improved living standards and therefore requiring increasing quantities of raw materials.

# The Place of the Church in Modern Africa

## The Bishop of Uganda on Need for Africanization

**THE BISHOP OF UGANDA**, the Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, was interviewed in a recent B.B.C. broadcast about the place of the Church in modern Africa.

The interviewer, the Rev. E. H. Robertson, having referred to an article by the Bishop under the headline "Will Paganism Drive the Church Out of Uganda?", the Bishop replied: "It is fairly easy to answer that question with a straight-forward 'No', but it does need qualification. There has been a revival of paganism in Uganda connected with political movements, and in many places Christians have been dubbed foreigners and Christianity a foreign religion."

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "You don't feel that the Church is really receding, while paganism is coming back in a kind of revival?"

**THE BISHOP:** "The Church is receding in some ways, in that large numbers of people who used to be nominal Christians have fallen away, but there is a much more vigorous life evident among Christians. Although the congregations may be smaller, the giving is better, and the whole thing is much more alive than it was a year or two ago."

### Christians in Political Activity

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "Do Christians in Uganda take an active part in politics?"

**THE BISHOP:** "The average member of the Church probably takes little part in politics except the politics of his own village and his own community, in which he is very interested. We are trying to persuade all educated Christians that it is a first Christian responsibility to go into politics in any way they can in the local councils, and try to bring Christian standards of truth and fair dealing into government at all levels."

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "How far is that succeeding?"

**THE BISHOP:** "In many of the councils and in the Legislative Council, the highest body in Uganda, a large number of the African members are members of the Church. Many of them have been our extension teachers or schoolmasters and people of that kind, and they are there for two reasons. One is that they are recognized as men of integrity and intelligence; they have had a good education, many of them have been to this country for further training, and through their membership of the Church they have been used to democratic procedure. From the very earliest times our Church has been governed by the people themselves in church councils, not by foreign missionaries or by the clergy alone. We ought to be able to make our contribution in so far as educated young men and women are still convinced members of the Church. Quite a number have given up Christian affiliation."

### Africanization in The Church

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "Hasn't the Church been rather paternal in the past and has it got to make changes in this way?"

**THE BISHOP:** "I'm sure you have to make changes, but I don't think this is true of the Uganda Church as probably of many other places. In the very early days the missionaries' place in the country was very uncertain, and when it was clear that they would probably have to clear out the church council of Africans was set up. Since those days—within seven years of the founding of the Church—effective power has very largely been in the hands of the members of the church councils elected in all the parishes. Of course missionaries have been paternal, but that just won't do nowadays and the foreign missionaries have very little authority to speak of left. All our rural deans and three of the assistant bishops are Africans. It won't be long, I hope, before their areas are full dioceses, and in many of them there will be no foreigners serving at all."

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "And probably your successor will be an African?"

**THE BISHOP:** "It is, of course, impossible to look ahead like that, but I very much hope that my successor will be an African."

When asked if that meant complete Africanization of the Church in Uganda, the Bishop replied that the people of Uganda would always want the help and fellowship of European missionaries provided they themselves were in full charge.

It was largely the missionaries who had led the movement for Africanization. The Church should be clearly seen to be of the country and to express itself in African ways.

"Is there a perfect race relation between black and white?" Mr. Robertson inquired.

**THE BISHOP:** "By no means. We haven't the problems that some parts of East Africa have, because we have hardly any European settlement in Uganda, but there is a good deal of suspicion of motive, and it is the work of the Church continually to try to bring members of the different races together in mutual understanding and respect. I don't believe that that can be done except on the basis of a real common faith, and by that I mean something more than nominal Christianity."

### No Separate Congregations

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "You have no separate congregations?"

**THE BISHOP:** "We have no separate congregations in the sense that there is no congregation that is made up of any man would be excluded on the ground of race. We have some services in English in the centres where there are Europeans working, but anybody is welcome to come to them, and a great number of educated Africans do come. We have some very well organized European congregations, and they co-operate most heartily with the work of the local Church in every way. They regard Uganda-knowing Europeans as their representatives on local church councils, and on their church committees there are not only African Christians but also Indian Christians."

**MR. ROBERTSON:** "Is there no race relation in reverse, in which the African feels that he is superior to the white?"

**THE BISHOP:** "There tends to be the feeling that this is our country and it was ours before, and by keeping ourselves to ourselves to some extent. Many Africans are so convinced Christians and quite conscious of it, and they know it is the Christian duty of a European Christian to be above his 'Europeanness' in his contacts with other races, so it is the duty of an African Christian to be above his 'Africaness' in his relations with his brethren, whether European or Asians, who are one in their common discipleship."

## Secret Society With Mau Mau Oaths

### Many More Kikuyu Arrested in Kenya

A TWO-DAY ROUND-UP in the Kikuyu areas of Kenya at the end of last week resulted in the arrest of 153 tribesmen suspected as leaders and organizers of Kiama kia Muingi (K.K.M.), a Kikuyu secret society which was proscribed in January when 85 suspects were detained.

An official statement in Nairobi on Sunday announced that 89 of those arrested were from the Kiambu district, 23 from Fort Hall, and 10 from Nairobi, headed by...

"The action taken is in conformity with the Government's policy of preventing the development of any threat to the Colony's security. Investigations to date have shown that only a small percentage of the Kikuyu tribe are involved in the K.K.M. organization, but Government spokesmen have emphasized that the authorities were alert to the possible danger of the movement spreading."

"The K.K.M. is a secret Kikuyu society organized in cells. It originated in the Kiambu Reserve, but spread recently to other Kikuyu districts and some of the settled areas."

"It began among remnants of the Mau Mau's passive wing. The early leaders are known to have been Kikuyu with a long history of anti-Government and anti-European activity, most of whom have been members of the Kikuyu Central Association and the Kenya African Union, both proscribed."

"One of the organization's general aims is to stir up antagonism towards all Kikuyu who help to maintain law and order and opposed the Mau Mau and to stimulate anti-Government and anti-European feeling."

"Ex-communicates were not found among the organizers."

Under the emergency regulations those arrested may be detained for 28 days for questioning. Then they must be charged or a detention order issued by the Governor.

K.K.M. has oath-taking ceremonies like those of Mau Mau, and members are told that anyone breaking an oath will be killed.

[Comment is made in Matters of Moment]

## Helping the Apostles of Dissension

### Agitators Exploit U.K. Party Differences

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, who served in the Sudan for many years and was Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1934 to 1937, wrote in a recent letter to *The Times* that much of the world owes a great deal of its advancement to the Imperial spirit which has now become so unfashionable.

Turning to the Colonial problems of today, Sir Harold said:

"The causes of our troubles are plain enough—the desire of peoples to manage their own affairs in their own way, the clamour of 'educated' youths, and personal ambition. But these impulses are inevitable and ineradicable by force or any other means. The problem thus becomes one of finding some way of mitigating the effects.

"The world is being daily depressed and the chances of solution made more remote by the passage of time. One in Cyprus or Africa or anywhere else is going to accept what one British party offers if they feel sure that they will get more from a successor party of different complexion. All are ready to take encouragement and stimulus from any views publicly or privately expressed by one elected representative, however ignorant, misguided, or undeserving of attention, and when the British administrator is hampered by the same underlying doubts and the lack of secure foundations on which to

### Principles of Parliamentary Democracy

Yet I doubt where there has often been any really vital difference between the views of the more responsible members of the major parties. They try to score off each other in the House and clap and fulminate, but, generally speaking, their aims and principles are much the same, and their differences are artificially exaggerated.

"But is it really necessary for the maintenance of the principles of parliamentary democracy that they should continue to play into the hands of the apostles of dissension? Apparently—and it is a sad thought—they cannot manage this in respect of foreign affairs; but in this matter of the Commonwealth it is too much to hope that they may be content to speak in public with more unanimity upon the major issues, and keep their minor differences about ways and means for discussion behind the scenes.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SHERWELL, writes:

"The white man's burden has been pilloried and parodied in the past. If formerly it ever was cynicism it is now a fact, and equally it is the black man's burden. The article by Sir Miles Clifford concerning the training of Africa's new leaders emphasizes one of the vital facts as I see them—namely, the impossibility of creating in two or three years, a cultured middle class from which African leaders and administrators will emerge.

### Abnegation of Duty

"We British people and our Governments are shuffling out of our duty after having, according to some, made a good thing for ourselves out of our Colonies and Protectorates or, according to others, for the indigenous inhabitants of those territories. Now we are throwing to the wolves these British (as I and many of them would prefer to designate) or British-protected people.

"In the best meaning of 'Imperial', I respectfully ask: Can this rot and renegation be stopped? I assert that this question should be asked on behalf of the many millions of coloured peoples in the former British Empire and for their future generations.

"Rightly or wrongly, we have assumed or acquired some responsibility for them, and, as the Prime Minister of Malaya says, we should be mixed in the protection of British men and women of all colours and creeds, so that, for example, those born in the Southern Cameroons are just as much British as native Welshmen or nationalized immigrants from Central Europe.

"If we shed our responsibility, whether in Cyprus, Malaya, Somaliland, Ghana, Rhodesia, or Honduras, the title must be 'Black Outlook Black'. And those red parts of our geography globe will be in the red economically; they red with blood or Communism, and then—or sooner—black with despair."

LORD MASSERENE and FERRARI contributed to the correspondence, saying:

"Mr. Shawcross asks when will the British stop shuffling out of their responsibilities to countless millions of coloured peoples formerly of the British Empire.

"I fear that before this trend can be arrested many of our politicians and people will have to look at the world 'freedom' practically and not emotionally. We must decide whether we regard the freedom of the individual or the freedom of the State as the more important. On the assumption that the object of government is for the happiness and well-being of the individual, then 'freedom' as applied to the individual is the paramount goal to be obtained.

### Freedom Conditional On Order

"When Britain gives self-government to a coloured people, the average Briton presumably imagines that the average citizen in that former Colony will receive greater freedom, and thereby happiness, and well-being than he did under British rule. If he did not believe this, then he should elect politicians who carry out this policy.

"The illiterate Native imagines that the exit of the British means freedom in doing anything he pleases. He naturally cannot be expected to understand that freedom is conditional on order. The literate Native (there are exceptions) regards the departure of the British as an opportunity to score over his less fortunate fellows.

"To exchange the impartial administration of the Colonial Office for the often corrupt and inefficient Governments to which we hand over countless millions of backward peoples is a step of hypocrisy and a very retrograde step for the peace and happiness of the world.

"To stop what Mr. Shawcross calls this 'rot and renegation', we need politicians who have the courage to reform and to inform public opinion—not to apply the meaning of 'freedom' applied to backward Colonial peoples has been completely distorted by a wave of emotional hypocrisy.

"We can only hope that politicians with a spine who have the courage to stop the 'rot' by which millions of backward peoples are sliding back into the hell of internal strife from which the white man rescued them."

## Non-African Security Vital Key to African Advancement

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA, Sir Edward Twining, has told the Meru and Arusha tribal councils that the fact that peace and plenty had led to a population expansion and thus to a greater appreciation of land values must not cause people to covet the land of others, whether Africans or non-Africans.

African advancement, the Governor continued, would be jeopardized unless the rights of non-Africans over their land were safeguarded and secured. The resources of the immigrant races still provided the greater part of the country's revenue, and nothing could be more foolish than to give credence to the words of those African politicians who advocated destroying the security of non-Africans and driving out their wealth. The result of such a policy would be fewer schools and less development.

Sir Edward Twining then declared that it was the Government's intention that every year, as the training and ability of the African population justified it, they should take over an increasing share of the control of national affairs. But to proceed too fast in that respect would do immense harm to all concerned. There was no post in the country which was not open to Africans possessed of the necessary education, ability, experience, and integrity.

Stressing the responsibility of the Native authorities for the maintenance of peace and order, the Governor said that he was gratified to hear that the troubles which had occurred in the Arusha tribe in 1956 had died down.

He hoped the local council would not only be fully representative of the people, but would also be flexible and ready to accept amendments to its constitution in order to bring it in line with the wishes of the people and the needs of modern government. He had been greatly impressed with the active, speedy, and constructive manner in which the Meru Council had recently prepared and put into operation certain constitutional reforms.



## Raising East Africa's National Income

### Improving African Production

THE MOST VITAL CONTRIBUTION we can make to stability in East Africa is to raise the productivity of African agriculture, Sir Arthur Kirby, East Africa Commissioner in London, told the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League on Tuesday.

Agriculture was the key to prosperity. Industrial development would follow agricultural development. For example, much of East Africa's economic and social development sprang from coffee and cotton.

Sir Arthur said only relatively small areas of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had been fully exploited agriculturally, and that only a small part of the African population, except in Uganda and by employment, was making any real contribution to the national economy beyond subsistence agriculture. On the other hand, the immigrant European—and in some cases the Asian in Kenya and sisal—had achieved remarkably high standards of farming and planting.

### Outcome of Hard Pioneering

What will happen in the future, Sir Arthur said, will be the outcome of the hard pioneering done by Europeans and Asians; but we can now see the possibility of the African moving from his primitive ways of cultivation, which are at no higher than subsistence level, and eagerly adopting modern farming and planting techniques.

Politics and strikes made exciting headlines, but one heard little or nothing of the agrarian revolution which would eventually have a profound effect upon the African's political outlook.

As a profit-earning farmer, a business man, or as one employed in something more than a subordinate capacity the African, like any other person, must develop a sense of responsibility. Sir Arthur cited as an example the rich coffee farmers on Mount Kilimanjaro who had established training schools and their own commercial college.

A man of property was traditionally and naturally conservative in outlook, and these accustomed to enjoy the rewards of their enterprise, including the many producer co-operatives in East Africa, would not easily engage in revolutionary activity.

Despite great advances in African productivity in East Africa, however, was still low in Tanganyika the estimated value of commercialized activities was £400 per head per annum for Europeans and Asians, and only £2.9 for the whole of the African population, of which £1.8 was wages from employment. But in the Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Union the income was £75 per member, and Uganda's peasant-grown coffee and cotton totalled £31m., of which £20m. went in direct payment to African growers.

All schemes for African development required capital. The Tanganyika Government had estimated that it could spend £17m. over the next decade to finance productivity schemes. "The problem is where to find the money, but find it we shall have to if we are going to be able to cope with affairs in these East African territories, where social and political development are outpacing economic resources.

### Speed of Development

"We are apt to forget the remarkable speed of development in East Africa. There is indeed danger of too much concentration on the political aspect, and in consequence we have a situation in which the game of politics is the best-paid job. It would be better if the prizes to be gained for endeavour in industry and agriculture and the public service were as glittering and well paid as those in politics.

"We have a heavy burden of responsibility to guide affairs along the right course and to create conditions in which the immigrant and indigenous communities in East Africa—each so necessary to the other—have a common and trustful identity of interest, for without this identity of interest and mutual confidence success in the development of a multi-racial society is unlikely.

"The African is likely to progress substantially in the economic sphere over the next decade, but it will be long before he has provided the trained professional and technical men, with adequate experience, in the numbers required to manage and govern his country. Herein lies the danger of political impatience and demagoguery outrunning the practicalities of the basic bread-and-butter requirements of running the country.

A vital accompaniment to this increasing awareness of economic possibilities on the part of the African is that his womenfolk should progress with him. More educational facilities are now available to girls, and if money is available much more will be done in the scholastic field during the next decade to equip women to take their place, with their husbands, in the new economic way of life which is unfolding in East Africa.

"In collaboration with the women's organizations in Uganda and Tanganyika, which of course are multi-racial, your organization will make its contribution to these new tasks to the same high standards of service with which you have so devotedly served Kenya in the past. The problem will not be easy and some deep heart-searchings may be necessary."

## East Africa Women's League Annual Meeting of England Branch

BY A DECISIVE SHOW of hands the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League reaffirmed its allegiance to the parent body in Nairobi at the annual general meeting in London on Tuesday. It also resolved to form a London branch of the Kenya women's society, which will be open to all races. The meeting voted against a resolution urging the League to call itself the East Africa European Women's League.

Mrs. A. Fawcus, the chairman, explained that the move to break away from the Kenya parent body arose over the problem of admitting Kenya Asian and African women who were studying in the United Kingdom. It was prohibited under the F.A.W.L. constitution and had raised the point of admitting other races during her recent visit to Kenya, and it met with strong disapproval. She was also told that honorary or associate membership of the league by non-European women would be unconstitutional.

Mrs. Fawcus hoped that multi-racial membership might come about, but said that it would be unrealistic to pursue the matter in the immediate future. She recalled that in 1950 a ballot on multi-racial membership revealed that only 120 members in Kenya favoured admission of Africans and Asians, about 2,000 did not.

### New Multi-Racial Society

Mrs. J. F. Henn, lately a vice-president of the league, urged the branch to carry on as they were, but to form a separate branch of a new multi-racial society which, under the league's aegis, was now being formed. In London it might meet in East Africa House. She sympathized with the problems of the London branch, but Kenya's difficulties had also to be understood.

It was perfectly understandable that educated men and women should get to know one another, but to throw open membership of the league would not help. To let a trickle of African women through the door would smack of patronage; it would be far better for everyone to get together on the ground floor of a new organization, which must not be swamped by any one race. If "European" were tagged on to the league's name it would only exacerbate matters.

On the question of admitting Asian and African students in London to league membership, she said that even if they were possible they would be given the cold shoulder on returning to Kenya. One factor was the need for a place where older members might meet and talk of earlier days without the presence of other races. The league had done much for African welfare and to further inter-racial intercourse. She herself had started a club open to all.

One speaker, who said that Mrs. Henn represented the views of "the top of the F.A.W.L.," felt that European women in Kenya under 40 would generally favour the admission of Asians and Africans; she did not know "what all the fuss was about."

Lady Fawcus urged the acceptance of all East African women students in London by the new organization, and favoured the "European" prefix to the league's name. Mrs. Jewell felt that it would be much clearer to all if it were known as the Kenya European Women's League.

After the meeting Mrs. Henn told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the idea of admitting coloured women came from within the league itself, which has now about 5,000 members. No Africans had applied to join, and her experience suggested that only a few Asians were anxious to do so.

## An Indian View of Kenya

### Address to Kenya Indian Congress

MR. S. G. AMIN said in his presidential address to the 25th session of the Kenya Indian Congress, held in Mombasa, that among the States progressing towards independence or self-government were Somaliland, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and that "Kenya could not remain impervious to the advancing tide of the spirit of freedom and progress." Only two years ago Kenya had no elected African members in its Legislature. Now there were 14 such members.

He continued (in part) :—

"African leadership is developing fast; it has already proved itself competent, strong of nerve, and clear of vision during recent negotiations.

"There is a strong challenge now by the indigenous population to shift the emphasis in political power, and political upheaval is producing general uncertainty. Race relations appear to be deteriorating. There has always been a source of conflict. The desire to see it as natural to the human mind as the wish to cling to it.

#### Inability To Take Decisions

"Inability on the part of those who have the responsibility to take decisions, to adapt themselves to changing conditions, and to give recognition to aspirations most of which are leading to divergent paths for the people of Kenya. We must endeavour to find a common road on which all can travel together as members of one nation and as common citizens.

"European official and non-official, form an overwhelming majority in the Legislative Council's membership, and they dominate and dictate the selection of the additional Asian and African members. African and Asian members will not be in a similar position of strength.

"European elected members will have, for the first time in Kenya's history, the opportunity to bring into the Council four Africans and four Asians of their choice, thereby reducing or countering to that extent Asian and African elected members' strength and influence in the Council as a whole. As against this, the Asian and African elected members, being in a minority, will have neither the numerical strength nor the political and social influence to bring into the Council European members of their choice.

"By no stretch of the use of words can we call such members 'specially elected members'. They should be described as members specially selected by Europeans to suit their own purposes. In short, the changes being implemented make the Legislative Council less democratic.

The president wondered what good had been done by the participation of Asians as Ministers. He asked whether they had brought their community any solace by succour.

Asians, he emphasized, could not tolerate the preference for immigrants from the United Kingdom over those from India. They did not ask for free or uncontrolled immigration, but for the abolition of discrimination or preference. They must also protest against the reservation of the Highlands for Europeans.

#### Towards a Society of Equal Rights

"We believe that the time has come for the British Government to give a firm guarantee that this Colony will develop along normal democratic lines towards a society of equal individual rights. This will inevitably mean an African majority. A declaration of this kind would do something to allay African fears and suspicions.

"When will the Churches in Kenya, Christian, Moslem, Hindu, and others, in their religious gatherings condemn the franchise as operated in Kenya as not meeting the demands of common justice? When will religious groups in Kenya describe the pursuit of greater political power on the part of a dominant and powerful minority, regardless of African and Indian opposition as a denial of the British professions of faith in democracy?

"The message to the Churches of Africa issued by the All-African Church Conference which met in January in Ibadan, Nigeria, stated: 'The contingent of Africa will see unparalleled events and changes during the rest of the century, welcomed by some, feared by others. We want that the Christian Church in Africa will play its rôle as champion, teacher, counsellor, and shepherd during these critical years'.

"We of other faiths also declare all injustices based on racial discrimination to be contrary to the will of God, and that they must be ended without delay or else other men

and other events will do it without waiting for us. This is a challenge to men of all faiths and beliefs.

"Is there a common road on which all of us, irrespective of colour, creed or race, can travel together to a happier and nobler future for this country? I believe there is one. We should endeavour to organize a society or association for the purpose of assisting the implementation of the policy of the U.K. Government as declared in Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, forwarding thereby the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Such a society or association can start functioning on receiving support of a minimum of, say 30 members, 10 from each of the four races, Africans, Arabs, Asians, and Europeans.

"But, whatever you do here or afterwards, however frustrated you feel in temporary setbacks or apparent defeats, stick to your highest aims, and do not let ideals to the end. Do not in any circumstances harbour ill-will towards your fellow men be they Asians, Africans, or Europeans. You must have good-will for all—four your friends as well as for your opponents in any field in which you have to work or struggle.

"As in other fields, in politics, be vigilant always, bold but adaptable to changing circumstances, true to your fight but charitable, just and fair to the man on the other side of the fence also. Humanity is one and indivisible. Apartheid and segregation are only products of the selfish march of man.

[Reference to this address is made in Matters of Moment.]

#### Reinforcements for East Africa

ONE BATTALION of the Army's central reserve, the 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, has been ordered to East Africa at short notice. The unit flew out by Royal Transport from the United Kingdom last Monday. The decision to move the battalion was made because of the unsettled conditions on the Arabian peninsula. Movement at short notice is also designed to test the state of readiness of the strategic reserve.



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# PERSONALIA

MR. RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor-Designate of Tanganyika, has arrived in London.

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES has arrived from Southern Rhodesia and is staying in Pulborough, Sussex.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, the RT. REV. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, has arrived in London.

DR. J. K. HUNTER, Director of Medical Services in Uganda, and MRS. HUNTER have arrived in London from Entebbe.

DR. J. D. CLARKE, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. CLARKE are now in this country.

MR. S. R. HOGG, who is chairman of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., has been elected chairman of Canadian and English Stores, Ltd.

DR. R. M. JONES, Sims Professor of Surgery in Toronto, is visiting East and Central Africa. He is due to leave Entebbe for Rome on April 29.

MR. A. P. GRAFFLEY-SMITH, Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been elected president of the Institute of Bankers of South Africa.

MR. C. F. FLETCHER-COOKE, M.P., one of the new Q.C.s, is a brother of MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, Minister of Constitutional Affairs in Tanganyika.

SIR BRAM WORTLEY, president of the Court of Appeal in Kenya, and LADY WORTLEY reached this country a few days ago in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

A biography of COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has been written by MISS VIRGINIA COWLES, wife of MR. ALFRED CRAWLEY, who has visited East and Central Africa.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. JACKSON, retiring Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, and MRS. JACKSON arrived in England on Friday in the KENYA CASTLE.

MR. S. D. R. LENNOX-BOYD, the son of MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been awarded the Rosebery history prize at Eton College.

DR. VIVIAN FUCHS, leader of the Commonwealth trans-Antarctic expedition, who travelled widely in East Africa some years ago, has been elected to the Athenaeum.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived back in London on Monday by air after spending nine days in the Bahamas for constitutional and other discussions.

EARL JELICOE has resigned from the Foreign Service to join British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. He served in the last war in the Coldstream Guards and as a lieutenant-colonel with the Commandos.

MR. A. P. CULLEN, of the African Department of the Foreign Office, will visit Nyasaland this month during a tour of Africa. He is studying the means used by Governments to disseminate information.

MR. RICHARD WOOD, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, who led the C.P.A. delegation to the Federation last year, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

MR. R. W. BURT, managing director of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and MRS. BURT are in London on leave from Mombasa. They will visit Belgium next month and return to Kenya in mid-July.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, the Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY ARMITAGE were the guests at dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club on Tuesday. COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINS presided. A report will appear next week.

MR. EUGENE BLACK, president of the World Bank, who recently visited Central and East Africa during a tour of Africa, saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer, MR. HEATHCOT AMORY, last week as he passed through London.

BRIGADIER SIR W. E. H. SCUPHAM, Speaker in Tanganyika Territory is to retire from that office on May 1 owing to ill-health. He is to be succeeded by SIR BARCLAY NIHILL, former president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

COLONEL L. H. MACKAY, secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and MRS. MACKAY, have left for the Cape in the CARNARVON CASTLE for a private visit to South Africa. They will be away about a month.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, flew to the West Indies at the beginning of the week to represent H.M. Government at the inauguration of the Federal Legislature. He is accompanied by MRS. PROFUMO.

Visitors who have arrived in England from the Federation include MR. M. J. BANCROFT, MR. C. H. C. CÖRLING, MR. G. LEWNING, MR. J. HOUGH, MR. J. R. MAGUIRE, MR. S. MORGENROOD, MR. HARRY REEDMAN, and MR. F. J. VAN LIER.

BRIGADIER MARTIN HOPKIN, Secretary Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday next on "Overseas Services". SIR HILTON POYNTON will preside.

MRS. CHARLES W. MANTON, of Southern Rhodesia, has been admitted to Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, for an operation. Her husband was in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika from 1929 until they retired 35 years later, when they went to Salisbury in Ny.

MR. R. F. C. DAVIS, head of the department in London of the United Africa Company, has gone to East Africa to act as managing director of Gambia Roberts, Ltd., a subsidiary company, and a substantive appointment is made, as it will be shortly.

COMMANDER A. V. GOOLD, chairman of Nakuru County Council, has announced that he will seek election to the Kenya Legislative Council for the Rift Valley constituency if the present member, MR. M. BLUNDELL obtains one of the special seats created under the Lennox-Boyd constitution.

SIR THOMAS CREED, Q.C., principal of Queen Mary College, London University, who has been appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the university, served for some years in the Sudan, latterly as Legal Secretary. He retired in 1947 and soon afterwards was appointed secretary of King's College.

An exhibition of Islamic pottery of the 9th to the 14th centuries from the collection of SIR ALFRED FITCHCOCK, of Tanganyika Territory, will be opened by SIR MORTIMER WHEELER in the Blue Gallery, 48 Davies Street, London, W.1, next Tuesday. It will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. from April 23 to May 10.

MR. S. P. BOURNE, of the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. BOURNE are returning to the CARNARVON CASTLE after leave in the United Kingdom. Mr. Bourne went to Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in 1938, served during the last war with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the Somaliland and Ethiopian campaigns, and was then a political officer in the Occupied Enemy Territories Administration.

## EDUCATIONAL

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MR. RODERICK ANDREW FRASER, of Leconfield, Sinoia, Southern Rhodesia, third son of the late Major the Hon. Alastair Fraser and of Lady Sibyl Fraser, and Miss MARY DRAGE, of the Royal Ballet Company, were married in London last week. The reception was at Covent Garden Royal Opera House.

LADY DALHOUSIE, wife of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION, is paying a short visit to this country. She is staying at Brechin Castle, her home in Scotland. Her three eldest children, Lord Ramsay, the Hon. Anthony Ramsay, and Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, are here. The other two, Lady Sarah Ramsay and the Hon. John Ramsay, are in the Federation.

### Mr. Mathu's Changed Mind

MR. E. W. MATHU, a Kikuyu, who was leader of the former group of African non-official members of the Kenya Legislative Council, has decided to stand for one of the specially elected seats in the House. Less than a month ago he was defeated by Dr. Julius Kioko by more than 2,700 votes in the Central Province South constituency when elections were held for six additional African seats. At the time Mr. Mathu declared that if elected he would not accept a ministerial portfolio, and that if defeated he would not seek to return to the Legislature by accepting nomination for a special seat. He has now said that he would accept a ministerial appointment if it was offered because he supports the Lennox-Boyd Constitution and the policy of racial co-operation. He is quoted as having declared that an all-African Government in Kenya is not practical politics.

### Rhodesians Visiting U.S.A.

SIR ROBERT TREGGOLD, Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has left for the United States under a leader grant. Others who will participate in the United States Government's exchange programme during 1958-59 include Mr. A. D. Evans, Secretary for Home Affairs; Mr. J. McClurg, director of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation; Mr. Chad Chipunza, an African journalist and businessman; and Mr. Frank McEwan, director of the Rhodes National Gallery. Specialized grants have been made to Dr. E. Ashley, director of African administration for Bulawayo City Council; Miss M. Peters, a teacher at Goromonzi school; and Mr. A. R. Vaughan Evans, a teacher at Dombashawa.

### First of Her Tribe

MISS GRACE JOSEPH, a Luo, the first member of her tribe to qualify as a State certified midwife in Britain, recently returned to Kenya after completing her training at a London maternity hospital. The Church Missionary Society awarded her a scholarship three years ago, when she was working at Mascho hospital.

### Reading Agriculture

MR. FRANK CHAPUSA, the first Nyasaland African to be awarded a bursary by the Federal Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, will read for a degree in agriculture at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The bursary is valued at £250 per annum, and the board has decided to award four bursaries annually, with a maximum of 12 at any one time.

### Guest of the Queen

DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, who visited East Africa last year, was the guest of The Queen at Windsor Castle last Thursday, as he passed through England on his way home from a visit to the United States.

## RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

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### Lord Cranworth

writes

"When an old man looks back over fifty years of the trend of things in Kenya it is almost inevitable to feel disappointment. The economic development that was hoped for has indeed occurred in full measure, and the standard of living of all races has grown with it, but peace and contentment have not as yet followed. Progress with material progress will confront our administration.

I am sometimes asked whether in the early days there was much talk among the Natives of the iniquities of white colonization. Up to the first war I would say very little. But it must be borne in mind that intercommunication between Africans and Europeans was not very widespread. Practically no African spoke English, and comparatively few Swahili, the sole Native language understood (in various degrees of incorrectness and lack of grammar) by Europeans. The only Africans whom I ever heard mentioning "Africa for the Somalis" were the Somalis; and I gathered that they meant "Africa for the Somalis." Certainly I never heard any such views from the Kikuyu, who were, I think, generally well disposed to the European, to whom indeed they owed more than any other tribe.

The upsurge of African nationalism in Kenya started, I suggest, in the first world war, in which black troops contended with whites and by no means always got the worst of it. Though, of course, they owed their efficiency largely to white training and white leadership, that fact was easily forgotten. Moreover, in those years Africans learned many things that were previously a sealed book to them, and more especially the use of the internal combustion engine. New ideas and ambitions entered their heads, some legitimate, some not so good, and it was and is our duty to direct them in the right channels. However, during the years that I knew Kenya best such anticipation barely entered our heads.

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## Obituary

### Mr. E. A. Copeman

#### Pioneer Administrator in N. Rhodesia

MR. EDWARD ARDEN COPEMAN, M.B.E., the last survivor of the old Chartered Company's administrative service, has died in Lusaka at the age of 93.

The son of a Canon of Norwich Cathedral, he was one of a family of 13 children. After graduating at Madelene College, Cambridge, he travelled widely in Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, Crete, Italy, Morocco, and Asia Minor, and was then with George Pauling and Co. in Borneo. In what is now Kenya he led an expedition in search of diamonds, gold, and other minerals in 1901.

Three years later he was invited to join Sir Robert Copland's staff in Fort Jameson, whither he marched from Portuguese East Africa with members of an Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission. Later as district commissioner at Kasempa he made the first tax collection ever to be taken in that part of the territory. Afterwards he served at Chitanga, then the *borna* for Lusaka, and in 1911 was transferred to Broken Hill, where he remained until his retirement in 1922.

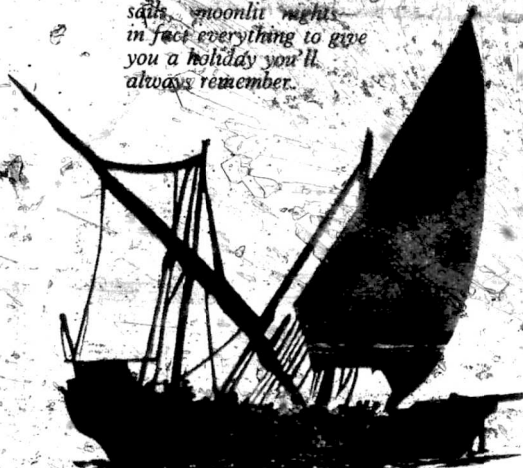
He farmed near Lusaka until his wife's death in 1950, when he set out, intending to retire to England. He found it too cold, however, after a lifetime in Africa, and within four months he was back in Northern Rhodesia.

He had been a shrewd student of Native life and customs, and the British Museum and London Zoo had benefited from his keen interest in natural history.

A most modest and kindly man has passed from the Rhodesian scene. A true pioneer, he had no doubt that Africans gained from firm administration and were happier before politics entered into their lives.

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### Mr. C. S. Goldman

MR. CHARLES SYDNEY GOLDMAN, who has died in British Columbia at the age of 90, was for long active in the mining industry of the Transvaal, and was the author of several books on the development of the South African mining industry. Before the 1914-18 war he had mining, farming, and other interests in Kenya. Born in Cape Colony in 1868, he was a special correspondent with Sir Redver Buller's relief column to Ladysmith during the South African War, and then remained with the column as a cavalryman. He founded the weekly paper *Outlook* in England, and from 1910 to 1918 sat in the House of Commons as Unionist M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth. He had married in 1899 the Hon. Agnes Mary Peel, second daughter of the first Viscount Peel.

DR. FREDERICK L. HENDERSON, who has died at the age of 83 in Kenya, had spent 54 years in that country as a medical officer, first in the King's African Rifles and afterwards in the hospitals at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nakuru. He retired in 1938 and then farmed near Ol Joro Orok. Mrs. Henderson died three years ago.

MAJOR-GENERAL CUTBERT HENRY HURD, I.D.S., has died at the age of 79. Educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, he was gazetted to the 2nd Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment in 1896, and served in the South African War. From 1908 to 1909 he was employed in the Egyptian Army and the Sudan Civil Service.

THE REV. CANON CECIL GEORGE FLETCHER, who died in Canterbury at the age of 67. He was a Chaplain in the 1914-18 war, and was awarded the Military Cross. He served with the U.M.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia from 1921 to 1953, for over 20 years in charge of Mapanza mission. Later he became rector in Ndola.

MR. HARRY BOAZMAN, M.B.E., who has died in Kampala at the age of 80, had lived for many years in Uganda, where he had practised as a surveyor, with a large connexion among Africans. He had been District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in East Africa for some years, and in that capacity had travelled widely throughout the territory.

VISCOUNT HAWARDEN, who died recently at the age of 80, served in Egypt and the Sudan from 1910 to 1920, for the last three years as Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal Province.

### Tribute to Lord Rotherwick

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for Lord Rotherwick will be held at noon tomorrow at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Sir William Corrie has written of him in a tribute in *The Times*:

"Bertie Rotherwick's passing leaves a big blank in the lives of his many friends, in shipping and out of shipping. His life was one in which many and varied interests were happily blended. In younger days polo, soldiering, hunting, travelling; in later days a member of Parliament, a member of the House of Lords, president of the Chamber of Shipping, chairman of the Clan Line, and recently of the British and Commonwealth Lines which he brought into being and which was well named, for he was a staunch supporter of the Commonwealth.

There are many other interests too numerous to mention to which he gave his support and wise counsel. And throughout it all Bertie retained the spirit of youth, the joy of living and cheerfulness. He had a genius for friendship and was never happier than when with his beloved wife they were entertaining their friends, whether it be amidst the flowers of Sedgwick Park or with the grouse at Lanfane.

"He leaves a happy memory with many and the warmest sympathy of his many friends goes out to his widow and family."

Letters to the Editor**Africans Trespassing in Tanga****Reply of the Town Council**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I refer to the article in your issue of February 27 concerning certain houses in Tanga which have been erected without the proper permit required by law and by trespassers.

My council have now considered the article, and it is clear to them that while the facts which have been stated in it are accurate, the whole case has not been presented. The impression given is that the council do not intend at any time to take any action, nor in fact has done so.

It is true that the council suggested to the owners solicitors that they should seek to enforce their legal rights to eject trespassers, and it is true also that the suggestion was made that the owners should fence their land. The council has, however, at no time indicated that they themselves would take no action. In fact, before your article appeared demolition notices had been served, with police assistance, on a number of illegal houses in the area concerned, and a number of these have since been demolished. Furthermore, it has been brought to the notice of my council that a number of the houses were erected on the site with the full and legal permission of the owner.

I would point out also that whatever duty the council may have with regard to the legality of buildings erected in the area, it is and always must remain the duty of a landowner to look after his own land in accordance with the law relating to trespass, and if the landowner is beset "by groups of Africans armed with bush-knives", then it is surely a matter for him to raise with the local forces of law and order.

I would point out that, there has been, since the council's first suggestion to the owner that he should look after his own land, no question from the owners as to the intention of the council. The owners have assumed, perhaps rashly, that the council never intended to take any action at all, and have rushed into print without waiting to see what the council's next move was.

It is suggested that, had you communicated with the town clerk before publishing your article, the true facts of the case would have been known to you, and you would have been saved the embarrassment of publishing an article which, while containing a statement of certain facts, presented only part of the case and omitted reference to subsequent events.

Yours faithfully,

Tanga, **JOHN F. W. SONS**  
Tanganyika Territory, Town Clerk

## Tobacco from Northern Rhodesia Full Production Statistics Not Now Published

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—In Matters of Moment in your issue of April 3 on the new scheme for controlled settlement in the Mkushi area near Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia, you referred to the fact that tobacco will be the main crop, and stated that "the significance of the project is evident from the fact that the estimated ultimate output from this area is some 6m. lb. of leaf annually, or four times the total production of all Northern Rhodesian growers last year".

This is not strictly correct, but it is very easy to make such a mistake. The only figures given separately for the output of tobacco in Northern Rhodesia are now from the North Eastern Province. If you take those figures your statement is correct; however, it must be

pointed out that from the beginning of 1956 tobacco grown in North Western Rhodesia has been sold on the Salisbury auction floors unidentified with tobacco sold in Southern Rhodesia, and as a result since that time it is very difficult to assess how much tobacco is grown in North Western Rhodesia. If you take an average of the years 1950-55, that is before unidentification, you will see that approximately 7m. to 8m. lbs. were produced on the average in the North Western area.

Yours faithfully,

Rhodesia House,  
Strand,  
London, W.C.2 **PETER SPEARING,**  
Agricultural Adviser  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSION  
FOR RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.

**African Candidates for Special Seats**

AMONG THE AFRICAN CANDIDATES for "specially elected" seats in the Legislative Council of Kenya are: Mr. E. W. Mathu, the first African to sit in the Legislature; Mr. Wanyuru Waweru, at present Parliamentary Secretary for Education, Labour and Law; Mr. Musa Amulemba, a member of Nairobi City Council and the first African to be elected chairman of its African Committee; Mr. M. H. Gikonyo, formerly a member of the Legislature; Mr. W. W. Awori, a former African member of the Legislature; Mr. M. Awori, brother of the above, now trainee in a Nairobi office; Mr. Gibson Ngome, president of the African Council in Rabai; Mr. J. K. Njiru, a member of Nairobi County Council representing "Yuka"; and Mr. J. Kibao, of South Nyanza, who was an unsuccessful candidate in last year's elections for African members.

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## N.R. Constitutional Proposals

### Differences between Government and U.F.P

SINCE DIFFERENCES between the constitutional proposals of the Northern Rhodesian Government and those of the Northern Rhodesian Division of the United Federal Party appear likely to cause controversy, the following comparison is made between the two proposals.

The Government suggests a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker and 30 members. Twelve would be returned from "ordinary" constituencies, which would include all Crown land along the line of rail; six from "special" constituencies covering the rest of the territory; two from regrouped constituencies covering the "special" constituencies but specifically reserved for Europeans; and two from regrouped constituencies covering the "ordinary" constituencies but specifically reserved for Africans.

The U.F.P. propose 14 "ordinary" constituencies, six "special" constituencies covering mainly Native Trust land and Native reserve, and two "special" constituencies for Africans along the line of rail.

Thus the proposed numbers of European and African seats are the same in both cases, and both are agreed on the number of officials, six. But, in addition, the Government want two nominated members.

In the franchise qualifications there are no differences between the two proposals. The only difference is that the Government proposes ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500 as an alternative qualification to an income of £150 per annum. Both accept that the special qualifications shall fall away over a ten-year period as the ordinary qualifications are raised in five two-yearly increments. Both Government and U.F.P. agree that a move must be made away from racial towards party politics and while both propose a similar type of device for achieving this, the details differ.

The Government propose that all votes should count in

full, except that in the 12 "ordinary" constituencies "special" votes would be limited to one-third of the total number of "ordinary" votes cast, in the "special" constituencies the "ordinary" votes would similarly be limited to one-third, and in amalgamated constituencies "special" votes would be limited to one-third in the case of European seats and likewise for the "ordinary" votes in "special" constituencies.

The U.F.P. propose that "ordinary" voters should exercise a full vote in the election of both "ordinary" and "special" voters, but that "special" votes, counted in full in "special" constituencies should be limited to 20% of the "ordinary" votes cast in an election for an "ordinary" or European candidate.

The U.F.P. also propose that voting should be governed by the system of the "single transferable vote", which provides that a voter would cast his vote for a first and second choice in the event of more than two candidates standing for election. This is to ensure that a candidate recording a minority of votes could not win the seat through a vote split between two major parties.

As to the Executive Council, the Government propose that the Governor should preside over nine Ministers, four *ex-officio* and five others, of whom four would have to be ordinarily qualified candidates successful in the elections. In addition, there would be two Assistant Ministers, not members of the Executive Council, but nominated by the executive councillor's oath of secrecy, and since and others who would work immediately and directly under the instructions of his Minister at all times. Of the total of 11 Ministers and Assistant Ministers, not fewer than five would be Africans and one a Minister.

The U.F.P. state that the "time is due when recognition should be afforded to the fact that during the years when members have held portfolios in the Executive Council those portfolios have been administered with efficiency and impartiality. In view of this, they feel strongly that the number of ordinarily elected members should be increased to five and the number of officials correspondingly reduced to three.

The present position whereby one of the members of the Executive Council is nominated by the Governor and charged with representing African interests could either continue or be changed by the nomination of an African. The U.F.P. propose that nominating a European for this purpose should cease, and that an African should take a share of the burden and responsibility of administration.

In addition, the U.F.P. propose two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, who would sit on the Government bench but would not be members of the Executive Council. One would be appointed from among the specially elected members of the Legislative Council.

Most important of all, the party propose that a Chief Minister should be elected from among the ordinary elected members who would be leader of the House and preside over the Executive Council. The Governor would then be represented in the Executive Council by three officials and would retain the power of veto especially over matters for which the British Government had specific obligations.

## Sudan-Egypt Dispute Simmers

### Sudanese D.C. Turned Back

TWO RECENT INCIDENTS indicate that the border dispute between the Sudan and Egypt, which flared up in February, is not being allowed to rest, despite mutual agreement to discuss the matter once the new Sudanese Government was formed.

Since Condominium days Sudanese visiting Egypt have not needed entry permits, although Egyptians entering the Sudan have required them. Last week the Sudanese district commissioner for Wadi Halfa arrived at Aswan on his way to Cairo for medical treatment, and when he disembarked from the Nile steamer he was refused entry. He had been in charge of this frontier district during the February crisis.

From Halaib on the Red Sea coast, the other disputed area, it is reported that Bisharin tribesmen, who are usually short of water at this time of year, are being given water, free food, clothing, and 5s. each by an Egyptian mining company if they accept an Egyptian identity card.

Under a payments agreement signed a year ago Egypt should now settle, "in a currency acceptable to the creditor nation," the outstanding balance on current trading with the Sudan, which has offered to accept sterling approximately £4m. and reminded Egypt that payment is due.

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## Rhodesian Citizenship College

(Continued from page 1026)

We must have the sympathy of the Governments of the Central African territories and the Colonial Office; we must have the financial support of some of the major foundations in Britain and America; and we must have access to the technical help of the university and educational authorities. To gain such support, we must appoint an expert capable of presenting our case in a highly professional and knowledgeable way.

Our committee aims to appoint a consultant who could become the principal of the college as the necessary backing becomes available. His duties would include giving lectures in the Federation's main towns, explaining the college's function, and helping to raise local funds for it, and he would have exhaustive talks with all the authorities concerned in order to gain their sympathy. His appointment should be for six months in the first instance, of which the first four months would be spent in Central Africa and the last two months in Britain and America, putting our case to the Colonial Office and the foundations. If the appeal for funds is successful and the committee proves himself suitable, he could then be appointed principal of the college.

We look upon the College of Rhodesian Citizenship as only the beginning of a great movement in adult education. If our venture is a success we must aim to build further colleges in the different territories of Central Africa, perhaps eventually using our first college mainly as a teachers' training establishment. We hope that the movement will be helped by many agencies in addition to ours, working in close consultation.

The idea which will power our college could prove the key to leading on people to reach for higher standards of behaviour than any other idea in the contemporary world. This claim is understandable when it is realized that we are responding to the challenge of helping to create a common national purpose for three of the great race divisions of the world, living within one environment—an environment which is an area of great and hitherto almost untouched resources. The reward for the successful meeting of the challenge would be an incalculable scale of prosperity and happiness for all who live in the Federation.

## Mr. J. M. Greenfield on Partnership No Need to Define Mighty Concept

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, said in Salisbury at a service on the 56th anniversary of the death of Cecil Rhodes that Mr. Rhodes and the Pioneers of Rhodesia had recognized that the country must be shared by Europeans and Africans. The partnership on which the Federation had now been based was therefore no new thing.

Critics cavilled at the word and protested that it had not been closely defined. "I do not believe in attempting to define a mighty concept", declared the Minister. "In its essence partnership is a sharing—and applied to a nation it means the sharing by the people of the benefits of the country. Increasingly it must also mean the sharing of responsibilities and duties."

Too many citizens of the country thought too little of its founder and his ideals; and many so far forgot themselves and the country as to use the name of the "Central African Federation" when they meant the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Cultivate Memory of Rhodes

Before patriotism was nourished by drawing inspiration from the founders of a new country, it was necessary to cultivate the memory of Rhodes; but Rhodesia's history was only just beginning and it had some of its most brilliant tasks ahead.

Only on the previous day the Prime Minister had spoken of the importance of optimism. The copper companies had such faith in the future that they were not merely developing their present properties but prospecting for more copper.

Mr. Greenfield accused Mrs. Barbara Castle, Socialist M.P. for Blackburn, and the Rev. Coni Morris, of the Methodist Church Mission in Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, of "gross perversions of the truth and slanderous attacks on the Europeans of the Federation". The Minister said:—

"A certain Barbara Castle is now aided and abetted by a certain reverend gentleman, Morris. Together they have indulged in a wicked attack on the Europeans of this country by gross perversions of the truth and slanders."

The Minister said that the idea of partnership was the biggest confidence trick in political history. It is people like these who justify Rhodes's reference to "unclean rewards". We will not allow the calumnies of these people to deflect us from our task of building up a harmonious nation out of our diverse elements. Nothing will stop our advance to a "free independent nationhood".

## Mrs. Castle Replies to Minister Rhodesians Sixed with "Hysteria"

"THE DISTORTIONS I have suffered at the hands of the Press and European spokesmen in the Federation show that it is not us visitors, but members of the Federation who seem anxious to exacerbate relations by jumping to the worst conclusions". Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., wrote in a letter published last week in the *Rhodesian Herald*.

She was replying to Mr. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, who had accused her of making a "wicked attack" on Europeans and of talking of "modern slavery".

Mrs. Castle described the speech as "another example of the hysteria which has seized the European population of the Federation". She had been speaking almost entirely about South Africa, and her reference to modern slavery had nothing to do with the Federation, but the recruitment of African labour for gold mines and other industries in the Union.

## Tanganyika Policeman's Award

AT THE PASSING-OUT parade of police officers from British overseas territories held recently at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, Chief Inspector S. F. D. de Silva of Tanganyika was awarded the baton of honour as the best member of the course. This is the second time in three years that a police officer from Tanganyika has gained this award.

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**PORT LOUIS:** The earliest visitors to the bay where Port Louis now stands were the Dutch, who arrived early in the 17th century. The reception committee apparently consisted entirely of turtles, in honour of whom they christened the bay 'Turtle Bay'. (Lurking, no doubt, in the background was the appealing but now extinct dodo.) About a hundred years later the French took over Mauritius and settled it in a desultory way, but little real progress seems to have been made until the arrival of Count Mahé de la Bourdonnais in 1735. A man of immense energy, he soon established Port Louis as a thriving port and many of the buildings for which he was responsible survive to this day. The island changed hands again at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, being ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris and today Port Louis is the capital, chief commercial centre and main port.



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## Plan to Kill the Kabaka U.N.C. Chairman Sentenced

MR. JOSEPH W. KIWANUKA, Chairman of the Uganda National Congress, was sentenced on Monday by a Buganda court to imprisonment for five and a half years on a charge of inciting an African bus driver to kill the Kabaka of Buganda and four other tribal leaders. Kiwanuka is to appeal.

The bus driver testified that Kiwanuka had offered him £550 to "secure the death" of the Kabaka and the Chief Minister of Buganda, and also suggested that he should kill the Kabaka's uncle, Prince Bagozi, the Minister for Health in Buganda, and the editor of a local vernacular newspaper.

The judge ordered Kiwanuka never to re-enter Kabaka's palace compound.

## Strategic Reserves in Kenya

WORK HAS BEGUN on the planning for the new military cantonment at Kahawa, near Nairobi, which is to house the strategic reserve of British troops and their families. The cost, between £2m. and £2½m., will be borne entirely by the British Government, which will also meet the cost of maintenance. Lieut. Colonel G. E. Otway, Royal Engineers, said in Nairobi last week that the project would not cost the Kenya taxpayer a penny, but would bring more money into the Colony and create a heavy demand for local labour, not only in the construction but for domestic service when the new town is established. Construction is expected to begin about a year hence and to be completed by January, 1961.

## News Items in Brief

A British East Africa Fauna Conference is to be held in Nairobi from April 21 to 23.

A holiday camp site, mainly to serve the Copperbelt, has been opened on Lake Bangweulu.

A Lusaka newspaper for Africans, the *African Times*, has ceased publication after four months.

Central African Archives have changed their name to National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

An African men's working party of the Blantyre division of the Nyasaland Red Cross Society has been formed.

The first training school in Southern Rhodesia for African post office clerical workers, has opened in Bulawayo.

An appeal to people to take out Federal citizenship has been displayed in all the main post offices in the Federation.

Eighty-three farmers and prospective farmers were attracted to Kenya during 1956 and 1957 through the Kenya European Agricultural Settlement Board.

Three Mau Mau convicts who escaped from Nyeri prison in Kenya on March 26 have been captured in the Nairobi area wearing clothes made in a bazaar.

No more Kikuyu, except those specially asked for by farmers, are to be allowed to move into the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, since there are no suitable employment opportunities available.

The new Africa Women's League has opened Weal House, which is a home for women of a minimum age of 65 and at least 25 years' residence in Kenya. Mrs. Shuttleworth, the resident warden, has been a nursing sister in the Congo for more than 30 years. The house and two acres of land were given by Mrs. Ethel Harrison.

## Rioting in Northern Rhodesia

### Acts of Hooliganism in Ndola

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has issued the following statement of the rioting and destruction of property at Ndola:—

"During the afternoon and evening of April 10 rioting and destruction of property by disorderly crowds of Africans took place in the Ndola main town location and the nearby industrial area.

"The ostensible reason for the acts of hooliganism that were perpetrated was the recent increase in the rents in the out towns in Northern Rhodesia, due to the withdrawal of the last element of Government subsidy which results in an economic rent having to be paid. In actual fact the majority of the rent payments in Ndola and other towns is paid by employers and not by the persons occupying the houses.

"Police units were heavily engaged protecting public buildings and endeavouring to disperse rioters. Smoke grenades were used to break up the crowds, but eventually, owing to heavy stone-throwing the police had to open fire. Three wounded rioters were removed to hospital. The ambulance carrying them was subject to heavy attack. Two other Africans were injured in the disturbances.

"Rioters stoned cars moving on the Ndola-Broken Hill road and also trains approaching Ndola railway station. Telephone lines were broken and attempts were made by rioters to damage installations in the Ndola heavy industrial area.

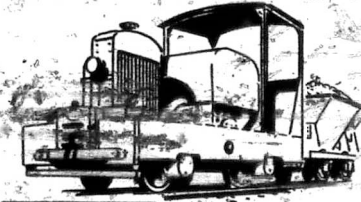
"Troops of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesian Regiment, had to help the police guard the airport, petrol supplies, and installations.

## Coronation Safari Rally

IN THE CORONATION SAFARI MOTOR RALLY, held in East Africa, there were 41 British, 32 German, 10 Italian, eight French, four Swedish and three Australian cars. For the first time African drivers took part. The race, which was granted international status last year, had prizes worth £6,000. It is run over some 3,000 miles from Nairobi through Uganda, Tanganyika, to Mombasa, and thence again to Nairobi. Mr. Norman Garrard went to East Africa as an observer representing the British car industry. After a special tribunal had upheld appeals against two British cars, two German vehicles were declared winners in their class. Ford Zephyrs occupied second, third, and fourth places in the "Light" class for cars worth more than £850.

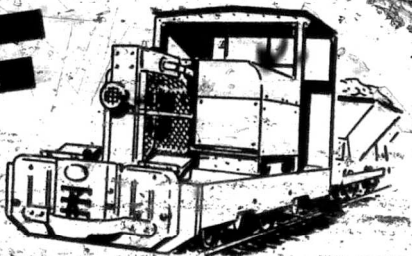
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- 5 ton
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- 7 ton
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In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant.

*Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896,  
during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd., which is now amalgamated with Grindlays Bank Ltd., is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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

## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

## Disappointing Year for E.A.R. &amp; H.

## No Change in Volume of Traffic

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for 1957 the general manager, Mr. J. R. Farquharson, states that for the second year in succession there was no significant change in the volume of traffic moving over the inland transport facilities operated by the Administration, though the volume of cargo passing through the ports diminished slightly. Traffic in Kenya and Uganda increased and in Tanganyika it was smaller than in the previous year. Similarly traffic through Tanganyikan ports increased more than at Mombasa.

Apart from poorer crops in some areas, the principal causes of the lack of traffic growth were the reduction of investment from overseas, changes in world demand for East African export commodities, and the continued closure of the Suez Canal during the early months of the year, when transit traffic to and from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi was largely diverted to Atlantic ports. Even when the canal was re-opened imports to the East African territories were slow to revert to the East Coast route across Tanganyika.

Passenger traffic continued to increase.

The combined revenue from railways and harbours was £22,358,000, or £712,000 higher than in the previous year, due chiefly to higher cargo handling and rail freight charges. The increased revenue was however, barely sufficient to meet the higher costs of running the system and the increased renewals charges debited against revenue account.

The major increase in ordinary working expenditure arose from higher staff costs, mainly because of the salary revision dating from July 1, which was retrospective for the whole

year and cost the Administration an additional £157,000. Regrading a large number of posts following the recommendations of the Liberty Salaries Commission also raised the salaries bill, the ordinary working expenditure for the year being some £300,000 higher on this account. A further direct result of higher labour costs was an increase of £80,000 in the amount paid to the cargo handling contractors at the ports.

Despite increased costs, the railway operating ratio remained constant at 90%, but the harbours operating ratio increased from 81% to 83%.

Combined net earnings for the railways and harbours were £2,59m., virtually the same as for 1956, which gave a return of only 2.7% on the capital employed. Net earnings for the railways, together with credits from miscellaneous transactions on net revenue account, were insufficient to meet interest payments and capital redemption charges, and a deficit of £369,000 was carried to the appropriate account. Net earnings from the harbours were just sufficient to meet capital overheads and make a contribution of £50,000 to the Harbours Betterment Fund, leaving a small balance of £39,000 to be carried to the appropriation account.

Although the results of 1957 were thus disappointing, further difficulties are recognized to lie in the immediate future. But, as the report points out, there has to be a heavy programme against the solid progress made by East African Railways and Harbours in the past decade. Public goods carried on the inland transport services have increased from 2.5m. tons in 1948 to 2.8m. tons in 1957, and the ton mileage from 769m. to 1,454m. The bill of lading tonnage of imports and exports passing annually through East African ports has increased from 3.1m. to 4.4m. tons in the same period.

There has been a heavy programme in the past few years of grading and realignment, new signalling, new sidings at stations, and the provision of additional crossing stations. There has also been a heavy purchase of locomotives and rolling stock, the number of locomotives increasing from 224 in 1948 to 461 in 1957 and goods wagons from 5,704 to 9,204. New routes constructed in the same period raised the route mileage from 2,910 to 3,375.

Though the general manager states that it is difficult to foresee the trend of events during the next decade, he considers that in a few years the volume of traffic will once again expand, and it is in that expectation that the plans of East African Railways and Harbours are being laid.

## Helping Rhodesian Private Enterprise

## World Bank Subsidiary Interested

A SUBSIDIARY OF THE WORLD BANK, the International Finance Corporation, was interested in certain development projects by private enterprise in the Federation, Mr. Eugene Black, the bank's president, said in Salisbury recently.

The Corporation was formed, he pointed out, to promote and assist the spread of private business, particularly in the areas where it was in the pioneering stages. Its first annual report last September said that about £100,000 was the minimum size of the enterprise in which it might be interested.

The bank itself has 122m. dollars (about £431m.) invested in Rhodesia, of which about £28m. was in the Kariba project.

## Ford Profits Up from £5m. to £10m.

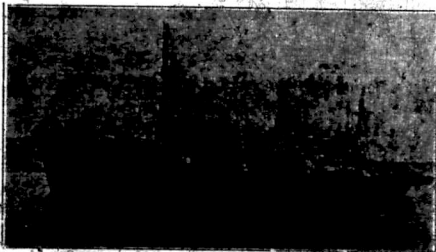
FORD MOTOR CO., LTD., earned a net income after taxation of £10.85m. during 1957, compared with £5.61m. in the previous year. Sales totalled £163.92m., against £145.69m. in the previous year and the dividend has been increased from 7 1/2% to 9%. Current assets stood at £77.35m., including securities valued at £35m. and cash at £24.1m. Current liabilities were £49.24m., provision for future taxation £7.83m., capital reserve £1.08m., and unappropriated income at £30.28m. Commonwealth markets accounted for 47% of the company's exports. Modernization and expansion of the works made substantial progress during the year, the total expenditure on fixed assets being £119m., with outstanding year-end contracts valued at over £134m.

## Drilling for Oil

B.P. SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., of Tanganyika, has started drilling its third East African deep test well at Mandawa, midway between Kilwa and Lindi. Survey work continues elsewhere in Tanganyika.

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## N.R. Financial Secretary Optimistic

### Tremendous Scope for Secondary Industry

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, has said in the Legislative Council that there is no need for depression over the current situation in a territory which is virile and whose people have "plenty of resilience and guts".

The calm, practical way in which local authorities and the population of the mining towns had reacted to the closing of the Baneroff mine, together with the decline in business and undoubted unemployment, bore out that contention; but Government and individuals had to regulate their policies and lives by reference to the short as well as the long-term position. A free economy, especially one based on the fortunes of primary commodities, must have its ups and downs.

Looking at the longer-term prospects of copper, its important place in the world economy, the very close application of products to demand, and the development policies of the great copper mining groups, Mr. Nicholson felt that there was every reason to be intelligently, albeit soberly, optimistic.

### Importance of Copper Industry

"But we should also remember that the importance to us of the copper industry is not merely copper *per se* but as a magnificent basis on which to build up more diversified secondary industries. One has only to contemplate the geographical position of our main mining centres in this territory in relation to a vast internal consumer market, to say nothing of a still larger market to the north in the Belgian Congo and Angola, a population approaching 30m. — and both those markets with purchasing power which is growing at a very good rate — to realize the tremendous scope for developing these industries if they are blessed with experienced management and direction and if we fulfil our duty as a Government in preparing and tending the soil in which they are to grow. The ultimate fortune of great enterprises depends almost entirely on the careful conservation of resources in their early days. We are in the very early days of the history of a thriving State with a very great contribution to make to the welfare and prosperity of this continent and the whole Commonwealth."

The credit squeeze said the Financial Secretary was being applied in a reasonably discreet and selective fashion. It was said to be illogical to have a credit squeeze when the country was passing through a period of recession. Mr. Nicholson agreed that it was most unfortunate that the two should occur at the same time. Nevertheless, always providing that the squeeze is applied in such a manner that it does not unduly inhibit the activities of sound export-producing industries, or for that matter import-saving industries, if a vital if our economy is to remain solvent.

The Government was at all times willing to lend assistance to worthy enterprises through its chosen agencies, such as the Industrial Loans Board, the Land Bank, and the building societies guarantees for house building. If necessary, consideration would be given to increasing the provisions already made for the Industrial Loans Board, which the Government would continue to use as an instrument for dealing with cases where financial assistance was required by worthy enterprises that could not obtain assistance from normal sources.

## World Bank and East Africa

### Mr. Eugene Black's Visit

EAST AFRICA appeared to be heading for rapid and sustained economic expansion over the next decade. Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, said recently in Nairobi. The World Bank authorities thought highly of Kenya's credit and the way in which the Colony's affairs were being run. The bank had already lent about £8m. to the East Africa High Commission for use by the Railways and Harbours Administration, and Mr. Black felt sure that the bank would be willing to advance further money for Kenya's development projects.

During his stay no specific loans were discussed. He emphasized that the bank was anxious to promote a flow of private capital into such countries as Kenya, but until the basic services of transportation, power, roads, irrigation, and agricultural development were available, it would be difficult to encourage as much private investment as was desirable in the underdeveloped countries. Private banks did contribute, however, to the loans made by the World Bank.

While in Tanganyika Mr. Black issued the following statement:

"I am not here to discuss loans but to learn first hand as much as I can in a short time in order that future co-operation between the World Bank and the Territory may be more fruitful. The first purpose of the bank is to help the less developed territories among its members to plan and carry out successful development programmes. I hope my visit will serve to strengthen co-operation between the World Bank and Tanganyika to this end.

In May two or three officers from the bank will visit Tanganyika to discuss with officials of the Government the needs of the Territory and surveys that the bank might undertake in Tanganyika. This is the normal procedure for establishing a working relationship with a member country or territory."

## Aswan High Dam

CONSULTATIONS on the Egyptian Aswan High Dam project have been held in London between members of the High Dam Authority, who were accompanied by five advisers, three Americans, one French, and one German, and Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. Last year a mission visited Egypt to discuss the possibility of that firm resuming responsibility for the project as consulting engineers. Full-scale resumption is bound up with the outcome of the Anglo-Egyptian financial talks, at present suspended. It is considered that no finance for the scheme will be forthcoming from Western countries until the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company have been compensated for the nationalization of its property. A model of the High Dam is to be exhibited in the United Arab Republic's pavilion at the Brussels international exhibition, which opens today.

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## Uganda Electricity Board Report

### Electricity Sold Increased by 62.2%

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD earned £1,102,066 from the sale of energy during 1957, compared with £839,000 in the previous year, and had a net surplus of £6,793 compared with a deficit of £24,830 in 1956. Sales rose from 82.4m. units in 1956 to 133.5m., an increase of 62.2%. The Kilelesh mine's copper smelter at Jinja accounted for 28.2m. of this increase. That of all other consumers rose from 79.7m. to 102.9m. units, was 29.8%.

The annual report states that 1957 brought a turning-point in the financial position. The policy of charging to revenue account the interest on assets brought into commercial use during the year was continued, and for the first time the interest charged to revenue exceeded that charged to capital. Profits have been stabilized for the past three years.

Balance sheet figures total £24,452,397: capital provisions and reserves £10,611,616, and current liabilities £13,338. Fixed assets stand at £24,437,766, investments at £1,596,3, current assets at £982,776, and deferred expenditure at £1,265,936.

The members of the board during 1957 were Mr. W. D. D. Fenton (chairman), Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon (deputy chairman), Sir Douglas Harris, and Messrs. C. C. Spenser, T. Simpson, F. B. Lubiano, V. Phadke, H. L. Manning, and E. Kironde.

### New Director

MR. G. E. GRAHAM has been appointed a director of The United Africa Co., Ltd. After leaving Oxford University and serving in the Army throughout the war, he entered the Foreign Office in 1946, but in the next year joined U.A.C. as a trainee in the merchandise department. He had experience in all sections of that department, visiting Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and the Belgian Congo, and was for a time in East Africa with Gailey and Roberts, Ltd. Early last year he became a director of SEDEC S.A., a Belgian subsidiary of U.A.C., the trading activities of which are conducted in the Belgian Congo.

### African Spending Power

AFRICAN SPENDING POWER in the Federation last year is believed to have reached a new high level of about £90m., some £10m. higher than in 1956. In 1950 the total African income, including wages and the product of agriculture and trading, was only £334m. There has been an increase in the number of Africans employed (from 759,000 in 1951 to 873,000 in 1956, when the last census was held), but the higher total is due mainly to larger individual earnings.

### Federal Tobacco Export Council

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL has resigned the presidency of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association in order to accept the chairmanship of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, now in process of formation.

## Raising Federation's Standard of Living

### Rhodesians As Intelligent as Americans

WITHIN A GENERATION RHODESIANS would have as high a standard of living as the people of the United States, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a by-election meeting in the Hillside constituency of Bulawayo on Friday. He said that Rhodesians were as capable of making intelligent and practical use of their resources as the Americans and of achieving an equally high standard of living.

"Everybody will benefit if during that process we are able to raise the average African from producing practically nothing and having an income of less than £100 a year for his whole family to a person able to produce substantially and earn very much more," he said.

The copper recession could, he thought, not last more than another two years, leaving white Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia had a golden opportunity to industrialize itself. When copper was booming no other industry could get established in the territory as a competitive basis because of the high costs ruling in the area.

Sir Edgar added that by 1970 the Federation would need the Karue hydro-electric scheme as well as the full 12-generator sets at Kariba. He foresaw a revival in coal. By 1962 the iron and steel industry would be producing five times its present output.

Polling at Hillside was taking place as the election went to press. Sir Edgar is contesting the seat in a straight fight with Mr. J. G. Paine.

## Gallaher Results

GALLAHER, LTD., which has interests in the Federation, after providing £3,675,717 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £2,887,179 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £2,133,494 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,824,064. The interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary stock required £316,250, and the 15% proposed final will take £948,750. The carry-forward totals £2,424,853, compared with £2,812,342 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £5,700,000 in 15% cumulative preference shares and £11m. in ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserve stands at £1,323,071, revenue reserves at £6,636,869, and reserves for future taxation at £1,788,000. Loan capital amounts to £12m. Fixed assets are £4,101,341, interests in subsidiary companies, £3,171,563, current assets, £55,308,663 (including £34,6281 in cash), and current liabilities £23,958,877.

The directors are Sir Edward De Stein (chairman), Mr. Cecil W. Mason (managing), Lord Amphill, and Messrs. W. A. Edmondson, J. N. Hogg, J. D. Hopkins, R. G. Knight, M. R. Norman, John Young, and E. J. Poord.

The 62nd annual general meeting is to be held in London on May 14.

## British Central Africa Results

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., after providing £55,967 for taxation, earned a profit of £88,476 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £65,843 in the previous year. Contingency reserve receives £33,500. The carry-forward is £37,236, compared with £37,161 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £299,000 in transferable units of 2s. Capital reserve stands at £84,863, revenue reserves at £212,236, and provisions and current liabilities at £279,183. Fixed assets are £399,679, interest in subsidiary company £24,856, and current assets £450,667, including £41,012 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Donald C. Brook (chairman), Mr. Vivian L. Oury (deputy), Sir John Huggins, and Mr. Geoffrey S. Napier-Ford.

The 34th annual general meeting is to be held in London on May 8.

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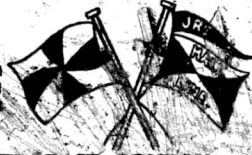
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### Kassuda Holdings, Ltd.

KASSUDA HOLDINGS, LTD., a company with an authorized capital of £100,000 in 2s. shares and a paid-up capital of £75,000, has just advertised the particulars required by the council of the London Stock Exchange when application is made for shares to be quoted. The company was incorporated in 1934 as The Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines, Ltd. in order to develop mining properties in the Sudan which were abandoned three years later. Loans of nearly £10,000 were then made to Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd., which later issued shares for the advances. In 1957 the name was changed to Kassuda Holdings and accumulated losses were written off. Now the company has bought the whole of the issued share capital of two companies manufacturing disinfectants, shampoos, cosmetics, and the like. The only two directors, Mr. L. T. Edwards and Mr. N. C. Weaver, are also directors of the companies now acquired.

### Leyland Albion (Central Africa) Ltd.

A NEW COMPANY has been formed by the Leyland Motors group to control the sales and service of Leyland, Albion, and Standard vehicles in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It has been registered as Leyland Albion (Central Africa), Ltd., with an issued share capital of £250,000. The registered office and main depot are in Salisbury, and there are four other sales and service depots in the Federation. The directors of the new company include Sir Henry Sourrier (chairman and managing director of Leyland Motors, Ltd.), Mr. J. L. Blackwood Murray (chairman of the Central African company), Mr. P. B. de Putron (its managing director), and

### Richard Costain Results

RICHARD COSTAIN LTD., the public works contractors, who have interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, providing £260,000 for taxation, earned a group profit of £265,000 in 1957, compared with £172,000 in the previous year. The dividend is being raised from 10% to 12% and there is also to be a 3% capital distribution (the same). The increased dividend has been made possible by the firm establishment of the company's expanding business in several areas overseas and the wide variety of business interests, including a number of specialized services for which there is a continuing and increasing demand.

## Commercial Brevities

**Representing Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd.**, Mr. John Macaulay has just left London for East Africa. He will spend a month in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika surveying the market for pressure pipes. For the past 25 years he has been a representative in Scotland of the pressure-pipe department of his company.

A map in six colours showing the rail, road and the inland marine services of East African Railways and Harbours is being distributed throughout East Africa for display and to travel agents in many other countries. It shows every railway station in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

**Electricity generated in Uganda** in the January-March quarter totalled 66,000 units, of which 20m. were exported to Kenya. The 46m. retained in Uganda represented an increase of 95% over the comparable period last year.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will meet in congress in Salisbury from April 23 to 25.

A new weekly motor freight service from Broken Hill to Nairobi has been started. The journey takes eight days.

Barclays Bank, E.C.O. has opened a new branch at Embakasi Airport, Nairobi.

### Sisal Outputs for March

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,322 tons of line fibre and tow, making 13,060 tons for the nine months to date compared with 13,353 tons in the same period last year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—1,000 tons of fibre and tow, making 6,801 tons for the nine months to date compared with 6,893 tons in the same period last year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—1,000 tons of fibre and tow, making 2,500 tons for the nine months to date.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—170 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,715 tons for the nine months to date compared with 1,970 tons for the same period last year.

Dava Plantations, Ltd.—111 tons of sisal and tow, making 313 tons for the first three months, compared with 176 tons in the same period last year.

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|      | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2            | 1,904     | 1,500,000      |
| 1938 | 11           | 11,093    | 21,500,000     |
| 1956 | 20           | 68,838    | 300,000,000    |
| 1957 | 20           | 85,483    | 351,000,000    |

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**MINING**

**Conciliation Fails on Copperbelt**

**Companies to Implement Economy Measures**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER MINING COMPANIES have informed the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union that from May 1 they reserve the right to take such measures as they consider necessary to implement their economy proposals. This notification follows the breakdown of talks between representatives of the companies and the union in two joint committees established at a recent conciliation meeting.

The first was endeavouring to obtain agreed recommendations on restrictive demarcation practices; the second had discussed the reduction of the employment of casual or shift work and the responsibilities of charge hands.

This committee had agreed that an artisan could be expected to do limited work outside his specific trade which was incidental to his work, provided it was within his capabilities and did not involve any dangerous practices. The union representatives then refused to endorse this guiding principle or to discuss the adoption of any others, and reiterated that they were not convinced that restrictive demarcation practices did in fact exist.

The companies have explained that their economy measures were not proposed merely to deal with the immediate situation. The objective was to place the Rhodesian copper mining industry in the best possible relationship to other economic fields in respect of costs, and thus in the best possible position to compete in world markets.

As a result of abnormal prosperity in the industry within recent years a number of wasteful practices in the use of man-power had arisen, with serious effect on the output per man-shift. Because it is much below what is achieved in other parts of the world, the companies intend to achieve improvement and economies over the whole field of their expenditure, not only in the sector covered by the European union.

The companies have not asked the union to agree to anything which is not practised in the mining industry in Southern Africa, and there is no question of cutting across proper trade union practices. The measures proposed do not involve paying the existing rates, and their effect would be to reduce that which is above the statement.

**Asbestos Cement**

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd. devotes four pages to the operations of the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa) Ltd., the proprietors of which are the parent U.A.M. company, Uganda Cement Industries, Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation), and Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd. The East African company, which began production of asbestos cement at Tororo just under two years ago, has now more than 200 employees, is working three shifts daily, and is producing at prices which make the import of similar goods from overseas economically impossible. Two pages of photographs in the report show the use of asbestos roofing for houses, schools, churches, and police lines. Hundreds of "Asbesto" huts have been supplied to the tea plantations of the Uganda Company for the housing of African labour.

**Better Outlook for Copper**

MORE OPTIMISTIC OPINIONS about the outlook for copper are being expressed in market circles. The City editor of *The Times* wrote a few days ago:

"The basic condition of the copper market from an economic point of view is probably healthier now than at any time since the end of the war. The price of the metal has been competitive for long enough to lay the foundation for a growth in consumption over the next few years that would provide a market for all the copper that can be produced from recently developed sources which still have to reach maximum production.

"This does not, of course, imply any sustained revival in the copper price to the level of two years ago. Until then world supplies of copper had been short, and marginal, high-cost supplies were needed to help meet demand. Since then new sources of supply have increasingly come into production, with the result that not only has the shortage been overcome but the market has become independent of the marginal, high-cost producers.

"The reversal of the world economic policy situation has been fully reflected in London Metal Exchange prices; and the impact of the copper market has grown with the improvement in the conditions of supply. Last year's copper turnover of the London Metal Exchange was \$4,700 million, or twice as large as in 1954, the first full year after it was depressed, and nearly as big as in 1938."

**Rhodesia-Katanga Report**

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD. after providing £111 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,838 for the year ended December 31, compared with £10,657 in the previous year. Dividend is being paid. Carry forward totals £21,414, amount brought in

£2,700, the cost of proposed investigations into Nyasaland's smelting plant, which was flooded in October, to finance start-up operations at the mine, and to meet other commitments, including interest on loans, an additional £100,000 of working capital is needed. The shareholders have agreed to provide this *pro rata* to their shareholders by means of interest-free facilities to be drawn as and where required. The liability of Rhodesia-Katanga Co. in this respect will total £35,240. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. has consented to provide interest-free unsecured loan facilities up to this amount.

The issued capital consists of £1,281,414 in £1 shares, and there is an unsecured loan of £750,000. Current liabilities are £17,486, fixed assets £1,270,289, and current assets including £54,124 in cash.

The directors are Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin (chairman), Mr. M. E. W. Bassy (managing), Sir J. U. F. C. Alexander, Lieut. Colonel F. B. Pollett, Captain Charles Waterhouse, and Mr. N. C. Steiner.

The annual general meeting is to be held in London on May 7.

**Rio Tinto Increase Profits**

RIO TINTO CO., LTD., which has extensive mining interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in Tanganyika, after providing £2,409,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £13m. for the year ended December 31, compared with £12,740,000 in the previous year. Reserve against investments in subsidiaries receives £200,000, and general reserve for subsidiary companies £135,000. Dividend, after £1,171,000. On the ordinary shares a 26% dividend, less tax, is to be paid, approximately the same as the previous year; the 15% dividend was then paid on £5.1m. ordinary capital against the present £7,298,200.

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**Company Report**

# The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

## Position Maintained in Spite of Declining Building Activity

### R. F. W. R. DOUGLAS'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 25 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, MR. F. W. R. DOUGLAS:

The financial results for the year show a substantial fall in profits, especially when compared with the record results of the two previous years. Our total turnover during the year under review was marginally higher than in the previous year, which fact is in itself satisfactory, showing that in spite of the general decline in building activity at home, we are able to maintain our position and to sell the full output of our factories.

This decline in profit was due to increased costs of materials, labour and overheads; to increased world-wide competition in export markets; and to a loss sustained in the first year's trading of one of our operating subsidiaries, Union Fibre Pipes (Great Britain) Limited, about which I have more to say later in my statement.

We felt it highly desirable to stabilize our prices for as long a period as possible, and it was, of course, inevitable that with rising costs the effect would be to reduce the margin of profit. Towards the end of the financial year we felt it necessary to make a small increase in our prices — too late, however, to have any material effect on the results for the year.

In the export field our turnover showed an increase of some 25% compared with the previous year, but the prices which were obtainable under intense competition in world markets were very low indeed, and scarcely did more than absorb their proportion of the standing overheads of the business.

It is only during the year under review that we have felt the full effects of world-wide competition, which results from the fact that European manufacturers now have surpluses to offer because their domestic rehabilitation programmes have been virtually completed.

#### Operations

I am happy to say that our latest developments in asbestos cement undoubtedly contributed to the maintenance of our turnover in what have been most difficult conditions. In particular, our design staff produced several different forms of roof and wall claddings which incorporate insulating material. With the present accent on heat and fuel conservation, these were well received. Indeed, we consider that we are second to none in the field of factory insulation, and with the passing of the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957, we expect that greater quantities of our insulating systems will be required.

I have already referred to the fact that the first year of operation of Union Fibre Pipes (Great Britain) Limited, resulted in a loss. This new company, which, as you are aware, manufactures pitch fibre pipes for drainage and sewerage, experienced unforeseen difficulties, not in the manufacture of pipes as such, but in the fabrication of essential fittings required with the pipes. We have good hope that with the new techniques now being employed, the situation will change for the better.

The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Company (East Africa) Limited, in which we have a substantial shareholding, continues to develop but has not yet reached its maximum scale of operations. We are hopeful that, with the need to improve African housing, for which our material is being supplied, and with the continued industrial expansion of the territory, a good future is in the long run likely for this associated company.

#### Accounts

The trading profit of the group, after making provision for depreciation and all other trading expenses, amounts to £201,358 compared with £340,135 for the previous year, and the group net profit, after making full provision for taxation, is £134,109.

The board have decided to pay a second interim dividend of 6% per share, less tax, and the dividend is increased — the amount so distributed being £134,109 as the final dividend last year.

The total capital and consolidated reserves now stand at £1,134,567, an increase of £27,642.

#### The Current Year

It is, in my view, inevitable that, with the continued official discouragement of spending, the building industry will be among those to suffer. Indeed, the credit squeeze is probably only now beginning to be felt, and consequently it seems to be outside the capability of building material manufacturers to maintain their full volume of output and sales in such conditions.

Although this news may appear somewhat depressing, I can perhaps relieve the situation by saying there are certain heartening features in our present trading in that, in spite of difficult conditions, the profits so far this year show a marked improvement over the comparable period of last year, although the volume of demand has somewhat declined. If the present improved profit figures are maintained throughout the year, we shall be able to present to you results of a more favourable nature than those now before you.

Our plans for this year involve principally the installation of a mechanized asbestos cement pipe plant. The plant will be not only capable of making conventional rainwater, soil and flue pipes now manufactured by hand, but will also produce certain classes of pressure pipes. The economy in replacing the hand operation by machinery will be apparent, and we look forward to an extra demand for these articles as a result of the improved quality obtained by mechanical means.

The second development will be the provision of additional covered space at the Watford factory to offer improved facilities for the maturing and handling of asbestos cement products.

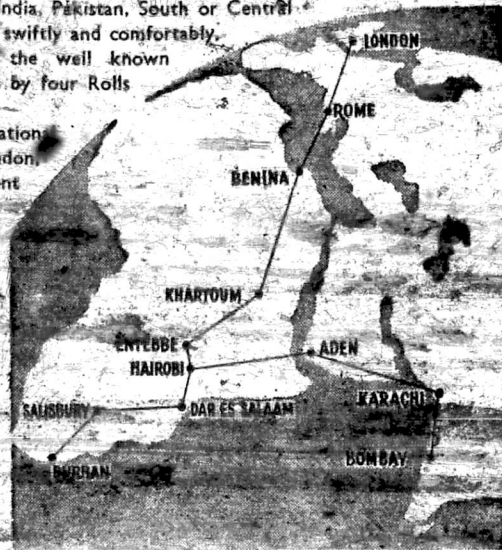
Further mechanization of ancillary processes will also be carried out but, apart from the two main projects referred to above, it is unlikely that any further substantial development will be undertaken during the course of the year.

To meet the cost of these developments and to provide the company with additional working capital it is intended to issue £260,000 convertible unsecured loan stock, which will shortly be offered to shareholders.



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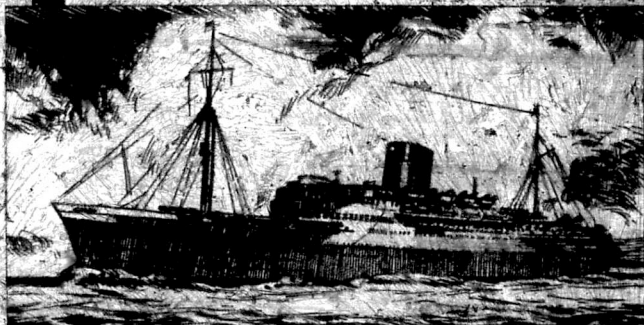
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|-------------------|---------|
| Winchester Castle | Apr. 24 |
| Castletown Castle | May 2   |
| Birling Castle    | May 9   |
| Pretoria Castle   | May 16  |
| Keimond Castle    | May 23  |
| Athlone Castle    | May 30  |
| Edinburgh Castle  | June 6  |
| Edinburgh Castle  | June 13 |

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Kenya Castle        | Apr. 30       |
| Rhodesia Castle     | May 6 May 7   |
| Bloemfontein Castle | May 13 May 16 |
| Delmoflar Castle    | May 20        |
| Brancor Castle      | June 4 June 5 |
| Warwick Castle      | June 20       |

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Thursday, April 24th, 1958

Vol. 24

No. 1738

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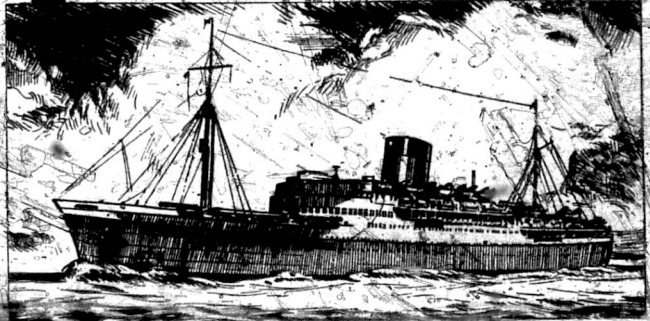
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|--------------------|-----------|
| "Stirling Castle"  | May 1     |
| "Pretoria Castle"  | May 8     |
| "Arundel Castle"   | May 15    |
| "Athlone Castle"   | May 22    |
| "Carnarvon Castle" | May 29    |
| "Edinburgh Castle" | June 5    |
| "Windsor Castle"   | June 12   |
|                    | June 19   |

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|-----------------------|---------|--------|
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| "Rhodesia Castle"     | May 7   | May 7  |
| "Bloemfontein Castle" | May 14  | May 14 |
| "Dunnet Castle"       | May 21  | —      |
| "Brasmat Castle"      | May 28  | —      |
| "Worcester Castle"    | June 4  | June 5 |
|                       | June 11 | —      |
|                       | June 18 | —      |
|                       | June 25 | —      |

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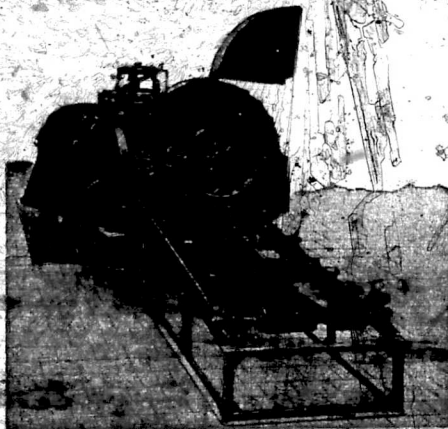
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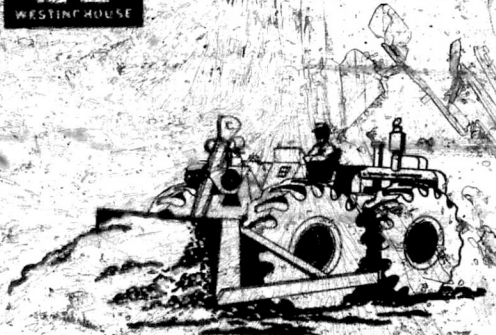
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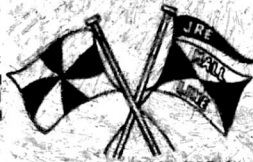


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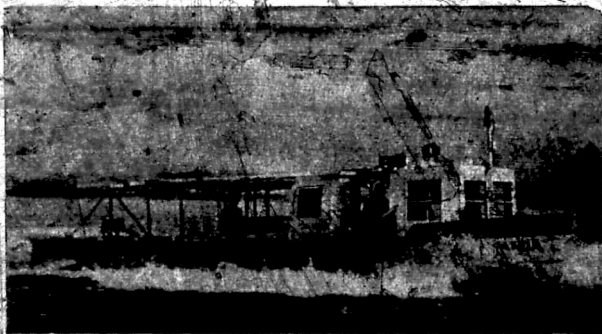
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1250

37s 6d yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRICA IS IN TURMOIL, but only a small, a dangerously small, proportion of the European population is yet alive to the grave implications of that elementary fact. Those who should have led public opinion have, with very few exceptions, been so blind or so preoccupied with matters of trifling concern in comparison that little time is now left in which to avert the threat to law and order. Stability, assailed by a motley assortment of coldly calculating careerists and hot-headed fanatics, is but indifferently defended by those upon whom rests the greatest moral obligation and the most obvious material necessity to defeat the assaults of the disaffected. Those enemies of ordered progress must be astounded at the ease with which they take one position after another and at the failure of far more powerful forces to counter-attack. Indeed, so far has this incredible development gone that millions of people in many countries now regard the skirmishers (for they are as yet little more than that) as a victorious army on the march to early and complete triumph and the territories between the Nile and the Limpopo in particular as beleaguered pockets of resistance which are doomed to fall, some within a year or two and the rest within a decade or so. It is a fantastic conception, but it is nevertheless prudent to admit that it could take practical shape if the present apathy be not promptly and vigorously corrected.

The assailants are of ill repute. Most of them is what most people call nationalism. Lord Hailey prefers to name it Africanism, and it is perhaps still more accurately described as racism, for that word describes the intolerance both of the extreme spokesmen for the African National Congress and

of the apostles of *apartheid*. A recent development with similar ambitions is the Arabism of which Nasser, the Egyptian dictator, is the frenzied exponent; it is already working all the mischief it can in the Sudan and the Somalilands, it is seeking to undermine the British position in Aden (a stronghold of immense value to the West in Africa), and it will do all in its power to stir up trouble against the Colonial Powers anywhere in Africa. Dr. Nkrumah, Ghana's egotistical and arrogant Prime Minister, has just told the world with as much publicity as he could achieve that he and his associates in the Conference of Independent African States also intend to foster unrest throughout dependent Africa. In that aim they and Nasser are at one with Russian Communism, which has scores, if not hundreds, of agents at work in Egypt and the Sudan and a rapidly increasing number elsewhere in the continent (by no means least in Ghana). These formidable forces are reinforced by many fifth-columnists including defeatists in the African territories and the United Kingdom, (especially among politicians) and sentimentalists in this country, at the United Nations, and elsewhere who prate ceaselessly about Africa for the Africans (though they know next to nothing of Africa, its peoples, history, or problems).

The strongest bulwark in East and Central Africa against the attacks of these insidious influences has been the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It has been taken for granted that its Prime Minister's leaders would stand deplorable remarks staunchly in defence of civilized values. It is therefore amazing and deeply disconcerting that Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, should have said in Bulawayo last week that if the races

of the Federation cannot work together Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland may be lost to "African nationalism" and Southern Rhodesia be driven to seek the "shelter of South Africa". Never had we expected the head of a Southern Rhodesian Government to give utterance to such words, which must greatly hearten the African extremists who scheme for the withdrawal of the two northern territories from the Federation and now find the idea of secession recognized as a theoretical possibility by the spokesman for the European community of Southern Rhodesia. Hitherto that notion has been denounced as undreamable, since it would be a breach of the Federal Constitution. That such a breach should be mentioned by a Prime Minister as a conceivable development is staggering. The kind of "shelter" which his Colony would get in South Africa is obvious to everyone — not least to the thousands of people who have left the Union in the last few years for the shelter of Rhodesia. On both counts Sir Edgar Whitehead's statement is deplorable. It must have made many Rhodesians wonder whether it would not be better to have Mr. Garfield Todd back as Prime Minister, and many others think (quite wrongly in our view) that they would do well to support the Dominion Party because it would at any rate stand no nonsense from African nationalism. It has certainly done Southern Rhodesia and the Federation damage in the City of London and Westminster.

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, could naturally not comment on Sir Edgar Whitehead's indiscretion, which must, however, have disturbed him. Perhaps that is why a few days later he called upon the Great Powers to resist the Russian threat to Africa, saying: "The battle for Africa has been joined, and I do not think it is sufficiently appreciated by the Powers in Africa or interested in Africa. Russia is looking to African nationalism as a prerequisite for revolution. The Russians know that apart from Middle East oil, the mineral and other resources of undeveloped Africa form the greatest prize in the world." The times demand that kind of talk, not references to defeat or the silence of seigniorialness. Yet nearly all the ostensible leaders seem numb and almost dumb. They should recognize that, as Sir Winston Churchill showed during the war, and as Mr. Diefenbaker has just demonstrated in Canada, firm faith and the words inspired by it can triumph over seemingly insuperable difficulties; but where are the evidences of faith and where

are the authentic calls of leadership in East and Central Africa today?

Such is the political climate of Africa as Southern Rhodesia enters upon a general election campaign caused by the defeat of the Prime Minister last week in a by-election in the Hillside constituency of Bulawayo. Why Sir Edgar Whitehead should

have chosen to contest that seat is incomprehensible, for he could have had a safe return elsewhere, and he must have known that at least some leaders of the United Federal Party were expected from the outset that the best that could be expected at Hillside was victory by a narrow margin. But narrow victory for a man brought in to find deep differences in the party and the country would not have sufficed. That result would have given the Dominion Party almost as much publicity and encouragement as it has received through Mr. Whitehead's achievement. Having now won four consecutive by-elections, it will enter upon the campaign in a mood of high confidence. Many Rhodesians who do not consider that it could provide a capable Government are of the opinion that it will nevertheless be called to that task. We believe, however, that the solid commonsense of the country will again reveal itself, and that the United Federal Party will be returned, though probably of reduced strength. The Dominion Party will be helped by the fact that some twenty thousand people who are eligible to vote are not yet on the electoral roll, a high proportion of those who are consequently disfranchised being citizens likely to hold liberal views. Mr. Todd had intended to hold a general election when the new roll became operative a little later in the year. Now, through the request for an immediate dissolution, the party has to face that test in much less favourable circumstances. Why the election is being rushed is another unexplained mystery: neither the law nor the circumstances prescribed precipitancy, which appears to favour the Opposition. The tranquility for which Rhodesia so recently sought has quickly turned to turmoil.

#### Statement Worth Noting

African nationalism can be mainly constructive, advancing civilization and freedom, or it can be destructive, driven on by hatred of the European rather than by love of Africa. Racial hatred threatens the peace and progress of the whole continent. In the long run power rests with the non-Europeans. Whether they will use it with moderation depends on white restraint." — *News Chronicle*



## Notes By The Way

### Non-Resident Speaker

SIR BARCLAY NIHILL'S APPOINTMENT as Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory was known to be probable, but the announcement came rather earlier than was expected. Possibly because resistance to the proposal has grown in the Territory in the last few weeks. The objection is, of course, not to Sir Barclay personally, but to the arrangement that he shall live in England and fly to Dar es Salaam three times annually, arriving shortly before each meeting of the Legislature and returning a few days after the adjournment. Leading non-officials, including members of the Council, have not wanted a non-resident Speaker, less because of the additional expense which must be incurred than because they feel that the president of the Chamber should not be a remote and little-known figure, but a man closely involved in the affairs of the country and an outstanding and constantly operating influence within it. Tanganyika needs more European residents of status and stature, and it is certainly regrettable that the opportunity should have been lost of adding to the Chamber.

### Tanganyika's Disappointment

PUBLIC MEN IN THE TRUST TERRITORY area believe pleased at the choice of the former president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa as Sir William Scupham's successor, but far from happy at the knowledge that he will not dwell among them, and will be just a frequent visitor. A law officer (or someone else) who has retired to the United Kingdom may be acceptable as Speaker in a smaller Dependency, but there is an influential and understandable feeling that such an arrangement is unsatisfactory in a Territory so important as Tanganyika. Moreover, considering that it has just been officially suggested that meetings of the Legislature should for the sake of economy be restricted to three annually, it is hardly logical to increase the emoluments and add greatly to the expenses of the office of Speaker, so that the total cost will be much more than doubled.

### Mr. Davidson's Misconceptions

MR. BASIL DAVIDSON has written in the course of a review in *Tribune*, the left-wing Socialist weekly, "Kenya Africans over the past year or so have reasserted their ability to conduct their struggle for a better future through intelligent leaders and sensible policies. I hope that I am not less charitable in judgment than Mr. Davidson, but I should certainly not say that Mr. Mboya and his associates have shown themselves to be intelligent leaders or that they have propounded sensible policies. Indeed, their claims have been so extreme that I should not describe them as representing practical policies at all. And I certainly do not agree that Kenya settlers saw in Mau Mau a splendid opportunity for putting the political clock into more or less permanent disuse." On the contrary, they have consented (though admittedly with some anxiety) to the great and rapid increase in African representation in the Legislature.

### Mau Mau

STILL MORE ASTONISHING is Mr. Davidson's assertion that "when a long-suffering and long-paying British public asks to be told how Kenya can live at peace and prosper, it is not the settlers who provide a sensible and hopeful answer but the 'Natives'." I know of no "sensible and hopeful answer" from any African

in Kenya who can claim a following, though, of course, there are almost daily statements which are nonsensical, hopeless, and no answer. Mr. Davidson proceeds to describe the Kikuyu rebellion as "the product of despair and settlers' provocation, the bitter fruit of mass misery and the 'firm hand'." The simple truth is that it was the product of planned and long continued subversion by a few ambitious and ruthless Africans who conspired to seize power. The movement of which their covetousness was the mainspring prospered for a while precisely because the Government of Kenya did not govern with a "firm hand". Mr. Davidson was recently declared a prohibited immigrant by the Government of Kenya. Had he been admitted he might have discovered the error of his assumptions.

### Unfair to Tanganyika

SURPRISING MISINFORMATION about Tanganyika has been published by the *Economist*, which has given credence to the astonishing statements that that Territory is "not comparable with the outside world are with Uganda, and that there is "neither a railway nor an all-weather road between the African political centre of Nairobi and anywhere in Tanganyika; the Territory is thus spared both the troubles of an inland land and contagious diseases from abroad." The truth, of course, is that there is a direct all-weather road from Nairobi and northern Tanganyika, and also railway connection *via* Voi and Taveta. To describe Nairobi as "the African political centre" is quaint. So is the notion that Tanganyika has been spared "contagious diseases from abroad" (presumably political).

### Nonsense

NEITHER MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, nor the many people who are worried by its machinations, would accept the assurance of the *Economist*, which proceeds to declare that the sugar production of the Northern Province is at present 18 million tons a year ("million" being spelt out). That figure is about 1,000 times too high. Another piece of misguidance is the assertion that "the cream of Tanganyika's brains is represented by 183 students at Makerere, Uganda". The cream of Tanganyika's brains is in the skulls of non-Africans.

### Labour Relations

THE ARRANGEMENTS made by the sisal industry of Tanganyika for the discussion of labour problems are the result of long and careful consideration and a general anxiety to exclude, or at any rate reduce to the minimum, the political content of negotiations between the representatives of the employers and the employees. In many parts of the world, including a rapidly growing number of under-developed territories, the trade union aspect of labour problems—which is the sole proper function of the trade union parties to joint deliberations—is subordinated to political considerations, and threats, overt and covert, of political pressure have become a commonplace in parleys about wages and conditions of labour. That is bad anyway, and these economic and social questions cut across party lines. Moreover, in Colonial Dependencies the day-to-day activities of the Government Labour Departments greatly reduce, though they do not entirely remove, the need for trade unions. These and other points are evidently understood by the Africans engaged in sisal production, for the 21 African representatives of the workers were at one with the 21 delegates of the employers as to the kind of organization best suited to the industry.

# Governor's Challenge to Nyasaland's African Politicians

Sir Robert Armitage on the Causes of Antipathy Between the Races\*

HOW DOES NYASALAND fare today? Though she is still well covered because she has shared in the tremendous industrial and commercial boom through which the Federation has been passing during the last decade. It is in affairs of sentiment and politics that the malaise exists.

The chief symptom is the wailing cry of so many of those who are regarded as the political leaders of Africans in Nyasaland to remove Nyasaland from the Federation. It seems quite illogical that this demand should be so vociferous and widespread.

Livingstone discovered Nyasaland only a century ago, and the country has had only 70 years of slow impact of the Western way of life. In the early 1890s, Harry Johnston, the first High Commissioner, concluded a wide variety of agreements which brought the territory under the protection of H.M. Government, that of Queen Victoria. In 1953 Nyasaland became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. By that act there was implied a change in what the African politicians might well have considered would be their future status.

Before the advent of federation Nyasaland was indeed developing, but slowly, for Nyasaland has no real money-spinning activities. It is difficult to visualize there is a range of heavy industries; there are no mines as yet; and agriculture, the mainspring of the economic activity, is floundering against the current depression in world commodity prices. After the last war Nyasaland was able to release itself from the control of the U.K. Treasury and its economy could be described as viable, but the level of development and the standard of living were inevitably doomed to be both slow and low.

## Path of Independence

Federation changed all that, but it did not change the sentiment of those Africans who had begun to say that they were entitled to look forward under those old agreements to some form of independence, however slowly it would be reached—for that is the declared policy of H.M. Government for all possessions overseas. There must have been visualized that at some time there would be an independence of sorts of a country of a poor economy, with little possibility of rapid change or development, a quarter of whose working adult African males choose to seek their livelihood outside the territory.

Federation has removed part of that possible independence, because, while Nyasaland can clearly look forward to a state of regional autonomy within the Federation, there must be some modification of full autonomy in respect of those subjects which the Federal Government control and operate throughout the Federation. These take away from the full independence of the local Nyasaland Government.

But those who exclaim that ultimate independence is something for which they would prefer to go naked in the streets of Blantyre than be millinoned under federation overlook a very important aspect. The Federal Assembly draws its members from all three territories in the Federation, and there is enshrined in the Federal Order-in-Council provision for African representatives from each territory. So an African member of that Assembly from Nyasaland Africans should not become members of that party and be elected to the Federal Assembly on a party ticket.

\*Being a somewhat abbreviated report of a speech at last week's dinner in London of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

If they are elected as members of a party and their party is in power they will inevitably be able to influence policy, not only in the narrow limited sphere of Nyasaland, but over the much wider territories and the far greater populations, to say nothing of the industrial, commercial, and economic enterprises of the whole Federation. That is an aspect which those who now blindly use the slogan of "Withdraw Nyasaland from the Federation" fail to appreciate, because they cannot believe that it could ever happen. Why shouldn't it happen?

The trouble is that the African politician now stops his ears to the word "Federation". He can make no headway on this basis. He must recognize that constitutional advancement is possible within the federal framework and that it is only through Federation that he can obtain the economic benefits which will secure his advancement.

## Improved Standards

Under federation, while there have been gains to African leaders to be a smaller degree of independence than some may and perhaps struggling Nyasaland Government might one day have wielded on its own, this has been offset by the vast improvement in the standard of living and in the quality of the many hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the territory. This is not a one-time development, but a continuing process affecting the life of all the inhabitants, urban and rural. Aspiring politicians should have some regard for all the people some of the time.

In addition, I emphasize that those few Africans whose bent is towards politics should be able to see that their presence felt throughout the whole Federation is the course. I say "in due course" because one must qualify views of the future by the realities of the present.

I can appreciate what a justification the emerging self-governing States in Africa have for the African nationalist, because I have taken a small part in helping one of those now independent States to emerge. Equally I am in a position to form an opinion of the qualities and the conditions which have to be reached in greater or lesser degree before a country can attempt to stand on its own. I know that it is most ikem in this age of speed for anyone whose heart is set on national and political power to have to contemplate slow and constitutional development; but for a State to be able to stand on its own it must not only be viable economically, but must have in the different grades of its population a wide variety and class of skills, training, experience, and academic ability. In Nyasaland now the top and medium levels in commerce, industry, managerial posts, the civil service, all the experience, skills and wealth are in the hands of the other races which have also made Nyasaland their home.

Nyasa Africans, taught at the famous mission schools, have gone out and earned good salaries and high praise for their ability, industry, and intelligence. You will find these Nyasas from the Cape to Cairo. But academically they were unable to progress until very recently beyond the level of education of a 16 or 17-year-old boy or girl in Great Britain. Only recently has higher education been made more widely available, and there is now the opportunity for many to study further to become members of one of the great professions, or to fit themselves for the higher places in commerce, industry, and the civil service.

## Confidence in Government

I do not see how you can get a broadly-based African Government that can not only command confidence but also administer efficiently until those in control of it can feel that they have behind them the solid support of their own people from all walks of life, to whom they can turn for advice and ideas. I have spent several years listening to the appeal that it is better to govern ourselves, however badly, than to be governed by imperialists, however well. But there are degrees of bad government to which I am happy that none of our former Colonies have sunk. In fact, before independence, they had already reached a maturity which will save them from that.

A distinguished visitor to Nyasaland, the moderator of the Church of Scotland, recently told a gathering of the adherents of his Church that they must recognize that there were three phases in a man's life: childhood, adolescence, and manhood; you had to pass through all three and could not jump any of them. I sympathize with the aspiring African politicians for wanting to jump the adolescent stage now reached by Nyasaland, but it would be completely against nature for them to be able to do so.

Adolescence is the time when the assistance, advice, and

support of good friends and relations are vitally necessary, even if regarded with some impatience. If our up-and-coming Africans would turn to those Europeans who now control affairs and ask for a share in that control and to learn properly how to direct the affairs of the country in the best interests of all its inhabitants, I am quite confident that that advice would be willingly given and the assistance ably and spontaneously provided.

The tragedy is that that is not the way the extreme African nationalist politician sees his political future. Too often he is convinced that everything the white can do the black can do better. It is the unwillingness of these African nationalists to accept present conditions, make them better, and then improve them that causes the antipathy between the leaders of the races to increase and strengthen the complexes from which both races suffer.

I have said that the African is reluctant to accept the Federation because he cannot believe that he will ever be allowed to play a rôle equal to that of the European; he distrusts both federation and the movement towards greater independence for the Federation because he insists that this means a continued and fiercer domination by the white man over the black. I cannot share this view because I have complete confidence in the treatment expressed in the preamble to the Federal Council, and, in particular, to two passages in that document.

#### Separate States

The first states that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should continue to enjoy separate Governments for as long as their respective peoples so desire. A unitary State or an amalgamation of the territories is thus prevented, and this position has frequently and recently been confirmed by the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of the Federation.

The second passage says that the Federation would foster partnership and co-operation between the inhabitants of the territories and enable the Federation, when those inhabitants so desire, to move forward with confidence towards the attainment of full membership of the Commonwealth. In such cases it has been made clear that the inhabitants and the people referred to include the Africans who live in the Federation.

So, in the light of the clear declaration in this solemn document, I am unable to share the fears of the Africans in Nyasaland that they will not be able to move forward and

take a full part in the political future of the Federation as they become fit to do so.

But fears in Nyasaland are not confined to the Africans. They are widely held by the European community. I use that phrase to include all the "white Africans" who have been so described to differentiate them from the "black Africans"; in other words, all members of the two communities who have elected to make their places of work or homes there. The Europeans need no convincing that their best safeguard for the future in Nyasaland is for the Federation to prosper, but the language used by African politicians and the extreme sentiments expressed do cause alarm. These fears on each side should be groundless; Africans and Europeans depend on each other, and both on the Asian, with his wide ramifications of trade and his increasing development of small scale industry.

If mutual confidence could be substituted for these growing fears, there would emerge a period in which each community could draw on the experience and knowledge of the other, and, through a sharing of the burdens of government, arrive at the solutions best suited to the advancement of all.

#### Livingstone's Call

Livingstone was the first man to draw British attention to Nyasaland. His call was answered through the following agencies by missions of all denominations. They taught the word of God and the Christian way of life, and started a school in which they educated and trained the young. The young Africans, lucky enough to get such education and training, were in their generation the most accomplished and sought after Africans in Central Africa, possibly further afield. They challenged the African leaders of the next generation, who have benefited by the subsequent expansion and development of the teachings of the old missionaries, to take on the missionary rôle themselves. Why should they selfishly enjoy these advantages when, as their own showing shows, there are many fields in the Federation for African missionaries?

Instead of endless arguments based upon "facts" or the flimsiest of grounds, I say to them: "Face the task, take on the mantle of the reformer. Livingstone was not afraid of the fierce dangers of these mountains and thirst; he did not withdraw except to get fresh support for his next endeavours. Why do you run away from what you regard as a disastrous situation instead of facing it and improving it by getting the co-operation of all races?"

## Sir Edgar Whitehead Defeated in the Hillside By-Election

### Southern Rhodesian General Election to be Held in June

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was last week defeated in the Hillside by-election by his Dominion party opponent, Mr. J. G. Pain, by 691 votes to 604.

When Sir Edgar was appointed Prime Minister on February 17, he stated that he would seek election to Parliament as quickly as possible since, under the Southern Rhodesian Constitution, he may hold a Ministerial appointment for four months without being a Member of Parliament. At that time, it was generally assumed that he would fight in a safe seat, and he had several offered him. But the Prime Minister decided against this and chose instead the Hillside constituency in Bulawayo, where from the beginning it was plain that he would have a hard contest.

#### Strange Course

There is some doubt as to why the United Federal party chose this course. One view is that Sir Edgar believed a resounding victory in a difficult constituency would do much to repair the damage which the recent Cabinet crisis had done to the party in Southern Rhodesia. The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* felt that a more likely explanation was that in selecting the Hillside constituency, the U.F.P. had not appreciated how unsafe the seat might be. The former member, Mr. J. M. Macdonald, who resigned so that the Prime Minister could fight the seat, was returned unopposed in the 1954 general election, and this might have led party organizers into believing that there would be little or no opposition.

During the campaign, race relations were not a major

issue. The Dominion party stated, however, that a party which allowed itself to get into the kind of difficulties the U.F.P. had experienced over the recent Cabinet crisis was unfitted to govern, and that instead of attempting to foist Sir Edgar Whitehead on to the country, the U.F.P. should have called a general election immediately. The electors of Hillside were urged to bring this about by voting against Whitehead. Sir Edgar, in turn, issued a warning immediately before polling day to the effect that if the races in the Federation could not work together, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland might be lost to black nationalism and Southern Rhodesia might then have to join the Union of South Africa.

An embarrassed Federal High Commissioner in Pretoria, where the Prime Minister's statement was well received by Nationalist party leaders, explained that Sir Edgar had only intended to threaten European voters in an attempt to make them see reason.

#### Dissolution Inevitable

Immediately after the election, the Prime Minister announced that the dissolution of Parliament was "almost inevitable." The Southern Rhodesian Electoral Act specifies that an election can be held after a minimum of 35 days following the dissolution of Parliament and technically it would have been possible for a general election to be held in August if the Prime Minister kept office for the full four months period allowed under the Constitution and then took seven weeks, the maximum period allowed, for an election campaign.

But it was officially announced last week-end that the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Beveril William Powlett had dissolved Parliament on the request of the Prime Minister, and a general election is to be held on June 5. This means

that the country will go to the polls before the budget session, and that some two to three thousand people who had registered on the electoral rolls since they closed, on January 31 will be disfranchised. The elections will also be held on the old electoral rolls.

Both the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, regard the Hillside defeat as an indication that the people of Southern Rhodesia want a general election. Speaking in Salisbury, Sir Roy Welensky said that he did not regard the result as a great blow against the Southern Rhodesian Government. A majority of the Hillside electors believed that, following the recent Southern Rhodesian Government crisis, there should be a general election as soon as possible.

#### Opposition to African Advancement

INTERVIEWED BY A CORRESPONDENT of the *Sunday Times* in Salisbury, last week, Sir Roy Welensky said that even a cautious policy for the planned gradual improvement of the position of the African people was meeting with the stiff opposition in the Federation. The achievements of the last four years had convinced him however that it would not be long before the Federation achieved Dominion status within the Commonwealth, and the Federal Government would be ready by 1960 to begin negotiations with the British Government on this issue.

Declining to discuss the South African general election, he indicated clearly that "the political and social aims of the Federation are exactly opposite to those of the South African Nationalist Party".

To achieve these aims, the Federal Government would have to overcome strong racial prejudice, especially in Southern Rhodesia. However it was impossible to

remove these by legislation, and discrimination would disappear when Africans took advantage of their newly created opportunities, and attained higher social standards.

#### Communist Threat

AFRICA WAS UNDER a threat of ultimate subjection by the dictatorship of the Kremlin, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said recently. He appealed to the great powers of the West, to N.A.T.O., and the countries with a stake in Africa to stand together and work together to resist the threat. The battle for Africa had been joined, the Prime Minister continued, and he did not think this was sufficiently realized by the Powers in, or interested in Africa, or by the United States.

What was happening on the African continent was that Russia looked to African nationalism as a pre-requisite for revolution. The stakes in the battle were high. Apart from the oil of the Middle East, the mineral and other resources of the undeveloped Africa formed the greater prize in the world. And this the Russians recognized.

"I warn South Africa and the Federation that Russia is already trying to establish itself in an area of Africa well within flying range of the Federation's borders. Looking northwards, can we afford to let the Russians be ferried to us? The air barrier is already being set up across the African and the Middle East. The Soviets have already paid the addresses to Somalia—a country in a vital strategic position to us—against the time of Somali independence, probably next year.

"The distance airwise from the southern border of Somalia to Lake Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia is barely more than 750 miles. Somalia under Egyptian domination would obviously provide a base from which Communism could be spread into East Africa and the Federation.

## Election Results for Special Seats in Kenya

### Mr. Vasey Ties With Mr. Slade—Then Loses the Draw

MR. E. A. VASEY, the former Minister of Finance, was defeated in the elections in Kenya on Tuesday for 10 of the 15 specially created members created by the Lennox Boyd Constitution. One of the five candidates for the four European seats, he gained the same number of votes as Mr. Humphrey Slade. In accordance with the rules, lots were drawn and he proved to be the loser.

Mr. Vasey had already declared his intention of resigning from the Council (he was a nominated member) if not elected. He said, however, that he would present his Budget on May 7 if the Governor asked him to do so. He plans to return to business life.

Voting as an electoral college by free and secret vote, the Council returned Mr. Michael Blundell, former Minister of Agriculture; Mr. W. B. Havelock, former Minister for Local Government; Mr. B. R. McKenzie, a nominated member, and Mr. Slade, for the European seats.

Mr. I. E. Natioo, former Minister of Works, gained the Asian (Muslim) seat, and Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry the Arab Seat. The candidates for the two Asian (non-Muslim) seats, Mr. C. B. Madan, the former Asian Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. N. S. Mangat, the elected member for the central area, were returned unopposed.

#### African Boycott

The African-elected members' boycott was complete, and none were present in the Parliament building. Mr. J. G. Nazareth, Asian-elected member, who sympathized with the African members' attitude, also stayed away.

The rest of the House returned four Africans to the special seats. They are Musa Amalembi, a Nairobi city councillor who was the first African to declare his candidature in face of the elected members' opposition; John Muchara, president of the African Civil Servants Association; Newland Gibson Ngome, president of the Kabai African court, and Wanyutu

Waweru, parliamentary secretary to the Minister for Education, Labour, and Lands.

When nominations for the 12 special seats closed, 19 candidates had been nominated, including the late Mrs. housewife, Mrs. Jael Mboyo, who is a stenographer in Nairobi. Mr. E. W. Mahu, leader of the former group of African unofficial members, who had twice changed his mind over accepting nomination, finally withdrew his candidature.

#### Nominations

The following is a list of the nominations:—  
AFRICANS (four seats): MR. MUSA AMALEMBI, proposed by Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, seconded by Mr. N. S. Mangat, and supported by Messrs. Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry, Kirpal Singh Sagoo, P. J. Rogers, Wilfred B. Havelock, and Bruce R. McKenzie.

MR. LEONARD AUMA, proposed by Sir Charles Mangoch, seconded by Mr. Michael Blundell, and supported by Mrs. E. D. Hughes and Messrs. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, P. J. Rogers, W. B. Havelock, and Wanyutu Waweru.

MR. MBOYO AWORA, proposed by Mr. J. L. Riddoch, seconded by Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, and supported by Messrs. George A. Tyson, S. V. Cooke, Michael F. L. Robinson, Kirpal Singh Sagoo, and M. Blundell.

MRS. Jael MBOYO, proposed by Mrs. E. D. Hughes, seconded by Sir Esbo Pirbhai, and supported by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell and Wanyutu Waweru, and Mrs. Agnes R. Shaw.

MR. JOHN MARK MUCHARA, proposed by Mr. M. Blundell, seconded by Mr. E. A. Vasey, and supported by Messrs. N. F. Harris, J. L. Riddoch, Kirpal Singh Sagoo, and B. R. McKenzie.

DAVID M. MULINDI, proposed by Mr. N. F. Harris, seconded by Mr. M. F. L. Robinson, and supported by Messrs. S. V. Cooke, W. Crosskill, G. A. Tyson, J. R. Maxwell, and J. L. Riddoch.

MR. NEWLAND GIBSON NGOME, proposed by Mr. N. S. Mangat, seconded by Mr. C. W. Hamley, and supported by Messrs. Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry, S. V. Cooke, C. G. Usher, Wanyutu Waweru, and G. A. Tyson.

MR. WANYUTU WAWERU, proposed by Mr. W. B. Havelock, seconded by Mr. Mohamed Ali Mandry, and supported by Messrs. C. W. Hamley, B. R. McKenzie, M. Blundell, P. J. Rogers, and N. S. Mangat.

ARAB (one seat): SHEIKH MOHAMED AZZIZ ALAMOODY, proposed by Mr. Mahfood Saleh Mackawi, seconded by Mr. Sayed Ghulam Hassan, and supported by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell, G. A. Tyson, N. F. Harris, H. Slade, and S. V. Cooke.

SHEIKH MOHAMED ALI SAID EL MANDRY, proposed by Mr. C. G. Usher, seconded by Mr. C. W. Hamley, and supported by Messrs. Wanyutu Waweru, W. B. Havelock, J. L. Riddoch, P. J. Rogers, and Sir Ebou Pirbhai.

ASIAN MUSLIM (one seat): Mr. J. E. NATHO, proposed by Sayed Ghulam Hassan, seconded by Mr. M. Blundell, and supported by Sir Ebou Pirbhai, Mr. A. J. Pandya, Mr. Mahfood Saleh Mackawi, Mr. P. J. Rogers, and Mr. Wanyutu Waweru.

ABDUL GHAFUR SHUKR, proposed by Mr. S. Masgat, seconded by Sir Charles Markham, and supported by the Earl of Portsmouth, Mrs. E. D. Hughes, and Mr. M. F. L. Robinson.

ASIAN NON-MUSLIM (two seats): Mr. C. B. MADAN, proposed by W. P. Havelock, seconded by Mr. A. J. Pandya, and supported by Sir Ebou Pirbhai, Messrs. N. F. Harris, S. G. Gheraie, Wanyutu Waweru, and Mahfood Saleh Mackawi.

MR. J. N. SINGH SAGOO, proposed by Mr. H. Slade, seconded by Mr. K. R. Singh Sagoo, and supported by Sir Charles Markham, and Messrs. S. G. Gheraie, N. F. Harris, S. G. Usher, and P. J. Rogers.

EUROPEAN (four seats): Mr. M. BLUNDELL, proposed by Mr. C. B. Madan, seconded by Mr. S. G. Gheraie, and supported by Mrs. A. K. Shaw, Sir Ebou Pirbhai, and Messrs. M. R. McKenzie, Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry, and Wanyutu Waweru.

Mr. W. B. HAVELOCK, proposed by Sir Charles Markham, seconded by Mr. Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry, and supported by Sir Alfred Vincent, Sir Ebou Pirbhai, and Messrs. Wanyutu Waweru, A. J. Pandya, and Mahfood Saleh Mackawi.

Mr. B. R. MCKENZIE, proposed by Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, seconded by Mr. C. B. Madan, and supported by Sir Ebou Pirbhai, Sir Charles Markham, and Messrs. Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry, J. L. Riddoch, and M. Blundell.

Mr. E. A. VASEY, proposed by Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, seconded by Mr. A. J. Pandya, and supported by Messrs. Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry, Sayed Ghulam Hassan, K. R. Singh Sagoo, J. L. Riddoch, and M. Robinson.

Prior to the election, assurances were given by both European and Asian members of the Legislature, in reply to reports of lobbying and the application of caucuses, that no whip would be applied and voting would be according to individual conscience.

In order to facilitate the reconstruction of the Kenya Government later this month, following the election to the specially elected seats, seven Ministers in the Kenya Government resigned as from midnight, April 15. They were Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development; Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries; Mr. D. L. Blund, Minister for Forestry Development, Game and Fisheries; Mr. J. E. Nathan, Minister for Works, Transport and Communications; Mr. R. K. Briggs, European Minister without Portfolio; and Mr. C. B. Madan, Asian Minister without Portfolio. All except Mr. Blund were candidates for the special seats.

## Political Pressure Detrimental to Good Government

### Blunt Criticisms by Governor and Commission of Inquiry in Uganda

WE ARE MOST DISTURBED at the part chiefs were playing in factional strife, write the commissioners whom the Government of Uganda appointed to inquire into the management of Teso District Council.

Two of the three members were Africans, Messrs. Z. C. K. Mungonya and S. W. M. Wanambwa. The chairman was the Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. B. Droschner.

Their report is published as follows by the Government Printer, Entebbe, and states:

"Teso is divided into two by the channel of swamps and rivers between Lake Salisbury in the east and Lake Kioga in the west. The counties lying to the north-west are known as North Teso, and consist of Kaberamaido, Serera, Soroti, Amuria and Usukuma. The counties to the south-east are known as South Teso, and consist of Ngora, Kumi and Bukedea. The soils, climate and vegetation in the two areas are similar and economic development has been fairly even throughout the district.

#### Bitterness Among the Educated

"In recent years a political and factional difference has arisen between the people of North and South Teso, which, although not deep-seated in the tribe, and not to any great extent affecting the vast majority of the peasants, has caused great bitterness amongst the chiefs, politicians, and a large number of the more educated members of the tribe.

"Teso has been one of the most progressive districts in the Protectorate, and has had a history of good administration and co-operation between the people and the Government. There have been no disturbances.

"Undoubtedly the leading personality is Mr. E. A. Ejoku, a former secretary-general and chairman of the district council, and a county chief since 1955. Next in importance is Mr. J. E. I. Ogaino, a former chairman, and interim secretary-general. Respected by all is the chief judge, Mr. E. P. Engula. Lastly we come to Mr. N. Esuuyet, whom many regard as the leader of the Southern faction.

"We cannot but regret that these leaders and others of equal distinction have failed to have a better influence on their tribe, and have allowed conditions to deteriorate to the state they are in today.

"Out of courtesy we asked Mr. Enesi Ejoku to give evidence first, and he unfortunately set the tone for many speakers. He accused both the present and past chiefs belonging to the south of nepotism and of unjustly getting rid of their northern rivals. With unctiousness he spoke of the district commissioner as 'his father', but charged him with grossly betraying the people of the south and with the people of the north.

"The northerners, led by Mr. Ejoku, maintained that the dispute began a long time ago. He even quoted the case of Enesi Ocan, a southerner, whom he alleged dismissed or caused to be dismissed nine northern chiefs in 1922. On the other hand, the southerners generally maintained that the dispute started only a few years ago.

#### Getting His Own Way

"Without exception the southerners laid the main blame for the crisis on Mr. Enesi Ejoku. He was alleged to have used his position as *ekeraba* (chairman) to ensure always that the northern faction got its way and increased its power. He is reputed to have incited the people in the county against graduated taxation and against the Government's land tenure proposals. There was no evidence given in public regarding his capacity as a county chief.

"The northerners attacked the secretary-general, Mr. Ogaino, in a similar manner, and stated that if he was removed from his post all trouble would cease, and that he used his position to foment the southerners against the northerners.

"The district commissioner and the Protectorate Government came in for criticism. The D.C. was accused of favouring the southern party in the dispute. The northerners were incensed against him because he quite properly refused to disclose to them a letter which the southerners had written.

"The conclusions of the inquirers include the following passages:

"Mr. Ejoku, an able and ambitious man, has come to regard himself as the natural and proper leader of the Teso. He told us in evidence that I am not only the leader of the laetra; when I am chairman of the council I am the leader of the whole tribe. He visualizes himself as a paramount chief. He has throughout the years been encouraged in his self-esteem by the appreciation shown to him by Protectorate Government officers, appreciation that has been well earned by his unquestionably able and loyal services in the past.

"Mr. Ejoku now sees his ambitions likely to be thwarted by the rise of young southerners like Mr. Ogaino and Mr. Esuuyet, who, owing to their age and education, are achieving a success

which threatens his supremacy. The biggest blow to Mr. Ejoku's ambitions was in January, 1955, when Mr. Ogaino was appointed secretary-general. This event, followed as it was by Mr. Ogaino receiving an equality of votes with him for the chairmanship of the district council, was a bitter blow to his pride and ambition.

In the event Mr. Ejoku, instead of accepting an honourable old age, has used all his undoubted talents and influence to fan the flames of jealousy and envy latent in the people of the north for the people of the south. He has been supported in this campaign by a number of political agitators, who see that their only hope of political preference is to be in his favour.

The politicians of the south, like to believe by Mr. Ogaino, have reacted by being as unco-operative as possible with the northerners. The southerners, in a better case, and being able to present it, appear to the northerners, without justification, to have been favoured by the Protectorate Administration. This has driven the northerners against the Government and caused them to oppose important Government policies.

It is clear that a large number of the senior chiefs and educated men have become violently partisan. We view with particular alarm the part the chiefs have taken and are taking in their disputes. They appear to have taken loyalty to their brother chiefs or senior chiefs if their place of birth happens to be on the other side of the north-south dividing line to their own.

#### Immediate Action

It is essential that immediate action be taken to remedy this state of affairs. It must be made abundantly clear the promotion will depend on merit and seniority and not on place of birth and steps must be taken to ensure that senior officials do not take no part in politics and factional disputes. We are convinced that it would be disastrous in every way for the Teso district to be divided into two districts.

The present district council has as a body disgraced itself. Factional differences it has been unable to carry out its duties; it has failed to obey in the spirit a direction of the Governor in Council; and has we believe lost the confidence of the general public of the district.

We believe that if the council were to reassemble, affairs would be little better than they have been before. We recommend therefore that it should be dissolved immediately. We are strongly of the view that a new council should not be convened until the reforms we have recommended have been made effective.

It should be made clear that unless the new council carries out its functions in a proper manner these functions will be taken over by some other means or persons.

No council can effectively do its work unless a large majority of the members have confidence in the chairman. We therefore recommend that the chairman be elected by a vote of two-thirds of those members of the council present and voting. If two-thirds of the council are unable to agree on a chairman, the Governor will have to appoint the chairman himself.

We do not agree that the quorum should be reduced. Decisions of the council should reflect the wishes of the whole tribe. We therefore recommend that the quorum should remain at two-thirds of the council.

In view of the importance of the appointments machinery to the people of Teso, in view also of the absolute necessity of its being independent but of appearing to be independent, and in view of the importance of clearly showing that officials have no chance of nepotism, we recommend in respect of Teso that—

(a) If a district council member is appointed to the appointments board he must resign from the council;

(b) No chiefs in office should be members of the appointments board;

(c) The secretary-general should for the time being remain the chairman of the board but should have no vote. In time we would hope to see a non-official chairman appointed;

(d) The chairman of the district council and the treasurer should not be members of the board;

(e) Protectorate Government officers should not be members of the board;

(f) There should not be more than five members of the board; and

(g) The minutes of the board should not be published to the district council or to any person other than to officials who require them for the purpose of their duties.

The secretary-general is at present elected by the district council with the approval of the Governor for a period of five years. We therefore recommend that the secretary-general should be seconded by the appointments board with the approval of the Governor from the ranks of the country chiefs, or senior permanent officials, or from the Protectorate Civil Service for a period of five years and that he should not be eligible for re-appointment for a second consecutive term.

We recommend that the treasurer should be appointed permanently by the appointments board with the approval of the Governor.

It would be unfair to ask a new appointments board to fill as its first act the important post of secretary-general — or the post of treasurer should it become vacant. As a result the members might become involved immediately both among themselves and with the outside world in the very politics we would wish them to avoid. We recommend therefore that the Governor make the first appointment of secretary-general.

We were most disturbed at the part chiefs were playing in factional strife, and we recommend that all chiefs should be warned that any chief taking any part in factional disputes or political activities will render himself liable to dismissal.

We also recommend that their attention should be drawn to Staff Regulation 56, which provides that: "No chief, employee, or person holding judicial office shall engage in political activities. Membership of parties or organizations concerned with political matters, wearing of clothes and badges indicating support of such parties or organizations, making of speeches at or participation in meetings and public demonstrations will be regarded as engaging in political activities."

The post of chairman of the district council is a political post which should be reserved for non-tribals. We consider that the post is quite unsuitable for county chiefs, both because of its political nature and because of the fact that a county chief needs to spend out of his country if he is to fill the post with any competence. For similar reasons we consider the post unsuitable for the secretary-general and treasurer. We recommend therefore that the post be open only to elected or appointed members of the council.

Mr. Enosi Bjioku has performed a life-time of service for the Government. He is now well on in age and has lost that sense of balance he once had. We believe that he will be doing a service to his tribe if he now retires. We do not retire we believe that there will be no peace in the tribe until we are we must recommend with regret that such steps as can properly be taken are taken to ensure that his interests are concerned with the administration of the tribe.

#### Government Memorandum

A memorandum by the Protectorate Government states:—

"The council ceased to function effectively early in December 1957 and has not so far resolved its differences.

Government agrees with the conclusions reached by the commission of inquiry.

Many of the commission's conclusions would be equally valid if they were applied to a number of other districts, and that they might easily become applicable to any district in the Protectorate at some time in the future if steps were not taken to prevent this.

For some considerable time the Government has become increasingly concerned about the extent to which chiefs and senior officers of the various district councils have been subjected to political pressure in certain districts.

In his speech to Legislative Council on January 13, 1958, the Governor said: "In certain districts the position of the chiefs has been causing me and the provincial commissioners concern. The chiefs in some districts are being subjected to political and other pressures to an extent that is not only detrimental to their efficiency and impartiality, but also reacts adversely on the general good government of the country. It is a golden principle in any country, small or large, that its civil servants — and the chiefs and their subordinates are the civil servants of the central and local governments and the public — should be insulated from politics and free from nepotism. Our present arrangements for the appointment, dismissal, and disciplining of chiefs do not fulfil that cardinal requirement and require urgent revision."

#### Luncheon to Sir Robert Armitage

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, was the guest of the Joint and Central African Board at luncheon on Tuesday in the New Zealand Room of the Royal Empire Society. Earl De La Warr, chairman of the board, presided. The others present were Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. H. Rolf Gardens, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. T. S. Hind, Mr. Henry Lard, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Sir Charles Ponsoby, Mr. M. W. Robson, Brigadier S. Thorburn, and Dr. Patrick Wall, M.P.

## "Liberating" Africa from Colonialism Independent States in Conference

DELEGATES FROM ETHIOPIA, the Sudan, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Liberia, and Ghana have been attending a nine-day conference of independent African States which ends today in Accra.

In his inaugural speech Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, said that it was the first time the leaders of the independent States of Africa had gathered with the aim of forging closer links of friendship, brotherhood, co-operation, and solidarity. For so long, he said, those countries had been the victims of foreign domination. "Now, times have changed, and we have met here, as independent sovereign States to speak openly, to argue, and to discuss our common problems.

"We are here to know ourselves, to exchange views on matters of common interest, to consolidate and safeguard our independence, to strengthen our economic and cultural ties, to find ways of helping those still under Colonial rule, and to appeal to the Great Powers to disarm and thus save the world from destruction."

While he preferred to bury the past, Africa should not remain silent in the face of injustice or fail to criticize what was wrong. Colonialism and racialism, the two great problems of Africa, must be discussed.

It is the responsibility of Africa's independent States to hasten the total liberation of Africa, the last remaining stronghold of colonialism, and to warn his brethren against the subversive attempts of the "imperialists of today" to influence the policies of small and uncommitted countries.

He recommended the adoption of the five Bandung principles: non-aggression, non-interference, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

### Victorian Victim

Dr. Fawzi, head of the United Arab Republic's delegation, declared: "Africa has been, and is still to a great extent, a victim in the game of domination and 19th century policy".

Dr. Felix Roland Mounie, president of the Union of the People of the French Cameroons, said in Accra during the conference that his movement was about to declare open war on the Frenchmen in his country. "We have found out that the best way to defend ourselves is by having as many Frenchmen as the French will permit in the Cameroons", he said. Money for war by his movement would come from the Afro-Asian countries.

Conference has decided to meet at least once every two years and that the next meeting would be held in Addis Ababa. Ad hoc meetings of Foreign Ministers or experts to deal with problems as they arise may be held as and when necessary. The secretary-general of the conference has told the Press that the Foreign Ministries of all participating countries would open African departments to deal with the affairs of the conference.

## Synod's Criticisms of Federation African Mistrust "Justified by Events"

"EVENTS HAVE JUSTIFIED the mistrust with which the Federal scheme was originally greeted", the Synod of Livingstonia of the Presbyterian Church of Central Africa declared in a statement issued a few days ago over the signature of the Rev. I. S. Hara, moderator of the synod.

The statement adds that Nyasaland Africans equated federation with political subservience, that it was imposed against their will, and that their resistance was due partly to the belief that Protectorate status, under which the country had hoped to enjoy protection until able to stand on its own feet, would be lost, and partly to a distrust of those who would hold power under the federal scheme, and were thought not to be interested in African political advancement. Thus a sense of security was replaced by anxiety and bitterness.

The synod agreed with the African Affairs Board that the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Electoral Commission Bill were differentiating measures. It considered that the Federal Assembly had given insufficient evidence of its desire to train Africans for increasingly responsible positions, and that it had resisted efforts to promote the political advancement of Africans.

## RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

will be the most authoritative book ever written about British East and Central Africa

*Its contributors include*

THREE PRIME MINISTERS,  
TWO SECRETARIES OF STATE,  
EIGHT COLONIAL GOVERNORS,  
AND NEARLY FORTY OTHER  
OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES

The Rt. Rev. I. Usher Wilson,  
Bishop of the Upper Nile,  
writes:

In East Africa, as in West Africa, recrudescences of ancestor worship and witchcraft have occurred, which shows how far it is the hold of Christian faith on many of the Church's members. In some instances this may be due to the fact that worship is in a dominant African language and not in the vernacular of the smaller tribes. It is also due to lack of pastoral care because of the scarcity of ordained men.

Polygamy is still rife. What is more disturbing is the terrible chaos of all legislation and the Native Customary Union as well as Christian marriage. Bride-prices are on the whole prohibitive—in amount and become increasingly necessary. In one case quoted to me a Land Rover car was demanded. Despite these high demands, the sanction value of the bride-price is often useless and the marriage breaks down. Women of up to twenty years' married life and with children can be and are "pushed off" by their husbands with no support allowed them. The incessant and wasteful changes of the different systems of legislation provide no rest for the women. The situation demands a Royal Commission and thorough investigation and an integration of these systems.

The duty of Christians to take a proper and balanced part in the political affairs of their tribe and country has not been fully appreciated by most of the sincere Africans. Had this been realized in time in Kikuyu perhaps they might have been spared the horrors of Mau Mau. Some share in the comparative calmness and dignity displayed by the Baganda in settling the political crisis of the Kabaka's exile may be attributed to Christian influence. They need it all the more in their present stage of political growth. It is a thousand pities that some of their leaders and some of the Congress Party have rejected Christian teaching as distinct from denominational propaganda on this subject. Only a convinced acceptance of Christian principles will keep them and the other tribes from prejudice of race and lack of unity among themselves as they seek political control.

## RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA

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will mark the completion of one-third of a century of publication of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The book is now at the printers and orders may be sent to:

East Africa, Ltd., 66 Great Russell Street,  
London, W.C.1.

# PERSONALIA

DR. and MRS. J. D. ADDISON, of Umtali, are in Glasgow on leave.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has arrived in England from Tanganyika Territory.

SIR RICHARD and LADY WOODLEY have arrived in England from Nairobi.

MR. A. C. ANSTEEY has been elected president of Nanyuki Sports Club.

MR. ROBERT KERR is this year's chairman of Milanje Mountain Club, Nyasaland.

MR. HUGH ASHMORE has been elected president of the East African Theatre Guild.

EARL DE LA WARR was the guest of the Jersey Branch of the Royal Empire Society on Monday evening.

MR. E. J. MARVEY has been elected president of Nkuru Golf Club, and follows Dr. D. W. F. CHARLTON.

MR. JOE DAVES, the billiards and snooker champion, is to play a series of exhibition games in Dar es Salaam next week.

SIR CHARLES and the HON. LADY PONSONBY have arrived back in England from their visit to Central and East Africa.

MR. and MRS. HARRY DE WITTE are to be the guests of the South Africa Club at a dinner in London on May 15.

MRS. MARION LYTH leaves England today by sea to join the staff of St. David's Mission, Bonda Mashonaland.

MR. H. T. GRIFFITHS is the new Commodore of Dar es Salaam Yacht Club. The vice-commodore is MR. T. C. RAPHAEL.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS, vice-governor of the Central Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is making a fact-finding tour of Nyasaland.

MR. J. V. MULLIN has arrived in Nyasaland to take up duty as Commissioner of Police. He was formerly Commissioner in East Africa.

MR. L. G. SEYMOUR-SMITH, proprietor of the Leopard Rock Hotel, near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, is on holiday in South Devon.

MR. G. RIVERS-THOMAS has been appointed by the Grand Master of English Freemasonry to be District Grand Master for East Africa.

COLONEL J. A. METHVEN, Honorary Colonel of the Rhodesian African Rifles since 1950, has retired after 62 years' service with the armed forces.

MR. DENNIS FOOT has succeeded his brother, MR. JOHN FOOT, M.P., as chairman of the Lilongwe, Nyasaland, branch of the United Federal Party.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom, and MRS. WALLACE have returned from their visit to the Federation.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman of Metal Industries, Ltd., last week opened a new £100,000 deep-water quay at a ship-breaking yard at Blyth, Northumberland.

THE REV. R. G. M. CALDERWOOD, of the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity of Glasgow University on June 18.

MR. B. J. BARRY has joined the board of Aberystyle Plantations Ltd., and MR. P. A. BURGESS has been appointed an alternate director to MR. PERCIVAL J. BURGESS.

MISS MOIRA LISTER, the actress, who in private life is Viscountess D'Oroshe, and who was born on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, is to make a tour of southern Africa to give readings of famous love stories from the works of de Maupassant, Edgar Allan Poe, and other authors. She has memorized 20,000 words.

SIR JULIAN HUXLEY, F.R.S., who visited Central and East Africa some years ago and wrote "Africa View", is to receive the honorary degree of D.Litt. of Birmingham University.

MR. MAX STUART-SHAW, the new general manager of Central African Airways, has taken up his duties in Salisbury. He was formerly assistant manager of Aer Lingus in Dublin.

SIR ROBERT STAPLEDON, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, and formerly Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, and LADY STAPLEDON have arrived in London on leave from West Africa.

MR. F. B. MACRAE, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, race relations conciliation committee, vice MRS. J. E. NASH, who has resigned.

COLONEL G. E. WELLS, who has succeeded COLONEL N. S. FERRIS as Honorary Colonel of the 1st Bn. The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, was commissioned in the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers in 1919.

MR. MERVYN B. WILLIAMS, managing director of Davis and Soper (Rhodesia), Ltd., and a director of the parent company, is due in London on May 1. He was until recently town clerk of Cape Town.

Mrs. DAVID GOODALL, director of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Australia, and of the Tobacco Research Institute of Queensland, is touring the Federation.

MR. J. G. CHOPRA, Q.C., who recently visited Canada and the United Kingdom, left London for Northern Rhodesia Territory a few days ago. He is executor of the estate of Dr. WILLIAMSON, of Williamson Diamonds.

THE REV. EDMUND GUNTER, of the Society of Missionaries of Africa, spoke on Sunday afternoon at the Church of Corpus Christi, Maiden Lane, London, W.C.2, at a special service for doctors and nurses.

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA is to fly to Khartoum on Saturday to begin a 10-day visit to the Sudan as the guest of the Government. The Kabaka's uncle, PRINCE BADRU, and two county chiefs will accompany him.

## SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER — NIGERIA

**SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER** required for service in NIGERIA by old-established British concern to supervise and control an expanding group of factories processing a primary product, with the attendant European and African engineering staff.

Good all-round practical mechanical engineering knowledge is essential with particular experience of medium range diesel engines and hydraulics. Experience of the erection of light structural steelwork and foundations an advantage.

Fully furnished and equipped housing provided. Contributory pension scheme providing for retirement from age 55. First class passages. Tours of 20 months followed by 4 months leave on full pay. Allowances for servants.

SALARY by arrangement and will be substantial. Age range preferred 40 to 45.

Applicants will be interviewed in U.K. at convenient times. Time will be allowed for the receipt of applications from overseas.

In the first instance apply in full confidence to Box No. 635, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

## 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 international 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.5. Telephone SLOane 9557, Cable, OSAS London.



PROFESSOR C. E. CARRINGTON, Professor of Commonwealth Relations at Chatham House, and MRS. CARRINGTON have returned to London from an extensive Commonwealth tour, which embraced East and Central Africa.

COLONEL R. R. J. PUTTERILL has taken over as Area Commander of the Northern Rhodesia Military Area (Army) from COLONEL J. M. LIND. Colonel Putterill formerly commanded the 1st Bn. the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

MRS. CAROLE McCRAE, for the past seven years honorary secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of Kenya, was presented with a silver rose bowl and a brooch at the annual general meeting and appointed a vice-president.

Because of his wife's adultery with the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, now resident in Southern Rhodesia, MR. FILRET JEMAL, formerly harbourmaster of Kyrenia, Cyprus, was granted a divorce last week. The defendant offered no evidence.

MR. DAVID GILLET has been appointed Assistant Director of the East African Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, in succession to DR. W. H. R. LÜMSDEN, who has become director of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, took the passing-out parade of the Parachute Regiment at Aldershot last week. He was accompanied by LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. S. FAWSETT, Military Adviser.

MR. JAMES GUNN, who has painted the portrait of SIR ELLIS ROBINS for the board room of the British South Africa Company, and done a copy for the Charter Company's headquarters in London, was a guest at last week's dinner in London of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

Because of desertion by SIR MARTIN PEARSON ROSEVEARE, her husband, who was stated to be in Nyasaland, LADY ROSEVEARE was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce Court last week. SIR MARTIN was senior chief inspector in the Ministry of Education until he retired last year.

When MR. O. BLAKE, editor of the *Tanganyika Standard* retires shortly, he will be succeeded by MR. W. OTTEWILL, lately assistant editor of the *Uganda Argus*, who is now on leave in England. The general manager of the newspaper, MR. A. B. NIHELE, has been appointed a director of East African Standard, Ltd.

MR. J. R. NESS and his alternate, MR. W. M. M. ELVERY, have been re-appointed by the Nyasaland Tobacco Association to the Nyasaland Tobacco Control Commission. MR. F. L. HUNT and his alternate, MR. R. L. J. WRIGHT (who takes the place of MR. R. McFADYEN, resigned) have been re-appointed by the Central Province Association.

SIR ELLIS ROBINS, president of the British South Africa Company, and LADY ROBINS, accompanied by MR. and MRS. E. D. HAWKSLEY, left London for Rhodesia last week, and will be away until the middle of June. The company's new head offices in Salisbury will be opened on May 14 by the Governor-General of the Federation, LORD DALHOUSIE.

MR. M. F. E. ROBINSON, who has farmed in the Rift Valley area of Kenya for about 10 years and has been a nominated member of the Legislative Council for the past 18 months, has said that he will be a candidate if there is a by-election in the Rift Valley constituency. MRS. C. F. CHRISTOPHER will be a candidate if one occurs in the Aberdare constituency.

DR. F. T. RUSSELL, who has been appointed Federal Director of Census and Statistics, in succession to the late F. A. BENNETT, joined the Southern Rhodesian teaching service from Britain in 1930. Eight years later he transferred to the Department of Statistics. He has been a member of the Interim Federal Public Service Commission since its inception in 1953.

MR. R. MUNTION has been appointed to the board of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and CAPTAIN J. D. E. ELVISH to the board of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. Mr. Muntion is also a director of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and Captain Elvish is the group marine superintendent. The officers of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for 1958-59 are as follows: MR. E. CULLY-HUNTER (president), MR. V. V. RADIA (vice-president) and MESSRS. L. E. ADAMS, J. F. DASTUR, W. H. L. GORDON, E. A. HUGHES, R. L. HYATT, U. PATEL, R. Z. PATEL, J. M. PAYNE, J. L. RUPANI, and B. K. S. VERJEE. The secretary is MR. H. S. JONES.

SIR REGINALD BIDDLE, a director of Taylor Woodrow (Overseas), Ltd., has been elected chairman of the London office of the International Road Federation, on the retirement of MR. A. R. M. GEDDES, a managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. The following new councillors were elected: MR. D. P. MARRIOT, (John Laing and Son, Ltd.) in place of MR. J. M. LAING; MR. E. G. WHITAKER (Lidvaer Ltd.) in place of MR. A. G. MARSDEN; and MR. F. A. E. ELISS, chairman of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., on the company being elected a member of the federation.

MR. S. A. D. ROBERTS, manager of the Rhodesian Mining & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has arrived in this country on leave from Southern Rhodesia. After a couple of years in Beira, he went to Rhodesia in 1939 as a sales representative of the company, became sales manager in 1945, and manager in 1947. He was later promoted to general manager. He had joined the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1941, was at the battle of Aramein, and after a spell in the Royal Artillery spent 1942-45 in the Indian Force, with which he served in Tripolitania and Eritrea. Mr. Roberts was president of Salisbury Chamber of Industries in 1951-52, and a vice-president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries for three years from 1950.

MAJOR WILLIAM TYSOE is retiring after 38 years service with the Northern Rhodesian Government. For the past 20 years he has been the Labour Department's representative in Salisbury. He had a distinguished career in the 1914-18 war, winning the D.S.O., M.C., Croix de Guerre, and a mention in dispatches. In 1920 he joined the B.S.A.P., but transferred to the Northern Rhodesia Military Police at the end of the year. When the military and civil sections were separated he joined the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. In 1936 he was awarded the O.B.E. Two years later he joined the civil administration as a labour officer. MR. J. R. L. KENNY, recently labour officer in Ndola, will replace Major Tysoe in Salisbury.

## Visitors from the Federation

RECENT VISITORS to Rhodesia House, London, include:

MR. A. S. CUNNINGHAM, MR. ROBERT S. TAYLOR, MR. and MRS. R. B. OLIVER, MISS PATRICIA DAX, MR. B. LATHAM, MR. DAVID LYSER, MR. VICTOR HALLON, MR. SALVATOR FRANCO, MR. ANDREW HALLAM, MR. and MRS. M. WILMOTT, MR. J. CUMMINGS, MR. H. K. DRIVER, MR. R. P. BURKE, MISS MARGARET JASEL, MR. GORDON WILSON, MR. A. ANDERSON, MR. J. CARTWRIGHT, MR. C. MITCHELL, MR. O. H. COOKE, MISS PATRICIA HADDON, MISS MARGARET JORDAN, MISS P. BECKETT, MISS MARION POWELL, MR. T. G. KINGS SYMONDS, MR. A. S. HAWKE, MR. M. DIAMOND, MR. and MRS. H. KNOPP, MR. and MRS. R. H. HEWETT, DR. and MRS. H. WILKINSON, MR. and MRS. J. LETTEN, MR. and MRS. E. C. KIPPS, MR. E. A. B. SANDFORD, MR. D. L. HUGHSON, MR. G. J. B. SPRINGETT, MR. J. B. HUTTON, MISS A. M. CONSTANTINI, MRS. G. LAWRENCE, MR. R. HOTCHIN, MR. D. C. J. SQUIREL, MISS A. LEE, MISS A. SART, MR. R. H. SESTON, MR. R. M. THOMSON, MISS S. D. WILSON, MRS. E. K. SUGDEN, MR. P. FREELAND, MR. G. A. D. ROBERTS, MR. D. P. WHELAN, MR. R. C. ELLIOT, and MR. C. E. HEPWORTH.

## New Deputy High Commissioner

### Career of Mr. Paulin F. Barrett

MR. PAULIN FREDERICK ("PETER") BARRETT, who is to become Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when Mr. King goes to the Union of South Africa, was born in Leicester in 1913 and educated at Newton's School and University College, Leicester, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1936 and for two years from 1944 was Revenue and Finance Minister in Rampur State and Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department in the United Provinces.

When his career in the Indian Civil Service was interrupted by political developments, he joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia and had become Assistant Chief Establishment Officer when he was transferred to Salisbury in 1953 as Secretary to the interim Federal Public Service Commission. Two years later he was appointed Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Transport and Works. He was made O.B.E. last year.

Mrs. Barrett was born in Wiltshire. They have daughters aged 19 and 10 and a son of 12 years of age.

### From Governor-General to Mayor

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan from 1954 to 1955, since when he has lived in Lostwithiel, Cornwall, has been invited to be the next mayor of the town, although he is not a member of the council. Early in the 1914-18 war, as a private in the Sherwood Foresters, he was billeted on a farm near Lostwithiel. When he was demobilized he married the farmer's daughter, and now they occupy the house in which she was born. He served in the British legations or embassies in Copenhagen, Belgrade, Rio de Janeiro, Bucharest, Peking, and Riga before going to Ethiopia as Minister in 1942. Three years later he was Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, and after two years in that post became Governor-General of the Sudan.

### Earl's Brother to Farm in Rhodesia

MAJOR THE HON. PETER ROUS, the 45-year-old youngest brother of the Earl of Stradbroke, Mrs. Rous; and six of their eight children are now on their way by sea to Rhodesia to start farming, with tobacco as a main crop. They have sold their 350-acre farm in Suffolk. Before leaving in the DURBAN CASTLE Major Rous told reporters that costs were now so high in England and farming so much less profitable that his wife and he had decided that the best way to give their children a good chance in life was to settle in Rhodesia. He added that, because the move would cost some £2,000, they were travelling in the tourist class. On the previous day Mrs. Rous's brother, Mr. Rory Fraser, and Miss Mary Drage, the ballerina, had been married in London. Mr. Fraser is a tobacco grower in Rhodesia.

### C.P.A. Course

THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENTARY COURSE for members of overseas legislatures opened in London on Monday. Lasting a month, these courses are sponsored by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Among those attending are Mr. Oginga Odinga, M.L.C., from Kenya, and Mr. T. B. Bazarrabus, M.L.C., of Uganda. The Sudan, although not in the Commonwealth, would have sent one of its M.P.s. but for the recent general election. The course covers most aspects of Parliamentary practice, and includes lectures by Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary-general of the C.P.A., and Mr. Bernard Braine, Mr. James Johnson, Sir Roland Robinson, and Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker. All M.P.s. with a keen interest in East and Central African affairs.

## The Royal African Society

### Princess Alice to Preside At Annual Meeting

H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, who is president of the Royal African Society, is to preside at the annual general meeting, to be held at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, April 30, in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

The report of the society's council for 1957 gives details of 11 lunch-time meetings and two very successful conferences on Africa, one in Edinburgh and the other in London.

The bronze medal "for dedicated service to Africa" was awarded to Sister Eudocia (Tanganyika Territory), Professor B. D. T. Jabavu (South Africa), Mr. F. S. Joelson (London), the Rev. A. F. Matthew (Ethiopia), and Father Emile van Rompae (Belgian Congo). All the medalists were elected honorary life members. The medal sub-committee has submitted the following five names for award of the medal in 1958.

CANON SIDNEY LAWSON EWELL, who first went to the Sudan for the Church Missionary Society in 1914, until he reached the age of 70 in 1953 did his years to England. Much of his 39 years' service was spent in lonely and unattractive places.

MRS. AGNES WINIFRED HOERNLE, of whom the recommendation says: "Few women in South Africa command such esteem for their intellectual ability and moral integrity and such affection for their human understanding and compassion. Primarily she is an anthropologist. It is her study of the Hottentots, that she came to appreciate the common humanity which all human beings share in spite of the cultural differences which make them distinct. She has worked tirelessly to secure a greater measure of justice for Indians and to encourage within the Indian community changes which would lead to greater self-help, educational advancement, and improved status, particularly of women. She is deeply concerned with the needs of non-European children."

MRS. WINIFRED BLANCHE MCKELVIE, who worked in Nigeria as a C.M.S. teacher from 1915 until 1927, when she became headmistress of the society's school in Freetown, Sierra Leone. In 1938 she returned to Nigeria to help her husband in his medical work and in the organization of a school for leper children. Ten years ago they went to Ghana to undertake leprosy work. Both Dr. and Mrs. McKelvie have 25 years in West Africa.

DR. MARIA LEONORA DU TOIT, a South African, has been medical officer in charge of a Dutch Reformed Church mission hospital in Nigeria since 1942.

DR. KLAUS PHILIPP WACHSMAN, curator of the Uganda Museum since 1948, has been a naturalized British subject since 1950. After graduating at Fribourg University he studied at the London School of Oriental and African Studies, and was then awarded a research grant for two years' study in Uganda. He was supervisor of a C.M.S. school in Uganda from 1939 to 1946, and then acted for a time as education secretary-general of the society in Uganda. "He has made notable contributions to the study of African music, and his work on African culture has contributed towards inter-racial understanding."

Five vice-presidents of the society are due to retire at the annual meeting, namely, Mr. J. A. Gray, Sir John Hall, Mr. J. K. Michie, Sir Charles Ponsonby, and Sir Stewart Symes. All are nominated by the council for re-election.

Six councillors are also due to retire: Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. W. A. Gibson-Martin, Mr. Bernard Moore, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Professor I. Schaper, and Mr. Alan Steward. The first three are nominated by the council for re-election, and the names of Sir Charles Arden-Clark and Mr. Jack Thomson are put forward for two of the other three vacancies.

The society has now 321 members resident in the United Kingdom and 456 resident overseas. There are also 81 life and 37 honorary life members. The income totalled £3,415 and the expenditure £2,998.

### Wild Life Essays

MR. ALAN MOOREHEAD, the author and journalist, who recently visited East Africa, has given £50 to the trustees of Uganda's National Parks for an essay competition designed to stimulate greater interest in the Protectorate's wild life. Mr. Moorehead has suggested that the competition should be limited to students.

## Unified Kenya Broadcasting System

### Independent Corporation Foreshadowed

PLANS FOR AN IMPROVED broadcasting system in Kenya are outlined in a White Paper tabled last week in the Legislative Council. The Government proposals are based on modifications of the Kenya Broadcasting Commission report of 1954 as further modified by the report made by Mr. Weigall of the B.B.C. last July. The Government accepts the view that the service should be completely integrated, falling under the control of one organization, initially a new Government department and later an independent public corporation.

The aim is to make the organization as fully independent as possible while preserving the ultimate right of the Government to intervene where some overriding issue of policy is involved. But, as in the United Kingdom, the day-to-day running of the service will be entirely in the hands of the organization.

Direct Government control is to be maintained at first because a completely new English and Asian language broadcasting service is to be established within 18 months and the present African Broadcasting Service must be integrated into the new organization.

The Government feel that "when faced with these very real problems, to impose upon itself the burden of the administrative and legal measures which would be a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a new independent corporation would be most unwise. The recruitment of new staff, the absorption in the new Government department of the recent Cable and Wireless broadcasting staff, and the transfer to it of the staff of the Information Department who are now associated with the African Broadcasting Services will present complications enough. It would not be practicable in the midst of this exercise to create a corporation, to work out a full range of staff terms for initial engagement, for transfer and for secondment, and to recruit and establish the staff needed."

### Advertising

The White Paper accepts the assumption that for many years revenue from licence fees will be insufficient to finance high standard broadcasting. Apart from Government subventions the only considerable revenue available would be from commercial broadcasting. Government agrees with the commission that full-scale sponsored commercial broadcasting would not be in the best interests of Kenya. (A form of spot advertising is at present in operation).

The Government feels that it is no longer necessary or possible to protect Africans from the enticements of advertising, which existed in other media, and that there is no reason why Africans should be afforded special protection against the spoken word.

The White Paper quotes with approval a recent report of the Fiji Broadcasting Commission which says: "We regard reasonably controlled commercial radio advertising as socially useful. We all exist ultimately by the sanction of commerce and we cannot pretend to be superior to its inevitable operations". In allowing commercial broadcasting on African programmes the Government proposes to adopt criteria different from those applied to English and Asian programmes.

Discussing the general principles of broadcasting, the White Paper states that the part it has to play in the educational, political, and social development of the Colony could not be over-emphasized.

"Reliable factual information must be provided upon which sound judgment can be based; news must be presented and interpreted with restraint and impartiality, so that a reputation for accuracy and fairness may be established."

## Navy Gift to East Africa

AN INSHORE MINESWEEPER, H.M.S. BASSINGHAM, complete with the first outfit of stores, is to be given to the East African Governments for the Royal East African Navy, to "enable the force to develop its potential ability to contribute not only to East African territorial and internal security but also to Commonwealth defence generally". As a Treasury minute explains, H.M.S. BASSINGHAM, which is now in reserve, will replace H.M.S. ROSALIND, at present on loan from the Royal Navy, which, as a coal-burning mine-trawler, is uneconomical to run and is nearing the end of her useful life.

## Obituary

### Mr. W. H. J. Rangeley

THE DEATH at the age of 48 of Mr. W. H. J. Rangeley, Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, was reported in a recent issue. A friend has written in *The Times*:—

"Bill Rangeley combined intense love of his job with tremendous physical and mental energy and an outlook which was as direct and fresh as it was untrammelled by orthodoxy. He was well read and informed on a surprisingly wide variety of subjects; in particular, his knowledge of the flora and fauna of Central Africa and of the history, folklore, customs, and ideas of its people was unrivalled.

"One could learn more in a week-end fishing trip with him than in a year of finding out for oneself. A fine cricketer and a splendid shot; a man of high moral courage, generous and sympathetic; an exhilarating companion and a loyal friend; he will be remembered with affection by all who knew him, and not least by all ranks with whom he served in the King's African Rifles."

MR. ARTHUR WILFRED LLOYD, has died in Salisbury. He was well known as a racing trainer-owner and among the farming communities in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Born in South Africa, he went to Rhodesia in 1911 to farm in the Bindura area. Later he farmed in Northern Rhodesia and returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1937 and settled in the Salisbury South district for the past 10 years. He is survived by Mrs. Lloyd, six children, and eight grandchildren.

MR. LIONEL WILKS has died in Lusaka, aged 83. He settled in Africa from England in 1897, spent a year at Kimberley, and then moved on to the Globe and Phoenix mine near Que Que. When the railway ended at Wankie Mr. Wilks cycled through Livingstone to Kalomo, where he established the first bakery in 1902; the building later became the first Northern Rhodesian branch of the Standard Bank. For 26 years Mr. Wilks had farmed and traded in Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. FLORENCE E. CALDER has died in Salisbury at the age of 85. Her eldest son was the first European baby born in Kimberley during the siege. In 1909 the Calder family reached Rhodesia and settled in Gatooma, where they lived for 29 years. Mrs. Calder was the first chairman of the Salisbury branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the B.E.S.I.

MR. ISRAEL JOSEPH BOYER, who went to Rhodesia in 1897 from Lithuania, has died in Bulawayo, aged 82. He had been a trader and farmer. A son, Pilot Officer Henry Boyer, was killed while serving with a Rhodesian squadron in the R.A.F.

MRS. DOROTHY WALKER, who has died in East Africa at the age of 83, had lived in Kenya for about 10 years. She was the mother of Lieut.-Colonel C. R. P. WALKER, of Setif.

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK INGRAM RAMSDEN, who has died in his 70th year, had been overseas director of the Federation of British Industries for nearly 25 years.

BRIGADIER P. T. ("GHOTA") GOODWIN, who had served in East Africa, has died in London.

## Scriptures in Sango

THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, of 146 Queen-Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, is using the following small advertisement in a few publications: "Sango-speaking people in Central Africa now expecting Scriptures must wait for supplies because of our lack of funds. Translations are ready. Forty Gospels in Sango cost only £1. Please help."

## No Premature Self-Government

### Governor of Uganda's Reassurances

AN ASSURANCE that Uganda will not be granted self-government prematurely has been given by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in Kampala, Sir Frederick said that the Government would eventually transfer the government of the Protectorate to the people of Uganda, but that it would not hand over the reins until it was clear that there was an alternative Government fully capable of assuming the responsibility. Sir Frederick added:

"This term implies *inter alia* a Government which can be expected not to behave irresponsibly in its dealings with businesses established in the country, for on these the future prosperity of the country will largely depend."

What prospective investors wished to be assured about, apart from the availability of services and local staff, was that with political and constitutional advance and the approach to time of self-government, their businesses would not be grabbed without compensation, stifled by discriminatory taxation, or inhibited by restrictions on the export of dividends.

"I think from all I have seen here", the Governor said, "the glimpses I take sometimes into the future, because of the presence of our British neighbours—particularly Kenya—and because of our already integrated economic and communications systems, such reassurance can be given."

### African Trade

The increasing volume of African trade and demand in Uganda provided real opportunities to the potential overseas investor, and the Government appreciated the need for the participation of external private enterprise in the development of the country, and would welcome it.

In return, all that Uganda expected from the overseas investor was a positive recognition of the aim to develop the country as a primarily African State and active co-operation in assisting the Africans to fit themselves for the attainment of their goal of self-government within the Commonwealth.

"It", added the Governor, "overseas business enterprise will come in with us on those terms I am sure that it may rely on a continued welcome long after that goal has been reached." Earlier in his speech Sir Frederick had declared that there was by no means a trade depression in the Protectorate. Indeed, Uganda commerce had shown great resilience in adapting itself to changing circumstances.

Uganda's geographical income had risen from £71m. in 1951 to £177m. in 1956, and for 1957 it was estimated at £122m. The economic progress since the war had been remarkable. Bank deposits in 1945 amounted to about £5m., rose by 1950 to £12.6m., and by 1957 to £17.9m. Imports in 1945 amounted to £5.3m., rose by 1950 to £16.3m., and by 1957 to £28.8m. Domestic exports in 1945 were £9.3m., rose by 1950 to £28.9m., and by 1957 to £40.4m. Between 1951 and 1956 business names registered rose from 4,100 to 7,700. In 1957 no fewer than 660 new businesses were registered.

There had been a remarkable rise in the standard of living of most of the population during the past seven years. After allowing for increased prices and the decrease in the value of money, real incomes had increased at the rate of 5% a year.

## Oxford and Cambridge Scholarship

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF KENYA invites applications for a scholarship of £100, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Candidates must be boys or girls with Kenya associations who have already been accepted for admission. Applications are also invited from boys with Kenya associations who have been offered admission to Oxford for the Hector Pilling Bursary, founded by Lady Pilling in memory of her son, Flight-Lieut. Hector Pilling, D.F.C. Preference will be given in this case to the sons of members or ex-members of the R.A.F. or R.A.F.V.R., and to those who propose to enter Brasenose College.

## African District Council Dissolved

### "Disgraced Body", Says Commission of Inquiry

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has dissolved the Teso African District Council, because, in the words of the commission of inquiry, "it has as a body disgraced itself."

A Bill to amend the District Council's Ordinance is to be placed before the Legislative Council. One of the most important of the amendments will provide for the present appointments committees to be replaced by appointments boards appointed by the Governor, normally from a panel of names submitted by the district council. The aim is to make the employees of the African district councils independent of political, factional, or religious influence.

It is also proposed that, since chiefs are directly responsible to the Governor for their duties relating to law and order, the Governor should have similar powers over chiefs to those which he has over Protectorate Government servants, and that to achieve this the Governor should personally be empowered to suspend or remove from office any chief when he considers this to be in the public interest. To enable him to do this, a proposed amendment to the African Authority Ordinance is set out in another Bill just published.

## Sedition Sentences Upheld

MR. JUSTICE LYON has dismissed the appeals of the High Court appeals by Mr. Yekosofati Engur, vice-president of the Uganda National Congress, against convictions for uttering seditious words and for the possession of a prescribed publication entitled *Forum*. The judge ordered that the two sentences of two and one years imprisonment be served concurrently instead of consecutively.

Mr. Engur was convicted in November on charges arising from an address to a meeting in Lwago, northern Uganda, when the prosecution alleged that he said: "I am at the head things Europeans have done in Kenya. Many people were killed without reason because of Mau Mau."

The judge rejected Mr. Engur's suggestions that he was quoting slanders attributed to his party by its enemies, and expressed regret that he could not enhance the magistrate's sentence on the sedition charge.

## Everything under the sun in East Africa . . .

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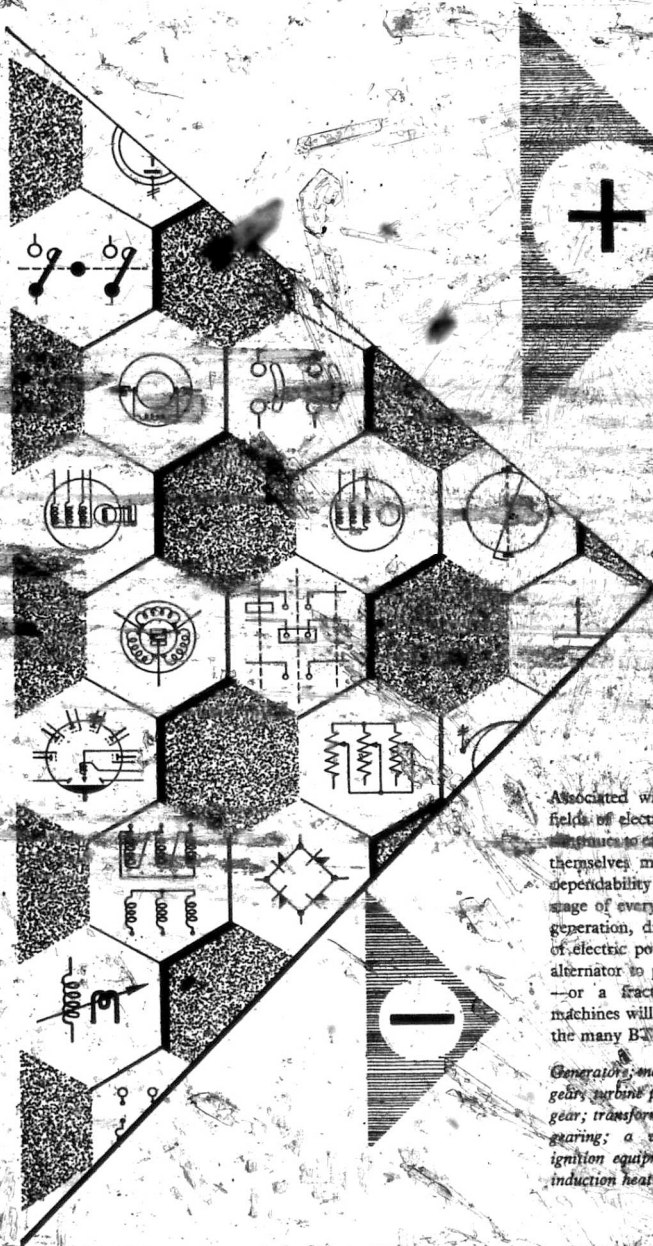


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## Kenya M.L.Cs. Appear in Court

### Charges of Alleged Criminal Libel

SEVEN OF THE ELECTED AFRICAN MEMBERS OF the Kenya Legislative Council were last week summoned to appear in court on charges of alleged criminal libel.

After the announcement, police had to force back a crowd of more than 300 Africans who rushed the staircase leading to the public gallery in the Legislative Council, where the Council was sitting. Reinforcements arrived to handle the crowd, and eventually, a few Africans were allowed into the gallery.

On the following day, after awaiting the nomination proceedings for the special seats, the seven African members walked across from the Parliamentary buildings to Nairobi law court. Police were on guard at all the entrances, and only the main doors had been unlocked. Two lorry loads of armed general service police stood by, and more European police were inside the building. There were no demonstrators, however, and a crowd of about 100 people waited quietly in the court precincts to watch the seven accused arrive.

They are Mr. Oginga Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' association; Mr. Tom Mboya, secretary-general of the Kenya Federation of Labour, and Messrs. Daniel Arap Moi, Masinde Muliro, Lawrence Oguda, James Muiji, and Ronald Njiru.

All were charged on 17 counts—that they conspired to commit a misdemeanour, namely to use undue influence for the purpose of inducing six Africans to refrain from becoming candidates for the specially elected seats in the Legislative Council, and that they published defamatory matter in the forms of a written statement affecting the same six Africans.

### "Opportunists"

The statement, published on or about March 25, was quoted as saying: "The stooges whom we have been telling you about should be treated with the contempt they deserve. In this struggle for our freedom a time comes when what the majority desire must be respected and when a few self-seeking opportunists must not be allowed to stand in the way of our political development."

"The African members believe that the African community is entitled to enforce an economic, social, and political boycott on these traitors. Be it known this day to the African community that we know all the stooges, quislings, and black Europeans in our community. The composition of those who have already declared to stand for these stooges is both revealing and significant."

All pleaded not guilty. When the deputy public prosecutor, Mr. A. P. Jack, asked the magistrate to set a date for the hearing, Mr. A. R. Kapita, for the defence asked that it should be delayed by at least three weeks as Mr. Odinga was about to leave for Britain and could not complete his business there until about May 25. Defence counsel stated that the brief would be offered to Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C.

Two newspapers published in Kenya, the *Colonial Times* and the *East African Times*, also face similar charges in connection with the members' statement.

The summonses have been issued under sections 190 and 395 of the penal code; for which the penalties are an unlimited fine and/or two years imprisonment.

Section 190 states: "Any person who, by print, writing, painting, effigy, or by any means otherwise than solely by gestures, spoken words, or other sounds, unlawfully publishes any defamatory matter concerning another person with intent to defame that other person, is guilty of the misdemeanour termed 'libel'."

Section 395 reads: "Any person who conspires with another to commit a misdemeanour, or to do any act in any part of the world which, if done in the Colony, would be a misdemeanour, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it is proposed to be done, is guilty of a misdemeanour."

The B.B.C. broadcasts in Swahili to listeners in East Africa have been extended from the beginning of this week. Two programme assistants from the African Broadcasting Service in Nairobi, Mr. N. S. Kikumui and Mr. A. M. Janga, have joined the B.B.C. Swahili staff to help in the new broadcasts.

## Tammany Hall Methods Denounced

### Sharp Protest Against "Machinations"

"TAMMANY HALL" was the title given by the *Kenya Weekly News* to the following sharp note about the political manoeuvres in Kenya to which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA referred in last week's leading article:—

"Most of the lobbying has been directed against Mr. E. A. Vasey. It is one thing for European members of the Legislative Council to oppose the election of Mr. Vasey as a 'specially elected' member if they deem it right to do so. It is another thing to approach candidates of other races with the threat to oppose them, and to propose and support other candidates unless they promise to vote against Mr. Vasey."

"We have had enough of caucus machinations in the City Council of Nairobi and of the ignominious mess to which those machinations were at least a contributory factor. There is no doubt that the current reports of approaches made to certain Asian politicians influenced the attitude of the recent Kenya Indian Congress towards the new Constitution."

"If Tammany Hall methods be adopted by the representatives of the European community, we must forgo all talk of moral leadership in Kenya."

"Very happily, it is to be hoped that the European elected members have thought again and that they will now vote not as a caucus but as their individual judgment and conscience dictates. All men of good will will rejoice that the way of probity has prevailed. There is no other way to ensure that European leadership prevail and be of enduring value in Kenya."

## An Evening in Kampala

### No Race Barriers in the Restaurant

RACIALISM need not become an issue for the people free their minds from racial fears. The Uganda correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News* has written in the course of an article in which he said:—

"I was sitting in one of Kampala's most popular restaurants. Behind me a group of Asians were celebrating. At a corner table an Englishwoman was dining with an African man. On my left a couple of Dutchmen and an Italian were arguing about music. Against the far wall an American woman was sitting with two Asians. I was dining with two African women."

"In the billiard room behind the curtain a half-caste and a Sudanese were having a fierce snooker battle with a Sikh and a German. Everyone was thoroughly friendly. Behind me the Charter of Human Rights or our duty to our fellow men. Nobody was being sententious and using long words like 'integration' and 'multi-facialism', 'segregation' and 'miscegenation'."

"It just so happened that on that particular evening people of varied racial origin, but with similar social tastes and behaviour, had gathered in the same place."

"It occurred to me that this is what the British Commonwealth is all about. It is also largely what the word 'civilization' means—a society organized in such a way that all its members can mingle, exchange views, and pursue their lives without fear, hatred, hindrance, or ill-will."

## 'Life Begins After School

### Governor's Warning to Young Africans

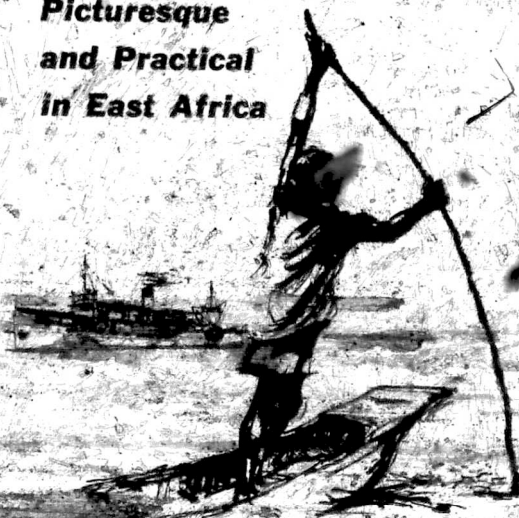
SOME 200 YOUNG AFRICANS, aged between 16 and 19, studying at the Natural Resources School in Tangera to enter forestry or agriculture have been warned by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, that the certificate which they will receive on completing the two-year course will not be a passport to a new world.

"When you leave school, you will all be presented with a certificate, and you will go off home and swank round your villages, showing off your piece of paper to your friends and thinking how clever you are," said the Governor.

"Having had great experience of life, I must warn you that this piece of paper is not the key to the solution of all your problems. You will begin to learn that you know nothing. You will have to battle against many problems—too much or too little rain, disease, insects, birds, locusts. In fact, when I hear of all that we are up against I sometimes wonder how we manage to live at all."

"Apart from these problems of Nature, there is one more difficulty—the ignorance, obstinacy, and conservatism among the peasants with whom you will work. All over the world peasants were reluctant to make changes."

## Picturesque and Practical in East Africa



Some of the most important developments in East Africa in recent years have taken place near the great lakes—within a hundred miles from the coast and regarded as being amongst the most picturesque island waters in the world. Cultivation of the land has been intensified and the rich mineral resources exploited to repeat the picture of what is taking place all over the three mainland territories—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. As these developments have increased the country's exports, so have they increased its spending power in the world markets, and today East Africa's trading figures (inclusive of approximately 100 million in re-exports) amount to a total of £254,000,000.

Parallel with the development of the export and import trade is the establishment of local industries to meet increasing demands for many types of goods, particularly from the African population, which numbers nearly twenty million. Already factories in East Africa are making a long list of commodities—from cement to cigarettes—and accommodation is being prepared for more factories on expanding industrial sites.

The provision of transport and goods handling services for these industrial sites—and throughout the territories—is the responsibility of the East African Railways and Harbours. Altogether they operate over 12,000 miles of rail, road and inland water services, and four principal sea ports.

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## Parliament

### Race Relations in Northern Rhodesia

#### Why Committee's Findings are Not Made Public

WHEN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS reassembled last week after the Easter recess MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) asked why the Lusaka Race Relations Committee had decided to hold its meetings in camera.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the committee felt that to do otherwise would stifle openness and might deter some complainants from coming forward.

Mrs. CASTLE: "Do you agree that it is important that the results of the discussions should be announced in public? Whereas there might be a case for the examination initially to take place in private, will you give an assurance that the findings of the committee will be made public?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think it is essentially a matter to leave to these committees, on which there is strong African representation."

### Uganda Legislative Council

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) asked what arrangements were being made for the election of members of the Uganda Legislative Council from Buganda, in view of the Lukiko's opposition to direct elections, which were to be held elsewhere in the Protectorate this year.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor has replied to the Lukiko's resolution that he considers it clear that the intention means that the Lukiko and the Kabaka's Government do not want direct elections in Buganda this year and that he has therefore suspended the arrangements for such elections, after making every effort to give effect to the agreed recommendations in the report by representatives of the Protectorate and Kabaka's Governments. Therefore, unless the Lukiko reviews its attitude towards direct elections, the arrangements for the election of the Buganda representative members of the Legislative Council will continue to be provided for in the Buganda Agreement, 1955."

### Cattle Theft in Tanganyika

MR. LENNOX-BOYD told Mrs. LAON that he was satisfied that the Tanganyika Government were taking all available measures to safeguard the stock of farmers of all races in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, "having regard to social commitments elsewhere in the Territory and the very large area to be covered."

MR. PAGE: "Is it not a fact that normally the stolen cattle can be traced to some tribal area or another, but that according to our concepts of the law it is extremely difficult to prove the guilt of the thief? Would recognition of some tribal, compulsory compensation be acceptable to responsible tribal leaders?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will put that suggestion to the Governor."

### High Court Witness Rooms

MRS. CASTLE asked why the new High Court in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, had separate rooms for African and European witness. "Do you not agree that it is shocking to have apartheid in a British Protectorate?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am in touch with the Governor about this. My views on distinctions based on colour are well known, as are also my views on the need for Governments to set a good example."

### Constitutional Proposals

Replying to MAJOR PATRICK WALL, MR. LENNOX-BOYD promised to look into the question of a debate on the recent constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia. The Minister added, in reply to Mr. James Johnson, that he did not think the proposals were too complex for Europeans and Africans to understand. "Without claiming any particular merit, I took them in quite easily," he said.

### Detainees in Kenya

MR. LENNOX-BOYD informed Mr. DINGLE FOOT (Lab.) that on March 31 there were 10,202 detainees in Kenya. Replying to Lord BIRNIE, he said that 23,904 and 21,308 detainees had been released during 1955 and 1957 respectively. Since October, 1954, there had been 66,823 releases.

## Constitutional Discussions in Nyasaland

### No European Representations as Yet

A BRIEF STATEMENT on the discussions on constitutional advance between the Governor of Nyasaland and various groups in the Protectorate was made in the House of Commons last week by the Colonial Secretary.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said:—

"The Governor of Nyasaland has had preliminary discussions with representatives of the Nyasaland African Congress, the Asian community, the Euro-African and Coloured Community Welfare Association, and the African Progressive Association. The representatives of the European community have not yet submitted any proposals to the Governor. When he has received their proposals he will be able to consider the question of further discussions. I cannot say anything further at this stage."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the last settlement, whereby he gave six seats to Europeans and five to Africans in a society of over 2m. Africans and some 4,000 Europeans, caused intense bitterness in the Protectorate and will he see next year that there is a much more liberal constitution, particularly in view of the fact that a delegation will come to the 1960 Conference on behalf of that Protectorate?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "When the present Constitution was introduced it was assumed that it would last until 1960 unless there was agreement to alternative proposals, but as I have said, the Governor will be further considering this matter."

## In Honour of Mr. Creech Jones

### Scholarship for Social Welfare Workers

IN RECOGNITION of the devoted work for the advancement of Colonial peoples done by Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Labour M.P. for Wakefield, and Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 to 1950, the Workers' Travel Association (with which he has been associated since its foundation 37 years ago) has established a scholarship at the University College of Swansea, South Wales, for its one-year course in social welfare.

This Creech Jones Scholarship will be open to men and women from countries within the British Commonwealth and countries which have been closely associated with it who wish to engage in social work or social administration. Though applications are especially invited from those engaged in voluntary movements, it is not proposed to exclude candidates employed by Government or local government bodies.

The scholarship will meet the fees and cost of living of the scholar, with an allowance for personal expenditure, books, and travel while engaged on field work. It will not normally cover the cost of the journey to and from Great Britain. It being hoped that interested organizations or Governments will meet that item.

The first holder of the new scholarship is expected to enter the University College of Swansea next September. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the registrar in Swansea or from the Workers' Travel Association, Eccleston Court, Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1.

## Self-Help Within the Commonwealth

SIR DAVID ECCLES, President of the Board of Trade, said during the budget debate in the House of Commons a few days ago that the preferential systems agreed at the Ottawa Conference 26 years ago had served the Commonwealth well, and added:—

"It would be very unwise for the Commonwealth to give it up, as I understand the Liberal Party want us to do, or to bargain away, as has been suggested by some in Europe. We intend to keep it. The problem of the changed circumstances of 1954 is to find new forms of co-operation which can be added to the tariff preference."

Turning to investment in the Colonies, Sir David Eccles said: "The trouble is always the same: there are not enough savings to match even a fraction of the development programmes which all the members of the Commonwealth, including the United Kingdom, have ready and are anxious to execute. We shall be disappointed if the Montreal conference cannot think of new ways in which to mobilise more finance for the development of the Colonies."



## Coaching East African Footballers

MR. STANLEY WIGMORE, staff coach to the Football Association since 1946, and senior lecturer in physical education at Loughborough Training College, is to coach "Soccer" players in Uganda and Kenya. He will join a course for sports teachers from the East African territories which has been organized by the Faculty of Education at Makerere University College, Uganda, and will be held there until April 30. Mr. Wigmore will be assisted by Mr. C. E. Board, who was recently appointed sports officer at Makerere. Some fifty teachers, representatives of all races in the area, will attend. Then Mr. Wigmore will coach for the Uganda Football Association from May 1 to May 15, and thereafter spend a week in Nairobi. He is due back in England on May 24.

## Racial Rules Abolished

ZANZIBAR HAS ABOLISHED TWO racially discriminatory laws. One concerns the authority of junior administrative officers in charge of small areas who have had authority over Africans only; now any person resisting or obstructing them will be liable to a fine or imprisonment. The second rescinds a clause in the Prisons Decree providing that European, Asian, and African prisoners shall be kept apart. The Commissioner of Prisons has now been given discretion to group prisoners by taking into consideration their social, educational, and culinary standards.

## Nairobi

JACARI, the shortened name of the Joint Action Committee against Racial Intolerance, which was formed 18 months ago among undergraduates at Oxford University, has now a membership of nearly 2,000 students, who are contributing to a scholarship which will enable a non-white South African to study at Oxford. The group "expresses the conviction that a policy of apartheid and racial intolerance is an affront against that free spirit of learning for which a university stands." Oxford is not the only United Kingdom university with a scheme of this kind.

## Amboni Sulphur Baths

NEW SULPHUR BATHS on the Sigi River near Amboni, five miles from Tanga in Tanganyika, are to be opened shortly. They will be called the Galanos Sulphur Baths after the late Christos Galanos, who left £4,000 to Tanga Township Authority to cover the cost. These Amboni springs produce mineral, sulphuretted waters such as are found at Harrogate, Aachen, and Baden. They have therapeutic value for the treatment of rheumatism.

## Award to Kenya Doctor

DR. J. R. HARRIES, medical specialist at the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, has been awarded a Commonwealth Fund scholarship for post-graduate study and research in the United States. Dr. Harries, who with Dr. W. E. Lawes founded the Nairobi Poliomyelitis and Respiratory Centre in 1954, has decided to concentrate on the study of virus and heart functions in health and disease while in the United States. He expects to leave for America in September.

## Stoned in N.R.

A EUROPEAN WOMAN, Mrs. Ethel Wykerd, wife of the Chingola location superintendent has been blinded in her right eye after the car in which she and her husband were travelling was stoned near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Of five vehicles attacked three were owned and driven by Africans. Four or five Africans were involved in the stoning, but they had disappeared when the police reached the scene.

## Emigration Check in Federation

A NEW SYSTEM OF CHECKING the number of people who leave the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will come into force on July 1, after which date everyone departing from the country will have to complete a form answering a maximum of three questions. Those in transit will indicate this by means of a tick, those returning to their home country must state how long they have stayed in the Federation, and people leaving the country permanently must say whether that is due to retirement, business transfer, or some other reason. The latest figures, based on admittedly inadequate information, show that nearly 1,700 people left the Federation for South Africa and the same number for the United Kingdom during the first 11 months of 1957.

## Archbishop to Visit Africa

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK is to visit East and Central Africa two years hence for the centenary celebrations in the five dioceses of the Universities Mission to Central Africa—those of Zanzibar, Masasi, South-West Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. The centenary has been celebrated in England now because it was in 1858 that the mission was started, but not until two years later that the first members of the society began their work in Africa. Since then about 1,200 priests of the U.M.C.A. have served in East and Central Africa, where 157 have died at their posts.

## African Arrests in Ndola

SOME 400 AFRICANS have been arrested in a surprise raid by police in Ndola's main African township, one of the areas in which rioting broke out two weeks ago. Some of those arrested are to be questioned in connexion with the riots, and others are to be charged with vagrancy and other criminal offences. Mr. N. C. A. Ridley, Chairman of Committees in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Riot Damage Commissioner in Ndola.

## Congress President Suspended

MR. T. D. T. BANDA, president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, has been suspended until the annual conference in August. A statement issued by Mr. B. W. Matthews Phiri, acting president-general, and Mr. C. B. Kanchunjulu, secretary-general, says that Mr. Banda's suspension "has been caused by his resistance to resigning his office as president-general after he was asked to do so by the central executive committee on March 29". Mr. Phiri is to act as president-general until the annual conference.

## Mr. W. Chirwa's Demand

A CALL TO MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to declare Nyasaland an African State, and to provide for a majority of Africans in the Legislative and Executive Councils, has been made in a telegram sent by Mr. Wellington Chirwa, one of the Nyasaland members sitting in the Federal Assembly. He states that unless these changes are made serious strife lies ahead.

## Ethiopian Scholarships

THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA is to award scholarships, tenable in Addis Ababa, to 200 Africans from all parts of the continent. This was announced last week in Accra by the Ethiopian delegation to the Conference of Independent African States.

## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

### Central Joint Council for Sisal Industry

#### Unanimous Decision of Tanga Conference

A CONFERENCE OF ALL SECTIONS of the Tanganyika sisal industry has just been held in Tanga to consider its future, and especially its labour relations.

Half of those present were workers' representatives, appointed from each regional council of the industry throughout Tanganyika, and the same number represented the employers. By joint invitation from both sides the chair was taken by Sir Barclay Nihill, lately president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Observers attended from the Labour Department, the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, and the Trades Union Congress in the United Kingdom.

The conference unanimously accepted the following main resolutions:—

(1) That this conference of those engaged in the Tanganyika sisal industry is fully representative of both management and workers, hereby agrees and resolves as follows:

(1) That the time has come to co-ordinate the competitive and conciliatory machinery now existing in the industry by the creation of a central joint council for the industry.

(2) That the council shall in the first place consist of representatives chosen by election from the four regional consultative councils in the following proportions:

|                                    | Management | Workers | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Tanga Regional Council             | 10         | 10      | 20    |
| Mtanga Regional Council            | 2          | 2       | 4     |
| Morogoro Regional Council          | 3          | 3       | 6     |
| Southern Province Regional Council | 3          | 3       | 6     |
|                                    | 18         | 18      | 36    |

(3) That an independent chairman, who shall if possible be a person who has held high judicial office, and must be without an interest in the industry, be selected and invited to preside at the meetings of the council.

(4) That if and when a trade union containing members employed in the sisal industry is recognized by the management, it shall be given representation on the council.

#### Joint Action

(5) That the functions of the council shall be— (a) To secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employers and work people for the development of the sisal industry and for the improvement of the conditions and prosperity of all engaged in that industry; (b) To give the employees a wider interest in and a greater responsibility for the conditions under which their work is performed; (c) To promote the best possible understanding between employers and employees, and to ensure efficiency and contentment by mutual agreement; (d) The consideration of working conditions and wages in the industry as a whole; (e) The consideration of health and welfare conditions or services obtaining on the estates; (f) To make representations to the Government on the needs and opinions of the industry; and (g) Any other matters of joint interest.

(6) That a drafting committee be now appointed, consisting of three representatives of the management and three representatives of the workers, who are empowered, subject to the foregoing concessions and with the advice and assistance of the chairman of this conference, to draft a constitution for the council together with rules of procedure, and are empowered to approach a suitable candidate with a view to inviting him to become the independent chairman.

(7) That the first meeting of the council shall be held without delay, and not later than June next.

(8) That the first business of the council shall be to receive and adopt the report of the drafting committee, and; this done, the council shall proceed under the chairmanship of the independent chairman to consider the agenda already prepared in accordance with the draft rules of procedure.

Before the conference the executive committee of the Sisal Growers Association, under the chairmanship of Sir Eldred Hitchcock, had received the I.C.F.T.U. mission to East Africa and exchanged information on the labour relations of the sisal industry. There were also discussions with the I.C.F.T.U.-sponsored Tanganyika Federation of Labour, and with Mr David Barrett, visiting delegate from the Trades Union Congress in England.

The sisal growers had also had advice on labour relations from Mr. Claude Guillebaud, whose independent economic survey of the industry is now being studied by employers and workers.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the first meeting of the joint council of the industry is likely to be held about the middle of June. This new organization, he considers, may provide a prototype for adoption elsewhere in primary-producing tropical countries.

### Rhodesian Factory in Ghana

SANCO CONSOLIDATED, LTD., is the first Rhodesian industrial concern to establish a factory in Ghana, where it has formed an associated company to provide specialized engineering services in connexion with water, health, hospital, hygiene and other development plans. The new factory will also fabricate sheet metal and produce drums for local companies. The director of the company has said in Salisbury that the company will qualify for pioneering status in Ghana, which means a five-year tax-free period. Trained personnel from the factories in the Federation will train Ghanaians, and he foresees the possibility of a Ghanaian director of the local company.

### Mtwara as a Berth Port

Mtwara CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is urging the East African Shipping Conference to upgrade Mtwara to the status of a berth port. That would reduce the freight rates on goods shipped through the port. Mtwara, built four years ago, has reached an annual throughput of almost 100,000 tons. Its berthing facilities, mechanical handling equipment, transit sheds, and railway facilities enable the port to handle ships as quickly as any other East African port. During the past 12 months more than 80 ocean-going ships have docked at Mtwara, and only two operational ship-waiting days have been lost.

### Quicker Safari Service

THE SAFARI AIR SERVICE between the United Kingdom and East Africa, operated jointly by the Airwork and Hunting Clan, companies, is to be accelerated at the end of this month. All flights from London to Nairobi are to be made direct without a night stop, and on the return journey, passengers are to be given the choice of one direct and one stopping flight each week. The direct flights will be reduced to 22 hours, and the flight with a night stop to 36 hours. Vickers Viscount aircraft will be used. There are to be no change in fares.

### Nyasaland's Trade

NYASALAND'S DEFICIT in its visible trade balance with countries outside the Federation totalled £408,049 last year, compared with a favourable balance of £11,408 in 1956. While exports rose by £289,746 to £8,658,487, imports and re-exports at £9,066,527 were up by £909,196. Metals and their manufactures, machinery, and vehicles, the largest classes of imports, increased by about £500,000 to £3,147,266. Tea shipments, worth £33m., just beat tobacco (£3,232,005) in the export list.

### African Housing Loans

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is to provide better housing for Africans now that Parliament has approved an amendment to the Building Societies Act to enable Africans to obtain loans on the same terms and conditions as Europeans. The scheme embodies the principle of the 99-year lease home ownership project for properties of a minimum value of £1,500 and £750. Highfield, Salisbury, is to be the site of the first houses. Then there may be an extension to Bulawayo.

## Commercial Brevities

At last week's London auctions 8,031 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 2.32d. per lb., compared with 6,619 packages averaging 3s. 2.35d., in the previous week. Total sales to date this year are 66,544 packages averaging 3s. 4.67d., compared with 73,763 packages averaging 3s. 10.78d. last year. The highest price received, 4s. 9d., was for a consignment from Siret, Kenya.

Several thousand acres of land within 100 miles of Bulawayo have been bought by a United Kingdom investment company for a township which will cost nearly £5m. Most of the houses will cost £3,500 or more and be built on two-acre plots.

Bulawayo now has 379 registered factories, with an output estimated at nearly £51m. annually. Engineering concerns total 112; garment manufacturers and textiles number 61; and there are 15 furniture factories.

Raymond and Webb, Ltd., the Belfast shipbuilders, after purchasing £57,749 for taxation, earned a net group profit of £466,289 for the year ended December 31, 1955, compared with £901,224 in the previous year.

Assets of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased by nearly £1m. in the year ended March 31, 1956. Total assets were then £39,589,724, compared with £28,602,223 at the end of the previous year.

Two hundred thousand Indonesians visited an Indian trade exhibition which was open in Kharطوم for two weeks. Motor cars and machine tool lathes were among the goods displayed.

Government of the nations decided in London last week to pay the £100 million on Suez Canal tolls on condition that such sums are reimbursed by their Governments.

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 1d. free of income tax per 25 share for the year ending June 30 next.

The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. will launch an evening paper to be called *The Evening Standard*, on September 1.

Sabena, the Belgian airline announces that from June 1 its Salisbury-Elizabethville service will connect with a direct flight to Brussels.

The Central African Building Society have opened branch offices in Que Que and the neighbouring town of Redcliff.

Nyasaland's Tobacco Control Commission announces an estimated crop of 48,714,000 lb. of all types of leaf.

The Grosvenor Bank is maintaining its dividend at 4½% for the year ended December 31 last.

## Nyasaland's African Labour

THE NUMBER OF NYASALAND AFRICANS working abroad last year totalled 74,346, compared with 72,304 in 1955. Their remittance and deferred pay just exceeded £1m. In addition, the Post Office estimated that over £500,000 in postal orders were sent from South Africa and the Rhodesias and cashed in Nyasaland. The Labour Department's annual report states that 36,915 casual labourers were employed in Nyasaland on March 31, 1957, compared with 21,469 in the previous year, the increase being attributed mainly to the boom in building and other construction work. Increases ranging from 25% to 30% in the statutory minimum wage rates came into force during the year.

## Northern Rhodesian Local Loan

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is to issue a local loan of £1m. of which £250,000 will be for public subscription. The stock, redeemable between 1976 and 1978, is being offered at par at 5½% and the money raised will be used to provide loans to local authorities for capital works and services. Subscription lists will open and close on May 2.

## Contain Capitalization

RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., the public works contractors with interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are seeking Treasury consent to issue one fully-paid 1½% ordinary share for each share held. This would involve the capitalization of £27,985 from reserves and undistributed profits.

## Kenya Meat Canning Factory Success Depends on Overseas Market

OPENING A MEAT CANNING FACTORY at Athi River, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, said a few days ago that a large part of its production would have to find an overseas market, particularly in the United Kingdom. Though it was too much to ask for an easy passage in that highly competitive sector of world trade, there was, he felt, every reason to look forward to Kenya corned beef establishing itself successfully.

Mr. J. A. R. King, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, who came to London some months ago and negotiated an agreement with Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. to undertake the enterprise, said that the Meat Commission had been criticized in the past for dealing almost exclusively with stock produced by a certain section of the community only. There had been considerable foundation for that charge, and the African Livestock Marketing Organization had in fact only just been established.

The Meat Commission had to put itself in a position to accept everything which was offered for slaughter. It now handled only one-tenth of the slaughter stock which the country produced annually, chiefly because the varying values of carcase created by the different standards of meat inspection in Kenya, which varied from none at all to the international standards employed at the commission's abattoirs at Athi River and Mombasa.

## Imperial Chemical Industries Results

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. after providing £26,328,078 for taxation, earned a group profit of £28,807,218 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £26,356,605 in the previous year. Profits retained in the business total £16,698,974, of which £11,220,584 is retained by the parent company. The net dividends paid are £12,108,244, of which £1,187,034 is by subsidiaries to minority members. The carry-forward is £28,807,218, compared with £26,356,605 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £33,708,774 in 5% cumulative preference and £144,233,090 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Reserves employed in the business total £171,680,672, the reserve for future United Kingdom taxation is £25,927,000, and unsecured loans are £90,040,790.

Fixed assets stand at £341,606,597, interests in subsidiaries at £57,780,883, and interests in associated companies at £7,795,432. Current assets total £128,440,960, including £7,067,056 in cash, and current liabilities are £70,663,547.

The directors are Sir Alexander Fleck (chairman), Mr. Stanley Paul Chambers, Mr. Ronald Holroyd and Sir Ewart Smith (deputy chairman), Viscount Chandos, Lord Glencorner, Sir Walter Woodrow, and Messrs. Peter Christopher Allen, Richard Alford Banks, Richard Beuching, E. A. B. S. F. Burman, John Ferguson, Peter F. Menzies, Clifford Payne, Charles Ross Fritchard, David John Roberts, William Donald Scott, J. L. S. Steel, James Taylor, R. C. Todhunter, Leslie Henry Williams, and Cyril Maynard Wright.

The 31st annual general meeting is to be held in London on May 15.

## A. Reyrolle Results

A. REYROLLE AND CO., LTD., manufacturers of electrical switchgear, after providing £1,409,188 for taxation, earned a net group profit of £1,353,086 for the year ended December 31, compared with £1,239,929 in the previous year. The ordinary dividend is 6½%.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £102,500 in cumulative preference stock, £800,000 4% cumulative redeemable preference stock, and £4,579,411 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves are £8,958,512, revenue reserves and surplus £5,843,621, and deferred liabilities £1,065,000. Current liabilities stand at £4,538,837, fixed assets at £1,079,961, interest in subsidiary companies at £335,302, trade investments at £4,029,887, and current assets at £18,843,246, including £2,738,376, in cash.

The directors are Sir Claude D. Gibb (chairman), Mr. E. N. Robinson (deputy), and Messrs. H. H. Mullens, Bennett, J. Christie, and C. A. Stephens.

## MINING

## Copperbelt Unions Co-operate Seeking Support from T.U.C.

TWO NORTHERN RHODESIAN trade union officials, Mr. Lawrence Katilunga, president of the Northern Rhodesia African Mine Workers' Union, and Mr. Jack Purvis, president of the European Mine Workers' Union, left London on Monday to return to Ndola after a month's visit to the United Kingdom. As joint delegates, they had been trying to obtain the support of the Trades Union Congress and the Miners' International Federation in their fight against a Northern Rhodesian Government proposal to ban unofficial strikes.

The T.U.C. had already had talks with the Colonial Secretary about the proposed legislation, which would impose penalties of £100 initially, and £5 per day thereafter for every day an unofficial strike lasted when there was no closed shop agreement. Where there was such an agreement offenders would be subject to the same fine and of imprisonment up to six months.

The legislation, based on recommendations of the Honeyman commission of inquiry into unofficial strikes by European workers on the Copperbelt, is to be discussed by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on May 14. A *Northern Rhodesian* correspondent has reported a T.U.C. spokesman that pressure has been brought to bear on the Government of Northern Rhodesia by the Colonial Office to delay the introduction of the legislation for a year to see how the unions behave.

Mr. Katilunga said in London before he left that although he had not been given any specific promises of help in the event of the measures becoming law he was "highly satisfied" with the results of his talks in Britain. Mr. Purvis refused to comment, "because there had been criticisms in Northern Rhodesia of our joint delegation".

This is the first time in the history of the Copperbelt that the leaders of the two racial unions have co-operated to this extent.

## Chilean Copper Proposals

CHILE HAS PROPOSED to the United Nations International Trade Commission that an international body be created to prevent sharp fluctuations in world copper prices. The Sociedad Nacional de Minería has also proposed that the Copper Department of Chile should appoint a commission to visit the Soviet Union to investigate market prospects for the metal in the Eastern bloc.

## Union Minière's Final Dividend

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA, the great base metal producing company of the Belgian Congo, has declared a final dividend of 750 francs, free of tax, per ordinary share, making 1,500 francs for 1957, compared with 2,300 francs per share for the previous year.

## Bancroft's Capital

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., held in Salisbury, has passed a special resolution increasing the authorized capital from £6m. to £13½m. by the creation of 7½m. 6½% redeemable participating preference shares of £1 each.

## Copper Price Increased

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA, the Belgian Congo copper producer, has raised its copper price to 22.25 Belgian francs (42.2d.) per kilo from the previous price 21.75 francs.

## Globe and Phoenix Interim

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING Co. is raising its first interim dividend from 30% to 50% for 1958. A total of 100% was paid in 1957.

## Progress Report for March Quarter

Rhodesia Beekun Hill Development Co., Ltd. — 3,225 tons of lead and 7,375 of zinc compared with 2,000 tons and 7,350 tons in the previous quarter.

Falcon Mines, Ltd. — Dainy mine: 19,600 tons of ore milled and 3,480 fine oz. gold produced for a working profit of £9,872. Sunace mine: 1,260 tons, 233 fine oz., and a working profit of £549. Bayhorse mine: 1,060 tons, 242 fine oz., and a working profit of £176.

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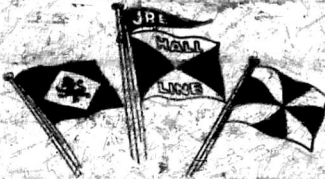
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