

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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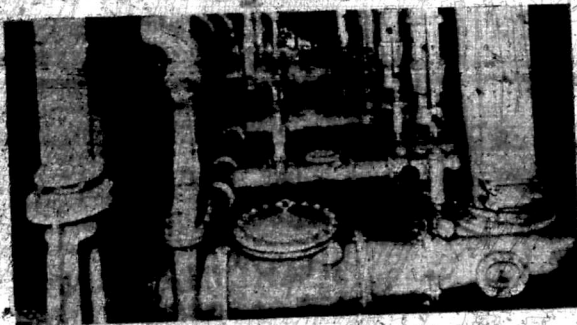
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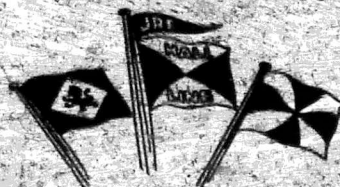
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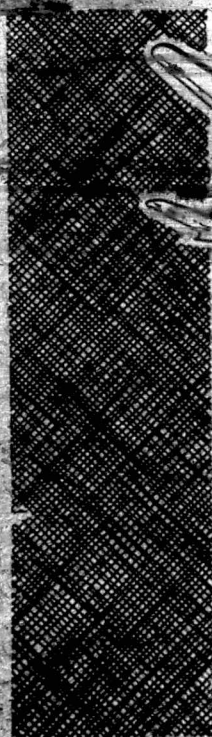
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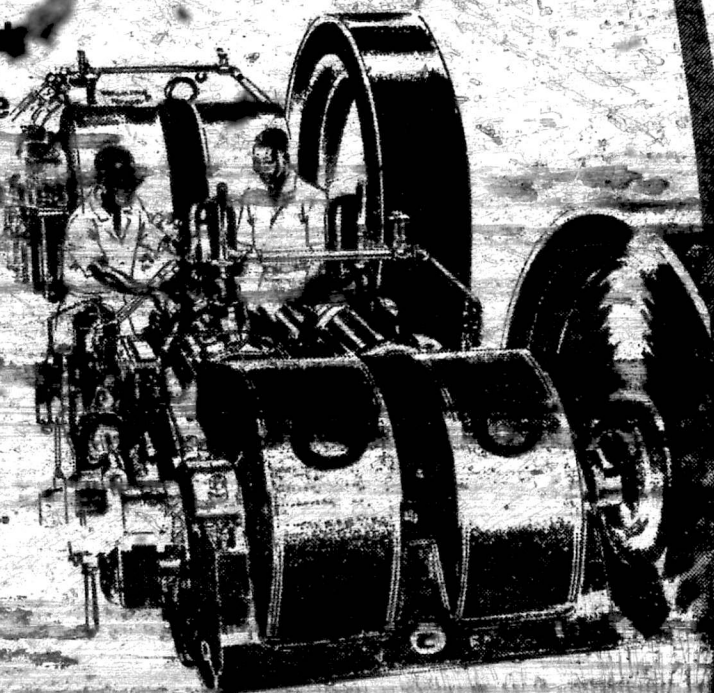
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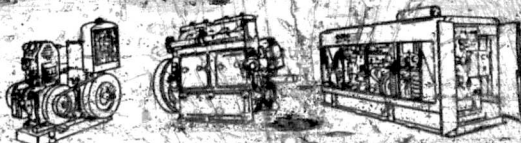
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1958

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS MUCH TO BE SAID for decentralization, and this paper has often advocated a system of provincial councils as a means of expediting development especially in the larger Dependencies, but there is all the difference between utilizing local talent, experience, and patriotism for local purposes and seeking to contract out of the life of a great territory by schemes of isolated isolationism. The most extreme case of that I can recall has been described in an election manifesto by Mr. R. N. Donaldson, a candidate in the Tanga Province constituency of Tanganyika Territory, whose own words on the subject will be found elsewhere in this issue. He wants self-government for that one small but admittedly important province, and he wants it now. As if that idea were not sufficiently absurd in itself, he also suggests that control of Tanganyika's northern railway should be transferred to the Tanga and Northern Provinces jointly and he asks that the Tanga Province should be given legislative power over a whole range of subjects, extending from income tax and customs duties to finance and immigration! He is so serious about this Alice-in-Wonderland project that he has not even noticed that he has unluckily listed thirteen branches of public affairs for transfer from the central Government to his provincial parliament—yes, it is to be termed a parliament. For the time being, but apparently only for a period which is intended to be short, he graciously concedes ten functions to the territorial Government: it may deal with constitutional affairs, defence, police, the country's budget, and half a dozen other matters. All this is evidently expected to be treated with gravity; indeed, the author of this egregious outline mentions having discussed it with some of his acquaintances. They must be humourless or exceptionally dense or cynical to have refrained from killing it.

Anybody who knows anything about Tanganyika Territory is aware that one of its greatest handicaps is the difficulty of getting persons of ability, experience, and standing to serve on the Legislative Council. If that is the case with the central Government, it is unquestionably the case with the provincial "parliament". It would be unlikely to have greater competence than the average urban district council in Great Britain, but it would nevertheless have authority to legislate for the imposition of income tax and excise and duties and to control immigration and appoint its judiciary. The good people of Tanga Province—and the not so good—must not be distracted by the wider world, not even by what happens just outside its borders; they are assumed to be competent to do nearly everything for themselves, except defend themselves, police themselves, and perform those other services for which distant and despised functionaries in Dar es Salaam are to retain responsibility. To cap all this fustian, the electors are invited to believe that foreign investors will consider the area a safe place for their funds. "By controlling our own customs and taxes we can give protection and help to new industries, and can see that foreign lenders are not frightened away by unreasonable taxation". Potential lenders overseas would not wait to hear what the rates of taxation might be in so crazy and vulnerable an area. What does this strange scheme promise the locals? The early solution of their town planning and other minor problems, and even the provision of a dentist! As a skit on the blunders of officialdom such a memorandum would be mildly amusing. As a contribution to political thought it is incredibly naive.

## Notes By The Way

### Three African Voices

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS is the mouthpiece of the African community of Northern Rhodesia, according to a statement distributed by Mr. Harry Nkumbula, its president-general, at a Press conference in London last week. It was therefore strange to find another member of Congress, Mr. P. Sokota, M.L.C., supporting proposals which differed from those of the national executive: whereas it insists on parity in numbers between the African members of the Legislative Council and all the European members, whether official or non-official, he and the other African M.L.C.s would be content with parity between the African and European non-officials. Congress demands universal adult franchise, but Mr. Sokota supports a qualitative franchise. Furthermore, he was emphatic that his views are those of the African public which he represents.

### Congress Claim Exposed

IN EXACTLY THE SAME WAY there was a divergence of view over the attitude of the African public to the Colonial Office. Mr. Nkumbula claimed that African opposition is increasingly aimed at the Colonial Office because it failed to curb the European desire to monopolize political power. However, Mr. Sokota, the "protector of African interests", if the balance of young power were left with nominated Government officials they would side with the Africans. Mr. Sokota declared. The third African present, Mr. M. M. M., said that he had been a founder member of the Congress, but that differences over major issues had led him to resign and join the multi-racial Constitution Party. In the light of these disagreements, it is absurd to insist, as Congress does, that it is the voice of the Africans. But for the intimidation which is characteristic of African politics there would be much greater evidence that African opinion is not represented by the extravagant utterances of a few score politicians.

### Deep Waters

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS in Africa often publish astonishing statements for which there is no conceivable justification. Such a case has just occurred in Uganda, where readers of one publication have been told that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has agreed "to hand over Mombasa Harbour to the United States for use as a naval base in order to protect India and the Middle East". What has happened in the Persian Gulf area since that fantastic report was published makes it quite possible that American naval vessels may use East Africa's main port, but any idea of "handing over" is of course absolute nonsense. Was the report based, I wonder, on a broadcast from Cairo, a notoriously tainted and tendentious source, or just imagined by some bright intellect in Buganda. Kilindini, the port of Mombasa, means in Swahili "Place of Deep Waters". The vernacular journalist certainly dived in deeply.

### Sob Stuff

THE NEAR MONOPOLY which this paper has had in calling attention to the wrong kind of publicity from Government departments is, I am very glad to note, at long last disappearing. In recent months there have been several occasions on which fatuous official announcements have been the subject of criticism in the

country of origin, and I hope that that vigilance will be maintained and developed. The latest example comes from Mr. Rex Reynolds, a Rhodesian journalist who has expressed the view that the "sadir of nonsense must have been nearly reached" in the following "sob stuff" from a Press release by the Tanganyika Government: "Africans, Asians, and Europeans wept together without a trace of self-consciousness as the British India liner KENYA moved gracefully out of the harbour of Dar es Salaam carrying on board Sir Edward Twining, retiring after nine years as Governor of Tanganyika, and Lady Twining. Then the ship passed into the distance and over the horizon. The people of Tanganyika had said goodbye to their own Mr. Chip Twining of Tanganyika".

### Parliamentary Canard

NORTHERN RHODESIA has withdrawn from the Federation and joined Kenya. I give that wholly unreliable information on the authority of *THE HOUSE OF COMMONS* which reported a few days ago under the heading "Kenya" a House of Commons question and answer about profits from liquor sales by municipalities in the Copper Belt. The official report of the Mother of Parliaments is again a good reason for that rendering. Because the Socialist M.P. who asked the question would, I imagine, write "Copperbelt", I shall not seem to cast aspersions upon him by recording his name. The reply of the Government spokesman was that sales of liquor in the five municipal areas on the Copper Belt for the five years 1953 to 1957 amounted to £495,311. They had built 25 new beer halls, community halls, cinemas, and markets, and provided sports fields and general welfare services. I trust that the next question about Mau Mau will not appear under the heading "Northern Rhodesia".

### Xerography

XEROGRAPHY COVERS THE COMMONWEALTH. I am assured by a business house with a commercial interest in the subject. A new word always intrigues me, and I record for the information of people as ignorant as I of xerography that it is "a dry, electrostatic method of reproduction for the creation of masters used with the offset litho process, similar in many respects to photography, but using electrical forces and dry powders instead of sensitized emulsions to create images". People travel very long distances to get acquainted with this new system: for instance, I hear that an enthusiast from Nairobi, Mr. F. C. Greenop, has come to London for a course in its mysteries.

### Turning Turtle

ONE MUST HAVE A LICENSE to turn turtle in Tanganyika, whence a case of illicit turning is reported. African fishermen spending a few days on Maziwi Island who recently killed a couple of turtle for food and took about 100 eggs have been reprimanded by the marine fisheries officer at Pangani, who told them that under the Preservation of Fauna Ordinance such traditional goings-on were forbidden, except under licence. But the Public Relations Department has blotted the sermon with a postscript which admits that "we are unable to undertake turtle protection patrols". Organized commercial turtle turning is the real trouble. Local cropping for domestic consumption seems unlikely to cease at Government decree.

# Why Mr. G. Lewanika Supports Multi-Racialism and Federation

## Facts Which Have Converted Him from Opposition to Advocacy

ALTHOUGH MOST AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia are still opposed to Central African federation for political reasons arising from racial problems, federation has brought benefits. Mr. GODWIN LEWANIKA, a younger brother of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, said in London recently when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

He continued, *inter alia*—

"What worries Africans most is that at the moment all four Governments in the Federation are entirely in the hands of Europeans. But the only way to avoid that is for all well-informed Africans to register as voters and join political parties of their own choice, including the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress Party. That will give them the opportunity to take part in formulating Government policy and measures. Once this is done, Governments in Central Africa will no longer be so completely dependent on the European vote.

### Boycott Not the Answer

"Boycotting the Federal franchise or the Federal Parliament is not the real answer to the problem, as the Government and party policies can be effectively opposed only from within, not from outside. Africans of Central Africa, except those from Southern Rhodesia, boycotted the federation conferences in 1952, but the Europeans got what they wanted easily. Had Africans attended the conferences they might have got better concessions than those we got without African representatives. Boycotting the Federal franchise and withdrawal from the Federal Parliament will have no chance of causing the dissolution of the Federal Parliament or the abolition of Federation. It is childish for anyone to think so. Half a loaf is better than nothing.

"Withdrawal of Africans from the Federal Parliament at this critical moment would do more harm than good to the African cause, because it would mean insufficient African representation at the 1960 Constitution Conference. I feel very sorry at the decision of the Rev. Andrew Doid to resign from the Federal Parliament; as a protagonist of African interests he should have remained in Parliament and championed their cause from the public platform.

### Inexplicable Advice

"If there are some people in this country who through ignorance of local affairs encourage a certain section of African leaders to behave in this way, they should know that they are doing more harm than good to the African cause in the eyes of God. They would be held responsible for the consequences.

"Last month, speaking from Cairo, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, spoke in favour of the federation of West African territories; the month before the Arab States federated; last year Malaya became a Federated State; the three regions in Nigeria have federated; and countries such as India, America, Russia, Britain, and South Africa are unions. This shows that for various reasons it was desirable for small countries to federate.

"To speak of our own Federation, I think that those of you who are our friends and well-wishers should fight hard and see that Africans are given the same advantages and opportunities as Europeans. Give Africans the same opportunities in education and technical experience, to compete on equal terms, and they

will one day prove their equality. Partnership without equal opportunities is an empty phrase.

"The idea of a Central African Federation was first encouraged by a Labour Government and fully implemented by a Conservative Government. They may differ in methods or words, but both believed in the idea, and therefore they are both responsible. If we suffer under federation we shall blame both parties. If we prosper under federation the credit will go to both.

"No one can convince me that there is any political party in this country prepared to undo federation in favour of African opposition. Therefore those who are true friends of the Africans should see to it that, like Europeans, Africans also benefit much from federation.

"I was a bitter opponent of federation. I strongly protested against it twice at meetings in the House of Commons and before visiting Labour and Conservative Ministers of State, including a former Prime Minister (Lord Aitchison). I was the first African in the whole of Central Africa to oppose it at Congress president.

"But when the British Parliament agreed to it by a substantial majority and I saw reasons for doing so, I realized that it would be fighting a losing battle to continue opposing its creation—a sheer waste of time, energy, and thought.

"Now that federation is a fact let us all join to make it a glorious thing. I am an example to the world of how the white, the black, and the brown man can give up prejudices, and it need be their lives, for the idea of a common multi-racial citizenship.

### Federation Benefits

"What benefits have so far come as a result of the Federation—

(1) The establishment of a local government school at Chalimbana for African chiefs and councillors.

(2) Remuneration of chiefs and councillors has been considerably increased, and as a result of that posts in Native authority councils and camps now attract better pay.

(3) There are now African postmasters in African towns.

(4) In several post offices Africans are served from the same counters as members of other races.

(5) In many shops and banks Africans are no longer served through pigeon-holes.

(6) Africans are studying together with members of other races at the Rhodesia University College.

(7) Africans are now allowed to stay in some hotels, especially in Lusaka.

(8) With the backing of the Government, the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia have implemented a scheme commonly known as 'African advancement'. Although Africans are not quite happy with the way the scheme has been implemented, it is a step in the right direction. A similar attempt on the part of the mining companies to uplift Africans.

(9) Since 1953 all the mining companies, including Broken Hill, have spontaneously provided welfare and recreation facilities for their African miners, to which their wives and children are also entitled. These schemes include adult education, hospital nursing courses, elementary domestic science courses, and special courses in carpentry, building, brick-making, basket-making, etc.

(10) There are now development centres in a number of rural areas, such as Katete, Kasama, Namushakendi, etc., where adult men take short courses in agriculture, carpentry, building, brick-making, leather-work, tailoring, etc. Women at these centres take courses in domestic science.

### African Veterinary School

(11) There is an African veterinary school which trains Africans for employment in the Veterinary Department, with Native authorities, and on farms.

(12) Disease control by operating dip tanks and portable sprays in Native reserves for tick and skin disease free of charge.

(13) African businessmen's loan fund, out of which 31 loans have been made; the whole of the £15,000 originally allocated has been paid out or earmarked for approved loans.

(14) It is now possible for Africans to obtain leases to Crown land. This will enable Africans to obtain loans from building societies to build houses under owner housing schemes. This has been brought about almost entirely through the initiative and efforts of Mr. John Roberts, as has been progress in all housing matters.

(15) The number of teachers in training increased from

966 in September, 1954, to 1,306 in September, 1957, including 248 women students.

"All this proves that, with the backing of the United Kingdom Government and individual well-wishers, the Federation could do more for the Africans to prove the benefits which were promised during the Federation talks and at the time of its coming into being.

"Some people in this country have asked me what Africans feel about Dominion Status. On account of the great confidence I have in the present leadership of the United Federal Party, I no longer fear Dominion Status, but the majority of Africans, including prominent chiefs, are still bitterly opposed to it, and I would not advise the United Kingdom Government or the Federal Government to impose Dominion Status on unwilling Africans, as they imposed Federation.

"Such action would create ill-feeling and discontent among the majority of the Africans. If it is bulldozed in, there will be no co-operation and good understanding between Europeans and Africans. Although such arbitrary action would probably not lead to the outbreak of a serious revolution, such as Mau Mau, no honest man can assure the Government that there would be real peace, racial co-operation, and goodwill. Dominion Status cannot be achieved in haste; it requires the co-operation of most well-informed men on both the European and African sides. Time being the chief factor, if given a chance, I am sure that all men of goodwill will finally agree on the issue.

### Guarantees to Africans

The wise thing is first to have African Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries in both the Federal Government and the territorial Legislatures. That would mean Africans, however few the numbers they hold, of their being acceptable as full and equal partners in the Federation.

The basic thing which should be done before Dominion Status is granted is to have full discussions with African chiefs and African representative bodies and assure them of the inclusion in the next Federal Constitution of guarantees, in addition to written treaties, such as—

- (1) No political party that believes in racial segregation, racial discrimination, and colour bar, and not in racial partnership, as the policy of the Federation, shall become a Government in any of the three federated States as well as the Federal Government itself.
- (2) Until themselves decide against the system, Africans in Northern Rhodesia shall always have chiefs in rural areas.
- (3) Until they themselves decide against the system, Africans in Northern Rhodesia shall always have Native reserves and Native trust lands not open for European settlement without the express permission of the chief of the area concerned.
- (4) Until chiefs and their people come to a full agreement with the Government, no Government in the Federation shall change the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia.
- (5) Qualified British-protected persons shall always be allowed to vote and stand for Parliamentary elections without naturalizing themselves into British subjects unless they themselves so desire.
- (6) All universities and technical colleges in the Federation shall always be open to applicants of all races possessing the necessary entrance qualifications.
- (7) The ordinary and special voters' rolls shall always be open to members of all races.
- (8) The Federation should nowhere prevent Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland obtaining self-government in respect of their territorial sphere of operation but within the framework of the Federation, and that there should be no question of amalgamation of all three territories under one Government only.
- (9) Voting qualifications shall not be raised for at least 10 years.
- (10) Infringement of any of these guarantees should entitle the British Government to intervene.

Such guarantees, if embodied in the Federal Constitution, are likely to minimize African fears and suspicions of European intentions.

### Defeat of Mr. Todd

"I have been asked about the feeling of Africans over Mr. Garfield Todd's defeat in the Southern Rhodesian general election. Africans, including myself, are sorry for the defeat of Mr. Todd, but it would be wrong for anyone to assume that he is the only European in Central Africa who was liberal-minded. In fact, by leaving the United Federal Party, Mr. Todd has done more harm than good to the future of the Federation, because if he had decided to remain in that party even as an ordinary M.P., liberal European opinion in Southern Rhodesia could not have been divided and the Dominionists could not have influenced the voters as they did in the General election.

"It would also be wrong for Africans to blame Southern Rhodesian Europeans for Mr. Todd's defeat, because if all

the Africans in Southern Rhodesia who are qualified to register as voters had taken the trouble to do so they might have managed to send Mr. Todd or any of his party members to Parliament. Africans are not the only people to blame for this, because there are some Europeans who pretend to be their friends who did not urge them to take advantage of the vote—the strongest weapon in political democracy. Those who encourage Africans to boycott such things are doing serious harm to race relations and to the political advancement of Africans.

"Many Europeans and Africans desire peace and friendship. There are Europeans who have the best interests of the Africans at heart, but because they do not believe that the African can make serious judgments on national affairs, they tend to disregard his opinions. That gives Africans the impression that such Europeans intend to dominate indefinitely.

### True Friends of Africans

"Another group of Europeans, most especially among visiting politicians, believe that the Africans must always be right and the Government and European settlers must always be wrong. Being blind to the faults of Africans, they cannot be of any permanent help to them. The true friends of the Africans will show them their mistakes when they are wrong, support them when they are right, and study their point of view with an open mind. They fight for what is right rather than what is right in both Africans and Europeans.

"People have asked me what I should think about a black government in Northern Rhodesia. There is nothing wrong about that if Africans are put in power by our multi-racial electorate, but I do not think the time is opportune for that. At present we have only two African doctors, one African barrister and two State registered nurses.

Beside lack of skilled and professional men, some of our African leaders still expect all Africans to think in the same way. They brand anyone who disagrees with them a traitor or informer. Some go to the extent of accusing those who disagree with them of having sold the country to Europeans, doing the just to make a man hated and disliked by other Africans. Such false accusations are signs of political immaturity, lack of political knowledge, disregard of parliamentary democracy, and a desire for dictatorship.

"In addition there is a strong feeling of tribalism—false patriotism—and most Africans with such feelings would rather fight for their own tribes than for a man of their own race. The only exceptions to this are those who are loyal to the masses of the Africans. Such behaviour is not capable of uniting all tribes together as one racial block.

"In Northern Rhodesia we still have very powerful and influential traditional chiefs, such as Paramount Chief Mwanawina of the Barotses, Paramount Chief Chitimukulu of the Bemba, Paramount Chief Mpezeni of the Angoni, Paramount Chief Undi of the Chewa, and several senior chiefs. None of these chiefs is likely to submit himself to his Native authority under an ordinary African political leader or under a group of African political leaders. None would think of resigning his authority in favour of any of them as the head. Although they all come under one central Government, they still regard their provinces as different countries from one another.

### Multi-Racial Government Needed

"Therefore I cannot see any possibility of either a black or white Government in Northern Rhodesia. We need a multi-racial Government equally shared by all races, and this type of Government has my strongest support. However, on account of their numerical strength, a day will certainly come, perhaps not in my lifetime or that of my son, when the Africans will be in the majority in the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That will come by steady evolution, not revolution, after the gradual disappearance of racial antagonism, fear and suspicion, when all races in the country will become a single community.

"Together with other liberal, fair-minded Africans, I would be re-assured about the future if the United Kingdom Government and the leaders of the main political parties in Northern Rhodesia would without delay make a sincere guarantee that when the day comes when Africans have achieved equal skills, qualifications, and political experience, no attempt will be made by the dominating European minority to introduce legislation to prevent parity or superiority in the Government by African people if they have been elected by a majority vote through a franchise of just qualifications.

"I have joined the United Federal Party, not to placate Europeans and betray the interests of my fellow Africans, but because I trust its leaders to pursue their policy of partnership until all races in the Federation are real and equal partners. So long as they are true to their principles they will keep the trust of many African friends of the Federation.

"Before I sit down I would earnestly like to appeal to all who have Christian faith to stick to it at all costs, to live it. As the world is ready at the cross-roads, this is the only way we could save Central Africa from confusion and chaos.

# Self-Government Demanded for Tanga Province

## Main Election Plank in Mr. R. N. Donaldson's Platform

**MR. R. N. DONALDSON**, a candidate in the Tanga Province constituency in the forthcoming general election in Tanganyika Territory, makes self-governing for that province the main plank in his platform. Apart from the customary assertion that he stands for law and order and freedom and equality under the law:

A letter to the electors states:—

"I think Tanganyika much too big to be governed as a single unit, just as Europe is too big, and even Great Britain itself is too big and has different laws for Ireland, England, and Scotland suited to the natures and needs of the various inhabitants who in the old days were tribes just as they now are in Africa.

"When a man goes to the district commissioner or his chief with a problem, he wants an answer then and there, not to wait for months or years as he has to now for someone in Dar es Salaam whom he has never seen and who has never seen him to write a letter about it.

"We want to keep with us the officials we like and to get rid of the ones we don't like. We want the ones we like to stay here and help us after their jobs are finished, and to spend here with us the money we have paid them when they were working for us.

"Above all, we want self-government for our province to begin now, and we want to take over as quickly as we are able the responsibility for running our own affairs. We do not want to wait for self-government until the whole of Tanganyika is ready for it. That may we should have to wait for very many years.

### Dislike of Government by Strangers

"I shall never have true self-government from people who are hundreds of miles away. We want self-government here in our own province by people of our own choosing whom we know and can trust. We do not want to be governed by people who have to take their orders from strangers in Dar es Salaam."

The appended election manifesto contains these passages:—

"I stand first for law and order and freedom and equality under the law for all.

"My policy is based on the belief that we must secure self-government quickly, and that the Tanga and Northern Provinces are more advanced than the rest of the Territory and ought not to be held up until backward provinces catch up with them.

"As in war there is no such thing as a free lunch, so do not reinforce failure, so in political politics prosperous areas should not be held back or have the money they earn spent in trying to support areas in which development is not justified. Recent examples, out of many, of unjustified expenditure are the High Court building in Dar es Salaam, the High Commission buildings in Nairobi, and the deep-water berths at Mtwara. I want to avoid this waste of money by bringing the power of spending our Tanga money under our own control. Only we can be trusted not to waste it.

"I would like to see the Tanga and Northern Provinces given joint control of the Tanga Line Railway and of all water and electric power development under a regional commission to be appointed by the two provinces.

### Electricity for Dar es Salaam

"We do not want the proposed scheme for supplying Dar es Salaam with electricity raised from our joint water supply by which we pay more than formerly for our current so that Dar es Salaam can have their current more cheaply. If Dar es Salaam wants to buy electricity from us, they should buy it at a price at which we are willing to sell, and should themselves pay for the cables and pylons required to carry it to them. If they won't pay our price we should sell it to Mombasa who will.

"I should like to have our Tanga Railway workshop brought back from Nairobi. It was a provincial asset and gave employment to the people who pay the fares and freights. We also

want to be able to fix our own railway charges together with the business people in the Northern Province so that it will pay them to ship their goods through our port so that Tanga shall not continue to lose business to Mombasa by reason of artificial freight charges fixed by people in Nairobi.

"I want to see an immediate transfer of many of the executive and legislative powers of Government from Dar es Salaam to Tanga Province. The branches that I want transferred are:—

- (1) Income Tax,
- (2) Customs and Excise,
- (3) Finance and Economics,
- (4) Local Government and Administration,
- (5) Natural Resources, including Forestry and Game Reserves,
- (6) Communication and Works other than aviation and Posts and Telegraphs,
- (7) Lands and Mineral Resources, including the Land Registry,
- (8) Social Services, other than specialist scientific and medical services,
- (9) Schools,
- (10) Immigration,
- (11) Legal services, including public prosecutions, Administrator-General and Official Receiver,
- (12) Judiciary, jointly with Northern Province and subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, and
- (13) Provincial Establishments.

There is plenty of precedent for such transfer of the machinery of government as, for example, the transfer of powers at the time of the formation of the Irish Free State.

These powers should in the first place be transferred direct to the provincial commissioner, who could appropriately be designated the provincial governor, and who should proceed to delegate his executive and legislative powers to local people and local bodies, making use of the members of the administration and other branches of Government already there and co-opting others from outside where necessary.

To assist him, and eventually replace him, the legislative functions of provincial government should summon a provincial parliament consisting of elected members of the province, increasing franchise, members delegated by outside bodies such as chambers of commerce, trade unions, the sugar industry, co-operatives, etc., representative members of people who cannot yet vote, i.e., chiefs, and a strict minority of delegates of the provincial governor himself.

### Provincial Government Would Appoint Ministers

"From this provincial parliament the provincial governor should select a council of executive ministers for the purpose of controlling the provincial executive."

"In Tanga Province there should for the time being be reserved control by the territorial Government of the following functions:—

- (1) Constitutional affairs,
- (2) Police,
- (3) Defence,
- (4) The territorial budget,
- (5) Universities,
- (6) Locust control, specialist medical and scientific services and other such services beyond provincial scope,
- (7) Transcontinental highways (when they exist),
- (8) Continental irrigation and power schemes (when they exist),
- (9) Company, patent, trade mark, and other registrations except Land,
- (10) Territorial establishments.

"The power to appoint and remove provincial governors would at first be vested in the Governor for Governor-General, as he might become when autonomy is granted to all the provinces; and the Governor-in-Council would for a trial period have a power of veto or delay over provincial legislation.

"The provinces would either by direct election or by provincial parliamentary delegation return members to the Legislative Council, as formerly.

"It has been suggested by people who have discussed this policy with me that as Tanga Province is linked to the Northern Province in water supply and communications, it would be better if they had joint regional government instead of each having its own provincial government; but I favour provincial government for the following reasons:—

- (1) It is easier to govern well a small area than a big area, and other things being equal, the smaller the area the better governed it should be.

"(2) We do not want Chagga, Arusha tribal, and Northern Province settler ideas and disputes to worry and distract us, and they do not want to be worried with our problems.

"(3) My object is that local people, whose characters are known to all and who know each other and the various aspects of our problems, should deal together with affairs which they understand because they are on their own doorstep, so that each shall know each other's point of view and benefit from each other's background, knowledge, and experience. We could enlist the help of retired people such as magistrates, who can help us out when our courts are busy, without adding to our financial commitments. We do not want the interference of strangers whose homes are elsewhere, whether they come from Dar es Salaam, Moshi, London, or Makerere, unless they come here at our invitation because we need their skill and service.

"(4) The better and more smoothly the system works the more quickly we can extend the franchise and the more obvious it will be to foreign investors that we are capable of self-government and can be trusted to give security to overseas investors and to pay back the money we borrow as a province for our own provincial development. By controlling our own customs and taxes we can give protection and help to new industries and can see that foreign lenders are not frightened away by unreasonable taxation.

"(5) If we in this province had the handling of our own affairs we would quickly solve the problems of town planning,

land for housing in Tanga and Korogwe, delays in the courts and the rent restriction boards, the land registration muddle, road transport, the lack of a dentist in Tanga, and the hundreds of other irritating things with which we are beset. We would be careful not to waste the money we raise from ourselves by taxation. We would turn to account the Crown lands and the lands wasted by the Forest and Game Departments.

"We have here our own experts in agriculture and forestry at the sisal research station, the tea estates, and elsewhere, and can turn to them for advice on forest conservation which they would probably give us free of charge. Most of them are far more capable of giving advice than expensive Dar es Salaam officials who are here today and gone tomorrow.

"We should look carefully at very young men who say they want self-government for the whole of Tanganyika now. Do they want to govern themselves? Do they want you to govern yourselves? I think not. What they want is that they should govern you. That's what they mean by self-government.

"For a fool no undertaking is big enough. For a wise man nothing is so small as to be unimportant. Wise men will reap where they have sown; they do not wish to reap the crops of others. They do not provoke quarrels; their desire is to keep peace by doing justice and showing courtesy.

"We want to be free to choose wise men from among us to govern our province so that all may enjoy peace and prosperity."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

## Problems of African Labour on Kenya Farms

### Summary of Farming Activities Recorded by Land Bank Representatives

**ANXIETY ABOUT LABOUR** is mentioned again and again in the annual reports of the district representatives of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya. Their summaries of events in their own localities give an interesting and authoritative picture of the present state of farming in Kenya.

MR. G. DUNCAN WILSON, reporting on the Kisumu-Fort Ternan district, says that labour was in fair supply and fairly cheap, but that the quality left much to be desired.

"More people are beginning to realize that the area has some of the finest grazing in the country, and economically has a great future. The prospect for increasing sugar production is bright, and much is going on behind the scenes. This is a field in which the Government should take a greater interest."

#### Labour Short and of Poor Quality

MR. C. R. COOPER (Humbwa, Kundani, Mau Summit), "There was generally a shortage of labour and no improvement in the amount or quality of their work. I do not consider that a good minimum wage for agricultural labourers will be possible unless the worker is prepared to step up his output very considerably.

"Several farmers have purchased rotary cutters, which appear to provide a very satisfactory answer to the problem of the encroachment of light bush and other weeds in pasture land. I hope that the continued use of these machines will result in reclaiming a large acreage of grazing land, some of which had become virtually useless, and in the improvement of other areas which have been deteriorating.

"A few farms have changed hands at normal prices, but the farming community is worried and apprehensive about future prospects."

MR. J. A. P. CHARLES (Sotik): "There is no trouble about the supply of labour, which is really more than the district needs; but the standard of work of unskilled labour is poor, although conditions get better and wages increase each year.

"The Soil Conservation Unit again did considerable work in terracing, farm road construction and planning, and dam-making. It is a pity that this unit is so against making dams in this area; they say the soil is unsuitable. But everywhere you see dams holding back good stretches of water, and so many more are wanted.

"Tea growing continues to develop, mostly in North East, over 300 acres of new gardens were planted. The Kenya Company planted a 34-acre tea nursery, their present intention being to plant up to 800 acres of tea.

"Few farms have changed hands. No one seems to want to leave except at an attractive price."

MR. G. R. EDGE (Trans Nzoi): "A fairly plentiful supply of labour has been available. Despite a general increase in wages the quantity of work and reliability of the average labourer deteriorated. Too much publicity is being given to a minimum wage, and not enough attention paid to educating the African to give a reasonable return.

"Sales of farms were about normal until the end of the year when they showed signs of falling on the bank rates. Indications are that prices of farms will fall.

"Steady progress is being made in all branches of farming, many farmers are getting down to the business of farming, but the standards of labour, which is probably the lowest in Kenya, is a great handicap.

"The shortage of money, coming at a time when wages and the prices of all but agricultural produce are still on the increase, is hitting many farmers who are not yet established, and they will have considerable difficulty over the next year or so. A great pity that the Land Bank is also having to curtail its loans, as now is a time when it could be of great assistance."

#### Red Light of Surpluses

MR. D. E. FISHER (Nakuru East): "The supply of labour is improving as Kenya returns from camps or the reserve, but the standard of casual labour remains poor. With crops such as pyrethrum and coffee a considerable labour force is necessary, requiring either large numbers of squatters or recruited labour. Recruited labour, willingly signing a six-ticket official contract, may at any time legally desert, the farmer having no redress except through civil legal action. This situation puts the employer in an impossible position and does great harm in building up any sense of responsibility in the African.

"The red light of over-production and surpluses is apparent in almost all lines of farming. Expensive development programmes should be discouraged. The lower-priced undeveloped or semi-developed farms change hands more readily than the high-priced well-developed farms."

MR. J. S. ADAMS (Nakuru West): "On the whole a good year for grass, and the breeding of both dairying and beef seems to be proceeding slowly. Some disturbing reports of new animal diseases are in the air, and it is to be hoped that cures will be found as rapidly as possible.

"A steady trickle of buying and selling of land has taken place in the district, although the Settlement Board are by far the greater purchasers. Other purchasers include a high average of knowledgeable farmers. Prices realized are very adequate."

MR. R. H. HALLOWES (Kigali, Ol Kalou, Ol Joro Orok): "The labour position is far more stable and the output generally has improved."

"Farming methods still leave much to be desired. Farmers do not go and look for information but expect it to be brought to them, and a great interest is taken in farmers' days. It would help to have an agricultural officer touring the area

to advise on the handling of different soils, suitable fertilizers, etc.

"What has become very noticeable in the last few years is that with the increased draining of land, particularly in the Ol Bolosat-Wanjone area, the rivers tend to rise and fall very rapidly, causing a great deal of damage. Lakes Naivasha and Ol Bolosat vary considerably for the same reason. It might become necessary to dam some of these streams and rivers at their source and along their course, to prevent this flood and fall.

"The position in the Ol Kalou-Ol Joro Orok area could be assessed as very precarious. The emergency plaid havoc with the livestock and pyrethrum side of farming and most farms have been flogged with cereals and are in very poor shape. The increases in cost of spares, fuel, and labour have allowed the farmer no profit margin. To add to this, the credit squeeze and the downward trend of markets have had a bad effect, and some farms are beginning to have a dilapidated look about them."

MR. C. W. HILLYAR (Naivasha, Kinagozi): "Labour has been in reasonable supply and wages more or less static. Improved houses are the order of the day, but output of work shows little sign of improvement.

### Sound Agricultural Production

The Kinagozi are fortunate in having two such energetic agricultural sub-committees who by their example and with the backing of the district agricultural officer are showing what mixed farming can achieve.

MR. A. DYKES (Lakipia, Thomson's Falls): "The labour position has been fairly satisfactory. Quite a number of farms have been opened and are reported to be working well. There are no restrictions on the export of produce. Exports of maize from the Rift Valley Province. It is doubtful if all of these are still necessary.

"Financial stringency, and falling prices have rather depressed farmers' spirits and morale. There is a natural fear that we have not seen the bottom of most markets. The general agricultural position, however, is sound. The industry as a whole seems capable of absorbing some fall in prices, as prices do not reach disastrously low proportions."

MR. W. O. BANNISTER (Thika): "Both male and female labour has been more static, there being less tendency to move from farm to farm with a consequent slight rise in the standard of work which has been considerably less. The pineapple crop had a bad get-back when the canneries closed last March and purchasing of fruit stopped. With improved marketing conditions and the passing of the Fruits (Marketing) Bill confidence has been restored and planting continues.

"This has been a good year for most planters. There have been very few changes of ownership but farm managers, particularly the younger ones with little experience, are finding it difficult to get suitable jobs."

MRS. G. B. SHERRIN and R. A. RUSSELL-SMITH (Kiambu, Embu): "Labour is fairly freely available, but continued increase in smallholdings upsets the supply of agricultural labour in areas close to the residential parts of the district. The most serious change in the labour position was caused by the opening of the Kikuyu reserves to the return of the Kikuyu to their own land. A part of their labour despite assurances by the Administration that employed labour would not be recruited for this purpose. There is still considerable unemployment in the local Kikuyu reserves. A considerable number of these unemployed are, however, probably unemployable younger men who prefer to indulge in crime.

### Increased Sales of Residential Land

"With the termination of the militant aspect of the emergency there was an increase in sales of residential land in Limuru. Land was bought for tea at prices up to £125 an acre. The sale of coffee farms continued, but the intense speculative aspect was less apparent.

"Two well-known coffee estates in Kiambu amalgamated as a public company and obtained a quotation for the shares on the Nairobi Stock Exchange. Overseas planting interests made further purchases of estates, and there is a distinct trend away from individual ownership to larger units."

MR. E. O. JAMESON (Uasin Gishu) wrote that 30 farms in his area were waiting for help in planning. Mr. K. MacD. Robertson (Nanyuki) recorded that there had been few land transactions, most of the sales being to farmers wanting to increase their holdings; and Mr. N. C. Hill (Machakos, Athi-River) described his district as making steady progress "although there are still a number of small farms which are not economical units, and these continue to change hands at ridiculous prices."

Mr. R. A. Hawkins (Coast) stated that there have been very few land sales and that labour was very difficult to obtain in certain times of the year. Mr. T. F. Robertson (Nairobi, Plains) mentioned slight improvement with one encouraging sign—that the Kikuyu seem to be more inclined to bring

their families out to reside on farms—and said that a number of stock farmers had introduced imported rams with the idea of breeding lamb oration.

Since the Land Bank was established in 1951 its long-term loans have reached almost £5m, these made in 1957 totalling £716,175. There are interesting statistical tables showing the purposes for which loans were granted and the expenditure district by district.

In the general section of the report, which regrets that more capital is not available for the aid of settlers, these comments occur:—

"The final return for the coffee crop showed a yield of 18,327 tons and the estimate for the current season is 20,000 tons. Great interest is being shown in irrigation as a means of increasing crops, and some remarkable results have been achieved which has placed a new ceiling on acreage yields. There are, however, signs that quantity is being achieved to the detriment of quality, and with the strain on the trees which irrigation and very heavy crops produces some rumination is taking place on the wisdom of incurring the heavy expense of bringing water to the bushes.

"The year was on the whole good for the stock and dairy farmer, but there are ominous signs of the results of local and world over-production on the horizon."

Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie is chairman of the board, the other members of which last year were Major C. M. Taylor and Messrs. W. C. Hunter, J. M. Best, D. L. Cole, and P. J. Gill. The manager is Mr. R. J. W. Irving.

## N. R. Neither Black Nor White State

### Sir A. Benson's Address to Americans

IT MAY BE QUITE RIGHT to speak of nationalism in a comparatively homogeneous place like Ghana, but in this part of Africa nationalism is a somewhat difficult concept to describe comprehensively what the motivating forces are. Sir Arthur Benson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when he opened a field seminar at the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for foreign service officers of the State Department of the U.S.A.

"Two years' possessed Northern Rhodesia," said the Governor. Europeans feared that the Government would withhold self-government from us until the Africans advanced economically and socially to such a degree that they could govern themselves politically, and the Africans feared they could hold their own against Europeans.

Discussing partnership as the official policy of the Federation, the Governor said that some people had suggested that the use of the word was disastrous, and others doubted if it had any meaning. "We have always believed that it meant what it said, and we have consistently tried to interpret it in the way which we feel it should be interpreted."

Sir Arthur considered that the constitutional proposals put forward by the Government—and rejected by the Legislative Council after an eight-day debate—had been a major contribution to the removal of those fears, to the problem of maintaining a sound balance as the fears subsided, and to the problems of partnership between the races.

### Each Race Needs Assistance

Northern Rhodesia was neither a black nor a white State. Each race needed the other's assistance and co-operation, and the majority needed leadership in a period in which "the guidance and ultimate control of an older, more experienced, and wiser Government, the Government of the United Kingdom, remains there to steady them and prevent them from despairing in the face of what sometimes must appear an insoluble problem. It is the problem of race and colour."

The United States could help to bring Northern Rhodesia to nationhood. Money, materials and ideas were welcome. "But, above all, you can help us as a nation. You can come and see for yourselves and, having seen, decide whether what we are doing is to do us good or mistaken; and whether what we are trying to do we are trying to do, which is to establish for all time in Africa those ideals of justice and integrity and respect for individual freedom which are the common heritage of Britain and the United States."

# What Passes for African Political Leadership in Nyasaland

## Uncompromising Attitude of African Members as Revealed in Legislature\*

**DEALING WITH THE** constitutional proposals of the Nyasaland African Congress, Mr. A. C. W. Dixon said: "Provision has been made for two expatriate officers, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, because at this moment they have no African whom they think capable of filling the posts. One can only assume that the so-called leaders of African opinion, possibly self-styled, are honestly of the opinion that they can run the country themselves. [Mr. CHIPEMBERE: "So we are—definitely."] Well, studying the back history of our African friends one is impressed at the wealth of academic training which they possess. We have a diploma education, a B.A. degree, and two Standard VI. But it is not sufficient to have a B.A. degree to give one the ability to run a country."

Mr. KETTLEWELL: "Mr. Chipemere referred to the recalcitrant attitude of the Watch Tower followers in the Ncheu district. I share his worries about the attitude of these people. He advocated that Government should try a more explanatory, advisory approach to these people. It was adopted as long ago as 1953, and it has been pursued on several occasions since, but it has always been met with a flat refusal to conceive their soil. They adopt a prejudiced and fanatical approach to the subject. I am sorry to say. There must be a limit to the time that Government can spend and watch people in the country's eyes be washed away. Government must without too much delay shoulder its responsibility in protecting the country for posterity if the present occupants of it will not do so."

### Congress Letters On Government Papers

Mr. INGHAM, Secretary for African Affairs: "African members have raised the question of Government policy regarding village headmen in politics. Two examples were referred to the attention taken by a D.C. to warn village headmen that letters had been sent to them by members of the African Congress calling them to meetings of the Congress. The facts are that it was brought to the attention of the D.C. that these letters issued from the Congress had been addressed to Government stationery bearing the mark of the Crown Agents. It was perfectly right and proper that he should warn village headmen that this notice of the Congress calling them to this meeting was not issued with the blessing of the Government."

"Chiefs, in so far as they have been appointed as Native authorities or members of Native authorities, have a statutory duty to assist the Government. Should the participation of the Native authorities in politics take a form which runs counter to their statutory duty to assist the Government, the Native authorities concerned are liable to the displeasure of the Government." [Mr. Chipemere: "I am sorry to hear that..."]

Mr. Kwenje and Mr. Chipemere criticized the use of the Information Department for issuing press releases. The department is enjoined to publish factual material. It obviously cannot publish all material which may be of interest to the public. It has to be selective in deciding what it will publish, and in this respect it follows Government policy."

Mr. CHIPEMBERE: "To promote Federation and materialism." "We are conscious of our duty to the individual people of this country and I am most concerned that they should not be misled by the belief that political independence will in fact necessarily mean personal freedom. In a country where there is a high degree of illiteracy, a large section of unformed people, and a large section of people who must inevitably be politically ineffective—politically ineffective in so far as they have not integrated into all levels of activity in the country and into positions where, in an advanced democratic society they would, in fact, provide the necessary checks and safeguards to the abuse of political power."

### Very Ignorant People in England

Mr. CHIPEMBERE: "I have seen some very disastrously ignorant people in England."

"Mr. Chipemere told us that when he and his followers had the Government in their own hands they will develop Nyasaland's rich mineral wealth for the benefit of their own people. No appreciable development is taking place because

\* Being a continuation of excerpts from speeches in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland. Earlier passages were published last week, together with a leading article.

there appears to be a virtual absence of high-priced minerals in workable quantities. There is some gold, but the quantities are almost negligible and the deposits are of low grade. There is little in the way of copper deposits. There is no tin. The minerals which have been discovered in some quantity are heavy, bulky, and low-priced, such as iron ore, ilmenite, bauxite, limestone, and coal, which cannot stand high transport costs, or the more unusual minerals, such as pyrochlore, monazite, mica, and graphite, for which there is a limited demand."

"The Government has done all it can to publicize the minerals so far discovered. It has shown itself ready to grant exclusive prospecting licences to companies or individuals willing to spend money on further investigation. Moreover, Government is continuing its work on mineral investigation, and this year Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been granted for the formation of a mineral investigation section as part of the Geological Surveys. If something appreciable is found, considerable external capital would be required to work it. Where would it come from? Capital goes where investments are safest and stability is assured. The behaviour and attitude of some of the Members of this House would, I regret to say, seem deliberately calculated to drive potential investors away."

### Detestation of Rule by Civil Servants

"Self-rule, self-government, handing over the reins of Government to the people, the detestation of rule by civil servants, there has been much said about these matters in the House. [Mr. Chipemere: "And they have..."] Can we examine these matters in a level-headed manner for a few minutes? The central purpose of British policy is to guide the dependent territories to a stage where they can be regarded as competent to manage their own affairs in conditions which will ensure a fair standard of living and a stable form of Government in which individuals of all races and creeds may feel both free and secure. In this context Nyasaland can look forward to what may be called regional autonomy within the Federation. That is, a form of territorial self-government within the framework of Federation where all races will have equal rights. [Mr. Chipemere: "That is..."] To phrase it if you don't take it away... subject on which I would expect the honourable Member opposite to take very much sense. The subjects on which he might be expected to talk sensibly."

"Obviously before the reins of Government can be handed over it must be established that those to whom they are handed over are competent to handle them. Political advancement must be conditioned by the developing capacity of the local peoples to undertake and discharge satisfactorily more and more of the responsibilities of Government. It is the Government's policy to nurture the growth of that capacity by education, by economic and social development, and by political evolution."

### Concept of Common Citizenship

"To ease the transition towards some form of responsible government we first have to breathe life into the concept of a common citizenship. Racial barriers must be removed and merged into a larger patriotism. A public service largely locally based and capable of running the Government machine must be brought into being. A party as opposed to a racial system of politics must be fostered, and we must discover and encourage competent political leaders capable of forming a Legislature and operating a Cabinet. Such leaders must have many qualities, but certainly they must be persons whose words and actions are not dictated by personal considerations. They must be persons who are capable of appreciating the facts of a situation and prepared to face such facts, however unpalatable, and—this is most important—present them clearly, fully, and without distortion to the people whom they purport to serve. [Mr. Chipemere: "Ah, nonsense."] People can be misled by the concealment of the full facts of a situation as much as by their distortion."

"Do those who tell the people that Federation must go tell them what they must expect a Federation did go? Do they tell them that they would deprive a great proportion of their children, and countless of their children's children, of the opportunity to acquire the education which alone can broaden their opportunities and give them a chance to lead a fuller life? Do they tell them that the development of medical services and facilities will be grossly retarded, that thousands to whom medical aid would otherwise have been readily available will be committed to living, their lives bereft of the opportunity to seek the assistance which they have a right to expect? Do they tell them that their crops may needlessly fail for the lack of funds to finance the research and qualified



personnel necessary to combat such disease as may attack them; that their cattle may die for lack of funds to provide an adequate coverage of professional veterinary officers; that many of them who now earn a fair livelihood in the public service will lose their employment and be unable to find comparative alternative employment? [Mr. CHIPMURE: 'This is imperialism'.] Do those who oppose Federation bring all this and more to the attention of their people?

I doubt whether they do, because surely nothing would more certainly arouse the effective antagonism of the people than the loss of hospitals, doctors, schools, qualified educationalists, engineers, veterinary officers, agriculturalists, professional and business men, and all those many others on whose presence the majority of things they so desperately need must depend. If they do not tell the people these things, what do they tell them?

**Right to Be Told the Truth**

They tell them that once Federation goes, they have the plans which will enable them not only to maintain but to accelerate development. [Mr. CHUMBE: 'It is a fact'.] We have examined some of these plans at this meeting. We have examined the claim that wonders can be performed in the way of agricultural development; and the claim that Nyasaland is rich in mineral wealth lying unexplored by an inert and incompetent Government. These claims do not stand unbiased examination. People have a right to be told the truth. If those who purport to be the people's leaders will not tell them the whole truth, Government must and will do it. It cannot stand by with the detachment of a professional mute at a funeral and watch the burial of the aspirations for a fuller and more rewarding life of the present peoples of Nyasaland and of the country's future which will follow. [Mr. CHUMBE: 'Nyasaland, please. There has been no talk of...'] The road on which we seek to lead the people is not the road to freedom and a fuller and more rewarding life; it is the road into the slavery of war and ignorance.

The discovery and encouragement of competent political leaders is one of the tasks which fall to be performed in any transitional stage of constitutional development. Most important of all is the vital need to resolve racial issues and work them into a larger patriotism. A homogeneity must be created amongst those who live and make their home here; we must create a mutually interdependent, each race contributing to the common good of all. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

A common unity does not mean the suppression of all the customs, habits and traditions that each race may have. Like the English and English in Canada, they have different local loyalties but these local loyalties are but aspects of a common loyalty and a community of interest which overrides racial loyalties. Upon such unity in Nyasaland depends sound and responsible government. It is the existence of it which enables a party system to be developed on territorial lines rising above differences of race, creed, and locality and makes it possible to speak of a common opinion.

**Mr. Chipmure Tires**

The machinery of democratic government is complex and its efficiency ultimately depends on the acceptability to the people as a whole, all the people. [Mr. CHIPMURE: 'A long verbose lecture. When is it going to end? I'm tired'.] [Mr. CHUMBE: 'Absolutely ineffective'.] This need to recognize the mutual interdependence of all sections of the community is implicit in the task which the Secretary of State set us in 1955 when he urged us to embark on a search for some form of constitutional arrangement which would assure security of opportunity to all and at the same time represent a departure from the purely racial approach to politics.

Mr. Chumbe has referred to his detestation of Government by civil servants. A territory is not governed by its politicians. [Mr. CHUMBE: 'It is governed by the police'.] The function of a politician is to supervise Government, to decide on questions of principle, which are put before him, and to maintain a liaison between public opinion on the one hand and the functioning of the administration on the other. The task of day-to-day government is the function of the Civil Service, with its professional, administrative, and technical experts. [Mr. CHIPMURE: 'But you are playing the part of experts'.] It follows that the problem of establishing responsible government is confined only in part to finding people who can become politicians and ministers. The fact that a territory can point to a sufficiency of professional and business men or even university graduates capable of forming a Legislature and operating a Cabinet does not mean that the responsibility for governing the territory can forthwith be presented to them.

To run the Government one requires not only skilled administrators, lawyers and judges, but scientists, engineers, doctors, and a whole host of other people. How can these be obtained locally? They can be obtained only by the development of education, which requires great sums of

money. Save under the shelter of a wider economy such as is provided by the Federation, the money required will not in any foreseeable circumstances be forthcoming. That is a fact which people must be told.

In unity there is strength and a future for all who make their homes here and have a contribution to make towards the common weal. Nothing is impossible of achievement if all of us, black, white, and coloured, accept the need to work together and bring tolerance and good-will to the task. Together we can breathe life into the conception of partnership. The European must play his part. So must the African. It is the personal responsibility of each of us. Nothing can be more coldly calculated to defeat this object than some of the statements which have been made by members of this House. Together we can create a community in which all races will share the same status, the same benefits, and the same opportunities in a territory belonging to them all.

It is right and just that the common man should have a better chance in life, and that his children and his children's children should have the assurance of a wider and fuller life. In Nyasaland this can be achieved only within the framework of a broader economy such as is provided by federation. [AFRICAN MEMBERS: 'No'.] It is our duty to promote the happiness of the people of all races. We can do it together, within the Federation. [Mr. KWENIE: 'No!']

**Success of Federation Important**

The delegation of all parties from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which visited us last year stated that the success and future well-being of the Federation is a matter of only importance to those who live within it but to the whole of Africa, to Britain, to the Commonwealth, and to the free world. We on this side of the House are determined to do everything in our power to make it a success. [Mr. CHUMBE: 'With the Police Force...']

With the Police Force and the... wholly dependent for its future on the others. The African cannot do without the European. Surely all of us have one common goal, a goal better than we found them. Brotherly love is the only hope for the future of all in Nyasaland.

Let all dwell from all sections of the community come forward and help to hammer out a non-racial approach and solution to our problems. Let us seek a unity rising above race and politics. This sort of unity happened during Her Majesty the Queen Mother's visit. Mr. Chhor mentioned it when he said there was no distinction of... all peoples looked like children coming together. Given the will, we could carry that feeling of common unity rising above race into our every-day life. If we did it, on the whole, we should create such a light in Africa as to put out...

(Concluded)

**Lord Swinton's Visit to Kenya**

**Mr. O'Shea's Recollection of An Interview**

Mr. T. J. O'SHEA, whose death in Kenya we recently reported, had been recalling some incidents in Kenya's political history in articles in the *Kenya Weekly*.

The last of them made the following reference to the visit as Secretary of State for the Colonies of Lord Swinton, then Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. On behalf of the European Elected Members' Organization Mr. O'Shea put to the Minister the case for a policy of active support for the establishment of local secondary industries, a development which he had long advocated. He wrote of the meeting:—

Sir Philip received the deputation with a cordial and courteous that did not abate well for a friendly exchange of views, and this was quickly confirmed when the first subject we wished to discuss with him was mentioned. He abruptly interrupted me with the statement that H.M. Government could not think of giving its approval to any such policy. Quickly recovering from the shock, I told him that in our view the establishment of secondary industries was essential if the educational, medical, and other social services demanded for the Native population were to be provided. That angered him. Red in the face, and beating a tistoo with his knuckles on the table, he said:

Gentlemen, I repeat that H.M. Government cannot agree to any such policy. You must understand that the Lancashire textile industry means more to the British economy than all the trade of the Crown Colonies together. Their proper function is to produce raw materials for export to Britain and receive back manufactured products of good quality at reasonable prices in return. Now may we pass to the next subject you wish to discuss with me?

## U.F.P.'s Faith in Non-Racial Politics

### N.R. Congress Proposals Entrench Racism

ADDRESSING HIS FIRST Press conference in London, Mr. John Roberts, chairman of the Northern Rhodesia division of the United Federal Party, stated last week that as a result of the constitutional talks held between the Northern Rhodesian delegation and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the delegates were no closer to agreement. The Colonial Secretary had been 'extremely accommodating but non-committal.'

Mr. Roberts pointed out that while there was no immediate need for a solution to the constitutional problems, the Secretary of State would shortly have to make a decision on the question of franchise qualifications. The life of the present Legislative Council comes to an end on January 19 next, and it was essential, if the new electoral rolls were to be prepared on the basis of an extended franchise, for enrolment to begin as soon as possible.

### Entrenched Racism

Dealing with the constitutional proposals of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. Roberts said that the plan for having a fixed number of seats reserved for Europeans and Africans, with their candidates elected on a racial basis, was the best way of firmly entrenching racism at the outset. Once this step had been taken, non-racial party politics would be impossible.

Mr. Roberts also objected to the Congress proposal for universal adult franchise, on the grounds that it would result in the election of those candidates who shouted the loudest and offered the electors the "biggest bang for the buck." Universal adult franchise had been tried in local government elections for the East Area Board, held in every major local authority area in March 1957. He had been extremely disappointed in the result, for the Minister for Lands and Local Government in the Northern Rhodesian Government, he had been responsible for the innovation. The only qualification for the vote had been a period of three-month residence, but during the elections, intimidation had been rife, and two candidates had withdrawn their candidature from fear of being bodily harmed. There had only been a 12% poll, the majority of the voters being women, who Mr. Roberts felt, were more prepared to vote for Congress than the men.

### Dominion Party Proposals

Dealing with proposals on the other extreme, those of the Dominion Party and the Independents sitting in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, Mr. Roberts said that they too entrench racism by postulating separate racial spheres of influence. The present land boundaries in Northern Rhodesia, Crown land on the one hand, and Native reserve and Native trust land on the other, would be consolidated such that they would become the boundaries of separate states in which the interests of the white man and the black man would predominate. They would remain part of the Federal state.

The proposals of the United Federal party ran between these two extremes, and Mr. Roberts stated that he had not lost hope in the possibility of non-racial politics. There was still time to achieve this by introducing a franchise system based on a common roll with a high and permanent set of qualifications and a lower and temporary set, with the voters registered on each influencing the other. Thus the United Federal party's proposals attempted to establish a "cross-cross" voting pattern, whereas the African National Congress and the Dominion party postulated a racial zoning pattern.

The United Federal party were agreed to principle with the proposals contained in the Government's White Paper, which Mr. Roberts thought constituted a brave attempt to get away from racial politics. His party disagreed with the degree and method of application. The proposals were also too complicated, and for this reason alone, Africans looked on them with suspicion.

Enumerating his party's objections to the White Paper

proposals, Mr. Roberts said that the U.F.P. felt that the ordinary vote should count in full in all circumstances, whereas under the Government's scheme, the ordinary vote was fractionalised in special constituency elections. The second point of difference was that the Government's proposals contained no material steps towards responsible government. There was no acknowledgement of the responsibility shown by Northern Rhodesians during the years since the British Government assumed direct responsibility for the Territory.

Mr. Roberts proposed that a list of non-controversial subjects be prepared, and that these be removed from the Colonial Office-House of Commons sphere and made the sole responsibility of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. Such subjects might include the Public Works Department, the Silicosis Bureau, workers' compensation, and geological survey. All matters at present the subject of Orders-in-Council would remain the responsibility of the British Government, and even with regard to the list of non-controversial subjects, the Governor would retain his power of disallowance. Such a step would be indicative of the trend towards eventual self-government.

Asked about the African proposals for parity of representation, Mr. Roberts reiterated his objection that they would entrench racism, and explained that under the United Federal party proposals, while the special seats amounted to African reserved seats, special voters would also be able to influence the election of every candidate to the Legislative Council.

Finally Mr. Roberts dealt with the fears of the European community in Northern Rhodesia. Europeans were not frightened of Africans as such, but they saw in the proposal for universal adult franchise, a possible threat to stable government and the economic progress which the country had achieved. While Mr. Roberts regarded the Dominion party's plan for separate racial spheres of influence as a "non-starter" at the moment, he did not see at the time how it proved impossible to make non-racial politics work, candidates might have to be given to it. He agreed that racism was contrary to the constitutional basis of the Federation, and reiterated that Northern Rhodesia had to introduce party politics.

## Comments of N.R. Delegation

### Mr. Nkumbula and Chief Secretary Criticized

Mr. Rodney Malcolmson, deputy leader of the Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, and a member of the delegation to London, said in reply to comments made by Mr. H. M. Nkumbula, president-general of the African National Congress [as published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week], that the idolatry of one-man-one-vote was deplorable, especially in countries like Northern Rhodesia at an early stage of their development.

Claims for universal suffrage and for the number of African members of the Legislative Council to be fixed on the total number of Europeans represented, another of these mad rushes to give political advancement prematurely to the most unready section of the community.

Some members of the United Kingdom Parliament are used to playing the game of constitutional battledore and shuttlecock at the expense of the European minority, some of them families in the second and third generation in Northern Rhodesia and knowing no other home, said Mr. Malcolmson.

His party deplored unwarranted interference in Northern Rhodesian affairs in the pious name of "protection", and also the incalculable of distrust in the minds of moderate Europeans, with the result that the minds of the ignorant masses were being prepared for the chaos of Communism.

Mr. John Gaunt, an Independent member of the Legislative Council and a member of the delegation, criticized the comment of the Chief Secretary [also reported by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week] as having failed to show the great extent of the opposition to the Government's proposals for constitutional change. The African members had rejected the proposals as a whole; they were unacceptable to the United Federal Party on very important points; and for different reasons he himself had opposed the plan. In fact, all the non-official groups were critical.

"Africa has a mass of fools, all qualified to say how much a road will cost, the best route, and exactly who should pay for it." — Sir Charles Markham, M.L.C., addressing the Kenya Road Conference.

## Expand Commonwealth Trade Plea

### Opinions Divided in Lord's Debate

MOVING A DEBATE in the House of Lords that the greatest possible expansion of inter-Commonwealth trade should be the first objective of Britain's overseas economic policy, Lord Balfour said that Commonwealth imports into the United Kingdom in 1958 at £528m. were £147m. less than in 1957. If this decline was allowed to continue it would weaken both Britain and the Commonwealth. It was the task of the Commonwealth conference at Montreal to stop the decline and grasp the chance to expand Commonwealth trade.

Britain should either give notice to G.A.T.T. that we would leave it or seek action to amend the no new preference clause. For too long Britain had been told that European free trade and Commonwealth trade could run in the same harness without any side kicks and always pulling in the same direction. He did not believe that was so. The horses ought to be in a tandem with the Commonwealth horse in front.

A Commonwealth Economic Secretariat ought to be formed immediately to plan the development and allocation of resources, of marketing agreements and tariff adjustments, and of multi and bilateral negotiations. Membership would be open to all countries and to the colonies in the process of evolution. It would form a kind of embryo plan for a Commonwealth.

Lord Barnby said that the aim was to induce external capital to invest more freely in the Commonwealth. Some way had to be found to convince the United States that to aid and support sterling was in its own interests.

Lord Milverton viewed with horror and apprehension the idea of a central secretariat and thought that sentiment would be shared in colonial areas and the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was kept together by enlightened self interest, which was based on voluntary co-operation. The differences in interests and the wide differences in economic progress precluded any rigid system.

### Ministers for Montreal

The Earl of Perth, Minister of State, Colonial Office, said that it is true that at times Britain found G.A.T.T. restrictions a bore, but it had to be remembered that it was part of a general agreement. Britain was the greatest trading nation in the world, hence the expansion of trade and rules that ensured a large liberty of trade were of tremendous importance.

There was no doubt that a European free trade area was wholly good for the Commonwealth. Britain had made it clear that goods of particular importance to the Commonwealth, foodstuffs, drink and tobacco, would be outside the scope of the talks. This was understood by the European countries. The free trade area and the Commonwealth were not opposite or antagonistic to one another. They were complementary.

The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, stated that the United Kingdom delegation to the Commonwealth conference in Montreal would be led by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and would include the President of the Board of Trade, the Paymaster-General, the Minister of State, Colonial Office, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

He also stated that the percentage of Britain's imports from the Commonwealth had risen from 36½ in 1939 to 42 in 1958, while British exports to the Commonwealth had risen from 40% of her total exports in 1939 to 46% in 1958. The preference system had resulted in a large expansion of Commonwealth trade. To improve on this must be the purpose of the Montreal conference. At the Montreal G.A.T.T. was found to be harmful, then the Commonwealth could take action, but he thought it safe to say that at the moment no Commonwealth country wished to see the Commonwealth formed into a discriminatory block. They saw the future of expanded Commonwealth trade in the context of expanded world trade.

The motion was agreed to.

When Mr. Teup reported on the dairy industry in Kenya he forecast an increase of 200% in production in 10 years. It is now safe to assume that this estimate will be surpassed. — Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

## Tanganyika African National Congress

### Text of Election Manifesto

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has issued an election manifesto stating:—

"Our main objective is to bring self-government to Tanganyika now. With this point in view we intend first to urge the Government to widen the terms of reference for the Constitutional Committee which will be appointed in 1959, so that a recommendation of internal self-government becomes possible and that such recommendation becomes effective not later than 1962; secondly, to demonstrate to the same committee that Tanganyika is ready for self-government now.

The sort of self-government we envisage is a government wherein all the Ministries shall be held by indigenous Africans and which shall be responsible for all State matters with the exception, for a short time, of Justice, the Office of the Chief Secretary, Defence, and Foreign Affairs, and Finance, for which exclusively British expatriates shall be responsible.

"Since we believe in democracy it follows that we shall urge that universal adult suffrage should be one of the subjects to be considered by the committee.

### Civil Service

"With almost the same amount of energy we shall urge the Government to incorporate its policy on foreign employment and immigration. We find that the answer to the shortage of trained men does not lie in the import of the surplus from overseas but in training them locally.

"As the doors are open for these overseas immigrants the Government will not feel, as it has not felt, the urgency of training local people. We better train our own professionals (although this may mean lowering the tempo of development temporarily) rather than import the expensive people from abroad. The loyalty to the natives of the territory is naturally doubtful.

"We prefer self-government with danger to self-government in tranquility."

The president of T.A.N.C., Mr. Zuberi Mtemwa, is a candidate in the Tanga Province constituency.

## Oppression in Northern Rhodesia

### Lord Selborne Denies Mr. Nkumbula's Allegations

LORD SELBORNE has written to the *Times* in the following terms regarding the oppression of the African in Northern Rhodesia:—

"Mr. Nkumbula writes in your issue of July 29 of 'the African people who grow angry as oppression rises against them'. What are the facts? The facts are that before the advent of the British to Central Africa the Africans had been slaughtering each other in tribal wars for centuries in circumstances of indescribable horror. A considerable percentage of those who were not slaughtered were taken by slave raiders, many others were killed by beasts of prey or by disease. These facts are well known to everyone who has studied the question, and were testified to by Livingstone and every other visitor.

British sovereignty has ended this nightmare within my own lifetime, and has incalculably increased both the prosperity and the population of the Africans. The question of what share in the government of the country Africans are now qualified to justify is a new issue, but it took the English long generations of evolution to emerge from a similar condition of savagery to their present democratic responsibilities.

"That the president-general of the Central African National Congress has been able to persuade himself (and apparently others) that Africans have been 'oppressed' by Europeans is not a good augury to optimism on this problem. Lord Selborne should have written the president-general of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress—Ed.J.

## Lack of British Leadership

### Success of Egyptian Propaganda

THE BRITISH LEADERSHIP does not seem to Africans to be proud, triumphant, and great, they will desert it, says Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley in a forceful article in *Time and Tide*, which says, *inter alia*:

"When the British lion had claws, people respected it. The Russian eagle is a cruel and heartless bird, its talons red with the blood of innocent mice and song-birds. People do not love it, but will choose it for a protector before the doubting lion who says to the hyenas: 'Let us sit around and talk about this, share it out fairly, and vote on who chews first'. While lions reason and hyenas squabble the eagle swoops and carries off the meat."

"What are the chief weapons of the Cairo-Moscow axis in Africa? Propaganda is one. Twelve of the most powerful radio transmitters in Africa disseminate in the major African tongues all through the day and night the views, the lies, the myths, the inventions and the dynamic of Cairo."

"Their influence is great not merely because listening is widespread but because leaders of opinion, the editors and politicians and civil servants and lawyers, are avid listeners and pass on, with embellishment, the things they hear. Africa has always been a great place for rumours. Now they rampage through towns and forests, through schools and cities, as never before."

### Refuge for Displaced Politicians

AND CAIRO is becoming a refuge for every kind of displaced politician: for those who have ducked out to escape the law, for those too languid to abide Colonial life, for those who have quarrelled with colleagues, for those drawn by the glamour of intrigue and a great historic city. The nuclei of several Governments-to-be (as they hope) are already in Cairo, seeking an hour of triumph, and their members are taken off in aeroplanes to Moscow for the full treatment of indoctrination and flattery.

"Most potent weapon of all is success, and this Cairo exploits at day, noon, and night. The appeal is irresistible to the once-Colonial nation that has not only won its freedom but is now kicking its former masters in the face. Here is a band-wagon on which only the most sluggish and cold-blooded would hesitate to climb, and the people of Africa are not sluggish or cold-blooded."

"Nor is it really any answer to tempt them with money-bags and promises of better community centres. Certainly economic development is what Africa needs, but is it what most Africans want most? There used to be talk of guns and butter. The Germans chose guns, so will the Africans. They are more excited than butter."

"Since the Suez debacle we have seen pressure quietly increased, the emergence of Ghana as a focus of anti-colonialism; a rapid deterioration in the situation in the Central African Federation; new interest in Kenya closely modelled on those followed in Accra; the setting up in Cairo of a permanent Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee to plan a continent-wide liberation movement; a conference of independent African States in Ghana."

"In the immediate future we may expect to see all these threats develop and new outbreaks of trouble all across central East and north-east Africa."

Mentioning that Ghana is to spend more than £1m. on a radio station to broadcast in four or five African languages in such strength as to be heard from Mogadishu to Bulawayo, Mrs. Huxley says that Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, who has married an Egyptian, has become Nasser's ally, determined on what he calls "the total liberation of the entire continent of Africa."

## Generous Bequest to E.A.W.L.

COMMANDER EDWARD BEAKE HOYLE, R.N. (RETI.), for many years a farmer in the Gilgil district of Kenya, left £86,875, on which duty of £44,408 has been paid. He bequeathed his estate and all his investments and bank balances in Kenya to the East Africa Women's League for the benefit of the elderly and needy and for other charitable purposes, the gift being made in memory of his wife. The Nzota and Lower Gilgil chaplaincies of the Church of England each receive £250.

## Major Robert Foran on Wild Life

### Ten Maxims for Big Game Hunters

FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS have passed since Major W. Robert Foran first experienced the attractions of the African wild, and much that he has learnt over that long period, especially about game of all kinds, is well told in his new book, "A Breath of the Wilds" (Robert Hale, 21s.).

It has an introduction by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and a foreword by Lord Cranworth, who first landed in Kenya just over half a century ago, a year later than the author; he commends the book to all sportsmen and naturalists, saying that he can think of no one who can write with greater authority than Major Foran, who is more concerned with the habits and reactions of animals than with killing them for profit or trophies.

The author of this modestly written volume summarizes in 10 maxims the code to which all hunters ought to subscribe:—

"(1) Fire fewer bullets and collect only really good trophies; (2) Never kill any animal without a definite and legitimate purpose, neither wantonly nor heedlessly;

"(3) Never shoot unless the animal is within a fair range and there exists a reasonable chance of killing it outright;

"(4) Never fire at animals on the move, except only when a wounded beast is making off;

"(5) Never fire when out of breath after stalking or running down a quarry, for then this is the most likely to land and not kill."

"(6) Always give a 'settler' to make sure that the animal's sufferings are ended;

"(7) Remember always that the best type of sportsman is the one who finds the most game, kills the least number, and leaves behind no wounded beast;

"(8) Always bear in mind that the death of an animal means the end of its utility for observation purposes, and therefore its most interesting phase: stalking a trophy can be more difficult and fascinating than killing it;

"(9) Remember that the slaying of any trophy beast, save only for scientific purposes, is at the highest standards of sportsmanship; and

"(10) Never ask or expect another man (white, black, or brown) to do a job with dangerous species of animals which you are unwilling to accept yourself."

### Sceptical of Animal Camouflage

Major Foran is sceptical about the claims made for animal camouflage, which, he insists, is of little value unless the beast is completely motionless; the degree of immobility can be the deciding factor as to whether an animal is seen or not. Moreover, wild creatures are well aware of that fact.

Most of the claims for exceptionally fast speed of animals are dismissed with the reminder that nearly all those for which figures as high as 40 and even 50 miles an hour have been mentioned have been ridden down by horses or greyhounds; and the Derby is run at an approximate speed of 34 m.p.h. and champion greyhounds reach 40 m.p.h. for only a short distance. Major Foran suggests a maximum speed of 34 m.p.h. for African fauna because all can be run down on horseback and dogs far slower than greyhounds. He gives the elephant a maximum speed of 20 m.p.h.

Mounted men in East Africa have escaped on horseback from infuriated elephants and have often ridden down rhinos, buffalo, warthog, hyena, jackal, and ostriches. The palm for speed is given to the cheetah, which can cover a few hundred yards incredibly quickly, perhaps attaining 45 m.p.h. but then they collapse. In England racing cheetah have been timed on greyhound tracks to do 36 m.p.h.

The writer—who was one of the first four European police officers appointed to Kenya—has hunted over many parts of Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, Mexico, Canada, and the United States, but he prefers the camera to the rifle, and Kenya to all the other countries which he has known. This is the book of a lover, not a lover of wild life.

## Sudan's Statement of Policy

### Emphasis on Good Will and Religion

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS takes a high place in the policy of the Sudan Government.

The railway has just been extended to El Daein in Southern Darfur; it should reach Nyala about this time next year, and Wau, in the deep south of the country, in 1961-62. Diesel traction is being substituted for the present steam locomotives, and berthing capacity in the harbour of Port Sudan is to be increased by 30%. A new airfield has been built at Malakal. Khartoum airport has been greatly improved, and within a few months Sudan Airways expect to start regular services to Egypt and Europe.

When giving these facts to Parliament, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leader of the House of Representatives, said that prospecting by the most modern methods had indicated mineral potentialities and that the first mineral production should be achieved before the end of this year. Legislation will be introduced to regulate oil exploration.

A plan for the production of hydro-electric power from the Sennar Dam was under consideration, and the Government gave top priority to the establishment of the textile and sugar factories. It would do all in its power to stimulate light and other secondary industry.

The International Bank had agreed to finance railway development and it was hoped that it would provide funds for the Manshara agricultural scheme and the Kaserne Dam.

### Improvements to Army and Broadcasting

The Army was to be increased and given training with modern weapons; a staff college was to be established; the security agencies were to be strengthened; and within three months most parts of the world should be able to hear the new Omdurman broadcasting station.

The Minister also said:—

The Government and patriotic new generation, the Government has decided that religion should be a principal subject in every school, and mosques have been constructed in large schools and instructions issued to all concerned to see that they perform their prayers in them and to initiate penalties on those who fail to do so. This policy equally applies to non-Muslims if they do not observe the precepts of their faith.

"Our foreign policy is as follows:—

(1) Non-alignment with either the Western or Eastern bloc and co-operation with any State as dictated by the interests of the Sudan.

(2) Non-alignment with any of the Arab blocs, meanwhile, sparing no efforts to secure understanding and agreement among them and co-operation among Arab States to the advantage of us all.

(3) Non-participation in any form of pact except as a defensive measure in case of aggression on the Sudan by any State; and

(4) Extension of help to the dependent African territories to attain their freedom and raise their standard of living.

"We are motivated by a sincere wish for peace and a firm will to safeguard our sovereignty and independence, and inspired by altruistic feelings for the good, liberty, and equality for all nations, standing for what is right, supporting the oppressed, pleading the cases for freedom and co-operation among peoples so that peace and tranquility may prevail on the earth."

### Paying for Misleadership

AFRICAN CATTLE OWNERS in the Namwala district of Northern Rhodesia have recently suffered losses of more than £50,000 as a result of an anti-Government campaign. Mr. D. B. Hall, Secretary for Native Affairs, has told the Legislative Council that "wicked or stupid so-called leaders" persuaded the cattle owners that inoculations were a trick to destroy their herds, with the consequence that 4,203 head died, principally of trypanosomiasis, because four groups of villages refused to allow their cattle to be protected.

"Unless extremism is discouraged here and in Kenya we shall find another Algeria growing up out of the implacable ideas of such men." — Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P.

## Bursaries to Students of All Races

### Educational Trust's Policy for Aid

THE MANIBEN AND MOHAMEDALLY RATTANSI EDUCATIONAL TRUST, Nairobi, have made awards of bursaries to students of all races. The directors of the trust have issued the following statement:—

"As compared with last year, the standard of applications was much higher, but in spite of the hope evinced by the board for more applications for technical subjects, the response has been rather disappointing.

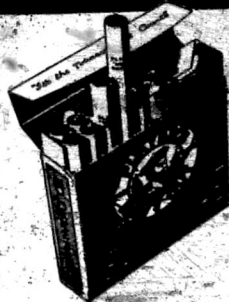
"In view of the great need of the country for technicians, it is essential that more students should offer themselves not only for a degree course but also for diplomas and courses which will enable them to attain a higher standard of technical skill in the many occupations which badly need personnel.

"Next year strong preference will be given to students wanting to take technical subjects rather than academic courses. The one exception is the profession of teaching. Kenya requires a large number of teachers, and every encouragement will be given to those students wishing to qualify for higher degrees or specialized qualifications in this profession."

Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo is chairman of the trust.

## Kenyatta Assaulted

JOMO KENYATTA, former president of the Kenya African Union was last week assaulted by Kairioki Chotara, officially described as a notorious Mau Mau terrorist, at Lokitung prison. Chotara, who was sentenced for consorting with persons in unlawful possession of firearms, jumped on Kenyatta's back and attempted to grab him by the throat. He was pulled clear by warders. Both men, who were medically examined after the incident, suffered only minor bruises. Chotara was subsequently placed in solitary confinement.



Player's  
Please



# PERSONALIA

LORD HARLEIGH has resigned from the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

SR. OSVALDO CASALE has been gazetted Consular Agent for Italy in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

DR. JOACHIM PECKERT has been gazetted consul in Salisbury for the Federal Republic of Germany.

GENERAL WILFRED KITCHING, of the Salvation Army, and MRS. KITCHING are expected in Nairobi on August 14 for a tour of East and Central Africa.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, who is a director of the *Central African Examiner*, has been appointed a director of Eastern International Investment Trust, Ltd.

MR. L. R. C. LETHBRIDGE, secretary of the Uganda Development Corporation, has arrived in London. He will be in this country until about the end of August.

MR. W. H. DYSON, managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Africa), Ltd., is shortly to visit the United Kingdom for two months.

MR. H. C. SUMMERFIELD, Acting Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission. He joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1949.

THE REV. COLIN MORRIS, a Free Church minister in Chipata, Northern Rhodesia, has resigned from the executive committee of the multi-racial Christianization Party, but remains a member of the party.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., headed both the bowling and batting averages in this season's Lords and Commons cricket matches. Playing in two matches, he scored 43 and took six wickets for 63 runs.

MR. A. LANGLEY SMITH has been appointed the first town clerk of Tabora, Tanganyika Territory. He had held the same office in Lindi and was at one time executive officer to Nachingwea District Authority.

MR. NORMAN PAINWELL, M.P., who has visited East Africa as one of the four-man delegation chosen by the Speaker's committee to visit Sierra Leone in November as guests of the Sierra Leone branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MR. R. F. GOLDSMITH, a New York office broker who has paid a number of visits to East Africa in recent years has been making another business tour through Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and the Belgian Congo.

MR. JUSTICE BRIGGS, vice-president of the court of appeal for East Africa, has been appointed a federal justice of the Supreme Court of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is to succeed SIR ARTHUR LEWY, who will proceed on leave pending retirement on September 1 next.

MR. KENNETH S. AITKEN has arrived in Lusaka as area manager for the new Central Africa (Permanent) Building Society. For the past five years he has been manager in Bulawayo for the Central Africa Building Society of Southern Rhodesia, with which the new Northern Rhodesian building society is associated.

COLONEL L. F. HUNT, of Lilongwe, is to stand for election to the Nyasaland Legislative Council, following the resignation of MR. V. G. MILWARD, who is to be a candidate in the coming Federal general election. Colonel Hunt, a former M.L.C., is chairman of the Northern branch of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union, president of the Central Province Association, and a member of a number of public boards and committees. He served in the Indian Army from 1917 to 1946, and was at one time on Field-Marshal Auchinleck's staff.

PASSENGERS FOR BEIRA in the H.M.V. BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE which sailed from London on July 31 included:

Mr. A. Barr, Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Brighton, Mr. M. J. Court, Mr. & Mrs. N. P. Cubitt, Mr. & Mrs. E. Fenney, the Rev. & Mrs. J. R. Fewick, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Graham, Mr. C. Haddon,

## Mr. and Mrs. Ginner to Retire

MR. H. W. E. GINNER, Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika has arrived in the United Kingdom on leave pending retirement after 31 years' service in the department to which he went early in 1927 after leaving Cambridge. The department then consisted of a director, a deputy, one senior and one junior education officer.

He was headmaster of Old Moshi Secondary School from 1933 to 1946, during which time many hundreds of boys passed through his hands, and was also secretary of the Mountain Club of East Africa. He became provincial education officer in the Central Province in 1947, and three years later was made Assistant Director of African Education. He played a prominent part in the revision of the 10-year plan for African education, and was responsible for the middle school system as a constitution of primary school education and for drafting the present five-year plan, which came into operation in 1957.

A first-rate shot, he was president of the Tanganyika Rifle Association from 1933. He was active in the Dar es Salaam Musical Society, and was a member of St. Athanasius Church Council.

In the last Birthday Honours List he was awarded the Imperial Service Order, which is limited to 700 holders; it was the first award made in Tanganyika for some years.

Mrs. Ginner is well-known throughout East Africa as a painter, having worked under her maiden name of Phyllis Ginner. She organized the Exhibitions of Tanganyika paintings held in the Commonwealth Institute, London, last October and gave much time to encouraging local talent by holding classes for anyone interested, she assisted in the discovery, recording, and copying of the "Rock Paintings of Tanganyika" and worked for a long time at the Corridor Museum, Nairobi. The painting of Kilimanjaro which hangs in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was done by Mrs. Ginner.

## Obituary

### Colonel F. Stewart Modera

COLONEL FREDERICK STEWART (DIED) was a C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who lived for many years in Kenya, has died at his home in Hurst Green, Sussex.

Born in Hove, he was educated at Charterhouse and University College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1909, he practised on the south-eastern circuit until the outbreak of war five years later, when he joined the University and Public Schools Brigade as a private. He was given a Regular commission in the Royal Fusiliers in 1917, and subsequently commanded the 20th Battalion of that regiment. Before the March push of 1918 in France he had taken command of a Lancashire Fusilier battalion, and while serving with that unit and the Manchester Regiment he won both the Military Cross and the D.S.O. and bar.

After the war he held staff appointments in France and Ireland and was D.A.A.G. at the War Office. Then he went to the Army of the Rhine as Deputy Provost Marshal. In 1929 he retired from the Army.

Soon afterwards he took up a partnership in Nairobi in the legal firm of Shapley, Schwartze and Barrett, and his influence soon began to be felt in a widening range of activities, first in the British Legion; afterwards he was for many years chairman of its Kenya branch. He also served as secretary of the Kenya Law Society and as touring captain of the Kenya Golfing Society. More than once he acted as an alternate member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, on which he sat as member for Nairobi South from 1938 to 1942.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was made commander of the Nairobi Sub-Area, an appointment which he held until 1944. He then became an acting judge, and in 1948 was appointed a puisne judge.

In 1915 Modera married Miss Mary Antonetta Rolland, who gave him with a son and a daughter.

## International Sisal Conference

WHEN SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK was in Brazil early last month as a delegate to an International Conference on Investments he discussed the problems of sisal marketing with representatives of several of the Brazilian States producing the fibre, and then at a conference over which the director of the Bank of Brazil presided and which was attended by State governors, representatives of the State agricultural departments, banks, and merchanting houses. The result was an agreement to convene an international meeting in Rio de Janeiro early in September to consider sisal price levels and marketing, but not any question of restrictions on production. Sisal producers of the British and Portuguese African territories are to be represented at next month's discussions.

## Mr. R. E. Williams

MR. R. E. WILLIAMS, who has been appointed secretary of the Standard Bank, when he joined in 1924, has travelled widely in East, Central, and South Africa. He was secretary to the South African board in Johannesburg from 1953 to 1955; and he then spent several months on an extensive tour of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa before returning to London in June, 1956, to head the management section of the head office. He was appointed London manager at the end of 1956 and assistant general manager last March.

## Sedition Charge

DR. E. M. K. MUWAZI, chairman of the United Congress Party in Uganda, and Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, secretary of the party and a barrister, were remanded in custody last week after pleading not guilty to a charge of sedition. The case is to be heard at the beginning of September. The charge arises from a recent statement by the party alleging that the Government of Uganda was responsible for discord between the tribes of the Protectorate. The Crown case is that that statement was of seditious intention.

## Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson

MR. W. A. C. MATHIESON, who is now in charge of the East African division of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Education Secretary in Kenya, and will take up his new duties in the latter part of next month. He is expected to be made Minister of Education, Labour, and Lands. Mr. Mathieson has paid several visits to East Africa in the past few years.

## Prime Minister's Dinner

AMONG THE GUESTS at a dinner given last week by the Prime Minister for Archbishops and Metropolitans attending the Lambeth Conference were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Central Africa, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd.

## Commonwealth Hall of Residence

THE ISAAC WOLFSON FOUNDATION has made a grant of £250,000 to London University for the provision of a new hall of residence for Commonwealth students. The board of trustees has stated that the policy of the foundation would continue to be primarily the advancement of education and health in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth.

## C.P.A. Entertains Rhodesian Delegates

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association last week entertained the Northern Rhodesian delegation attending the constitutional conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd.

## Commended for Gallantry

WHEN AN AFRICAN WOMAN was drawing water from the Lundi River, near Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, she was seized by a crocodile and dragged downstream. Hearing cries, Mr. Dokotela Hlupo, a teacher, dived into the water, swam to the woman, grabbed her free arm, with his other arm anchored himself to an overhanging branch of a tree. Another African, Mr. Tabengwa, then entered the river and pushed a stick into the crocodile's eyes, eventually forcing it to release its captive. Later the reptile was shot. The arm of the rescued woman had to be amputated. For having saved her life at great personal risk in waters notorious as crocodile-infested, the two Africans have received the Governor's Commendation for Bravery and a cash reward of £10 each.

## Discordant Note

THE IMPACT OF THE WEST is often too much for the simpler African, according to Mr. Hugh Tracey, the collector of African folk music. While gradually assimilating the European way of life, they are, he says, tending to accelerate the process by magical means. One result is that the music of the younger generation has become imitative and less articulate than that of their fathers, especially in the Southern and Central Provinces of Nyasaland. In a month's tour of the Protectorate he found a marked change in songs from those of 10 years ago, and that the *bangwele* band, which once a feature of Nyasaland music, appears to be declining. Its place has been taken by the guitar, an expensive instrument, which is often played badly, or no instruments are used.

## Mr. Ronald Buxton's Narrow Escape

MR. RONALD BUXTON, chairman and managing director of H. Young and Co., Ltd., London, had a narrow escape while flying his single-engine Avro aircraft back to England from a visit to Kenya, where his company has a branch. While running through a storm between Libya and Sicily he found his petrol running so low that he could not expect to make land. By good fortune he found himself near a tanker, so he flew low over the vessel, dropped on its deck a shoe containing a note explaining the position, and landed on the sea, though the aircraft sank he was picked up and taken to Spain. Mr. Buxton, who has paid repeated visits to Kenya, is prospective Conservative candidate for Leyton, Essex.

## George Medalist

MR. CYRIL MARKS has been awarded the George Medal for gallantry. Although they fired at him, he chased two armed men through the streets of Salisbury after they had attempted to rob a jeweller's shop. He was shot and seriously wounded as he caught up with them. The Southern Rhodesian Government has already given him a £2,000 cash award. Mr. Trevor Malcolm Edwards, who in August, 1956, with no regard for his personal safety, saved an African from possible death at the hands of a Salisbury mob following an incident, has been awarded the O.B.E.

## Bible House

BIBLE HOUSE, Nairobi, the new East African headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has cost £21,000, of which East Africa is committed to raise £6,000. Only one-sixth of that sum has been received or promised. Donations should be sent to the Rev. Frank Bedford. The society, which distributes about 10m. copies of the Scriptures each year, has produced versions in 322 African languages.

Letters to the Editor**Poisonous Propaganda in Tanganyika**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The Tanganyika African National Union's weekly publication *Mwafrika* has a feature of a political nature by a writer who signs himself "Msemakweli" meaning Speaker of Truth. What passes—and is allowed to pass—for political truth in Tanganyika is exemplified by the following passages, which I have translated:—

"Without a good foundation based on production and business, a country cannot progress, and without progress there is no peace. There is no other way of achieving this object except by the people's seizure of authority, attainment of freedom, and self-government; freedom is the key that will remove the barriers to prosperity and progress." (Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, in his book 'Towards Colonial Freedom').

"We all know that the Englishman here to suck our blood and seek his own advantage let him not cheat us by saying that he is here because he pities us, wants to civilize us, and bring progress. These words are just a ruse with which to blind us. The longer he stays here the more will this country's wealth be removed from it and sent to the United Kingdom. Their country cannot live without us."

"If you want to know how our production in colonial countries is really method in English is to prevent any means of a Native share in the surplus, and to make laws which favour themselves."

"The Government prevents production (e.g. of cloth) even though we ourselves produce cotton; it denies the people education in order to prevent them from making machines and other things; it pays them miserable wages to prevent them saving and compel them to eternal servitude; it prevents them from trading with any country except the U.K.; and many laws are designed to prevent African progress."

How many comments on the grossness of

African nationalist speakers and writers have shown your readers how often this kind of propaganda is used.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

EXASPERATED

[The editor and assistant editor of the publication were last week sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connexion with the publication of the above statements.]

**Misunderstandings About Nationalism****Lessons from The Sudan's Experiences**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Thoughtless people in this country too often suggest that what is now happening in the Middle East is unfair to the perfectly natural development of what is being called Arab nationalism.

As one with some first-hand knowledge of the Sudan, may I suggest through your columns that that whole conception is wrong? The nearest neighbours of the Egyptian trouble-makers are the Sudanese, and they know from their own unhappy experience that Nasser and his associates have no use for a gentle policy of winning the confidence and consent of other Arab Peoples. Only a few months ago Nasser staged a small invasion into the northern Sudan as part of his practice of intimidation, but the Sudanese reacted so swiftly and strongly that he thought it wise to withdraw his troops.

For years the Egyptians have been unreasonable in their dealings with Sudanese Ministers over the division of Nile waters, putting forward one proposal after another, and hoping by a mixture of procrastination and threats to persuade the Sudanese Government to accept some quite unfair solution in order to put an end to bitter bargaining. It is well known the Sudanese will not expect them to do this, and their attitude is justifiable from the legal and practical standpoint.

Only a few days ago one of the senior officials in the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum was declared *persona non grata*, a clear indication that Sudanese Ministers considered his departure more desirable than his presence.

Other points could be made to show that there are the sharpest differences on highly important matters between Egypt and the Sudan—as there doubtless are between Egypt and other Arab countries. I have written enough to show that it is foolish to say, as I hear people in this country now saying: "Why cannot we allow the Arab countries to get along smoothly together?" Nasser prevents harmony, not we. It is Nasser's broadcasting stations and newspapers which pour daily streams of abuse upon Arabs who commit the crime of differing from him.

Yours faithfully,

Brighton.

SUDAN

**Back-Dated**

AN AGRICULTURAL OFFICER in Moshi, Tanganyika, has had an unusual experience. Recently an aged African produced to him a letter dated 1930 from the then Director of Agriculture, who promised to try and get the man some tung seed. After 28 years the African evidently considered that the officials were a little slow off the mark and that a gentle reminder might not be amiss. So he paid his call—and got his seed five days later.

"Loose talk of secession by certain African members and others is going to be the cause of considerable trouble in this country"—Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister.

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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 despoiling 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.



*The Bank established its first office in Mauritius 40 years ago and we keep in constant touch with the latest commercial developments in the Island. Business men who wish to benefit from this knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*

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



## Parliament

### Constitutional Changes in N-Rhodesia

#### Commons Debate Before "Irrevocable Action"

AT QUESTION TIME in the Commons last week Mr. JOHN STONHOUSE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary for an assurance that no changes would be imposed in Northern Rhodesia before the House had had a chance to debate them. He asked the Minister to bear in mind that there was widespread opposition, not only in the Protectorate, but also in the House, to the proposals which would give a majority to the European minority, which was only 3% of the population.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied: "I could not accept your description of the White Paper proposals, but I will be quite frank with the House: it will be necessary to advise Her Majesty to make constitutional instruments during the Recess in order that the Government of Northern Rhodesia may proceed with the registration of voters under the new franchise proposals to enable the holding of a new election within the time limits imposed under the present constitutional instruments. The House knows my difficulty, and also knows that I have been long urged to get on with the task of constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia."

MR. J. CALLAGHAN: "This is an unusual situation, in which substantial constitutional modifications are apparently to be made, and the House of Commons will have the opportunity of pronouncing upon them even though the final responsibility is that of the House of Commons. Will the Leader of the House consider the position which is likely to arise, so that we can have a statement, if the situation is so far advanced, before the House rises, so that we might all have further time to consider what changes are to be made?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I understand the difficulties but I do not believe that there would be a different policy whichever party was in power in regard to the proceedings during the Recess. I cannot stop the necessary work during

the Recess. I have given a great deal of thought to this matter, and I should be willing to arrange that the Order should be in two parts and that it will then be the second which would enable the changes to take place. We could consider, through the usual channels, whether the House would wish to discuss proposals before an election could take place."

MR. P. WALLS: "Is not it a fact that the delay has been caused by the long discussions about the Constitution?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, it has been thoroughly thrashed out."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Are we likely to have a statement about proposed machinery before the House rises?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Not in addition to what I have said. I think that what I have said will ensure that the House, if it wishes at the time, will be able to have a discussion before irrevocable action is taken."

### Uganda Constitutional Proposals

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware of the constitutional proposals for Uganda submitted to the Governor by Mr. J. K. Babiba, M.L.C., on behalf of the Toro Kingdom.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "These proposals have not been submitted to the Governor. I feel that no action is called for on my part, although these suggestions are an interesting stimulus to public discussion in Uganda."

MR. JOHNSON: "Bearing in mind the ignorance of the Minister about these proposals, will he confirm the fact that the smaller Kingdoms of Uganda are distinctly apprehensive of Buganda, and the Ugandan Government as a whole? Will he give the House an assurance that he will safeguard the interests of the smaller kingdoms, if and when any future constitution is being considered?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Most certainly."

### Government Quarters

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE asked for the result of the Central Whitefly Council's consideration of the allocation of Government Quarters on a non-racial basis.

MR. P. WALLS, Colonial Under-Secretary: "The staff side has not yet been able to produce proposals to put before the Council. The next opportunity for the Council to discuss the question will be in early August but meanwhile all senior African officers in Nairobi have been asked to produce a list of European standards."

Mrs. Castle: "Does not the Minister agree that a *ad hoc* solution is not satisfactory, since it does not meet the racial problem? Is this matter being discussed during the February of this year, can he give some indication of the difficulties on the staff side and for what the staff is standing out?"

MR. PROFUMO: "The difficulties are the practical ones of preparing a detailed scheme which is both in line with the policy of non-racial allocation and fair to those who have joined the Service expecting a certain type of accommodation."

### UNICEF in East Africa

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that the following work had been undertaken by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Area Office in East Africa since its establishment in 1956. It had endowed a Chair of Paediatrics at the University College of East Africa, Makerere, in Kenya; the office supported tuberculosis and malaria control, and maternal and child welfare; in Uganda, maternal and child welfare, assistance to women's clubs, leprosy control and provision of health education equipment; in Tanganyika, maternal and child welfare, women's clubs, and emergency supply of milk. During 1958 and 1959 UNICEF would provide 770,000 lb. of dried milk for mothers and infants in Kenya, 72,000 lb. in Uganda, and 448,000 lb. in Tanganyika.

### Bunyoro Native Government

MR. PROFUMO said in a written reply that the Bunyoro Native Government had been criticized for "inefficient and inadequate control of expenditure, unauthorized expenditure over the approved estimates, inefficient assessment and collection of taxes, and an unco-operative and at times irresponsible attitude of Treasury staff. Criticisms had been based on regular inspections by the staff of the provincial administration and audit department and by the auditing of accounts."

### K.A.R. Recruitment

MR. J. PROFUMO told Mr. Johnson that the King's African Rifles were raised under the legislation of the three East African territories, and it was therefore for them to decide whether to recruit Mauwiltans into their forces.

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For further details contact: Duly & Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia; Ford Motor Company Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland; Riddow Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika.

**Towards What Disaster?**

MR. K. S. GATHIGIRA, an African journalist in Kenya, has concluded an article in *Candour*, the journal of the League of Empire Loyalists, with these words: "Militant African politicians have forced the hapless Europeans into an unenviable position. The sordid and defeatist policies advocated for Kenya by what ought to be responsible quarters — including the Colonial Office — are the chief cause of this mess. Millions of quiet, hard-working Africans in this country are very strongly pro-British, but their voices cannot be heard above the bawling of the demagogues. They are living in mortal fear of intimidation and are asking themselves towards what disaster is Kenya heading. The answer, according to Tom Mboya, is that Kenya is to become another Ghana — presumably under his leadership. Unfortunately, there are Africans who have been convinced that Mboya has been ordained to lead them, and they will follow him even though it be into the volcano. Is this the hour of the Europeans? Hardly!"

**Racial Discrimination in Britain**

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Labour Party last week accepted the principle of legislation to combat racial discrimination in Britain. It asked a sub-committee which has been investigating the subject to suggest practical legislative proposals and to prepare a report as the basis of an educational campaign throughout the country.

"I watch with admiration the progress of all the oranges," Sir Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture for a gift of mangoes and passion fruit.

**News Items in Brief**

A Baptist Community Centre has been opened in the Shauri Moyo location of Nairobi.  
 Membership of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League now exceeds 180.  
 The International Association for Nature Reserves is to hold a conference in Greece in September.  
 The annual reports on Seychelles for 1955 and 1956 have been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 4s.  
 Of 681 Northern Rhodesian Africans who took the Junior Secondary School leaving examination, 526 were successful.  
 A hippopotamus, call born at Whipsnade Zoo, stands 15 inches high, is 30 inches long, and weighs about 70 lb.  
 To raise funds for a school chapel, the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi, recently held a fête. The profit exceeded £3,500.  
 The British Oxygen Co., Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, has declared an interim dividend of 4% less tax, on the £17m. of ordinary stock.  
 Six African employees of Nakuru Municipal Council who had together served a total of 145 years have been presented with long-service certificates and monetary awards.  
 Bulawayo's building plans are nearing £5m. over a 12-month period, a record. By the end of June the council had passed plans worth £4,694,663, excluding figures for Government contracts.  
 The training centre for mentally handicapped children to be built at Montgomerly Heights, near Rusape, Southern Rhodesia, by the Hopclands Trust is to be open to the whole Federation.  
 The Asian stationmaster of the East African Railway line between Nairobi and Mombasa in charge of territory recently won £50,000 in the Irish Sweepstake. He is Mr. Palkikandy Poovan Lakshmanan, aged 27.  
 A window display competition for retailers of goods in the United Kingdom is being held throughout September by the Central Society Association. Prizes totalling £45 are offered. Last year, when the total was £245, about 200 shopkeepers entered.  
 The Italian Chamber of Commerce in Salisbury, the only foreign organization of the kind in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been dissolved, having now arranged to deal with all outstanding business inquiries.  
 Every hotel bedroom in Kenya will soon have to display the tariff prices of the establishment, a requirement which will require to be handed to each visitor by registration. These regulations of the Central Hotel Authority will take effect from January 1 next.  
 A gift of £20,000 for African welfare in Uganda is among donations totalling £36,000 in memory of their father, announced by the sons of the late Muljibhai Madhvani. It has been suggested that the money should be used for an agricultural college in Kampala, at Jinja.  
 The new Rhodesian factory in Salisbury of the Metal Box Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., has begun production, though completion of the building and installations will still take about six months. The total cost has been put at £200,000. Mr. V. B. Stork is the managing director.  
 Lumpy skin virus has been isolated by the Veterinary Research Laboratories, Nairobi, in its search for a vaccine against this cattle disease. Lumpy skin originated in South Africa and Madagascar, worked its way up to Rhodesia, and has only recently occurred in Kenya, fortunately in a milder form.  
 Companies in many countries, including the U.K., Canada, Australia, the U.S.A., Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland, have been invited to tender for medium-power diesel locomotives for East African Railways and Harbours. The order would be worth about £825,000. Altogether 30 manufacturing companies have been invited to quote.  
 Fifteen members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, each of the three races, are to be elected on September 8. Only 28,500 voters have registered, about 7,000 in the Tanga Province, 5,900 in the Western Province, 5,300 in the Northern Province, 5,200 in the South Highlands Province, and 4,700 in the Eastern Province minus the Dar es Salaam district. In the larger constituencies polling may have to be spread over several days. The Western Province, for instance, is as large as Scotland.  
 Kenya's guaranteed price to maize growers for the current season has been reduced by 3s. per bag, and the price of maize meal has been correspondingly reduced. Hitherto one equalized price of 38.85s. per bag of 200 lb., or 31 cents per lb., has ruled. Now the Colony has been divided into eight zones, where the prices per bag in lots of 10 tons and over vary between 51.65s. and 56.95s. The maximum reduction in the retail price is 4 cents of a shilling per lb., in the Eldoret area, and the minimum one cent, in Mombasa.

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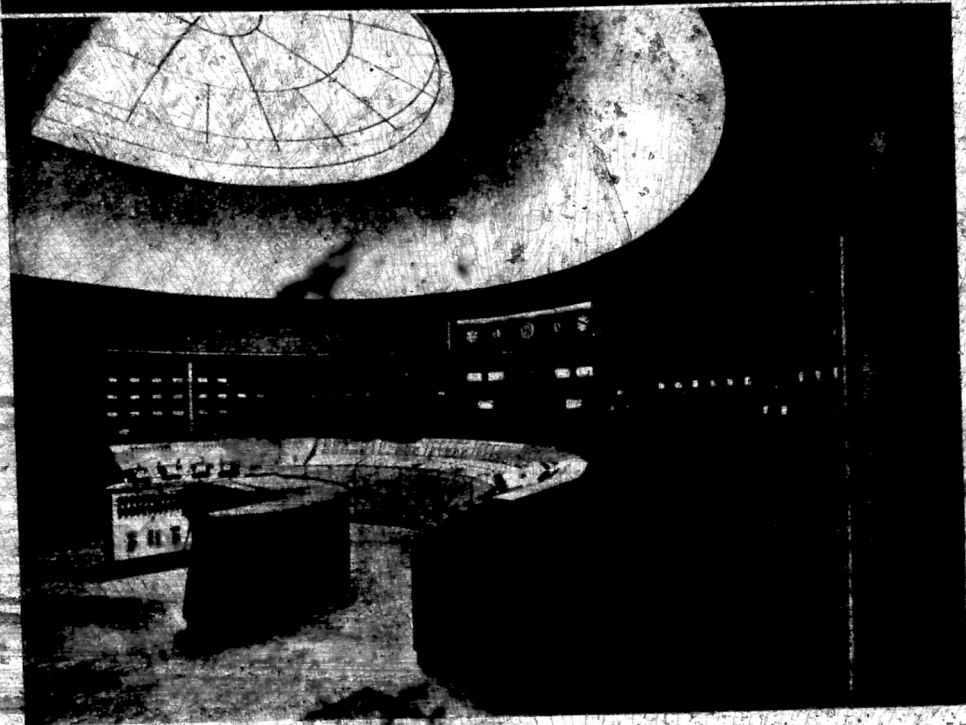
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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Commerce Criticizes Ministerial Duties  
Drastic Changes in Uganda Proposed**

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION have been proposed by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which has stated in a memorandum:—

"The present arrangement whereby Commerce and Works, Corporation and Regional Communications, and Provincial and Local Government functions are handled by three Ministries is to the outsider confusing, and appears to create a substantial degree of overlapping.

"We suggest that these portfolios should be divided as follows:—

"A Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, under one Minister, whose portfolio would cover the Commerce Division; the Department of Trade; the African Trade Development Department (ex Rural Development); the Co-operative Development Department (ex Rural Development); the marketing organizations (Lift Marketing Board and Coffee Industry Board; ex Natural Resources); Weights and Measures Bureau; the Industrial Division; the Corporations, i.e. Uganda Electricity Board and Uganda Development Corporation (ex Corporation and Regional Communications); the Labour Department (ex Social Services); the Hotel and Tourism Boards; the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank (ex Rural Development); and industrial licensing matters (ex High Commission Services).

**Ministry of Works**

"A Ministry of Works, Regional Communications and High Commission Services under one Minister whose portfolio would cover the Works Division; the Public Works Department; the Transport Licensing Board; the Kampala and District Water Authority; the Roads Organization; the Regional Communication Division (i.e. East African Railways and Harbours, E.A. Airways and E.A. Post and Telegraphs); and the High Commission Division (i.e. research, etc.).

"The Natural Resources Ministry to take over the Mines Division from the Minister of Finance and the Land Tenure Ministry, including the Lands and Surveys Department.

"The Local Government Ministry to shed to the Chief Secretary of the provincial and district administration, and the Ministers, to deal only with the Local Government Administrative Division, municipalities and townships, African district councils, the African Housing Department (ex Social Services), town planning and community development (ex Rural Development).

"The Ministry of Social Services to be divided into two new Ministries, i.e. a Ministry of Health (Medical Services) and a Ministry of Education, and the remainder of the portfolio of the Ministry of Social Services to be redistributed amongst the other Ministries.

"No substantial change in the place in Ministries controlled by the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Minister of Finance.

"The Ministries of (a) Social Services, (b) Rural Development, and (c) Land Tenure to be abolished.

"These changes would reduce by one the number of Ministries necessary to run the Government. A Minister without Portfolio should be appointed to deal with such special subjects as the land tenure proposals.

"Practically no saving in recurrent expenditure would be effected, but the proposals would tidy up considerably the

portfolios of the various Ministers, and, in particular, those items which are at present shared between the Minister of Commerce and Works, the Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, and the Minister of Natural Resources.

"It is further considered that the provincial administration, which includes the district administration, should be separated from the Ministry of Local Government and placed under the titular head of the central Government, i.e. the Chief Secretary, as this is clearly where this section of Government administration belongs."

**Sterling Area Exports Decline  
13% Decline in First Quarter, 1958**

THE DECLINE in exports from the overseas sterling area countries accelerated sharply during the first half of this year. In the last quarter of 1957 they were 2% below the level reached in the previous year, but in the first quarter of 1958 they fell to £945m., 13% lower than in the early months of 1957. According to the Board of Trade Journal, they have continued to fall at about the same rate during the second quarter.

Most commodities produced within the area were affected, the fall being due mainly to lower prices than reduced shipments. The volume of jute, coffee, copper, and rubber exported increased, but it was only in the case of meat and meat products that both volume and value increased. In the case of copper, shipments were 15,000 tons greater, but the value fell by £8.6m. to £22.4m.

Most of the countries in the overseas sterling area had much lower export earnings. In the first half of the year, Australian exports showed the greatest fall, being 10% lower at £290m. Rhodesian exports, largely due to the lower price of copper, were 20% lower, while the fall in tin and rubber prices reduced Malayan exports by 10% in the first quarter of 1958. The only major exporting country to increase its earnings was Ghana, where exports were up by 37% due to the exceptional increase in cocoa prices.

Despite the 13% drop in exports, imports into the overseas sterling area countries were only 1% below the level of the first quarter of the year compared with a 10% increase in the first quarter of 1957. An appreciable fall occurred in the second quarter, which reduced her imports sharply. Ceylon, Ghana, and Hong Kong have been importing less this year, but Malaya, Rhodesia, and Australia are still maintaining the same level of imports, while South Africa and Nigeria have increased their imports.

**Lower Import Prices**

THE BOARD OF TRADE has compiled a table showing the chief changes in the unit prices of imports into the United Kingdom between the first half of this year and January-June last year. Not one product of East of Central Africa is among those in which there has been an increase in price. Three imports from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have fallen by more than 30%: wool, maize, and sugar cake were down by between 20% and 30%, and butter, tea, groundnuts, and iron ore are among the commodities which are from 10% to 20% cheaper.

"Democracy means the bludgeoning of the people by the people for the people"—Mrs. E. D. Hughes, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

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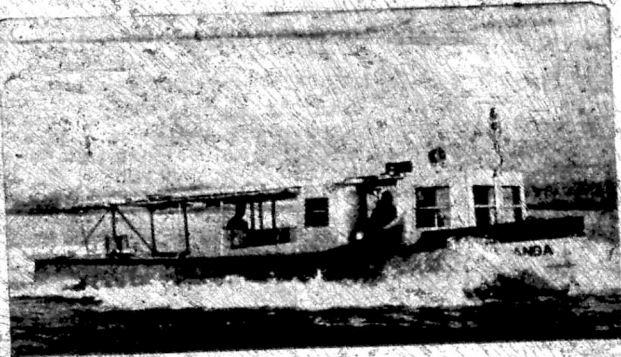
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## Suez Canal Surcharge

### U.K. Government to Reimburse Shipowners

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL, Mr. Hammarskjöld, announced last week that a surcharge of 3% on Suez Canal traffic to repay the cost of clearing the canal, will begin on September 15 next. The surcharge will be based on actual transit tolls, and will be payable in any currency in which the tolls may be paid.

Subsequently Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that the British Government had agreed in principle to reimburse British shipowners and charterers who pay the surcharge. Details of the reimbursement scheme were still being worked out with the General Council of British Shipping, and the decision was based on the proviso that the other countries concerned and their shipowners co-operated in the surcharge scheme.

The British Government attaches importance to the success of the scheme and hoped that U.K. tollpayers would co-operate fully in carrying it out. But Mr. Lloyd warned that the Government would not accept a position whereby the U.K. was left to pay an excessive share. Accordingly it reserved the right to review its attitude from time to time in the light of the working of the surcharge arrangements.

The surcharge will be paid to the *Compagnie de la Société Générale de Belgique*, which has been designated the United Nations collecting agent. It is expected that the collection of the surcharge will continue for three years.

"I am speaking, amongst others, to the Conservative Member for Epsom, the Labour Member for Blackburn, the Senators of New York and Chicago, and the Mayor of Little Rock, and no doubt even Mr. Nikita Khrushchev would be interested" — Mr. F. Derby, M.P., speaking on constitutional reform in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

## Commercial Brevities

Metal Box Overseas, Ltd. (controlled by Metal Box, Co., Ltd.), reports a group net profit of £1,148,858 (£919,886) for the year ended March 31. A dividend of 15% (10% plus 5% bonus) is to be paid. Fixed assets, £5,436,357 (£4,606,061); trade investments, £889,948 (£896,602); current assets, £7,666,277 (£7,673,496), including cash £561,298. Current liabilities and provisions, £3,698,360 (£3,119,782), including bills payable £63,762 (£492,621); bank and other loans, £374,124 (£392,468); owing to parent company £665,420 (£281,728); reserves, £3,672,950 (£3,108,284); commitments, £660,000.

At last week's London auctions, 17,500 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.75d. per lb., compared with 10,425 packages averaging 3s. 6.70d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales to date are 196,921 packages averaging 3s. 3.43d. per lb., compared with 236,758 packages averaging 3s. 3.81d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 7.4d., was for a consignment from Toro, Uganda.

The general manager of the overseas division of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Mr. Paul Gillis, has been visiting East Africa, accompanied by Mr. D. E. Hutchings, general marketing manager of the overseas division, Mr. Cecil Dace, managing director of Ford Motor Company of South Africa, Ltd., and Mr. P. Duggan, export sales manager of that company.

Coffee growing by Africans in the Northern Province of Nyasaland is being extended, but disease is increasing. Co-operative societies bought some 100 acres of plantation coffee in the province last year. Export duties for 1958 figure in the Southern Province coffee is now being grown, principally on about 500 acres.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, and the Merchant Bank of Central Africa are co-operating in financing private enterprise, predominantly in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The I.F.C. has not hitherto had any such arrangement in Africa, though it has operated in this way in Asia.

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., owners of the largest British-owned department store in Ceylon, have decided to close their business in that country. The store, which was in East Africa, Malaya, Canada, and the Argentine, was the company was acquired in September by Great Universal Stores, Ltd.

The Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Manufacturers will hold its second annual congress at the Victoria Falls on August 22 to 24. The gathering will be officially opened by Mr. F. S. Owen, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

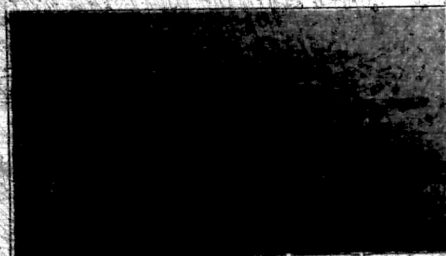
Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd. — Dividend of 7½% and bonus 5% for year ended May 31 (same). Profit, £7,319 (£8,484), after tax of £8,758 (£10,435). To general reserve, £5,000 (nil); carry-forward, £4,928 (£4,319).

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., a company with East African interests, has purchased the issued capital of Art Wallpapers, Ltd., a private company with an issued capital of £80,000.

Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary companies have all moved their offices from 37-41 Gracechurch Street, London E.C.3, to Bucklersbury House, 83

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## U.K. Tobacco Purchases

UNITED KINGDOM TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS wish to purchase 270m. lb. of Rhodesian flue-cured leaf over a three year period beginning next year. The Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board announced last week that it had received this revised estimate of U.K. requirements from the Tobacco Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade.

In recent years, the aim of British manufacturers has been to purchase from 80 to 85m. lb. annually from Rhodesia, and the modest advance to an annual target figure of 90m. lb. is to some extent the result of their failure to secure their full requirements in those years. United Kingdom stocks of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco are consequently on the low side, and must be rebuilt as the opportunity occurs. It is considered unlikely that there will be any substantial increase in the total use of Rhodesian leaf in the manufacture of British cigarettes. Manufacturers are as yet unable to say whether usings will have risen to 90m. lb. annually by 1967.

At current Rhodesian auction sales, U.K. buyers have so far secured 32.75m. lb. of tobacco leaf, and with only one third of the crop still to be offered; their total purchase will certainly fall short of the 85m. lb. they had hoped to buy in Salisbury 1958.



Company Report

# The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited

## Continuous Need for Inflow of Foreign Capital Future of Territories Largely Dependent on Their Political Climate

### STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, SIR EDMUND HALL PATCH

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED (being the annual general meeting for the year 1958) was held on July 30, at the head office of the Bank, 10, Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.

In the absence of the chairman, SIR EDMUND HALL PATCH, G.C.M.G., who was proposed, MR JOHN NICHOLSON HOOG (the deputy chairman) presided. The following is the chairman's circulated statement:

"Since the last annual general meeting no changes have occurred in the composition of the board in London, but the mandate of Lord Harlech as a director expires this year and he does not propose to seek re-election.

"Lord Harlech has served this Bank with great distinction since he joined the board in 1945 shortly after he relinquished the office of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. He has had a particularly wide and varied experience in politics, public administration and the City. His advice, drawn from this wealth of experience in high office, has been most valuable to us and it will be greatly missed.

#### Local Board Changes

A number of changes have taken place in the constitution of our local boards. It is with deep regret that I have to record the death last August of Mr. A. J. T. Goldby, a most valuable member of our South African board. In his stead we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. C. S. Barlow. I am also pleased to announce that the Hon. D. G. Shepherson, formerly Administrator of Natal, has joined our South African board.

Other appointments which we welcome are those of Mr. R. A. Cooper to the Cape board, and Mr. J. L. Riddoch, C.B.E., to the local board in East Africa of our Finance and Development Corporation. The knowledge and experience of local affairs of these colleagues should prove to much benefit to us.

"Mr. C. A. Barron, who joined us in 1953, has, I am pleased to report, been appointed deputy chairman of the Rhodesian board, an office which fell vacant when Sir Robert Hudson took over the chairmanship.

#### Visits by Directors

"During the last 12 months a number of visits to the territories covered by our organization have been made by our directors. Extensive tours were undertaken by Lord De La Warr and Mr. C. H. Villiers, and I was able myself to make brief visits to the Union, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and East Africa. Visits were also paid to our New York and Hamburg agencies by several of my colleagues as well as myself. The board in this way has been kept closely informed of local conditions and developments.

"To this end, also, members of our local boards have visited branches in the various territories where we operate. We also had a visit last autumn from the Chairman of our South African board, Mr. Ralph Gib-

son, and we have the pleasure of welcoming him to our annual general meeting this year.

"I should also like to mention that a very successful conference was held in London earlier this year of our chief executives from each territory. It afforded a good opportunity for the exchange of ideas, the discussion of problems, and the co-ordination of future operations. We expect the results of this meeting to prove very beneficial to our business.

#### The Balance Sheet

The balance sheet figures reflect a total of over £100 million, a decrease on last year of some £6 million. This is accounted for principally by a reduction in the liabilities of customers for acceptances, forward exchange contracts, etc. Deposits appear at a slightly higher figure than those for the previous year.

"In September last the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland took over from us the Federal Government accounts amounting to over £6 million, and it can therefore be seen that other deposits have increased by a similar sum. The loss of these Government accounts and the sum we have been required to place with the Central Bank in terms of recent legislation have necessitated a reduction in our investments.

"A fall in our holdings of Treasury Bills and Government securities is offset by an increase in the forms of advances, trade and other bills, remittances in transit, and premises.

#### Profit and Loss Account

"From the accounts it will be seen that, after the usual and necessary provisions, the profit for the year is £876,542, an increase of £60,873 on that of the previous year. The balance brought forward from last year's accounts was £470,854, so that we have £1,347,396 to deal with.

"The recent capitalization of £160,000 of share premium account in favour of the holders of the fully-paid shares under the capital reorganization scheme reduced the reserve fund to £8,690,000 and increased the issued capital to £9,160,000. Accordingly we have this year allocated £160,000 from profits to the reserve fund so as to bring it back to the amount at which it stood before the capital was reorganized. The amount written off bank premises is £50,000. There remains £1,137,396 for disposal.

"An interim dividend of 1s. less tax, per share was paid in January last, and it is now recommended that a final dividend of 1s. 6d., less tax, per share be paid, making a total distribution of 2s. 6d., less tax, per share, the same rate as was paid last year, but on the increased capital. The net cost of the aggregate dividend distribution will amount to £658,375, leaving £479,021 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

#### Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Limited

"With the Bank's accounts will also be found the balance sheet and profit and loss account of this wholly-owned subsidiary. After making a transfer to reserve for contingencies, the profit amounted to £17,438, which compares with £26,589 last year. Together with

£77,279 balance of profit brought forward from last year, there is £94,717 available for allocation. The board of directors have decided to repeat the modest distribution of 2s. 6d. per share paid last year, which after deduction of income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £, will take £14,375 and leave £80,342 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Out of Africa, as the saying goes, there is always something new. In the past year, however, the main news has been from North rather than South Africa, and the Union has been relatively an area of tranquillity. It is true that the result of the recent general election in the Union caused some stir, but the outcome was not unexpected, and it was only the proportion of the Government's victory that caused surprise.

Economic conditions in the country are not unfavourable, but there has been a considerable fall in the price of some important exports, and difficulties have arisen from the substantial expansion of imports and from adverse capital movements.

During 1957 new record levels of production in the Union were achieved in mining, farming, and manufacturing, and sales turnover in the distributive trade were higher than they were in 1956. Sugar production also rose to a new high level, and the present season is expected to reach a record figure of one million tons.

Less cheerful — when compared with those of the previous year — were the results of the Union's external trade and the balance of payments during 1957. Exports, excluding gold, and imports reached new heights, but a surge of £57 million in imports over the 1956 level was only partly offset by an advance of £73 million in exports. The unfavourable visible balance on external trade (excluding gold) widened up from £92 million in 1956 to £113 million in 1957. Gold exports were more than sufficient to cover this deficit but not adequate to meet the adverse balance on invisible items.

A further relaxation of import controls resulted in substantial increases in imports of metals, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles, and textiles, apparel, yarns, and fibres. Motor vehicles and spare-parts alone advanced by no less than £30 million. These large-scale imports brought domestic industries into closer rivalry with overseas manufacturers, and in the course of the year the Government imposed various protective duties.

In a country which is still predominantly agricultural, however, the question of tariff adjustments bristles with difficulties. The Government has accordingly appointed a special commission with wide terms of reference to inquire into and make recommendations on the subject. The results of this inquiry will be awaited with keen interest.

### Increased National Income

Exports of prescribed atomic materials, wool, fruit, maize, and diamonds rose in value, but sagging prices reduced the contribution made by copper and lead concentrates.

The net national income rose by £113 million in 1957, which, after allowing for changes in purchasing power, represents a real increase of 2%. Private manufacturing industry made the largest individual contribution to the Union's total income. The trend in national income must be considered as very satisfactory in a year which in many respects was more difficult than 1956.

The general expansion in economic activity last year is further reflected in several business indicators which tend to show that not only was there an absolute increase in development, but that the rate of gain, after declining in 1956, increased during 1957. This indicates some revival in economic activity after a period of con-

solidation. Price levels again moved upwards during 1957, but the movement in wholesale prices was modest and there does not appear to have been any growth of inflationary pressures within the economy during the past year. A feature common to all sections of wholesale trade last year was the apparent shortage of money and the consequent demand for extended terms of credit from the retail trade.

The balance on current account — that is, the visible trade balance adjusted by gold output and other current items — slipped from a surplus of £10 million in 1956 to a deficit of £5 million in 1957. On the capital account there was a net outflow of £26 million last year, compared with only £2 million in 1956. There was thus a total net decline of £31 million in the Union's gold and foreign exchange holdings against a net gain of £8 million in the previous year.

### Lower Reserves

The continued fall in the Union's reserves of gold and foreign exchange is undoubtedly having an important impact upon domestic development at the present time. These reserves are one determinant of the amount of money in circulation, and during the past year a heavy outflow of funds has, to some extent, had to be countered by an increase in bank credit. To meet this situation it was expected in some quarters that the Bank rate would be raised, but action of this kind was taken. Certain corrective measures have, however, been introduced to stop the continual drain on the Union's foreign reserves.

Under the South African Reserve Bank Amendment Act the commercial banks are now being called upon to maintain supplementary reserves with the Reserve Bank. At the same time stricter control is to be exercised over the remittance of funds from the Union. The object of the supplementary reserve requirement is to contract bank credit, and the authorities are relying upon the co-operation of the banks in these measures.

The effect of these monetary control measures will reduce by approximately £20 million the funds available for lending to the business community and slow down in some measure the general economic activity of the country. In line with these measures in the monetary field the commercial banks recently felt it necessary to raise their lending rates.

The Bank rate in the Union has remained unchanged since September, 1955, and for the greater part of this period has been well below the bank rate in the United Kingdom. The disparity of rates goes some way to explain the increased outflow of capital. In addition, many foreign investors, rightly or wrongly and for various reasons, are chary of risking capital in long-term investments in the Union. Fortunately, a very substantial part of the investment capital required can now be found from domestic savings in South Africa, and it is to be hoped that this tendency will steadily increase. It will, however, take time before the accumulation of domestic savings will be adequate to meet the full requirements of the Union's developing economy. For the time being the Union needs to import capital to supplement the resources at present available in the country, and it is not in a position to meet an outflow of capital without tightening money.

### Interdependence of Trading Communities

Another factor tending to modify the economic pattern is the recession which has developed in the United States of America. Apart from its direct effects on many primary markets, it has induced a world mood of hesitancy and caution; a cogent reminder of the growing interdependence of trading communities throughout the world.

In assessing prospects for the Union during the next

12 months account must be taken of these unfavourable factors. Nevertheless, due weight must also be given to the known strength and resiliency of the country's economy, the wealth of its untapped resources, and the singular stability it enjoys by virtue of its great gold mining and uranium extraction industries.

### THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

"Although capital continued to be attracted to the Federation at about the same rate in the year just passed as in 1956, there can be little doubt that exceptionally high interest rates on the London market during the latter part of the year must have resulted, if not in a movement of funds from the country, at least in a diversion of money which might otherwise have been employed in the Federation.

"It has long been realized that the Federation, with its economy largely dependent upon copper, would be particularly vulnerable in the event of a sharp downward trend in the world price of this commodity, and a significant deterioration in the country's balance of payments has resulted from the recent slump in the price of the metal. From a record level of £437 a ton in March, 1956, the price of copper collapsed to a figure of just over £150 in February of this year.

"As a result of this and the general fall in world prices of most base metals and primary products, the Federation's external trade reflected a visible unfavourable balance of nearly £14 million in 1957, as compared with a visible favourable balance of some £29 million in 1956. Including transfers, there was a total deficit on current account of some £7½ million for the year, which the inflow of capital cannot entirely offset. This deterioration is attributable mainly to a rise of over £18 million in the value of imports of merchandise, and a decrease of over £25 million in the value of exports during 1957. As tax collections are expected to bear the full impact of the lower price of copper will not be felt until the latter part of this year and in 1959.

#### Economy Over-Extended

"It is possible, therefore, that the Federation's period of rapid development and business expansion has, for the time being, received a check. Undoubtedly the country faces a period of economic and financial difficulty. Corrective measures have already been taken by the authorities, these include the introduction of fairly severe credit restrictions in the request of the Central Bank, increased statutory requirements on hire purchase transactions, and the pruning of Government expenditure.

"The Federation's economy has perhaps been over-extended in the past few years as a consequence of the boom in the price of copper, but continuing development is very necessary in a vigorous young country. Official announcements indicate the belief in Government circles that measures already taken will go a long way toward meeting the position. Greater productive capacity in a steadily widening field of primary and secondary industries is decreasing the country's dependence on copper and is an encouraging feature. In general, confidence in the future of the Federation remains high.

"Tobacco continues to be the Federation's second most important export product, and, although shipments declined by almost 16% in volume in the year under review as compared with 1956, their value was only some £400,000 less than in the previous year.

"The period under review was marked by a request by the governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in January to apply more vigorously certain restrictive measures which the commercial banks had originally been asked to undertake in August, 1956. This action

was necessitated by the rise in the country's adverse balance of payments, which was due primarily to the substantial decline in copper prices, but was accentuated by what would appear to be over-importation by many merchants. This latest request from the governor of the Bank came at a time when the agricultural community, including tobacco buying and packing houses and farmers' co-operative societies, were approaching the season when peak overdraft facilities are normally required.

"Large-scale development in the Federation is continuing, particularly in the larger centres, although under existing economic conditions some slowing down should be evident from now onwards. The demand for bank finance will naturally continue to grow, but credit will have to be strictly curtailed on a selective basis; it may even have to be withheld entirely in the case of undertakings not regarded as essential to the general economic welfare of the country. The implementation of the governor's wishes will, of course, involve a considerable reduction in the actual level of our advances, but it will be our endeavour to avoid as far as possible undue hardship to our customers.

#### Paramount Importance of Kariba Scheme

"Despite the deterioration in the Federation's financial position, work continued apace on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, which is of paramount importance in the framework of the country's future developments. By the beginning of 1958 work on the project was ahead of schedule. The first block of the main dam wall and the south bank circular coffer dam had been completed. During the month of February, however, the level of the Zambezi River at the dam site rose above the previous year's unprecedented level, causing considerable damage to access roads and flooding the south bank coffer dam. Suspension and road bridges across the river were washed away leaving the blinding cable as the only means of contact between the north and south banks.

"Neither the completed section of the main wall nor the underground power house was affected, however, and the Federal Power Board are confident that the time lost through these misfortunes will be recovered by the end of this year.

"Inadequate rail transport facilities in the face of rapidly expanding requirements of a land-locked territory pose an important problem to the Federation's Ministry of Transport, and, with a view to alleviating the position, a comprehensive programme of expansion and reorganization of the railway system has been under way in recent years. The current recession may, unfortunately, cause some delay in the carrying out of this programme.

#### Copperbelt

"During 1956-57 expenditure incurred on major capital work exceeded £10 million, half of which was spent on the south-east line to Lourenço Marques. This additional outlet to the coast has done much to ease the heavy congestion at Beira, and a significant feature during 1957 was that the aggregate bulk demand by rail users was met in full.

"During the post-war period the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and the whole economy of the area was affected by buoyant conditions. In conformity with the trend in the mining community generally, the miners spent their high earnings freely, and all merchants experienced extremely brisk trading. This situation changed rapidly when the price of copper slumped, and the economic situation generally has deteriorated in sympathy with the reduced earning power of the mining community.

The Federal Government are continuing to implement their plan of partnership between Africans and Europeans. One rather disturbing feature still in evidence is the firm and persistent refusal of African spokesmen in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to associate themselves with, or accept as a permanent arrangement, the federation of their territories with Southern Rhodesia. At the same time, indications are not lacking that the more advanced Africans are becoming aware of the economic advantages to be derived from federation.

### EAST AFRICA

"The aspirations towards self-government which, at this juncture, are such a feature of the political scene in all Colonial territories, are much in evidence in East Africa. In Uganda, for instance, Government policy has yielded to public demand and direct elections to the Legislative Council are to be held in practically all districts. It is greatly to be hoped that this desire for political evolution will be accompanied by a greater consciousness of the responsibilities involved, particularly in the financial field.

"In undeveloped countries a combination of economic and political forces, sometimes acting in concert, but more often than not in conflict, determine the degree and quality of the growth towards maturity. The economy of the East African territories is particularly susceptible to world economic trends. It has nevertheless had to cope with adverse external influences, and the inflow of capital, although still inadequate for the full development of the territories, is not unsatisfactory in the light of present conditions in the capital markets of the world. Progress has, however, often been hindered by the terms in which the African's desires for self-government have been expressed; these have often been of such a nature as to discourage potential investors.

### Export Crops

"Coffee, cotton, tea, and sisal continue to constitute the major export crops, but falling world prices have had their effect. The price of certain types of coffee has suffered from the surplus of coffee in Central and South America, but the fall in price has been checked to some extent by artificial restriction of shipments from the Americas, the surplus coffee held in storage there remains a threat to future prices.

The popularity of milder, less coffee products also continues to increase, and this, in future, may diminish the importance attached to high quality coffees, and bring about a change in the taste of consumers to the detriment of the pure high grade product.

"Farmers generally had a good year and most crops did well; livestock also flourished. However, the marked downward trend in world commodity prices gives a clear warning to the mixed farmer that, if he wishes to expand production, he must be prepared to enter highly competitive world markets as an efficient low cost producer.

"Due to prevailing low prices, the sisal market throughout the period has tended to be depressed. This has not stimulated increased consumption since the demand is inelastic. Some smaller estates have ceased production, while the larger estates have tended to increase output in order to decrease their overhead costs.

"Tea continues to be grown in all territories on an increasing scale, and, in view of current world marketing conditions, the prices obtained at the Nairobi auctions have been satisfactory to the producers.

"In Uganda the number of African co-operative societies increased in 1957 by 141 to 1,407, with a total turnover of about £5 million. The vast majority

are marketing societies, and most of them are affiliated to co-operative unions which now form an important sector of the cotton and coffee processing industries.

"The movement is fostered by the Government, which provides supervision and advice and also furnishes loan capital; it is this capital which has enabled the movement to enter the cotton-growing and coffee-processing industries, which were formerly the preserves of European and Asian capital. The efficient development of the co-operative societies is of major importance to the economy of the country, but at present too many of them lack adequate experience both in production technique and in financial management.

### Establishment of Local Industries

"The establishment of local industries continues in all territories, but particularly in Kenya around Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nakuru. In Mombasa a start has been made on an industrial area, and considerable expenditure incurred in laying-out marshalling yards etcetera.

"The consumption of electricity is still rising rapidly, and it is estimated that the full generating capacity of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station will be utilized by about 1965. Plans are being formulated for the erection of another station below the Falls and two smaller stations, one on the Mazzi River and the other at Kaluma Falls. Other minor projects are also contemplated to augment the sources of electric power, and major and minor distribution schemes throughout the Protectorate are making good progress. The Owen Falls station now furnishes bulk supplies of electricity to Kenya in addition to Uganda.

There was no congestion at the ports or on the railways in Tanganyika during 1957; in fact, there was excess capacity, except possibly during the height of the produce season. Capital works at Dar es Salaam are in progress, and the construction of new wharves is contemplated, one of which would open up the Kilimamboro Valley and the other would provide a deep port for the produce of Inyanga and the sea-land route. Phase one of the Ruvu River water scheme is now two-thirds completed, and is expected to be in full operation in the first half of 1959.

### Zanzibar

"Last year the trade of Zanzibar was well maintained, but this year the export of cloves has not been adequate to dispose of the crop, and the Cloves Growers' Association has been forced to suspend its purchases for stock. As a result, prices have fallen heavily in recent months, and business both in Pemba and in Zanzibar has been correspondingly depressed. The market has become a little steadier following negotiations for an increased quota of clove exports to India.

"Air communications in both Kenya and Zanzibar have been facilitated by the completion of the new Nairobi international airport in 1957 and by the work in hand at Zanzibar Airport.

"Given reasonable political stability, the economic future of the East African territories should be one of steady progress. The national income of East Africa has risen from £50 million to £170 million during the past 13 years, and, despite an emergency which cost the country £26 million, there has been little increase in the overall level of taxation. Similar progress is visible in the other territories, and, provided that the political climate is such as to encourage the continued inflow of capital into East Africa, this rate of progress may well continue.

### Prospects

"This year we are able to record increased profits in most of the territories where we operate. This is very satisfactory, but it is to some extent attributable to the

high rates ruling in London which no longer obtain.

"Credit restrictions are becoming more severe in Southern Africa, and may well be intensified. These restrictions limit the advances we can make to our customers, although we seek to meet all well-founded requests for credit within the limits fixed by official policies.

"There has been a heavy fall in many commodity prices throughout Southern and East Africa. The resulting loss of Government revenue will be serious, particularly in the Federation, and less public funds will be available for essential development. Any serious reduction in the tempo of development will limit the scope for the fruitful employment of our resources.

**Policy of Strict Economy**

"We are still, on the one hand, paying relatively high rates for our deposits, and, on the other, we receive no interest on a substantial portion of the reserves we are required by law to maintain with the Central Bank both in the Union and the Federation. The cost of running our business—salaries, pensions, and maintenance costs of a widespread network of branches—shows a steady and in some items a steep rise, but we are applying a policy of strict economy in all sections of the Bank's activities. Against this background, I feel that we cannot at this time count on the same rate of expansion of our business to which we have become accustomed in recent years.

**Mr. C. R. Hill's Services**

"In concluding, I would like to make special mention of the valued services rendered by Mr. C. R. Hill, our general manager in London, who is retiring after his annual general meeting. He has served the Bank for many years with distinction, not only in London but

overseas. His sound counsel in the conduct of the Bank's affairs will be greatly missed.

"He is to be succeeded by Mr. R. E. Williams, who, we are confident, will prove an able successor.

"On behalf of the directors and the shareholders, I desire to express once again to all the staff, both men and women, wherever they serve, our thanks for their excellent work and wholehearted loyalty to the Bank in another year of material progress.

The report and accounts were adopted and the other formal business duly transacted.

**Private Enterprise Helps Africa**

SIR PERCY SILLITOE, former director-general of the Security Service, is to leave London for Africa in a few weeks' time, where he hopes to provide modern machinery and financial backing for some of the underdeveloped countries. He has recently become a director of Industrial Exchange Co., Ltd., together with Sir Clinton Pelham, a former British ambassador in Saudi Arabia and Czechoslovakia, which has been formed for the sale and finance of equipment and engineering services for overseas industrial development projects. The company has decided to concentrate its efforts in the Commonwealth. Sir Percy stated recently that he was travelling first to Tanganyika, and from there he would probably go to Kenya, Rhodesia, and possibly Cape Town. His company envisages the creation in the immediate future of some 15 units in industrial areas, varying in cost between £500,000 and £1m for each installation.

"I shall give many speeches as soon as I can"—The Earl of Howe, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, speaking in the House of Lords.

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Company Report

# Nyasaland Railways, Limited

## Higher Traffics from Increased Economic Activity

### Training Africans for Greater Responsibility

#### MR. W. M. CODRINGTON'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held on July 30 in London.

Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., the chairman of the company, presided.

His statement circulated to the shareholders said:—

"In April of this year the company suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Sir James Milne, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. He joined the board in 1935 as a representative firstly of the Government of Nyasaland and latterly of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir James will always be remembered amongst railwaymen as one of the most able administrators of the former Great Western Railway. His knowledge of all matters connected with railways, whether administrative, operational or financial, was unsurpassed and his wise counsel will be missed.

"At the beginning of the year Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hornum, M.C., was appointed a director of the company to fill a casual vacancy on the board, and we extend to him a warm welcome. I have no hesitation in recommending that you confirm his appointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

#### Dividend Raised to 6%

"Once more we are able to report that increased economic activity in Nyasaland has brought to your company increased traffics and intensified employment. The company's capital and equipment. Operating receipts amounted to £1,089,924, compared with £1,036,454 in 1956, an increase of 5%. Expenditure, however, rose from £819,031 to £981,262, an increase of 8%, leaving a net operating surplus of £208,242, compared with £217,423 in 1956, a decrease of 4%. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 80.89%, compared with the 1956 figure of 79.02%.

"In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, Limited, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambesi Bridge and its south approach amounted to £165,547 and £19,023 respectively, making a total of £216,670, compared with the 1956 figure of £212,573. Thus, after providing £61,250 for interest on the 3½% first debenture stock and £111,607 for interest on the 3½% consolidated income debenture stock, we have been able to recommend an increase in the distribution to the ordinary shareholders from 5% to 6%.

#### Overseas Trade Corporation

"Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1957, this company qualifies as an Overseas Trade Corporation. As a result, the company's liability to United Kingdom income tax has been reduced by approximately £40,000.

"In order to simplify the presentation of the balance sheet, certain specified reserves and provisions have been incorporated in the general reserve. In addition, adjustments have been made between the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets and the fixed assets account. Details of the adjustments are set out in Notes 1 and 2 on the balance sheet.

"We have set aside the sum of £75,000 to general reserve and have added £45,856 to the reserve for increased cost of replacement of our fixed assets.

"The tonnage of export traffic decreased during the year from 107,743 tons in 1956 to 97,179 tons. This decrease was due almost entirely to a reduction in the export of maize, which was some 11,500 tons less than in 1956.

"The export of tobacco also decreased slightly to 15,125 tons. Tea was the most disappointing export. The effects of a prolonged drought reduced the tonnage to 10,262, compared with 11,340 tons in 1956. Under normal climatic conditions the export of tea might well have reached a record tonnage. On the other hand, the export of groundnuts rose to 19,790 tons, the greatest tonnage of this commodity we have ever carried. Once again the speculative nature of tropical agriculture, upon which the fortunes of the company depend, has been all too well demonstrated.

#### Increase in Import Traffic

"Import traffics again increased. In 1958, revenue, Petroleum products rose by 3,783 tons to 25,397 tons, and fertilizers again slightly increased from 11,377 tons to 12,336 tons. There was, however, a large decrease in the import of cement, which fell from 30,860 tons in 1956 to 13,240 tons. This decrease was the direct result of the opening of the Nyasaland Portland Cement Company's factory at Mago. For the time being the cement company is able to make bricks from local limestone for the manufacture of its own cement, we shall gain on the swings what we have lost on the roundabouts, for in the year under review 29,858 tons of clinker were imported, compared with 1,874 tons in the previous year. This traffic should continue throughout 1958, after which supplies will probably be available to the cement company locally and the traffic in imported clinker and cement will virtually disappear.

"An iron ore deposit just north of Blantyre is now being worked by a newly-founded company, which is making operations towards the end of the year. The ore is reputed to be of a high grade, and a trial shipment is being made. It is too early to forecast the future of this traffic.

#### Sharp Rise in Passenger Traffic

"The total number of passengers carried during the year was 377,320, compared with 276,857 last year. This total for the year represents an encouraging increase in all classes of travel.

"Close contact has as usual been maintained between the board in London and our administration in Nyasaland. Our colleague, Mr. Robinson, who is in Salisbury, has made several visits to London; and Mr. Stevens, our general manager, has also conferred with us in London. More recently I myself and our secretary, Mr. Short, made an extended tour of the Railway and the Lake. We also visited Salisbury and had the advantage of discussing our affairs with the Minister of Transport and Works and his advisers.

#### Three Outstanding Impressions

"There are three outstanding impressions which remain with me as a result of my recent tour.

"In the first place, the track and equipment of the

railway are much improved and show that the money invested in our concern has been well spent.

Secondly, the economic development of the country which we serve has been more rapid in the last three years than ever before; but symptoms are not lacking of an element of inflation in the present state of affairs, and it has yet to be seen whether the recent rapid progress will be maintained in face of the credit squeeze which is now being applied in the general economic interest of the Federation.

Thirdly, the political factor is becoming increasingly important in the future of Nyasaland as a part of the Federation.

The basic principle of what is perhaps one of the most interesting constitutional developments upon which our nation has ever embarked in Africa is one of partnership between all races. The realization of this principle demands a high degree of forbearance by all; and it would be idle to pretend that differences of opinion do not exist about the rate at which progress can be made towards its realization. There is undoubtedly a genuine desire on the part of many Europeans settled in Nyasaland to see an increasing number of the large African population fit themselves for a greater participation in the industrial, commercial, and political life of the country.

#### Difficulty in Training Africans

Our company for many years, in spite of many disappointments, has been trying to train Africans for positions of greater responsibility and higher remuneration; and our efforts in this direction are continuing. To pretend that it is easy to inculcate in Africans accustomed to a very elementary standard of civilization the necessary skills and, above all, a sense of responsibility, would be grossly misleading. But we have achieved some success through our apprenticeship scheme and through the activities of our staff organization. Moreover, through our departmental committees we afford opportunities for free discussion of matters of common interest between the African staff and their superiors. Meanwhile, though as yet it represents only a fraction of our staff, we are trying to help the African trades union to develop on sound industrial rather than political lines.

In other spheres the Government and other employers are striving in the same direction. Particular mention might be made of the Government's plan for the creation of a class of 'master farmers' trained to cultivate by modern methods small holdings capable of providing them with an income and a standard of living far in excess of that usual in African villages.

#### Unrealistic Political Agitation

Unfortunately a minority of the small articulate section of the large African population, encouraged by certain elements in this country, are agitating for a rate of political progress—towards the so-called democratic principle of one man-one vote—which no one who knows the country and has any sympathy for the mass of Africans can at the moment regard as realistic.

It is on the realization of ordered progress in the economic as well as in the political field that the future of our company depends; and we shall watch with interest and sympathy the emergence of an African middle class which, with a stake in the country, can contribute not only to its economic progress but to its political stability. Our faith in the future of Nyasaland is evidenced by the steps we have taken and intend to take to increase the carrying capacity of your railway.

It is relevant to mention that since the war our railway together with our associated company, the Trans-Zambesia Railway—whose rolling-stock is

pooled with ours—have increased the numbers of rolling-stock units to the following extent: locomotives by 121%, wagons by 163%, and passenger coaches by 100%. Many houses have also been built for our European, Asian, and African staff. Further progress was made during the year with the modernization of our station facilities at Blantyre.

On the Lake our cargo boat, the MPASA, was re-engined. This necessitated her withdrawal from service for several months and caused some hold-up in the transport of goods to and from Lake ports. Now that both the MPASA and the Government-owned NKWAZI are in traffic the backlog has been overtaken. Our passenger vessel, the ILALA II, continues to carry large numbers of African passengers; indeed, she cannot cope with the numbers seeking transport.

The loss in operating the Lake Service, including provision for renewals, amounted to £53,554, compared with £48,560 in the previous year. But I should remind you again that against this loss must be set the saving to the company of the reduction of 1% in interest (nearly £32,000) on the consolidated income stock granted to us by the Federal Government as holders of the whole of that stock in return for our continuing for the present to run the Lake Service.

The cargo handled has increased slightly, from 12,527 tons in 1956 to 12,790 tons. The number of passengers carried on the ILALA II rose from 32,948 to 41,154. During my trip I travelled from the south end to the extreme north of the Lake and visited the Lake ports, each of which and the districts served by them have their own character and peculiarities. At Nkata Bay the small jetty built by the Government was nearly finished. This will improve the cargo-handling facilities at this place.

#### 50th Anniversary Celebration

During my visit we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the first train at Blantyre, honoured by the presence of Sir Robert Armitage, the Governor of Nyasaland, and Mr. Eastwood, the Federal Minister of Transport and Works, at a ceremony which was held at the site of the new Blantyre station.

This started with the arrival of a train composed of some of our oldest rolling-stock and drawn by locomotive No. 1, the 'Thistle', which was sent to Nyasaland in 1902. After a tablet had been unveiled commemorating the occasion, a train composed of our very latest rolling-stock and hauled by our newest locomotive, the Jubilee, provided an excellent demonstration of the progress which has taken place in 50 years. A pleasing feature of this occasion was the presence of a considerable number of long service employees of the company of all races, including an African who has been on our payroll for no less than 43 years.

Believing as we do that the progress of Nyasaland will make increasing demands on the facilities we offer, we have for some time been investigating the possibility of raising fresh capital. This, as I warned you last year, will necessarily take precedence over the ordinary shares.

#### Future Prospects

The financial results of operating during 1957 are clearly set forth in our accounts, and you will be pleased as we are that it has been possible once again to increase the dividend. In considering the prospects of future dividends, however, it is as well to bear in mind not only the necessity of raising fresh capital, to which I have alluded above, but also the fact that our revenue is swollen by the receipt of arrears of interest on the debentures of our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway. At the present rate of earnings, these

arrears should be paid off within the next few years. Moreover, we now have to find a sinking fund of £17,500 per annum for the 3½% first debenture stock.

While traffic receipts since the beginning of 1958 have risen slightly, we must remember that partial drought in the tea-growing districts may reduce exports of that commodity by anything up to 20% or even 25%. The out-turn of the tobacco harvest is also at the

moment uncertain. We can, however, I think confidently place this year's operation with qualified optimism.

"I am sure you would wish me, on your behalf, to express our high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Stevens, the general manager, and Mr. Short, the secretary, and to thank the staff both in Africa and London for their good work during the year."

The report and accounts were adopted.

### Company Report

## Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited New Records for Traffic and Passengers Carried

Port of Beira Not Threatened by New Railway

### MRS. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 30 in London.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is his circulated statement:—

"I wish to express my deepest regret that I cannot report the death of my friend, Sir James Milne, C.V.O., G.B.E. Sir James joined the board in 1948 as a representative of the Government of Nyasaland. Throughout his 10 years with the company he gave unstintingly of his great knowledge of all railway matters, and his loss will be keenly felt by the Company.

#### Record Goods Traffic

"The year the tonnage of goods carried was again a record, amounting to 845,095 tons, compared with 799,878 tons in the previous year, an increase of nearly 6%. This welcome increase in goods traffic is reflected in the receipts from that source, which rose from £877,161 in 1956 to £930,833 in the year under review, an increase of just over 6%.

"The chief items of tonnage carried during the year under review are detailed in paragraph 5 of the directors' report. The most significant increases were in clinker for Nyasaland, 28,074 tons; general merchandise, 7,800 tons; sugar for export, 6,335 tons; cassava, 5,657 tons; sleepers, piles and timber, 4,226 tons; and unguined cotton, 3,118 tons. These increases were partially offset by decreases in cement for Nyasaland, 16,933 tons, and in export maize from Nyasaland, 11,574 tons.

#### Increase in Passengers Carried

"The number of passengers carried during the year rose by 24,492 to 178,106, and revenue from this source amounted to £108,216, an increase of approximately 7½%.

"As you will see from the revenue account, our operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1957, amounted to £1,067,292, compared with £1,011,813 in the previous year. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, amounted to £790,021 (74.02% of operating receipts), compared with £761,545 (75.27%) for the previous year. Consequently, net receipts amounted to £277,171, compared with £250,268 in 1956.

"After taking into account sundry investment income and providing for taxation on current profits, sundry interest charges, provision for accidents, reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, general reserve, and after meeting the service of the 3½% first debenture stock, there was a balance of £75,000 on the revenue account, which was sufficient to enable us to pay, for the second year in succession, the full interest on the £1,500,000 of 5% Income Debenture Stock.

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £19,022 was applied for this purpose. As you will see from Note 6 on the balance-sheet, the accrued liability under the trust deed securing the income bonds was £340,689 at December 31, 1957, representing an increase of £5,958 as compared with the previous year.

"Provision for the replacement of fixed assets amounted to £69,222, as compared with £64,000 in 1956. The sum of £5,680 has been transferred to provision for accidents in order to maintain the provision at the year's figure of £50,000. In addition, the sum of £13,000 was placed to the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets and £5,000 to general reserve.

"Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1957, this company qualifies as an Overseas Company. The benefit to the company will be the amount allowed to the company by way of double taxation relief has in the past been sufficient almost to extinguish the company's liability to United Kingdom taxation.

#### Adjustments in Reserves

"Adjustments have been made to various reserves and provisions, and details are given in Notes 2, 3, and 4 on the balance-sheet. In particular, the sum of £30,131, previously charged against the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, has been transferred to the fixed assets account, thus bringing the balance-sheet figure into line with the actual cost to us of our existing fixed assets.

"During the year a further sum of £248,000 was received from the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, thus completing the total of £475,000 which that Government agreed to advance to the company to cover the cost of rolling-stock and ancillary works to be provided under the second and final phase of the company's five-year programme of capital works, covering the period 1953-1957.

#### Agreements with Federal Government

"Of the total amount received, £388,812 is shown in the balance-sheet under the heading 'advances' and the balance of £86,188 has been dealt with by further hire purchase agreements which have recently been completed with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the acquisition, over a period of 33 years, of two 'G' class locomotives and two petrol tank wagons, which went into service during the year under review. This amount of £86,188 forms part of the liability of £420,022 referred to in Note 7 on the balance-sheet.

"Since the close of the year under review we have



put into service two more 'G' class locomotives, four fourth-class coaches, six low-sided bogie wagons, and one petrol tank wagon. In addition, 20 high-sided bogie wagons are now in the course of being delivered. I therefore think it is safe to say that we have sufficient rolling stock and motive power to meet current demand.

"However, as I pointed out last year, if we are to continue to expand the railway in order to meet the increasing demands of the community it serves, we must raise additional loan capital, and the possibilities of doing so are under active consideration.

"Although the new rail link between Lourenço-Marques and Southern Rhodesia was in operation throughout the whole year, the tonnage handled at the Port of Beira — 2,955,949 metric tons — constituted a record, being 13% more than in the previous year. Accordingly, it would seem that this additional rail

route to and from the Rhodesias does not constitute a threat to Beira's prominence as a port.

"Mr. F. L. Brown, accompanied by the secretary, visited the railway during the early part of 1957, and we also had the benefit of consultations with our general manager, Mr. Stevens, who was home on leave in the United Kingdom.

"Our relations with Government and officers of Government remain extremely cordial, and it gives me pleasure to record once again our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration we always receive from the Fiscal of the Government.

"Finally, our thanks are due to our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and his staff in Africa for their untiring hard work throughout the year, and to Mr. Short, our secretary, and the staff of our London office."

The report and accounts were adopted.

**MINING**

**Geita Mines To Continue Working**

**Metallurgical Problem Now Solved**

A FRESH DECISION has been reached about the future of the Tanganyika gold property operated by Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. The June quarter report indicates that, subject to review in the light of actual results, the mine will continue operations for two years at a through-put of 18,000 tons of ore per month. It had previously been stated that the mine was to be placed on a care-and-maintenance basis.

The metallurgical problems previously encountered, which were ascribed to the fact that ore from the newer sections of the mine had a high iron content, have been found to be due to the presence of iron agitators, this having been rectified and a finer grind adopted, gold recovery having risen to above 90% and has since remained at that level.

New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., resigned the technical management of Geita with effect from July 1, making a final payment of £72,627 towards the cost of implementing the earlier decisions to use up consumable stores on the mine. Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., will advance £30,000 and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., a maximum of £117,177, which should cover the balance of the amount involved. New Consolidated and Kenton have agreed not to call in their loans to Geita of £237,000 and to waive interest.

In the three months to June 30 the ore crushed at the mines dropped to 57,660 (77,900) tons, but there was a considerable improvement in the recovery grade to nearly 32 dw. The working loss of 226,297 was virtually the same as in the previous quarter.

**Beatrice Gold Mining.** Profit for year to March 31 totalled £6,730 (£77,365), less tax of £952 (£935). Investments fell in value by some £30,878 (£50,885), and the accumulated loss is now £91,297. Quoted investments stands at £74,678 and unquoted at £11,017. Current assets are valued at £58,486.

**Copper Touches £210**

CASH COPPER REACHED £209 15s. to £210 a ton on the London Metal Exchange last Friday, a gain of £1 15s. a ton. This was an increase of £11 per ton on the month, and £50 per ton compared with this year's low price of February 28. Three months' metal was similarly higher at £210 — £210 5s. Further Continental demand was reported, and there was a certain amount of covering before the holidays. Prices remained at the same level during Tuesday. Since copper led the downward movement in commodity prices which began in the spring of 1957, its recent recovery has been watched with intense interest which has not been confined merely to the metal traders.

**Progress Reports**

**Coronation Syndicate.** — At the Arcturus mine 6,600 short tons were milled for 2,052 oz. gold and a working profit of £7,937. At the Murel mine 4,481 tons were crushed for 2,095 oz. gold and a working profit of £10,058.

**Motapa Gold Mining.** — June: 15,200 tons of ore milled for 1,711 oz. gold. Working loss, £1,052, compared with a May profit of £931.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.** — June: 3,250 tons; zinc, 7,475 tons; (previous quarter and 7,375 tons).

**Mogale City.** — Production for March quarter: 177,968 tons of copper concentrates and 665 tons.

**Mazoe Consolidated.** — 814 oz. gold produced from 2,968 short tons milled. Working profit, £5,497.

**Cam and Motor.** — June recovery; 8,174 oz. gold for a working profit of £37,528.

"The wealth that is common in Commonwealth has nothing to do with money; it is a state of mind; a state of mind where all members are better placed than if there were no Commonwealth; a state in which when one member gains, all gain and when one member suffers, all must share the suffering." — Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard, President of the Empire Day Movement.

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## Company Report

# Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS PRODUCTION POLICY

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1958.

My father, who was appointed the first chairman of the company when it was formed in 1937, died in November of last year. He was associated with the property from 1926, the early days of the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt, and under his leadership the Nchanga Mine overcame the greatest difficulties and became what it is today — the great copper producers of the world.

### Record Production

During the financial year ended March 31, 1958, we produced 121,200 long tons of copper — a record for the company. The average price for electrolytic copper on the London Metal Exchange during the year was £195 per long ton and the profit for the year, after providing for depreciation and tax, amounted to £4,370,380 compared with £9,528,798 for the previous financial year.

Capital expenditure, principally on the opening up of the Chingola Orebody and the expansion of plant to treat the increased tonnage of ore made available from the open-cast pit on the Nchanga Orebody, amounted to £10 million, as it has been our policy during the past years of exceptional production to appropriate more than was required to meet expenditure at the time. It has only been necessary to appropriate £1 million from profits for capital expenditure this year.

Your directors have recommended a final dividend of 7½ pence net per unit of stock which, with the interim dividend, will make a total distribution for the year of 10s. per unit of stock. The appropriations for dividend and capital expenditure involve a small reduction in the amount carried forward.

We feel this dividend is justified in view of the fact that copper prices during the year were at a low level which we do not think will persist in the long run. It is the policy of the board as far as possible to spread capital charges in such a way as to keep the dividend fluctuations, which cannot be avoided by any copper producer, to a minimum.

During recent months, the copper price has shown an increase from the low point of £160 per long ton reached in February of this year. The present position, as a result of the cuts in production made in various parts of the world, appears to be one of balance between supply and demand. What the immediate future trend will be is difficult to determine since it is dependent on so many factors, such as the course of the current recession, actions of governments and the attitude of producers themselves.

### Confidence in Long Term Future

Our confidence in the long-term future of copper remains unshaken, however, and I look forward to the time when the present cuts in production, to which I will refer, will be restored and the copper mining industry will resume its expansion to meet the increased

consumption required by a new period of industrial growth throughout the world.

### Group Output Policy

During the year many of the major producers cut their production to varying degrees in an attempt to correct a condition of oversupply of copper which had developed with such serious effects on the price of the metal. We decided that we would fall into line and join with the other copper producers administered by the Anglo American Corporation in effecting a reduction of about 10% in the aggregate planned output of the three companies.

In discussion with Bancroft Mines, Limited, a new mine and on that account a high cost producer, it was decided that, rather than apply a 10% cut in production by each of the three producers, Bancroft should from April 1 of this year cease producing for a year, and your company and Rhokana Corporation, Limited, should increase their output slightly so that the overall production for the year would be about 10% less than had been planned by the three companies together.

Rhokana Corporation and your company agreed as part of this arrangement to pay Bancroft a sum calculated to be sufficient to cover the cost of the interest on loan capital and of the underground development on that property for the year of shut-down. I am sure this arrangement is in the interests of the three companies concerned and of the copper-producing world.

### Cuts By Producers

The indications are that the voluntary and uncoordinated cuts by producers in many parts of the world have been successful in correcting the imbalance between supply and demand.

Your company was able to enter into this arrangement involving, as it did, an immediate increase in the planned production, because the property has now been developed to a stage where great flexibility both in regards to plant capacity and mining operations has been achieved. The fourth stage extensions to the plant are virtually completed and the underground mine on the Nchanga West Orebody and the open pits on the Nchanga and Chingola Orebodies are all now able to send ore to the plant.

In the present circumstances of the copper market, calling possibly for further swift changes in the scale of production, this is a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Increased efficiencies and the reduction of costs at the mine have assumed greater significance in consequence of the lower copper price levels and every aspect of the use of labour and of machines is being continuously and thoroughly reviewed.

“Those of us who have made Northern Rhodesia our homeland by birth or adoption and have nowhere else to go have to stand by while migrant officials with no stake in the country make us the guinea pigs of their racial experiments — which neither they nor their children will be compelled to endure. How can there be any talk of independence for the Federation while these people are allowed to carry on the way they do?” — Mr. S. F. M. van Eeden, territorial chairman of the Dominion Party.

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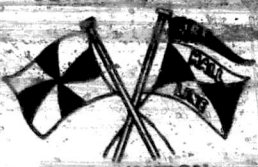
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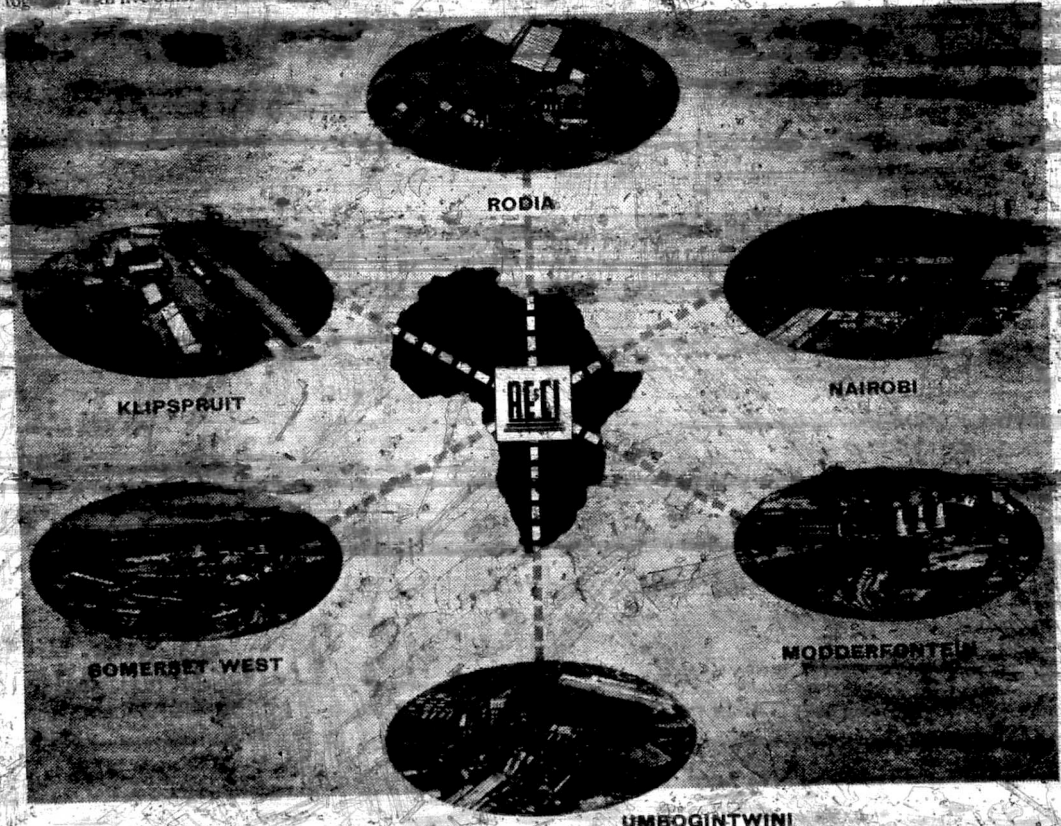
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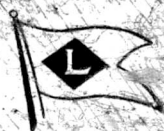
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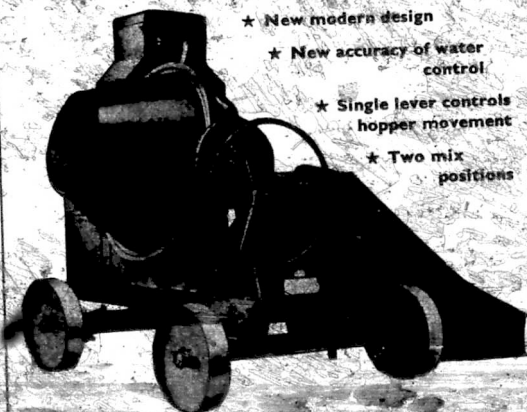
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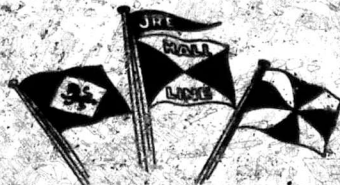


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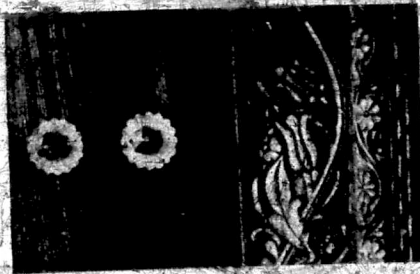
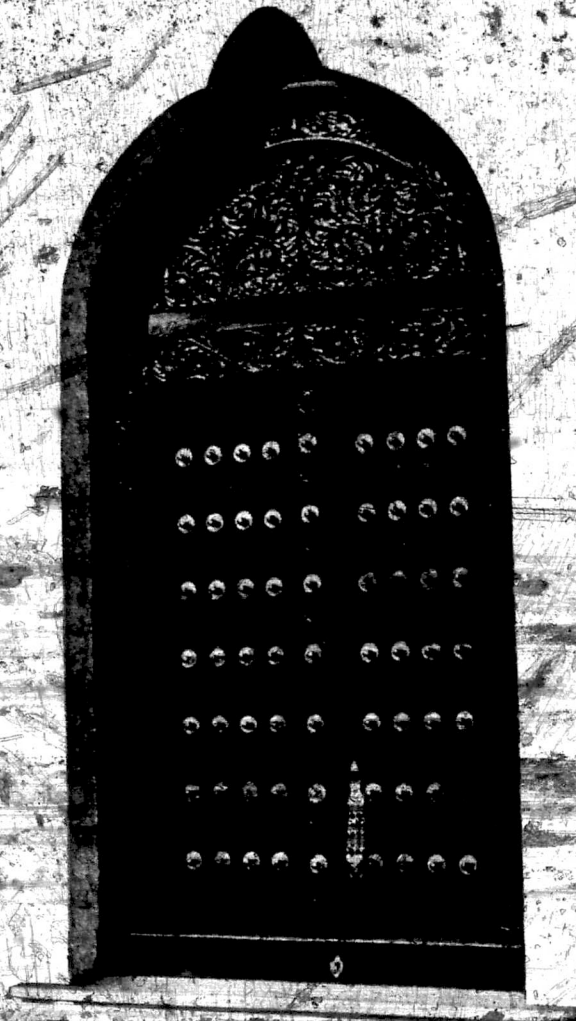
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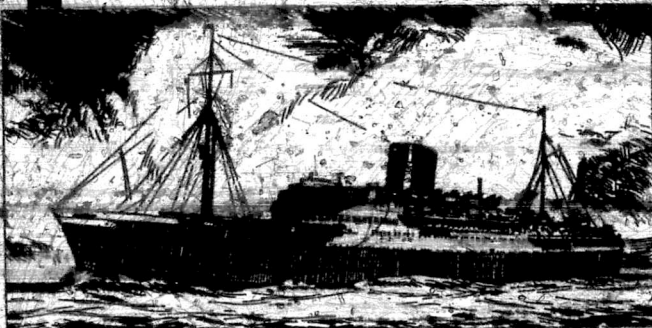
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**DR. HASTINGS BANDA** can certainly not have imagined that his speech on assuming office as president of the Nyasaland African National Congress would cause the president of the National Sharp Retort To Dr. Banda. Congress in the neighbouring State of Northern Rhodesia to denounce one of his proposals in public and, for good measure, to add the stinging comment that the idea had been previously advocated by the Dominion Party, the political organization which is most obnoxious to most African politicians. Instead of merely telling, last week's special conference of the Nyasaland African Congress of his determination to achieve secession of that Protectorate from the Federation, Dr. Banda incautiously referred to the incorporation of Nyasaland in a new federation which would also embrace parts of Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, and even the Belgian territory of Ruanda-Urundi. A glance at the map will reveal the geographical absurdity of that conception, which is equally vulnerable on political and administrative grounds. Before anyone else could make such points, however, Mr. Nkumbula, the leader and strongest personality in the Northern Rhodesian Congress, objected to parts of Northern Rhodesia being separated from the rest of the country in order to be incorporated in some other African State. He is as anxious as Dr. Banda for the dissolution of the Federation, but he wants Northern Rhodesia to withdraw as an entity, not by a process of partition which would leave the Copperbelt and the towns, industries, and farms along the line of rail within an enlarged Southern Rhodesia. Agitators for secession ignore the simple but to them inconvenient fact that the Constitution contains no provision for the Federation to be unscrambled. That the Governments of the United Kingdom and the three African

countries concerned intended the new State to endure has been fully understood by all persons of good will. Indeed, when the final debate in the House of Commons had put an end to many months of unfortunate and unworthy wrangling, Mr. Attlee, then Leader of the Opposition, pledged his party to work for the success of the new member State of the Commonwealth.

That pledge has never been honoured; and the determination of the Labour Party not to honour it is at the root of the schismatic activities of the Congresses and their sympathisers. Blame the supporters in this country. African Socialists, and again this journal has pleaded with the Socialists to join with H.M. Government in an unequivocal declaration that both political parties recognize that there can be no dissolution of the Federation, and that it must continue on the basis of inter-racial partnership, for while politically ambitious Africans believe, as they do today, that Labour would compromise on these issues if it won a general election in the United Kingdom, they will campaign for dismemberment of the Federation. Many Socialists agree in private that there is an unanswerable case for such a joint statement and for at least some other measures of bipartisanship in Colonial policy, but scarcely any of them insist publicly on the need, though the absence of an understanding inevitably encourages Africans to expectations and demonstrations which are damaging to Central Africa in particular and British Africa in general. It is quite illogical for the Socialists to espouse inter-racial partnership and yet abjure inter-party agreement at home about a Federation of which inter-racial partnership is the very foundation. Their failure to admit unambiguously that the Federation is permanent and indivisible is the chief cause of the tenacity of

the Congresses in a deplorable determination. Sensible Africans would have begun long ago to work for inter-racial harmony if they had known that a Labour Government in Britain would not tolerate defection. The chief blame for the confusion spread by the Congresses consequently rests upon the Labour Party in Great Britain.

### THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN DELEGATES

who recently came to London with the Governor to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies their widely divergent objections to the local Government's proposals for constitutional changes gave the impression of having appreciated the opportunity of expressing their feelings to Mr. Lennox-Boyd and of philosophically accepting the fact that their disagreements left him with the obligation to impose a Constitution of his own devising. Cables from Salisbury to the *Manchester Guardian* now suggest that a change of view has already occurred, perhaps during the return flight, for our contemporary's correspondent reports that "most members of the delegation think the discussions have made an already difficult situation worse" and emphasizes that an announcement of his intention by the Secretary of State would be tantamount to an open invitation to politicians of all parties and all races to seize on the matter as a ready-made election issue. If they were sufficiently cynical and pharisaical local politicians could twist any decision or absence of decision into an election issue; but what would that avail? It would solve nothing; but it would gravely diminish the prospect of any compromise acceptable to moderate opinion. Only because the members of the Legislature could not find a solution themselves was any delegation to London necessary. After months of private talks and an eight-day debate they were as far from accommodation as ever. That did not surprise this newspaper, which had considered the Northern Rhodesian Government's proposals too complicated and too artificial.

Since no modification suggested from any quarter has much reduced the complexity or the artificiality, or has attracted more than sectional support, the men on the spot, officials and non-officials, Europeans and Africans, have nothing on which to congratulate themselves. It is they who have left the Secretary of State to

deliver judgment — though not necessarily now — and they know how patient he has been in awaiting suggestions from Africa, and that he would certainly not show impatience now if there were the slightest chance of agreement being reached in the next few months. Yet the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent finds it "difficult to see why the Colonial Office is not prepared to make a further effort to bring the disputing parties on the local scene sufficiently close to their senses to make them attempt a genuine compromise". How do you compel disputing parties to display sense and a spirit of compromise? Mr. Lennox-Boyd's record in many constitutional conferences has demonstrated his skill as a conciliator, but it is precisely because there has been no adequate wish to compromise that the problem has been passed to him. That does not mean, of course, that he need announce his decision while it would provide ammunition for the contestants in the Federal general election to be held within a few weeks. Though this is a territorial and a Federal affair, it would nevertheless be used at their convenience by some candidates. For that reason, and even more because postponement would allow time for the political temperature in Northern Rhodesia to fall and the different groups in that country a last opportunity of resolving some of their differences, there is a strong case for an early statement from the Colonial Office whatever the nature of the ultimate verdict.

### Statements Worth Noting

- "When we get self-government we shall be friendly" — Mr. W. M. Chirwa, Nyasaland African Federal M.P.
- "The United Nations Organization is neither united nor organized" — Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery.
- "The Government of Kenya is top-heavy, with 15 Ministers in a population of 6m." — Dr. Kioko, M.P.C.
- "East African Railways and Harbours maintains its own railway track at a cost of about £247 per mile per annum" — Mr. L. H. Brown.
- "Nothing seems to arouse the public rage and interest more than the banning of a film. The banning of a book arouses no comment" — Mr. J. W. Cusack, Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya.
- "Ten years ago the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland sold about 4m. lb. of tobacco to France, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. We now sell five times as much" — Mr. Michael Newman.
- "Tuberculosis has been an enemy of mankind for so long that it is hard to realize that the next generation may not have to treat it so seriously. As someone once said, it takes much work by many people over a long time to bring about the inevitable" — Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the N.A.P.C. Commonwealth Chest Conference.

# United States Attitude to Problems of Africa

## Mr. Joseph Palmer on African Nationalism

THE MARCH OF EVENTS during the last few years has brought the erstwhile Dark Continent into the centre of the world arena, said the American Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Joseph Palmer, when addressing a meeting at New York University on the subject of "The United States and Emerging Africa."

Mr. Palmer said that there were many Africas, even south of the Sahara, and that United States policy had to be moulded to fit the facts and circumstances of the different regions.

Five facts in the post-war world had peculiar pertinence for Africa. First, recognition that no State could live alone in splendid isolation. The independent States and emerging territories of Africa recognized their interdependence with the other nations of the free world, but sought full recognition and equal status within the framework of that interdependence.

### Nationalism a World Force

The second factor was that nationalism was a major world political force, a force which had resulted in the post-war creation or re-establishment in Asia and Africa of 30 independent nations inhabited by approximately 750,000,000 people. Of these 20 new States five were African. Nationalism in a moderate form can be constructive and bring great benefit to those who guide it wisely. We are also aware that the last 20 years are replete with examples of the dangers which this force poses in extremist hands.

Thirdly, the races of the world were increasingly awakening to the fact they could not afford to think and act in separate realms. That was a matter of immediate importance to African States in which two or more races lived side by side.

Fourthly, one-third of the world was now living under Communist domination, which since World War II had brought 600,000,000 people under a new and sinister imperialism. That imperialism was now girding itself to threaten Africa. The fifth fact, the diplomacy of "peoples speaking to peoples", had become increasingly important in post-war Africa.

### Impact of Improved Communications

Mr. Palmer continued, *inter alia*:

Improved communications are bringing remote Africans close neighbours of the rest of the world. With this development has come a clear appreciation of how interrelated is free world security, and how diligent we must be to stand ready in all parts of the world to help create the conditions of stability, prosperity, and security which are so vital to our own well-being. World peace and prosperity are indivisible, and we Americans share with other like-minded nations great responsibilities in many areas far from our shores in implementation of this concept.

The interdependence of Africa and Western Europe is indisputable. The two continents are essentially complementary areas. The economies of the Western European Powers would suffer greatly if they were denied access to African markets, raw materials, and investment opportunities. Africa cannot expand its less highly developed economies without technical know-how, capital accumulations, export markets, and such finished goods as those which Western European and other free world countries can provide.

The European Metropolitan Powers recognize the importance of a continued relationship between them and their African territories, however widely they may differ in the philosophies underlying their policies in their overseas territories, and in the methodology employed to achieve this objective. Similarly, the moderate African regimes now in power recognize in most cases the mutual advantage of the continuance of close ties with the Western world. The evolution of mutually satisfactory arrangements, adjusted to changed conditions, may be decisive in determining the future stability and prosperity of both continents.

The United States and the Western world have a basic interest in increased African economic development, which is

clearly essential to its sound political evolution. The size, diversity, and needs of the continent are so great as to require the sympathetic attention of all the countries in the free world in a position to help, for the needs are beyond the capability of any one country to meet. Whereas private capital can make a tremendous contribution, it cannot always do this job alone.

The Metropolitan Powers have committed extensive resources to economic and social development, largely for the projects which are not considered bankable by private capital or international agencies.

Through its extended technical assistance programme, through loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and through other forms of technical assistance from its affiliated World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, International Children's Emergency Fund, and International Labour Organization, the United States is contributing substantially to African social and economic development.

The United States has also demonstrated its willingness to assist in this giant task to the extent that it can, taking into account the heavy demands which are made upon it on a world-wide basis. We have been providing, and intend to continue to provide assistance to African countries, in accordance with Administration policy and subject to Congressional approval.

The dynamic trend in post-war Africa is the movement toward self-government and independence. This great movement is both old and new. Liberia celebrated in July its 111th Independence Day, while Ethiopia's independence dates back to Biblical times.

### Spread of Independence

In their post-war manifestations, the same forces which began in Asia and the Middle East have spread to North Africa, have now spread to sub-Saharan Africa, where on March 6 last year we saw Ghana gain its independence, and thereby join the independent nations of Libya, Sudan, Morocco, and Tunisia, all of which have acquired their independence since 1951.

The success which the free world demonstrates in accommodating itself to this dynamic African nationalism may well be decisive in determining the future orientation of the continent.

An important indication of the current African nationalism is found in the resolutions adopted by representatives of the eight independent African States at the African Conference held in Accra from April 15 to 22 on the invitation of the Prime Minister. The independent resolutions made clear that, generally speaking, independent Africa today is led by moderate men; is zealous to strengthen and safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; is vitally interested in advancing itself economically, socially and culturally; and is intent in playing an important and responsible role in world affairs.

Although we are not in accord with all that was said or advocated in Accra, we happily find ourselves in broad understanding with much that emerged from the conference.

### Problems of Less Developed Areas

Despite the dynamic trend of African nationalism there are still large areas of the continent where the impact of Western civilization has left less of an imprint and the African remains politically inarticulate. Consequently, the current problem is how to create the most desirable conditions for orderly development by educating an informed, discriminating citizenry, building durable representative institutions and creating a stable economic and social structure in the very limited time available before pressures become too great to control.

The present tempo of African development, the transformation to self-government and independence, is proceeding at a rate commensurate with the requirements of the situation in most areas.

The United Nations has been an immensely constructive force in this development. The Trust Territories, of course, have been most directly affected. Under terms of the United Nations Charter, each Administering Power is charged with promoting the advancement of its Trust Territories toward self-government or independence. As a result of progress in this respect, the former British Togoland voted to join Ghana in 1957, the Italian East African Trust Territory of Somalia is due to obtain its independence in 1960, and other African Trust Territories such as French Togoland and Cameroun are evolving rapidly towards the ultimate objectives of the Trusteeship system.

The United Nations has not only provided opportunities for African nationalism to appeal to the international conscience; it has also induced a sense of responsibility in holding

out the prospect of membership in the community of nations when statehood is realized. Once membership in the United Nations has been obtained, it provides a framework for continued responsibility as well as security by relieving leaders of new States from excessive preoccupation with the danger of external attack. Conversely, the obligations of United Nations membership also enables African leaders to demonstrate more fully to their citizens the danger of resorting to national adventure themselves.

The United Nations Charter, I feel sure, will also play a most salutary and necessary role in African affairs by providing a guide for the peaceful solution of any disputes which may arise from boundaries which were drawn originally with inadequate consideration of ethnic, economic, and even geographic factors. It is not always easy for political leaders to withstand extremist pressures to engage in an old-fashioned border dispute or to encourage a dubious irredentism.

**Territorial Adjustments**

"This is not to say that there may not be cases in which territorial adjustments will be necessary, desirable, and in accordance with the desires and interests of the nations and populations concerned. But the ability to rise above mere chauvinism, of which there have been many heartening demonstrations already, may well be one of the key indices in assembling the ultimate success of African nationalism in bringing a better life to the peoples of Africa. A salutary emphasis on a co-operative regional approach to the exploitation of natural resources lying in frontier or disputed areas may well offer a means by which many of the difficult territorial questions can be reduced to negotiable terms.

The concept of a nation has not hitherto existed in the historical experience of much of Africa south of the Sahara. The national vision, in fact, of the continent has only in the course of time almost as a means of acquiring governmental autonomy in the past, the national movement has laid the emphasis on implicit understanding of the administering authorities, and in such cases the construction of the nation becomes a co-operative venture of indigenous and external forces.

However nurtured, the concept of the nation has amazing capacity for taking root and flourishing in this virgin African territory. The heroes of the national movement, through their successes the stature which enables them to exert an appeal and influence throughout the extent of their territory. There can be little doubt that the national self-conception, in this fashion, under the time-contracted conditions prevailing in Africa today, is a new and viable one that nationalism of other continents which has the sanction of a long history.

The concept of African nationalism thus far at least, and particularly when compared with the developments in other parts of the world, has in most instances been remarkably sound and reasonable. The African national movements which led their countries to statehood in the post-war period have to a gratifying degree combated the temptations, usual to their historical position, of chauvinism, blind rejection of constructive external influence, and neglect of economic needs for eye-catching but sterile political manoeuvres.

**Contemporary African Leaders**

Contemporary African national leaders have by and large assumed the mantle of responsibility in their national histories and in international affairs by virtue of statesmanlike moderation and ability to plan profoundly for their countries' futures. Nor should we for a moment forget that in many cases it has been the far-sighted policies of the Metropolitan Powers which have given the impetus to this wholesome development.

The United States favours the orderly transition from colonial to self-governing status in African territories. We emphasize in this connexion that self-government and independence carry with them grave responsibilities to the world community, and that therefore neither status should be conferred or acquired lightly. We soberly recognize that in the long run premature independence may contain as many dangers for Africa as the temporary postponement of this status.

We may conclude that nascent African nationalism means not only the remodelling of the political map of Africa in the years immediately ahead, but also the transformation of the relationship between the European Colonial Powers and Africans. Mutually beneficial relationships are being sought and found.

Complicating the trend toward self-government and independence, however, are the problems of racialism and tribal rivalries. Of Africa's more than 220 million people, only about 60 million are European and approximately 750,000 Asian. Up to 800 tribes are included in the African population.

In British East Africa tribal tensions have been as serious a problem as inter-racial stress. In Kenya there is a history of hostility among the tribes which frequently led to warfare before the British assumed control. Even more than half a

century later the antagonisms thus generated are far from healed.

In Uganda, where the racial problem is negligible, a serious difficulty in political evolution is the rivalry between the province of the Baganda tribe and the three other provinces. Tanganyika has a somewhat similar though less acute problem in the disparities between, for example, the Chagga and the various other African peoples of the Trust Territory.

Racialism in Africa takes many forms, all divisive to a regrettable degree, but most of them presently under what is remarkable control, considering the stresses involved. We may note in this connexion not only misunderstanding and friction between Africans and Europeans, but also between Asians and Africans, between Arabs and Negroes.

It is often pointed out that relationships between Europeans and Africans have been strained primarily in areas where Europeans have come as permanent settlers in large numbers, generally where the climate and the economic potential have favoured European settlers. In contrast, racial problems have been relatively minor or temporary in those regions where white settlers are few, and where the role of the European has been almost exclusively that of administrator, missionary, teacher, trader, or technician. Apparently, therefore, it is not contact between Europeans and Africans *per se* which gives rise to the most serious racial problems, but an actual or potential economic and social competition between these two permanently established racial groups.

**Benefits Brought By Europeans**

It would be wrong and futile to draw from these comments any inference that it was an historical error for Europeans to settle permanently on African soil. That would be to dismiss the great benefits which the industry, imagination, and skills of the European settlers have brought to their African neighbours.

As a moral judgment it would be wrong to suggest that the European settlement occurred largely to the benefit of the Africans being utilized by the Africans and that the countries involved are in most cases the only homes for the European settlers. Importantly, such a conclusion would imply a lack of confidence in the men of differing races and colours, living side by side, with a common destiny based on the basis of partnership, brotherhood, and justice. Although that objective is difficult of realization, we must reject the pessimistic premise that racial partnership is an impossible ideal.

There is no simple answer for this race problem, and it would be presumptuous to suggest that we should attempt to solve our own race problems at home, or to attempt to impose our traditions and a European pattern on Africa, or to become identified with any conflicting element in Africa. For we know from experience that the solution of inter-racial relationships requires light, not heat. Patience, not undue pressure.

Casting its shadow over all aspects of contemporary Africa is the divisive effort of Soviet imperialism to destroy the co-operative ventures of the free world and to subvert the area to its own design.

At the recent Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo the Communists served notice that Africa is to be a major arena for their future anti-colonial activity. To implement this programme they have established a permanent base in Cairo for agitation and subversive activities throughout the continent.

**Communist Objectives in Africa**

The immediate Communist objective in Africa is to deny the continent to the West through fanning anti-colonialism, nationalism, and racism, encouraging neutralism, and proffering economic assistance cynically billed as being without strings.

The Communists have in fact shown some progress in penetrating individual African Labour organizations, youth groups, and nationalist organizations. They have assiduously cultivated students, particularly those studying in Europe and the United Arab Republic, with some success. They have also been successful in the last two years in signing trade agreements with most of the independent African States. Perhaps the best example of the sort of situation to which we should be alert is to be found in the French-Administered United Nations Trust Territory of Cameroons, where a Communist influenced outlawed minority party has for the past few years attempted to overthrow by force the freely elected indigenous government.

On the other hand, and despite some new commercial agreements, Communist trade with Africa is still at a comparatively low level; no Communist parties of importance exist openly anywhere, and African trade union movements have affiliated with the I.C.F.T.U. rather than with the Communist dominated W.F.T.U.

In short, the African has shown a refreshing and heartening reserve toward Soviet blandishments.

However, we must recognize that the greatest danger of Communist penetration of Africa arises not so much from direct Communist activity as from Western attitudes and deeds. Should the West falter in its determination and its ability to show steady progress in the process of accommodation to nationalism, racial problems, economic and social development, the road for Communist exploitation will be opened. I am confident, however, that there is too much wisdom in Africa and the free world to permit this to happen.

Obviously, the solution of Africa's many problems is going to require a great co-operative effort, and this effort cannot be limited to the public sector alone. It will require the utilization of that developing post-war international weapon, 'peoples to peoples' diplomacy.

Some conclusions are perhaps now in order. First, a stable inter-dependent relationship between Africa and the West will emerge in the long run only to the extent that it is based on considerations of dignity, sovereignty, equality, and mutual advantage as among peoples and among States.

Second, we of the West must convince the Africans that we desire close, friendly, equal relationships for the value of those associations *per se*, and not solely for any advantage which may accrue to us in the balance-of-power situation in

the world today. The West must at the same time continue to recognize the force of nationalism, and, as partners, encourage its evolution into constructive, responsible channels.

Third, while avoiding identification with any faction in Africa and preserving our basic principle of racial equality, we should continue to exert a moderating influence as appropriate, and oppose those who seek to exploit racial tensions in Africa for ulterior purposes. In our own experience in this country we must continue to demonstrate by example our ability to make progress in developing beneficial and harmonious racial relationships.

Fourth, the Communists give evidence of girding themselves for a determined effort to deny Africa to the free world. The success of the West in preventing this may depend less on our ability to convince the Africans of the dangers of Communism than on our demonstrating to them in positive terms the advantages of co-operation with the West.

Finally, the United States Government alone cannot achieve all the objectives in Africa of this nation and its free world associates. It is essential that 'peoples to peoples' diplomacy—the whole private enterprise system—assist in doing the total job. This diplomacy truly represents the full strength, the unique versatility, the very soul of America.

## Heyday of African National Congress Over, Says Federal M.P.

Mr. J. Z. Savanhu on Responsibilities of African Leadership in the Federation

THE AFRICAN LEADER in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland must seek the solution of his people's problems in relation to the interests of the immigrant European, because of their all-round superiority in all fields of human endeavour, seized the initiative from the start and have held it ever since.

It is from that reality standpoint that Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, an African member of the Federal Parliament, discusses the responsibilities of African leadership in *the quarterly magazine of the Anglo-American Corporation*, which permits the following extensive quotations.

Partnership was accepted as the basis for Federation; there could be no question of permanent European supremacy or paramountcy of African interests. But the Africans' fears have not been allayed. Suspicion remains.

In the four years since its inception, ugly situations, some of which have been engendered by acts aimed at implementing the federal Constitution and others by those trying to wreck the infant State, have arisen in the Federation. In few cases has African leadership been able to lift in any one territory to exploit any situation by forming a united front, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, where the Mashona, who form seven-eighths of the population and have never learned to agree, dissipate their powers of oratory in quarrelling and attacking each other.

### Government's Deaf Ear

This attitude of mind has been engendered also by the fact that in the past representations from African organized opinion have been met with a deaf ear by the Government. This intransigence on the part of the Government has frustrated the African of goodwill and led him to join forces with the Congress movement.

The thinking African leaders, who honestly and sincerely wish to solve the differences between their community and the Europeans, are thus placed in an invidious position. To join forces with Congress in the cry 'Africa for Africans' is short-sighted and unrealistic; to persuade the European to change his attitude has been until recently—particularly in Southern Rhodesia—a hopeless task. That is at once the dilemma and the core of the problem of sincere and honest African leadership in the Federation.

But Congress leadership, ignoring certain vital realities, has drawn its inspiration from Ghana and other recently 'emancipated' territories as well as from well-meaning Socialist propaganda. It is to obtain the solution to the European problem in working for an African majority Government to supplant the current European supremacy.

It is easy to harangue crowds on the white man's sin of commission and omission. It is no wonder that those who sincerely believe that the solution lies in African majority Government and the power-hungry are found in one political asylum. By these any alleviation of oppression or retrogression and any other cause will be regretted, as they remove the cause of their grouse and weaken their case for all good.

### Partnership Our Solution

But men of integrity, both within and outside Congress, take cognizance of the fact of existing and potential European power to dominate indefinitely unless outside influences bear on the situation, and feel that the only solution to the problem lies in partnership. By joining and working from the established party political machinery they hope to persuade the European and influence legislation in both the territorial and federal fields to realize their ambitions.

There are the leaders of sorts, most of them political opportunists, who had it expedient to be members of Congress as well as of non-racial political parties. The man of principle is today being asked to make a decision for one or the other; he cannot be all things to all men. Many are making this decision at the expense of the Congress movement throughout the Federation. Encouragement for these stalwarts has come from the United Federal Party in Southern Rhodesia, the Capricorn Africa Society, and individuals like Sir John Moffat.

The advantages to be gained have been seen in Southern Rhodesia by the acceptance by the United Rhodesia Party Congress of resolutions moved by Africans and their eventual enactment by Parliament. Some of these Africans have then proved their political maturity and bargaining ability.

It is to the credit of the European that he has been, and should always be, ready to accede to reasonable requests soberly expressed. It has converted many sceptical and pessimistic leaders on both sides of the colour line. It makes the task of the moderate African leader so much easier if he can, in answer to the extremism of Congress leaders, give tangible proof of advantages to be gained from a non-racial approach to their mutual problems.

Some people felt that the Todd regime in Southern Rhodesia sought to advance Africans too fast. Whether or not that was true, history will describe Todd as a man who

up to the time of his resignation, played a leading rôle in attempting to solve the racial problem in the shortest possible time. To the moderate African leader any marked deviation from this policy would be frustrating and would add to his problems.

"The Federal Government must be given credit for abolishing the colour bar in railway restaurants and dining cars on trains, and for establishing one public service for all races.

What is being done in these fields now, particularly the drive for African membership of political parties, should be productive of much good. But it is unfortunate that, so far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned, and Salisbury in particular, personalities dominate everything in African politics there.

"Certain aspects of African leadership are peculiar to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There, African opposition to federation has been total, according to Congress spokesmen. This façade was breached last October with the birth of the Constitution Party with an African member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Chilshes, and the president of the Copperbelt's 40,000-strong Union of African Mineworkers, Mr. Katilungu—both Congress executives—as foundation members. Mr. Godwin Lewanika, of the royal Barotse house, president of the African Staff Association on the Copperbelt, and founder of the African National Congress, joined the Federal Party about the same time.

"These events gave little comfort to Congress; but Chilshes and Katilungu are not blind to the advantages accruing from Federation, and, however sceptical of the local European's intentions, they believe that by throwing their lot with the Constitution Party, which wants the present Federal Constitution maintained after 1960, they are doing the best thing for their people. . . . The heydays of Congress are over, and what has started as a trickle towards non-racial politics may become a flood.

#### Hostile Attitude of European Artisan

A number of factors, the hostile attitude of the European artisan class, keeping out the African from acquiring skill through apprenticeship, and, what the African has acquired it, insisting on the rate for the job principle. From the Federation's short history it is possible to predict that its industrial expansion will be skin-deep of the United States, with unlimited employment for all who are prepared to work hard. The European artisan class is against this, while the Government and employers sit back and let things drift.

"In Nyasaland, which stands to gain most from Federation, the work already done so far, an increasing number of people, and the enthusiasm of Congress leaders, are all to be attributed to the fact that the Federation is offering to share the chances of doing so.

"How to gain adequate Parliamentary representation to enable the African to gain political, economic and social advancement is the ordinary way is undoubtedly the toughest problem facing African leadership today.

"Because of the preponderance of white voters in the work-meaning people here and overseas will say that the African members from all three territories are representatives of European interests, an accusation today levelled against the specially elected African M.P.s from Southern Rhodesia, and this despite their record of having gained more concessions from Government than all the African M.P.s from the north put together. While this record sticks out a mile, African M.P.s, returned to a predominantly white roll, are suspected in their own community.

"The system which operates in two of the northern territories must be rejected because, to do so, and retain of the exclusive interests of the racial group which also claim it, it is any wonder that politicians tend to vie with each other in the kind of extremism which increases racial discord?

"A system which, while beginning where we now stand (i.e., a predominantly white electorate), aims at allowing more and more Africans to qualify as ordinary voters offers the only solution, and the present Acts of the Southern Rhodesian Government and the Federal Government point in this direction.

"The real problem of the true African leader is the same as that of his European counterpart—to interpret the feelings of his community to the other, and, by discussion from a common platform, to seek to remove points of friction between the races. Only on that basis can amity and racial concord, prosperity, and peace be assured for all."

"It has been the practice of Kenya for many years to put first things last."—Mr. I. R. Macoechie, Welwood, M.L.C.

## Nyasaland's Debt to the Federation

### Gain in the Standard of Services

From A Correspondent in Nyasaland

CRITICISM FROM THE USUAL QUARTER about Nyasaland's finances since that Protectorate became part of the Federation was heard again during the recent session of the Legislative Council but, as Mr. H. E. J. Phillips, the Financial Secretary, made abundantly clear, the country owes a great deal to the Federal financial settlement.

That the country was viable before federation is admitted. It was able to balance its budget, and had some small reserves at its disposal, but the level of expenditure in those days was very low indeed. In 1952 the Government's total outlay on recurrent and capital account together was only £43m., and it was able to afford only £220,000 for African education. In 1958-59 the expenditure on capital and recurrent account has risen to £12m., recurrent expenditure on African education being £720,000. A similar very marked increase has occurred in expenditure on health services.

Perhaps the simplest way of explaining what has happened is to assess how much revenue might accrue in the coming year if Nyasaland were not part of the Federation. The assumption made is that taxation would remain at the same level, irrespective of which Government levied the tax. In other words, it is assumed, to take one example, that even if Nyasaland was on its own a local letter would need a 2d. stamp.

The estimated ordinary revenue of the Nyasaland Government in 1958-59 is £53m., of which only £3m. relates to the financial arrangements attendant on Federation. This £3m. consists of the country's share of federal basic tax, plus the territorial surcharge on income tax collections, and the remainder consists of reimbursement from the Federal Government or payments for services rendered by that Government.

#### Nyasaland Gains From Federation

Having deducted those figures, we are left with what the country would be likely to receive from its own income tax and customs duties, its own postal revenue, and all the other charges which are levied by the Federal Government for services rendered.

It is not difficult to assess the amount of income tax, because records have to be maintained to show precisely how much comes from a territory in order to enable that territory to levy its territorial surcharge. The estimate of income tax is £12m. Records have also been kept of how much customs and excise duty is collected within the territory. In 1958-59 these would amount to about £1.5m. The amount of postal revenue is also known (rather less than £300,000), and all the other miscellaneous payments add up to nearly another £300,000.

So if the receipts which the Nyasaland Government would lose if it ceased to be a member of the Federation were taken away and added to the revenue which it would expect to collect at current levels, the result would be about £54m. This is rather less than is written into the Nyasaland estimates of revenue for next year under the Federal system. As the Nyasaland Government means to spend on recurrent account £51m. next year, it would not have enough revenue if it were on its own to pay for those services.

The Financial Secretary said that he expected the Federal Government to spend next year from its own budget about £34m. on Nyasaland affairs. He quoted only one figure within that amount—£800,000 on health services. There are also the postal services, European education, the K.A.R. battalion in Zomba, federal roads to be maintained, the Federal air services,

(Continued on Page 1586)



# Heavy Death-Roll in C.A.A. Crash

## Official List of Passengers

A CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS Viscount airliner crashed in hills about six miles from Beuina airport, Benghazi, Libya, on Saturday as it was about to land in moonlight. Thirty-six of the 54 persons aboard were killed. Five were children.

The captain, first officer, navigation officer, and radio officer lost their lives. All the crew were Southern Rhodesians.

Some of the survivors were badly burned. They were taken to a British military hospital. Near-relatives of some of the dead and survivors left Rhodesia on Sunday for Benghazi.

The London office of C.A.A. has no knowledge of which passengers were Rhodesians, but it has issued the following lists of passengers with addresses given as contacts in the U.K. and Eire:

**PASSENGERS KILLED.** — Mr. & Mrs. E. Snyder (no address); Miss E. D. Shuttleton, Prince Street, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire; Mr. J. Gantry, Whyteleafe Hill, Whyteleafe, Surrey; Mr. W. E. Rutherford, Cedar Grove, Easing, Yorkshire; Mr. W. R. W. Hynds, Beatrice Road, Stroud Road, London, N.; Mrs. M. Glover, Denver Road, Dartford, Kent; Miss H. Dupont (no address); S. Dupont (no address); Mr. J. Taylor, Penywaen Road, Cardiff; Mrs. P. Haynes, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex;

Mrs. M. Lycett, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire; Mr. W. E. Duncan (no address); Mrs. Addinbrook (no address); Mr. E. Terry, Valley Road, Portslade, Brighton; Mr. J. McGuire, Layer Road, Portslade, Brighton; Mr. R. L. Ross, Rossmore Park, London; Mr. J. R. Cole, Southbound Road, Portslade, Brighton;

Mrs. J. Stewart, Carleith Avenue, Duntocher, Dumbartonshire; Miss V. Smith (no address); Miss Bridgman (no address); Mrs. J. Miller, Hawthorne House, Cumberland Station, Glasgow; Miss I. Brown, Bexley Heath, Kent; Mr. O. S. Perry, Chelsea, Chelsea Wood, Kensington, Kent; Mrs. M. Gribbsmith (no address); and five unidentified children.

### Injured Passengers

**UNIDENTIFIED.** — Miss Haslam-Fox (no address); Mrs. E. D. Haslam-Fox, Keston, Bristol; Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Bennett (no address); Mr. J. E. Goldsmith (no address); Mrs. D. Terry, Valley Road, Portslade, Brighton; Anthea Lycett; and two unidentified children.

**CREW.** — Captain C. L. Suddall, First Officer J. J. Taylor, Radio Officer E. C. Hoar, and Navigator Officer T. R. Tolford, all of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

**HOSTESS INJURED.** — Engineer Officer J. Dunkley, Flight Crew Chief M. A. Allan, and Flight Hostess J. Thomas, all of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

**PASSENGERS UNINJURED.** — Mr. A. E. Addin-Brooke (no address); Mrs. F. Mitchell, Kingsway Avenue, Dartford, Kent; Sir Alfred & Lady Savage; Miss E. Evans, Bysynardwell, Llanguor, Carmarthenshire; Mr. M. G. Mann, Hook Road, Chessington, Surrey.

A supplementary list issued by C.A.A. gave the following:

**KILLED.** — Michael Terry, also called Colleen Terry, aged six, Lynn Terry, also called Colleen Terry, Valley Road, Portslade, Brighton; Margaret Haynes, aged seven, of Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex; and Alistair Stewart, aged 70 months, of Garleith Avenue, Duntocher, Dumbartonshire.

**INJURED.** — Deborah Cole, aged three, and Roderick Cole, aged 10 months, of Southbound Road, Portslade, Brighton.

Sir Alfred Savage, who with Lady Savage escaped without injury, is a Crown Agent for Oversea Governments. He was for some years in the Colonial Service in East Africa.

Sir Alfred Savage said on arriving at London Airport on Monday that he had fallen on his head at the time of the crash and was dragged unconscious from the burning plane by his wife. They had only the clothes they were wearing and a couple of small hand bags.

One of the surviving children is four-year-old Anthea Lycett, daughter of Mr. Robert and Lady Diana Miller, of Salisbury. She was offered for adoption some months ago by Lady Diana, who said that she "no longer held any love" for the child. Mrs. Moira Lycett, the adoptive mother, was killed in the crash. Mr. Michael Lycett, managing director of a company of insurance brokers

in Rhodesia, who was on a canoeing trip on the Zambezi, was located by the owner of a private plane and flown to Salisbury.

## Ministerial Mission to Europe

### Federation Seeks Greater Tobacco Markets

Mr. J. M. CALDICOTT, Minister of Agriculture in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who arrived in London early this week with Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the newly-established Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia, told the Press on Tuesday evening that Rhodesia, now the Commonwealth's greatest tobacco exporter, with an annual value of about £25m., expected to raise production and sales overseas. The purpose of their visit to this country and the Continent was not to make direct sales but to see manufacturers and interested officials.

Of this year's Rhodesian crop of 185m. lb. of flue-cured leaf the U.K. had undertaken to buy 85m. lb. if suitable grades were produced, and the manufacturers had just announced that for the next three years the annual minimum offtake would be 90m. lb. But for unpropitious weather in January and February this year's output would probably have reached 300m. lb. The policy was to raise production without expanding the acreage under the crop.

Continental markets were already important, together buying about 30m. lb. of leaf a year. Caldicott and Mr. Campbell accompanied by Mr. P. H. Elston, Trade Commissioner at Rhodesia House, were in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland. It was the first time such a mission had been undertaken by a Minister.

In answer to a question Mr. Caldicott said that, partly because non-African agriculture in Nyasaland had not been federalized, there had been some loss of confidence among European growers, especially the young men, who tended to depart for other countries better advised to farm in Rhodesia. The agricultural production of Nyasaland which had touched a peak at one time, was now about 70 per cent of its former level.

The mission will leave London on Sunday for Copenhagen and is due back on September 11. Mr. Caldicott will fly back to Salisbury on the following Tuesday, and Mr. Campbell hopes to return via Egypt, once a good market for Rhodesian tobacco.

## Education in Nyasaland

### 500 000 Adult Illiterates Mostly Women

THERE ARE PROBABLY MORE than 500 000 adult African illiterates in Nyasaland, the majority being women, states the recently published report of the Committee on Adult Education. It recommends a conference be called by the Government to establish a Council of Social Service for the planning and co-ordination of African adult education, that a census of the African population be taken at an early date, and that subsequently a census be taken regularly every 10 years.

Although education has advanced greatly in Nyasaland in the past 20 years, it may be another 20 years before even the primary school system is sufficient for the country's needs. More than 1,000 Standard VI pupils fail their final examinations every year, and if those failures wish to sit again they cannot take the Nyasaland Standard VI as external candidates but have to attempt the South African public examination.

The committee was convened in 1956 by Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, and its work has been financed by the Rowntree Trust.

## Congress Intimidation of African Police

### Many Breaches of Law and Order in N. Rhodesia

DISORDERS DELIBERATELY ORGANIZED by the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress are described in his annual report by Mr. J. P. I. Fjörde, Police commissioner in that Protectorate. He also emphasizes that burglaries of European property increased greatly.

Cases of cannibalism were established in Barotseland. During the year 1,805 houses, many occupied by Europeans, were broken into, an increase of 546 compared with 1956. Lusaka and Ndola were worst affected. A significant number of these crimes were committed by hardened African criminals who had escaped from prisons. The commissioner emphasizes the need for adequate street lighting in residential areas throughout the territory as a measure for preventing such offences.

Of the 317 persons dealt with by the courts for store-breaking, 118 were African boys between the ages of 11 and 15. That constituted an increase of 93% over the number in the previous year. Fifty African juveniles were found guilty of breaking into European houses, against 26 in 1956.

### Offences Against Witchcraft Ordinance

Breaking into African houses, at 3,027, constituted a decrease of 8% on the previous year. In respect of all burglaries and housebreakings 21% convictions were obtained. Of 234 cases of stock theft reported, 64% were prosecuted successfully.

In January, 1957, investigations originated by the district commissioner in Katobo revealed on a large scale activities contrary to the Witchcraft Ordinance in the district of Barotseland. The murder of several persons who had been denounced as wizards or witches was discovered, and cases of cannibalism were later revealed. The murders formed part of an initiation for persons qualifying as witch-doctors and were alleged to have been committed with *kaliloi* magic gems. Successful prosecutions were brought for offences of murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, attempting to procure the commission of murder, and offences of less serious charges.

Large numbers of anonymous letters denouncing people as witches or wizards were received and an increase in suicides was reported. In all 711 criminal charges resulted.

The police usually police work in connexion with the activities of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress.

After a beer-hall boycott, organized in Lusaka in July, disturbances occurred in four African villages and attempts were made to intimidate members of the police force living there. Later in the month the speaker at a Congress meeting in Kasama was arrested after making an inflammatory speech. A procession of about 100 men, women, and children thereupon marched to the provincial administration offices and had to be dispersed by police using tear-gas, and later a small crowd in the African suburb which threatened a patrol of district inspectors had to be dispersed by the police. For these disturbances 13 people were prosecuted.

### Beer-Hall Boycotts

A boycott of the beer-hall in Chingola also started in July. During the ensuing week it spread to all the other Copperbelt centres except Bancroft and Kitwe. There was a serious incident at the Nchanga mine beer-hall when a party of three European and six African police arrived to control the disorderly conduct of Congress pickets. They found about 15 Africans, mostly women, gathered at the gate and abusing all who entered. After a warning, which was ignored, an attempt was made to arrest four of the male pickets. The police party was then attacked by the remaining pickets and by onlookers armed with sticks, stones, and bricks. The police party withdrew with two prisoners into the beer-hall enclosure, and after a further demonstration the crowd dispersed. Several arrests for rioting were made.

Similar boycotts, accompanied by acts of hooliganism and arson, were organized by Congress in the Eastern Province in August. Seven Congress leaders were subsequently arrested on charges of conspiracy to injure a person in his trade or business and for arson. Two were discharged and the rest sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

As a result of beer-hall boycotts in the Western Province numerous occurrences of intimidation and violence against individuals were reported. The commissioner instances several

incidents which involved mob violence, in some cases premeditated and planned.

When Chief Shimumbi, of the Luwingu district, attempted to arrest a Congress agitator who was trying to undermine his authority a riot occurred, and police and district messengers assisted in the arrest of the ringleaders. In the chief's court 82 persons were convicted. Seven of the leaders, on conviction in a magistrate's court, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four months to two years.

In October a European fisherman on the Kafue complained that African fishermen camped across the river were threatening his nets and that stones were being thrown. Police investigated the complaints and made two arrests. On leaving they were attacked by the African fishermen, who succeeded in releasing their arrested companions. When the police later returned in adequate strength 39 arrests were made.

## Dr. Banda's Address to Congress

### "The British Fear Organization"

DR. HASTINGS BANDA told a conference of the Nyasaland African National Congress last week at Nkata Bay that nothing could stop Nyasaland obtaining self-government and seceding from the Federation. He referred to Nyasaland becoming part of a new federation, embracing parts of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi.

The British people feared organization, he said, and when the Congress, now muddled and consequently without discipline, was properly organized nothing could prevent the attainment of self-government.

He would not accept for Nyasaland any Constitution which did not give very much what the Congress wanted, and certainly not a Constitution which allowed the Governor to appoint members to the Legislative and Executive Councils. African members, even those of the majority, must be elected by Africans.

"I do not hate Europeans or Asians," he continued. "I do not want to drive them away, but we must not deal with them on the basis of master and servant. They must be as our equals; and we do not want to increase their numbers because there are too many of them already. All I say is that we must rule ourselves and decide the kind of Government they want".

[Comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

## Lord Malvern on Dominion Status

LORD MALVERN, former Prime Minister of the Federation, said that the importance of Dominion Status has been grossly exaggerated. "It is important," he declared, "but we are managing quite well without it." Commenting on the differing schools of thought, Lord Malvern said: "One thinks the Federation cannot have sovereignty while the northern territories are in a lower state of political development, and others think that the Federation must be sovereign while the territories remain sovereign in certain ways. I should never have recommended to the people here that we have federation if I had thought that each of the three territories had to be entirely sovereign for the federated State to be sovereign. There is no federation in the world in which the Federal Government can interfere with the sovereign rights of its component parts. Mark the rights of the States in the United States".

## Congress Threatens Nyasaland

MR. M. M. HOYE, African member for Malawi in the Federal Parliament, said in that Assembly a few days ago that if something was not quickly done about the activities of the African National Congress in Nyasaland there would be no freedom in that country for anybody. Day by day Congress was spreading untruths and sowing distorted ideas in the simple minds of unsophisticated Africans, nurturing suspicion about everybody but Congress.

"Kenya and Tanganyika should study the road passenger service licensing system in Uganda and apply it". — Mr. G. A. H. Watts, Nairobi.

## Africa South of the Sahara

### Impressions of a Journalist

MR. BRIAN PARKES recently visited East, Central, and West Africa for the Johannesburg *Star*, which has now reprinted under the title "Searchlight on Africa," a dozen articles giving his impressions.

Africa South of the Sahara must, he says, be one of the few parts of the world where, if given the choice between the vote and a full stomach, the mass of the people would go for the franchise. "Millions of black men and women see the ballot box as the cure-all of all their ills, real or imagined. Self-government is the slogan; equality the aim. But in those lands where the choice has been made there are some misgivings."

In the course of the survey Mr. Parkes wrote: — "Ghana, Africa's youngest independent nation, is striding lustily down Freedom Road — and apparently forgetting some of the lessons learnt from the Highway Code of constitutional development.

"Cabinet Ministers there carry revolvers under their glowing *kenie* cloths. People are wakened away during the night for deportation. Kwame Nkrumah, the first Prime Minister, sits in Christiansburg Castle, with armed guards at his front door and police dogs in the grounds. In Accra men and women sleep in the streets. There is unemployment. There is a feeling in the air that perhaps independence came too soon and that the yoke of their own rulers might prove heavier than that of the white man's masters.

"In the Belgian Congo life is better. There is no real colour bar and little colour consciousness. The Belgians are insuring themselves against having to get out.

### "Freedom" Prospects in Uganda

"In Uganda where black farmers earn thousands from coffee and coffee crops, there is no income tax for non-Europeans. A Minister-Cabinet Member earning an annual salary of £2,900 pays £114 a year poll tax, his white counterpart pays about £500 in taxes. There is so much internal strife and bickering among the people that nobody except the extremist politicians seems terribly happy at the prospect of 'freedom'.

"Kenya, ravaged and held to ransom by Mau Mau not so long ago, is an unhappy land. The plans for multi-racialism — partnership, if you like — have been rejected by the blacks. They want another Ghana, nothing less.

"Tanganyika is the same, has ridden by racial strife and tension. Partnership has been rejected.

"The same thing seems likely to happen in the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Nobody believes that partnership is the end; it is considered only a stepping-stone.

"There is no Paradise in Africa. Each country has its own problems to face. Some meet them openly and honestly; others dissemble and use stop-gap methods.

"The Belgians, an astute, businesslike people, ran the Congo for years on a policy of benevolent paternalism and when criticized — as all Colonial Powers are in this day and age — pointed to the *evolue* system under which a black man, provided he has the ability and merit, can rise to white status and privilege.

"Now they have plumped for partnership. Many of them visualize an ultimate 'Commonwealth of Two Nations', the mother country and the Congo. It is more than possible, if this 'commonwealth' comes to fruition, that the child will finally run the affairs of its parent.

"Since 1908, when the Belgians took over the running of the State from Leopold, there have been created 116 *evolues* — plus their families — out of 13m. people. Theoretically anybody can become an *evolue*. He merely applies to the Government. To have the chance of success a man must have a good all-round education and use French as his home language, his family must eat and behave 'European-style' and his wife must wear underclothes.

"But the blunt fact about the *evolue* system is that, however sincere the Belgians were in introducing and developing it and the figures suggest they were not terribly keen — it has failed. An *evolue* has all the responsibility without any of the 'perks'. In addition to the 116 *evolues*, there are nearly 900 holders of the card of civil merit, which makes them a kind of junior-grade *evolue*.

"How do the Congolese come out in this rich country? Remarkably well, compared with some other African territories. In Leopoldville alone there are 200 Congolese families with incomes exceeding £4,000 a year; more than 200 families get between £2,000 and £4,000 annually; and there are more than 10,000 families who earn about £700.

"There are building loans for the Congolese, and 166,000 peasant families have been settled on selected farms covering 4m. acres. Of more than 17,000 business firms registered more than 8,000 are in the hands of the Congolese.

## Strange Incidents With Wild Game

### Observations in Tanganyika's National Parks

SOME UNUSUAL GAME INCIDENTS are recorded in the report of the board of trustees of the Tanganyika National Parks for the year ended June 30 last.

Major J. R. H. Hewlett, the park warden, records having seen at dusk one evening a large hyena at Ngorongoro endeavouring to pull down a very young elephant calf from which it had already drawn blood on the hind quarters. Although in a herd, neither the mother nor any of the others attempted to rescue it, which Major Hewlett had to do by driving off the hyena.

A leopard was reported in a tree with a Thomson's gazelle which it had killed and was eating about 30 feet from the ground. Nearby were 10 lions, apparently awaiting their chance. The leopard finally lost its nerve and made off, leaving its skin where a large male lion climbed the tree, and, being unable to climb the gazelle, tore it in half and appropriated the two hind legs.

A visitor reported having watched a hyena trying to take a very young zebra calf on the floor of the Ngorongoro crater. The zebra mother rushed at the hyena, during one of which she struck the hyena's belly, causing a wound from which the entrails protruded. The hyena then proceeded to draw out and devour its own vitals and so perished. This gruesome incident was filmed throughout.

Near Seronera lives a very old black maned lion. Although long past hunting for himself, he feeds well with the pride to which he belongs, and spends his days in comfortable leisure in the sunshine. The report comments tersely on the surprising number of people, some of them no less decrepit themselves, who advocate that he be shot.

## Immigration of Aliens into Federation

TO KEEP UP TO DATE with developments in the Federation, and in particular with the employment situation, the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs is to appoint two liaison officers who will tour the country to maintain contact with territorial Government departments, commerce, industry, finance houses, employers organizations, trade unions, industrial councils, and immigration committees.

Announcing the decision in the Federal Assembly during a debate on the Immigration Vote, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. B. D. Goldstone said that since 1954 the Government had introduced more than 84,000 Europeans into the country, of whom 88% had been British and 12% aliens. If in the light of known facts it became necessary to reduce the intake of aliens the Government would not hesitate to take stronger measures.

The vote for the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration had been cut by \$22,000 to \$33,000, and it had been told that the Government was not prepared to admit increased numbers from the Continent unless it could be established in each case that a person with the necessary training and experience was not available locally or from South Africa.

# PERSONALIA

THE KING AND QUEEN OF NEPAL have paid a short visit to Kenya.

MAJOR and MRS. K. A. BROWN will leave London by air on Saturday to return to Nairobi.

LADY MURIEL CECILIA HUGGINS has been granted a decree nisi against SIR JOHN HUGGINS.

MR. W. D. GALE, director of the Federal Tourist Development Board, is visiting Nyasaland.

MR. A. D. GHATAWAY, lately Federal High Commissioner in South Africa, has arrived in London.

MR. D. H. THOMSON, a director of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., is due in London today by the s.s. UGANDA.

On the grounds of ill-health, MR. H. C. COOMBS has resigned from the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

GROUP CAPTAIN and MRS. L. R. BRIGGS will leave Kenya early next month for Italy and Great Britain.

MR. J. E. C. COVENTRY, scientific liaison officer at Rhodesia House, London, has recently visited Nyasaland.

MR. JUSTICE C. D. G. HARBORD is a home ward passenger from Tanganyika in the UGANDA, due to dock today.

On Sunday LADY DALEHOUSIE laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic cathedral in Zomba, Nyasaland.

MR. C. W. HOWES has joined the board of the Credit Corporation of Rhodesia, Ltd., a subsidiary of Lombard Banking Ltd.

DR. L. S. B. LEAKETT, curator of the Colonial Museum, Nairobi, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, has returned to Salisbury from a visit to Ghana.

MR. D. A. ROBINSON, Assistant Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and MRS. ROBINSON, are in England.

MR. R. B. B. CHAMBERLAIN, chairman of the Coffee Importers and Exporters Association of London, has recently revisited East Africa.

MR. ROBERT BENTLEY, President Eisenhower's special representative in the Middle East, was received by the EMPEROR of ETHIOPIA one day last week.

SAYED FAKH EL DIN MOHED, lately chief of protocol in the Sudan Foreign Office, has joined the Embassy in London as Political Attaché.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY RENNIE have left London on holiday.

DR. MUSTAFA HASSAN ISHAQ, who recently obtained a Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry in the University, has joined the Faculty of Science at Makerere University.

MR. E. J. MITTON, a director and manager of the Kumburi group of estates in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika, and MRS. MITTON are due in England this week.

SIR ELDRID HITCHCOCK will pass through London towards the end of the month on his way to Brazil for an international conference in regard to the marketing of sisal.

MR. W. WENBAN-SMITH, Director of Establishments in Tanganyika, has been promoted Minister of Social Services in succession to MR. J. P. ATTENBOROUGH, who has retired.

LORD MALVERN, has accepted the chairmanship of the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the resignation of MR. E. M. N. HOPSON, M.P.

SAYED WADIE HANSHI, director of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Sudan, has returned to Khartoum after seven weeks in England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, and Germany.

On his visits to Greece and Turkey last week the PRIME MINISTER was accompanied by MR. E. MELVILLE of the Colonial Office.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting Canada, and LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is on holiday in Essexshire.

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, accompanied by MR. ERIC PALMER and MRS. STANLAKE SAMKANGE, arrived in Nyasaland on Tuesday from Salisbury on a four-day "fact-finding political mission".

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY ARMITAGE returned to Zomba last week. After leave in Great Britain they had broken their return journey by a short stay in Kenya.

SAYED NASK EL HAG ALI, lately Director of Education in the Sudan, is now vice-chancellor of Khartoum University. He recently visited London and Cairo to engage lecturers for various faculties.

MR. J. G. WATT, a graduate of Reading University and formerly an estate manager in Uganda, has been appointed agricultural adviser to Unga, Ltd. He will be in charge of its agricultural advisory service to farmers.

MR. ALAN STEWARD, director of the Hans Crescent house of residence for Commonwealth students, has been appointed representative in Nigeria for the British Council. MR. J. A. O'BRIEN is to be in charge of Hans Crescent House.

MR. D. R. JARDINE, the former England and Surrey cricket captain, who died in Switzerland recently from an illness contracted while visiting Rhodesia, left estate in Great Britain valued at £71,214, of which a net sum of £29,765 has been paid.

Four journalists from East Africa are visiting this country as guests of the Colonial Office. They are Messrs. ZAVERAIDHIN KASSAM (Zanzibar), WILBUR SWANBY (Tanganyika), M. B. Z. LUREGA (Uganda) and J. M. RUTHUKU (Kenya).

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of the Booker group, has relinquished the chairmanship of Bookers Engineering Holdings, Ltd. (though retaining a seat on the board). MR. F. W. TYRELL, formerly deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman.

MR. V. G. MURPHY, member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for the North Nyasa constituency, has resigned in order to stand as a candidate for the United Federal Party in the forthcoming general election for the Federal Parliament.

MR. J. A. GEMMILL, general manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, who has travelled widely throughout Central Africa, and MRS. GEMMILL and their family are on their way back to Africa in the FREDERICK CASTLE.

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, took a cricket team from Nairobi to play Mombasa Railway Club in a two-day match to coincide with the opening of the new Railway and Harbour Club at Mbaraki.

SIR PERCY SILLITOE, who was for some years an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory, after the 1914-18 war, has joined the board of Industrial Exchange Co., Ltd., in order to assist in the expansion of its interests within the Commonwealth.

AIR-COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS has been elected to the Kenya Legislative Council as member for Nairobi North. He polled 432 votes, against 300 cast for MR. BOSWELL and 141 for MR. CAMERON. There were more than 2,000 names on the electoral roll.

MR. C. B. KAYES, of Chiunga Estate, Zomba, and MAJOR PETER MOXON, of Ntondwe, are candidates for the South Nyasa seat in the Nyasaland Legislative Council. Polling day is August 29. COLONEL L. F. HUNT, of Lilongwe, has been elected in the North Nyasa by-election.

MR. H. B. SIMMONS, a puisne judge in Mauritius, has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. N. HYDE JONES is the new chairman of Rhodesian Jute Industries, Ltd., the board of which has been reconstituted. His colleagues are MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, MR. J. HIGGINSON, MR. G. A. MACMILLAN, MR. J. M. POWER, and MR. H. D. WIGHTWICK.

MR. D. R. SCORER, commercial director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., has recently revisited East Africa in connexion with the company's campaign to increase its exports from the Union to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Accompanied by MR. W. M. LINDSAY, he toured the cotton-growing areas of Uganda to inspect developments in the use of insecticides by African growers. After they had spent a week in Kenya MR. LINDSAY flew to Livingstone to attend an African Weed Control Conference.

### Rhodesians at Empire Games

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London for Rhodesia and Nyasaland gave a sherry party at Rhodesia House for the captain and members of the Rhodesian teams who attended the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Cardiff. The members who attended were Mrs. B. Reynolds, Miss S. Morgenrood, Miss N. Steward, and Messrs. G. O. F. Kit T. A. Sullivan, A. Bekker, J. J. Bekker, C. S. Bradley, B. Wens, A. Asaro, W. K. Pugh, D. J. Rodds, G. Smith, A. Pascoe, W. Yule, J. R. Jackson, H. Payne, K. E. Flannagan, W. A. Pretorius, A. H. Turner, H. Philp, and K. G. Kendall.

### Speaker Entertained

SAYED MOHAMMED SALEH EL SHANGITI, Speaker of the Sudan House of Representatives, was entertained to a dinner in London last week by the United Kingdom Association of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The Earl of Mansfield, who presided, presented the Speaker with a specially-bound and inscribed copy of Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice". Others present were the Earl of Gosford, Lord Henderson, Mr. Austen Albu, M.P., Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. P. H. B. Wall, M.P., Mr. S. A. Pakeman, and Mr. K. V. Vanderhulst.

### B.I. Commodore

CAPTAIN R. H. A. BOND, O.B.E., who has commanded the British India liner KENYA, has been appointed commodore of the fleet. Born in Bristol in 1902, he joined the British India Line as a cadet at the age of 16, was made a chief officer at 27, and throughout the last war was chief officer and then commander of the VASNA, which served as a Royal Naval hospital ship in almost every theatre of operations, including the evacuation of Norway, the landings in Madagascar, Sicily, and Burma, and at the surrender of Japan. Commodore Bond has been master of the NEVASA since she was commissioned.

### Mr. R. E. Williams

BY A MOST REGRETTABLE SLIP Mr. R. E. Williams was last week said to have been appointed secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He has, of course, succeeded Mr. C. R. Hill as general manager. He joined the bank in 1924, and after serving as secretary to the South African board in Johannesburg from 1953 to 1955, spent several months on an extensive tour of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and East Africa before returning to London. He became London manager at the end of 1956, assistant general manager last March, and general manager at the end of last month.

## Obituary

THE RT. HON. BRENDEN BRACKEN, P.C., first Viscount Bracken, who died last week at the age of 57, had spent half of his boyhood in Australia, and throughout his public life had advocated greater attention to Empire development. He sat as a Conservative M.P. from 1929 until 1952, being throughout that period one of the closest associates and confidants of Mr. Churchill, and one of the most consistent critics of the policy of appeasing the enemies of Britain. When he was made Minister of Information in 1941 one of his first acts was to arrange for cheaper rates for news cables within the Commonwealth. He was chairman of Union Corporation, Ltd., a leading mining finance house, which for some years has been engaged in prospecting in Tanganyika Territory.

EARL BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY, who died on Sunday at the age of 59, was keenly interested in Colonial questions when he sat in the House of Commons as Oliver Baldwin, M.P., and he kept a friendly eye on East Africa. The Socialist son of a Conservative Prime Minister, he was later appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands by a Labour Government, but recalled by Mr. Creech Jones because of his indiscreet public statements, he told the Press on arrival that he would be "carpeted" and probably sacked. Matters were smoothed over, and he returned to complete his term in office. Baldwin, good-hearted eccentric, served in the Irish Guards in the later part of the 1914-18 war and then as a colonel in the American Expeditionary

MRS. CAROLINE ANDERSON, wife of Mr. Gerald Anderson, the Nairobi surgeon, who has died in Kenya at the age of 65, had been paralysed for many years, but the doctors allowed her disability to interfere with her activities. She had travelled a great deal in East Africa, and also to Europe for a Moral Re-Armament Conference at Caux, Switzerland, she and her husband having been deeply interested in that movement for more than 20 years. Mrs. Anderson was originally trained in London as a commercial artist, was one of Kenya's best-known painters, and one of the founders of the Arts and Crafts Society. Her wide international friendship with people of all races and all stations in life, and will be long remembered in many circles.

MR. and MRS. D'OLIER, who have been killed in an air crash in East Africa, were old and well-known Kenya settlers. Mr. Edmund William D'Olier had served in the Royal Artillery in the 1914-18 campaign against German East Africa, and he began farming in the Trans-Nzoi a few years after his demobilization. He served again as a gunner in Ethiopia and Madagascar during the last war. Mrs. D'Olier had been trained as a nurse at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and was in the Royal Naval Nursing Service during the last war. They were married in 1947.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER WHITE HARDY, of Bahati Estate, Thika, who has died in Kenya, aged 56, was a well-known and successful coffee grower. He was also a keen golfer. He went to East Africa in 1923, and served throughout the last war in the East African Army Service Corps, the Military Labour Service, and the Royal Army Pay Corps.

LADY ISLINGTON, who died last week, was the widow of Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, sixth baronet and first Baron Islington. They were the parents of the first LADY ALTRINCHAM, mother of the present peer.

MR. DOUGLAS BRUMAGE, who joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1907, has died while revisiting the Colony. He served in the East African Mounted Rifles in the 1914-18 war.

MRS. MARY STITT, widow of Colonel Alan Stitt, has died in Nairobi.

### Reception for Empire Games Teams

#### Gathering at East Africa House, London

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, and Lady Kirby held a reception last week at East Africa House, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.2, to meet the members of the teams from Kenya and Uganda who had participated in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Cardiff.

Those who accepted invitations were:

Lady Alfrincham, Mr. & Mrs. S. C. O. Bach, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Bain, the Dean of Bedford College, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. C. W. Billington, Mr. & Mrs. K. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. B. Brains, Mr. D. S. Brook, Mr. J. F. Buist, Sir George & Lady Beresford-Stooke, Sir Roger & Lady Chance, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. L. Clynes, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. C. Cooke, Mr. R. W. F. Craddock, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. G. Crump, Mr. P. C. Deane, Mrs. H. Deschampsneufs, Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Drake, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Du Buisson,

Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Eagleton, Mr. & Mrs. D. Erskine, Mr. & Mrs. C. Fernandes, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Fear, Mr. & Mrs. D. Foot, Captain & Mrs. G. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Gummer, Sir John & Lady Hall, Lord & Lady Claud Hamilton, Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hingway, Mr. C. R. Hobson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Hope-Jones, Mr. S. Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. F. S. Joelson,

Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Macdonna, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Sir John & Lady Maepherson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Malcolm, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Martin, Mr. E. F. Martin, Mr. L. A. Mathias, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. May, Mr. & Mrs. P. McDonagh, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Morland, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Nicholls, Mr. C. O. Oates, Mr. B. A. Ogot, Mr. W. J. B. Osborne, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Mr. R. N. Fosnett,

Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Reid, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. R. Rybot, Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Salkeld, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. S. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. V. R. S. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Stouch, Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. Turnbull, Mr. & Mrs. J. Vickers, Mr. & Mrs. P. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. I. R. Weaver, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams.

### The Nature of African Marriage

#### Importance of the Bride-Price

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the journal of the Anti-Slavery Society is devoted entirely to articles on different aspects of African marriage.

Dr. Lucy Mair writes on "Freedom of Consent in African Marriage"; Dr. Jean Buxton on "The Significance of Bride-wealth and the Levirate among the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Tribes of the Southern Sudan"; Dr. Michael Banton on "African Brides"; Professor Max Gluckman on "The Nature of African Marriage"; and Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge on "The Evidence on Forms of Marriage Similar to Slavery".

Dr. Mair is emphatic that African custom has always allowed women to assert individual choice. She says:—

"In every case in which the procedure of marriage negotiations has been described in detail it has been found that the woman is required at some point to give an express indication of her personal consent, and in some cases there are recognized acts whereby she can, acting on her own initiative, reject a prospective bride-groom even after betrothal.

The most striking example of the first one might quote the Gushu of Kenya, with whom, before a marriage is finally recognized to be indissoluble, the wife must show her love for her husband at a special ceremony; and of the second, the Nyamwezi of Tanganyika, where a girl who is dissatisfied with her prospective husband may signify her feeling by washing her hands and sprinkling the water over the goats which her suitor's father has sent to ratify the betrothal.

#### African Marriage

Of course it is not denied that marriage consent may be given under pressure, yet an objective view of the facts involves the recognition that such cases are exceptional.

Where a youth has not the wherewithal to marry in accordance with recognized procedure, it is often in fact permitted to elope with the bride of his choice and regularize the situation later by a promise to hand over the required payment in the future; in these circumstances the girl's father often accepts a payment less than that expected when the marriage is solemnized in due form.

It is in Europe, say, that born in Africa and that a woman for whom cattle have been given in the betrothal of her son or whose behalf they have been given and there is no other means of determining legitimacy. This very important fact must be borne in mind when any question of abolishing the marriage payment is under consideration.

A number of Christian missions in Africa are so strongly convinced of its importance that they will not solemnize a marriage unless they have evidence that the appropriate transfer has been made.

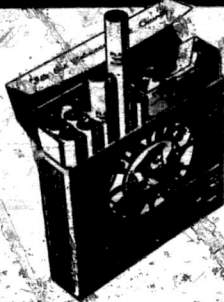
Further, once it is recognized that the significance of the cattle payment lies in the filiation of children, the arguments tending to show that it is a purchase of the woman's person and so creates for her a status analogous to slavery fall to the ground.

The number of cattle that must be paid is in practice always as many as can be spared from the herd of the party paying; there is no possibility of trying to marry on the cheap. Cattle received at the marriage of a woman are expected to be utilized as soon as possible in making a marriage for one of her brothers; thus to give a woman in marriage is not a way of enriching her parents, and it is not conceived by them as a commercially profitable transaction.

This is a description of the marriage payment system as it operated in the days when money was in general circulation in Africa. The possibility of converting goods into cash has distorted many of the social relationships based on the transfer of goods, since whoever has a claim to receive goods will now wish to turn this to the maximum commercial advantage.

The gross domestic product of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1956 was 28% greater than in 1953. The increase in the volume of output of all goods and services was mainly brought about by a very high rate of investment, which in those years, in relation to gross domestic product, was on average about 30%.

Mr. C. H. Thompson, chief economist to the Federal Government, writing in the *Financial Times*.



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### Dominion Party Critical of Special Vote

#### "Abolish" Demand Rejected in S.R. Parliament

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT was called on to abolish the "special vote" in a recent debate in Parliament by Mr. I. F. McClean (Dominion Party, Bulawayo). The introduction of legislation amending the franchise had, he said, "violently interrupted" the country's political stability, and he moved that the law should be amended, though the rights of those already enrolled under its provisions should be preserved.

There had been "no signs of a recession of black nationalism and blatant racialism". Indeed, nationalism had increased. Referring to the African's political advancement, Mr. McClean said: "It seems a pity that this House has to hasten this. There is no strong case for this premature speeding up of the process of natural evolution". The yardstick by which revision of the franchise should be considered was not one of racialism or politics, but of economic progress. He suggested that the country should revert to the "traditional common roll which has served so well".

Mr. W. Starling (Dominion Party, Matobo), said his party believed that the African must advance and must have some say in the government at some future date, "when he has the same intelligence as the ordinary voter, and not before". The Opposition was convinced that the qualifications for the special vote were so low that the people concerned had not reached the stage at which they could be expected to think and act rationally on political issues.

The Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Mr. Knight, rejected suggestions that there had been a lowering of standards in the new franchise qualifications; the educational qualifications had in fact been increased. He also deplored that there had been a departure from the traditional common roll. In his view, any roll on which anyone of any race could qualify was a concession.

"The interests of Kenya as a whole must transcend personal considerations. An all-African Government in Kenya is not practical politics. I have stood for racial co-operation in our country for many years, and I intend to follow that course." — Mr. E. W. Mathu.

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### Expulsion of Egyptian Diplomat

#### Text of Sudan Government's Statement

IN EXPLANATION of its expulsion of an Egyptian accredited to the Embassy in Khartoum, the Sudan Government recently issued the following statement:

"The Government of the Republic of the Sudan asked the Government of the United Arab Republic to recall Sayed Ali Khashaba, counsellor of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Khartoum, for reasons relating to the security and safety of the State.

"It is amazing that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic issued a statement this evening declaring that this action on the part of the Sudan shows its unwillingness to maintain cordial and fraternal relations between the two brotherly nations.

The fact is that Sayed Ali Khashaba is well known to the security authorities here, and he in the past served in the Sudan for a long time. Moreover, Sayed Khashaba is known to have been recently declared *persona non grata* by the country in which he served.

The appointment of Sayed Ali Khashaba to augment the ample number of diplomatic officers of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic, which is already 37, does tend to arouse suspicion as to the nature of his assignment.

"The Government of the Republic of the Sudan, in asking its sister country, the United Arab Republic to recall the diplomat, was prompted only by its unwavering determination to preserve fraternal relations, which it values most highly, between the two countries. The Sudan Government reaffirms its determination to maintain amicable relations with the United Arab Republic, but it cannot do so at the expense of public security and the safety of the State."

### By King Canute out of Ostrich

#### Catalytic Role of the Commonwealth

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of the J. I. McClean group of companies, has said in a letter to the *Observer* regarding a proposal to transform the Commonwealth into "an economic Utopia for white men that the peoples of the new Commonwealth nations are the world's future producers and customers and that the inevitable increase in their numbers must be met by the peoples of Asia and Africa."

The idea for European peoples, and particularly the people of these overpopulated British Isles, to follow a short-term policy of withdrawing into, and vainly trying to defend, an ever-diminishing white man's Eden—a policy of apartheid on a world scale; and, imaginatively facing the realities of a world in which Western civilization can live on only in synthesis with the pressures and the values and the spirit of Africa and Asia.

The first choice—by King Canute out of Ostrich—can lead only to the ultimate destruction of Western civilization. The second, in weaving the West into the exciting new pattern of the whole world, offers the British Commonwealth the opportunity for carrying on its historic vital and catalytic role in the life and development of mankind.

In practical terms of the trade and the livelihood of the people of this country, a closed white shop seems to offer singularly few advantages.

### Loyalty of Chiefs

I MUST PAY TRIBUTE to the loyalty and devoted service which the great majority of chiefs have given and are giving to the Government. The first duty of a chief must always be to secure for his people what is best for them. In these modern days this can be done only by making use of the experience which has become available from other areas and other countries and of the knowledge which has been made available by science. Many chiefs have been wise enough to see this and welcome the improvements which the Government helps them introduce in their areas, particularly in the realms of agriculture, livestock, and forestry. Let the less willing chiefs look to the areas of such chiefs and compare them with their own." — Mr. C. W. F. Footman, Acting Governor of Nyassaland, addressing the Legislative Council.



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## Social Services to Tanganyika

### Activities of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moffett

MR. J. P. MOFFETT, for the past five years Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika Territory, is on his way home by sea on retirement from the Colonial Service. He went to Tanganyika as a cadet in 1932, left district work for the Secretariat in 1945, and became Local Courts Adviser three years later.

He founded the Tanganyika Amateur Athletic Association in 1954 and remained chairman thereafter; he was the founder and first president of the Azania Club, an inter-racial sporting and social society; he was the founder and first chairman of the Tanganyika Council of Social Service; he was for two years chairman and then for six years president of the Dar es Salaam Cultural Society; and he was the first chairman of the Tanganyika Blind Welfare Committee, now the Tanganyika Society for the Blind. At one period he was director of the Tanganyika branch of the British Red Cross Society, and last year he was captain of the Tanganyika Golfing Society.

Mr. Moffett is a past president of the Tanganyika Society, and for five years edited its journal, *Tanganyika Notes and Records*. For the past eight years he has presided over the board of trustees of the King George V Memorial Museum, and he has been chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation since its establishment. He has represented the Territory on the advisory council of the East Africa Life Bureau for two years, and has largely rewritten the Tanganyika handbook, a new edition of which is to be published in a few weeks.

Mrs. Moffett who was territorial commissioner of the Girl Guide Movement, was also active in other social work.

## New National Parks Proposed

### Kenya's Game Preservation Policy

PROPOSALS FOR NEW NATIONAL PARKS and the expansions of existing parks are made by the Game Policy Committee of Kenya, which also suggests that the Government should strengthen the Game Department, establish a permanent game or fauna research unit, and appoint a qualified ecologist, with appropriate staff.

The committee recommends that 513 square miles should be added to the Royal Tsavo National Park and 100 square miles to the Aberdare Royal National Park, and that Mount Kenya Royal National Park should receive an additional 20 square miles of access corridors.

New parks proposed are Marsabit Royal National Park (about 39 square miles), Maso Nyiro Royal National Park (about 22 square miles) and Mount Elgon Royal National Park (about 65 square miles).

In place of the present Amboseli National Reserve the committee proposes a 200 square mile area as a game reserve, and that another 60 square miles round Namanga should be similarly scheduled.

Proposals for game reserves include Ngong Game Reserve (455 square miles), Mara Game Reserve (250), Western Chyulu Game Reserve (145), Marsabit Game Reserve (827), Mathews and Ndota Mountains Game Reserve (732), Mima Hills Game Reserve (74), and the Boni area, embracing the hinterland north of Lamu to the Somalia border.

Poaching is described as a major danger to the long-term preservation of game in the parks, the national reserves, and the other areas under the Game Department's jurisdiction.

## Kenya's Staggering Legislation

### Belts Must be Tightened

MR. G. E. SCHLUTER, chairman of the family business, has written in his monthly newsletter from Kenya, which he and Mrs. Schluter are revisiting:

"We are staggered to find a Parliament of 92 souls of various colours elected by the population to frame legislation. Each of these citizens draws a reasonable stipend and represents the vocal minority of his constituency, probably a few hundred people.

"Coming from Europe, where democracy's weaknesses are so closely linked with mass ignorance, this seems a curious system, and rather costly to a country which has not balanced its budget without United Kingdom assistance for as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember. At the same time there is not much that one can say, for in Britain we have some 350,000 laws to enforce 10 commandments.

"Economically things do not look too good, and no one seems to realize that others in the world are also hit. Prices for agricultural produce have fallen with the exception of coffee, for which prospects are indifferent. There is talk of a slump. Many of the more recent arrivals without 'Kenya-in-the-blood' would like to sell their farms, for they see no security in the future — and they do not realize yet what it is like living in other countries. No doubt about it, belts will have to be tightened — as elsewhere."

## Jets for East African Airways?

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION is negotiating to buy a small number of de Havilland Comet 4 jet airliners, the chairman, Sir Alfred Vincent, has said on returning to Nairobi. He is reported as saying that the British Government has agreed to East African Airways having 50% of the terminal air traffic between Britain and East Africa, currently served by B.O.A.C.

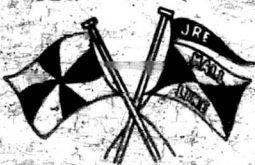
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## Nyasaland's Debt to Federation

(Continued from Page 1574)

and a number of other administrative functions, to say nothing of the fact that a number of capital works have been financed from loan money and the debt has to be serviced by the Federal Government. Of this £34m., £24m. would have to be borne by the Nyasaland Government if it were on its own.

In that case the Nyasaland Government would not have anything like enough revenue to pay for the functions which it now performs plus the functions which the Federal Government is performing and which would return to the Nyasaland Government. A gap of £3m. is very hard to fill, and Nyasaland's taxable capacity is already overstrained. The only alternative would be retrenchment and a contraction of activity which would be quite intolerable.

As to capital requirements, the Federal Government is in a far better position to borrow money than Nyasaland would be if standing on its own. Nyasaland is permitted to share in federal borrowing. In 1958-59 the Nyasaland Government plans to spend £24m. on capital account and the Federal Government about £1m. The only contribution from Nyasaland's revenues to development account amounts to £200,000. In addition, there is money from Colonial Development and Welfare funds amounting to a little more than £650,000 and two other loans already secured from the Rhodesian Cession Trust and the Colonial Development Corporation amounting to another £700,000—all told about £14m. The remainder would have to be borrowed on local and external money markets.

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## Protecting East African Wild Birds

### Cruel Practices in Export Trade

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY wrote recently in *The Times*:—

"Public opinion here is often aroused by wrongs done in Africa to human beings, few of whom nowadays, fortunately, are inarticulate. Could not the same generous feeling be enlisted on behalf of the many thousand wild birds whose capture and shipment has reached the proportions of a scandal?"

"In a single recent week 950 birds, all Tanganyika lovebirds or waxbills, arrived in transit at Nairobi Airport from Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia. On arrival 40 of the lovebirds, packed like sardines in their cages, were dead, and a further 100 died, in spite of efforts to save them, before the aircraft proceeded. Mr. J. G. Williams, ornithologist to the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, conducted a *post mortem* and found that most of them had died of starvation, having presumably been kept for days without food before shipment.

"This sort of thing goes on week after week. Mr. Williams has given it as his opinion that, if it continues unchecked, the two species of lovebird (*Agapornis fischeri* and *Agapornis personata*) will be exterminated. Often the birds are caught on the nest, leaving their young to perish and the population to be further depleted.

"As in the days of the slave-trade, profits to be made on the survivors (up to £15 a pair) are so great as to make the very high wastage a matter of indifference to the firms and individuals engaged in this lucrative business.

"The trustees of the Coryndon Museum have pointed out that laws exist in India, the United States, and most European countries to prevent the caging and export of wild birds. Could not something be done to bring into line those countries under ultimate British control?"

"Almost simultaneously it was announced in London that a committee to advise on the capture, sale, and export of live birds had been set up in Kenya under the chairmanship of the Chief Game Warden, Mr. W. H. Hale. His colleagues are Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Museum; Mr. J. G. Williams, ornithologist to that museum; Mr. N. Simon, chairman of the Kenya Wild Life Society; and Mr. D. K. Beddall, representing the East African Natural History

The Government has added eight more species of birds to the schedule of the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance.

## Kenya Council of State Meets

### Hotel Regulations Deemed Discriminatory

A PUBLIC MEETING of the new Council of State in Kenya was held last week in the Assembly Hall of the East Africa High Commission. It was called to consider a motion by Dr. S. D. Karve that the Council report to the Governor that the Hotels (Minimum Standards) Regulations, 1958, are a discriminating measure for the following reasons:—

"Such regulations will, having regard to the definition of the expression 'hotel' contained in the Hotels Ordinance, by virtue of the high standards imposed, which are beyond the financial resources of Asians and other non-European hotel-keepers running small hotels for Asian and other non-European guests, result in driving such hotel-keepers out of business, and also in depriving those members of the Asian and other non-European communities of accommodation within their terms."

The Council agreed to recommend that the regulations be amended "by providing that such regulations shall not apply to any hotel the charges for residence at which do not exceed the sum of 15s. per day inclusive of full board and lodging".

"Four-fifths of the dairy production of this country passes through the channels of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries". — Mr. Michael Blundell.

## Government Plea Fails

AN APPLICATION by the Attorney-General of Uganda to the High Court to dismiss an action by the Buganda Government against the Protectorate Government for having violated the Buganda Agreement by changing the composition of the Uganda Legislative Council has been dismissed on the ground that the issue was too important to be disposed of summarily. The only change of importance made in the Legislature has been to substitute a Speaker for the Governor as president. The argument of the Kabaka's Government is that that constitutes such a material change as to absolve Buganda from its obligation under the agreement to provide a quarter of the representative members of the Legislature. Mr. Justice Sheridan has given the Government 15 days in which to file a formal reply.

## Restrictions on African Immigration

A BILL TO PREVENT AFRICANS from outside the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland seeking work in Southern Rhodesia has been given a second reading in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Introduced because of rising unemployment among Africans in the urban centres, it is directed chiefly against Africans from Portuguese East Africa, Angola, the Belgian Congo, and Tanganyika. Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, told Parliament that restrictions might also have to be placed on African immigration from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Governments of which he believes will be strongly opposed to such a measure.

## N.R. Owner Housing Scheme Extended

THE GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT OWNER HOUSING SCHEME operated by the Northern Rhodesian Government, whereby loans up to 90% of the value can be obtained for houses with a maximum value of £1,500, is to be extended to properties with a maximum value of £1,500. The scheme, begun in 1953, has been a success, though conducted until recently only by one building society. So far 115 families have been assisted, and the Government has not been called upon to make any payments under its guarantees. Four societies will participate in the revised scheme, under which the maximum repayment period has been extended from 20 to 25 years.

## Flora Zambesiaca

DR. N. B. ROBSON, a botanist from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who has spent several months in the Federation collecting specimens for the production of *Flora Zambesiaca*, the first book on the flora of the Federation, Bechuanaland, and Mozambique. Eventually there will be about 10 volumes, and the compilation will take 15 to 20 years. Mr. A. Angus, plant pathologist to the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Department, will accompany Dr. Robson during his visit. Dr. H. Wild, curator of the Salisbury herbarium, who has been working on the flora at Kew and the British Museum for the last 18 months, is satisfied with the progress being made with the project.

## Federal Research Foundation

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH FOUNDATION in the Federation has been recommended by the chief liaison officer of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Mr. D. G. Kingwell, who was seconded to the Federal Prime Minister's office for six months. He envisages a foundation which would foster all kinds of research, encourage the sciences, and develop the techniques of applying science to the solution of practical problems.

## Legislative Council Records

THE RECENT DEBATE on the Northern Rhodesian Government's constitutional proposals broke a number of Legislative Council records, according to the clerk of the Council, Mr. A. N. Mitchell. The number of hours, excluding tea breaks, devoted to the discussion was 44. On the 23 clauses of the official motion, 62 amendments were moved and 44 divisions took place. Production of the *Herald* covering the debate involved 672 man-hours of work, and there were 765 columns in the corrected report, which consumed more time and materials than a number of the shorter meetings of the Legislative Council held during the last five years.

## Nyasaland Congress Attacks

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT had a direct interest in the activities of the African National Congress in Nyasaland when attacks are made on the Federation and its Constitution, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law, has told the Federal Parliament. That interest and protective responsibility had had to be carried to the stage of making representations to "one of our co-Governments". The Minister was speaking on a motion that "the House deplores the conduct of the African National Congress in Nyasaland in trying to inculcate in African children a hatred of the Federation".

## Aptitude Tests

LARGE-SCALE EMPLOYERS of African labour will soon be able to obtain expert advice on the use of psychological tests in the selection of employees. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research has formed an industrial sociology research section to study human and labour relations throughout the Federation, and it has already made available a model African aptitude testing centre, capable of assessing 12 people at a time. The tests will be the performance type of the South African National Institute for Personnel Research, and identical with those already in wide use in the Union's mining and other major industries.

## Constitution Party in S. Rhodesia

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN DIVISION of the Constitution Party intends to put up several candidates in the forthcoming Federal general election. Dr. I. Campbell, chairman of the division, has said that the party will certainly contest the Salisbury area special seats. No candidates have yet been chosen, the selection being mainly the responsibility of party branches in the constituencies concerned. "The liberal point of view is essential in this country", Dr. Campbell continued, "and we hope that the most liberal members of the United Rhodesia Party may give us their support as individuals".

## Nairobi Bus Strike

NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS of the African employees of Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., numbering about 200 drivers and 200 conductors, were recently arrested for participating in an illegal strike. The company's fleet of 130 buses carry some 60,000 people daily on their town services. The strikers, who had demanded a 40% pay increase, had been awarded advances of about 2% by an arbitration tribunal, which gave drivers increases of between 5s. and 7s. monthly according to length of service and conductors from 4s. to 6s.

## Mr. Nyerere Fined

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, was on Monday fined £150 in the magistrate's court, Dar es Salaam, on two charges of criminal libel against a district commissioner. The magistrate described the offending article in a bulletin of T.A.N.U. as "a grave and miscellaneous indiscretion".

## News Items in Brief

In the Federal general election the Dominion Party will contest all of the six general roll constituencies in Nyasaland. The International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis will hold its seventh meeting in Brussels from August 25 to 30.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation is to spend £159,000 on new equipment and new buildings during the year to June 30 next.

The salary of an M.P. in the Sudan has been raised by vote of the House of Representatives to £100 a year. A committee had proposed £120.

To meet the demand for African housing, Nakuru Municipal Council, Kenya, has decided to construct 4,000 houses in addition to 1,378 already built at a cost of £164,470.

The ninth meeting of the Scientific Council of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, opened in Accra, Ghana, last Thursday, and will continue until the end of this week.

An All-African Peoples' Conference, which is to be open to "all political, trade unions and social and other progressive organizations in Africa", is being planned to take place in Ghana before the end of the year.

Because of higher maize meal prices resulting from a reduction in the Federal maize subsidy, the Northern Rhodesian Government has agreed to increase the wages of its daily-paid unskilled labourers by 1½d. per working day.

In a three-day cricket match in Limbe, Nyasaland lost by three wickets to a Mashonaland Country Districts XI, that team winning with only nine minutes to spare. There were 5000 spectators, headed by Lord Bessborough, 89 not out; Edwards, 54; Britto, 53; English, 50; and Chevalier, 50 and 48.

In Southern Rhodesia, 690 Afrikaners have signed on the special franchise roll, in addition for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are 55 and seven, respectively. According to the latest figures, there are 48,960 voters registered on the Federal upper roll in Southern Rhodesia, 18,001 in Northern Rhodesia, and 2,692 in Nyasaland.

One of the 22 African students who took the commercial course at the Fletcher High School for Africans in Gwelo last year was already earning £45 a month, and two others were earning £40, the headmaster, Mr. W. J. P. Davies, told Gwelo school.

Eighteen were still in their first jobs, as clerks, typewriters, cashiers, typists, or storemen on salaries of about £20 a month.

Kenya is to contribute £100 to a memorial commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Some 70,000 dried plants, mostly from Central and Commonwealth countries, are sent to the gardens every year for identification. The principal scientific work at Kew is on the production of flora of various parts of the Commonwealth, including the East African and the Zambesi regions.

Immigrants entering the Federation in May numbered 1,422, 110 fewer than in April and 1,061 fewer than in May, 1957. Of these, 1,021 were destined for Southern Rhodesia, 317 for Northern Rhodesia, and 84 for Nyasaland. British subjects numbered 1,704, of whom 689 were born in the United Kingdom and Irish Republic, 422 in South Africa and 60 in other parts of the Commonwealth. Of 225 European alien immigrants 46 came from Italy and 44 from Holland.

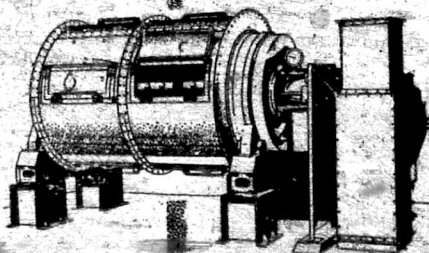
Tax inspectors in the Federation are making a big drive to find Africans in the Federation who are liable to pay income tax, the Minister of Finance has told the Federal Assembly. Dr. Alexander Scott had said that many Africans, particularly traders in the larger towns, were earning enough to be liable to income tax. Mr. Dauti Yamba, a Northern Rhodesian African member, had commented that the collection of income tax from Africans would be difficult while they were uneducated and knew little about book-keeping, and that Africans had far more relatives dependent on them than Europeans.

## R.R.A.F. Jets

NUMBER 1 SQUADRON of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, which is equipped with Vampire jet aircraft, and a half squadron of Dakota transport aircraft, have been attached for duty with the Royal Air Force in the Arabian Peninsula. The Minister of Defence said when making the announcement that it was the policy of the Government of the Federation to give the R.R.A.F. opportunities of familiarizing themselves with operational procedure in the Royal Air Force.

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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

## Trouble Brewing for Coffee

### "Real Danger of Sharp Fall"

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE PRODUCERS must seriously consider joining any international body set up to regulate the trade because of over-production and the risk of falling prices, Sir Bruce Hutt, Administrator of the East African High Commission, advised Kenya's annual coffee conference.

The market was definitely weaker than six months ago, but East African arabica and robusta prices had held up remarkably; it was doubtful, however, if they could retain their position, and there was a real danger of a sharp fall in East African coffee prices, in common with those for Brazilian and other American coffees.

Africa had not participated in the Rio de Janeiro international conference, held to work out a selling campaign for coffee and to consider some form of export quota for producers; all the African producing countries had done was to have talks at a pan-African conference which had been held without much enthusiasm. "African coffee now sell at considerably lower prices than South American varieties in the United States, whose consumption of African coffee has risen from 12% of the annual total in the pre-war period to 20% last year, largely because of the growing popularity of coffee powder, in which African-Robusta grades are widely used. The United States is therefore a good customer of ours, and we must do all we can to retain that market."

Coffee producers should also be interested in the creation of the European Economic Community, when a High Commission office, based on Geneva, had been closely watching for some time. There could be serious dangers for East Africa in the association of the overseas territories of the six nations with the community. One effect would be to admit French and Belgian African coffee on a tariff advantage of 15% far higher than the corresponding British Imperial Preference of 5% to 6% on arabica and 3% to 5% on robusta. The Treaty of Rome allowed a variety of other restrictive trade measures which could substantially help the Colonies of the European Community.

Sir Bruce also emphasized that coffee was one of East Africa's most important export crops, representing at £39 million last year 35.5% of all exports; and East African coffee exports to the European Community members were £10.5 million, or 26% of total exports. Kenya's coffee exports last year were nearly 41% of her total exports, and 66.6% of the Colony's coffee went to members of the European Economic Community—Kenya's largest customer.

There was comfort in the thought that the inevitable lower prices of the next year or two should at least stimulate the consumption of coffee.

## Kariba Progress Report

THE FEDERAL POWER BOARD has announced that the diversion tunnel at the Kariba hydro-electric project has now been closed. A rock fall has been used to seal off the down-stream portal, and sheet steel piling the one upstream. Re-planning the work on the dam site because of the exceptionally heavy floods during the last rainy season has been completed, and the board has approved two additional spillway gates for the dam, making six in all. Stringing of the main cables for the new suspension bridge has finished, and some steel work for the bridge deck has been delivered. The last road bridge was washed away during the floods. Manufacture of transmission towers for the power lines is almost completed, and of the other materials, 45% of conductor and 44% of earth conductor requirements have been finished. Delivery of materials continues at a satisfactory rate.

## New Kenya Industry

"RADIATOR CORES for vehicles and industrial and agricultural machinery are now being manufactured in Kenya by African Radiators, Ltd., which hopes to export to the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, West Africa and Mediterranean countries. Equipping the factory has so far cost £70,000.

## Nairobi Chamber Critical

### Still Dissatisfied with Official Proposals

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, not yet satisfied with the changes made by the Government of Kenya in its proposals for the taxation of undistributed profits, has resolved *nem con*—

"This Chamber has noted the Government statement on undistributed income tax made on July 15, and whilst it notes with satisfaction some improvement on the original proposals contained in Sessional Paper No. 5, the Chamber still considers that the revised proposals are unsatisfactory and unacceptable. This Chamber requests that this view should be brought to the notice of Government with the maximum of emphasis, and to the notice of the non-official members of the Central Legislative Assembly."

The following motion was also carried unanimously:

"This Chamber recognizes the need to provide by statute regulations governing the approval of pension schemes and provident funds, and agrees that the regulations should have as their object the prevention of the approval of schemes providing extravagant benefits, but considers that the proposals in Sessional Paper No. 5 in this regard go far beyond this object in a number of respects, but notably as follows—

(a) They seek to allow provident funds as a matter of policy, which is objectionable to the Chamber and all those who believe that thrift and industry should be able to find a reward in the form of capital accumulation.

(b) They seek to limit unduly the magnitude of allowable contributions and benefits, taking as a criterion what is comparable in public service an actuarial valuation which is based on a stable currency, which is not in accordance with the experience of any country anywhere.

"Accordingly this Chamber rejects the proposals in the Sessional Paper regarding pension schemes and provident funds, and urges that steps should be taken to bring these views to the notice of Government, at the same time putting forward the contents of the report of the special sub-committee of the Chamber on the Government's proposals."

## B.O.A.C. and Competition

TWO PRIVATE AIRLINES, Airwork and Hunting Clark, have been granted permission by I.M. Government to expand their services to Africa because it is feared that they might take away business from B.O.A.C. The two companies had applied to the Air Transport Advisory Council for authority to increase their once-weekly coach-class services to Central Africa by 26 flights per annum, since their aircraft are now fully booked for a month ahead. They also asked to be allowed to vary their schedules from week to week in order to cope with rush periods. The Air Transport Advisory Council rejected the requests in the interest of B.O.A.C., and the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation subsequently rejected an appeal.

## Congo Coffee for the Common Market

THE BELGIAN CONGO'S second 10-year development plan will seek to raise substantially the output of coffee by African growers, for whereas coffee entering the European Common Market from the overseas territories of non-members will be subject to a 16% duty, that from the Belgian Congo and the French Colonies will be exempt. The area under coffee in the Congo was raised from about 200,000 acres to nearly 300,000 between 1954 and 1957, mainly of robusta, but there is obvious scope for higher production of arabica coffee for the German, Italian, and Benelux markets behind the protective tariff.

"The biggest threat to game lies perhaps in the political trends manifest all over Africa. Africans are not sympathetic towards game. By and large they would like to see it exterminated, and as they move on towards self-government they will no doubt have their way." — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, writing in *Time and Tide*.

## East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

### Group Profits Higher at £819,384

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., reports group profits of £819,384 for the calendar year 1957 after meeting debenture stock interest of £170,365, compared with £684,092 in the preceding year after deducting £635,426 for the depreciation of fixed assets (£561,325). Income tax in East Africa will require £57,282, but no such tax is chargeable in the United Kingdom because the company is domiciled abroad, except a sum of £11,275 payable on interest receipts in the U.K. An interim dividend of 3% actual was paid in December on £4,927,701 of ordinary stock, absorbing £147,891 gross, and at the 36th annual general meeting, to be held in Nairobi in mid-September, a final dividend of 5%, absorbing £246,485, will be recommended. If that proposal of the directors is approved the balance carried forward in the consolidated revenue account will be £265,843 (£214,696).

### Rhodesian Tobacco Production

MR. R. G. HOSKINS-DAVIES, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has called for a flue-cured crop of at least 185m. lb. in the coming season. This new target figure for Rhodesian tobacco producers is 20m. lb. greater than any previously recommended by the Association and represents an increase of more than 15% over 1958 production. In a directive to growers Mr. Davies expresses confidence in Rhodesia's ability to sell a crop considerably in excess of 185m. lb. next year if it is produced economically through increased yields rather than increased acreages. In the first 21 weeks of the 1958 sales, £17.4m. was paid for 109.7m. lb. of tobacco, an average price of 38.12d. per lb. The strong opening of American flue-cured sales in the Florida last week may influence the prices paid for the rest of the August crop.

### Premier Woodworking (Rhodesia) Report

PREMIER WOODWORKING (RHODESIA) LTD., reports a decline in trading profit from £64,728 to £54,695 for the year ended March 31. The net profit was £36,939 (£47,971). Provision for taxation was £13,900 (£17,000). £10,000 was transferred to general reserve, the proposed 3% dividend absorbs £15,000, and the carry-forward is £12,663 (£14,624). Issued capital is £300,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserves, £16,123; revenue reserves and surplus, £42,663; secured liabilities, £10,000; current liabilities and provisions, £187,252; fixed assets, £188,789; current assets, £367,249 (cash £2,511). Directors: Messrs. M. G. Fleming (chairman), J. L. Calderwood (vice-chairman), A. A. Lake (manager), George A. D. Ross and C. J. Whamond. The secretary is Mr. E. A. M. Scott.

### Northern Rhodesian Grain Supplies

ALTHOUGH THE SEASON has been unfavourable for grain crops in Northern Rhodesia, the Government has announced that sufficient has been harvested to assure subsistence supplies in most rural areas. There will be a surplus of about 120,000 bags on the line of rail. The crops failed almost completely on some poor soils in the Southern Province, but in the Central Provinces there should be a surplus of about 70,000 bags, compared with over 200,000 bags from last year's record crop. The Eastern, Western, and North-Western Provinces are expected to be self-supporting, but additional supplies will probably be needed in the Luapula and Northern Provinces and parts of Barotseland.

### Rhodesian Breweries Increased Profit

RHODESIAN BREWERIES, LTD., are to pay an increased dividend of 4½d. per 3s. 6d. share. Trading profits rose to £970,402 from £803,245, largely because permission was granted to Africans in Southern Rhodesia to buy beer and light wines. Net profit also rose, from £436,546 to £494,217. The company is to build a new brewery near Salisbury. Rhodesia Wines (Private), Ltd., has been established jointly with Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery to develop the wine business through African Distillers, the former having recently purchased 84% of the latter's capital.

## Commercial Brevities

Unemployment in Southern Rhodesia is increasing, according to a recent Government statement, but "it would be unwise to regard the picture as essentially gloomy". Registrations for employment in June totalled 1,275, of which 701 were in Salisbury. At the end of the month the numbers of unemployed were 129 in Salisbury, 62 in Bulawayo, 100 in Gwelo, and 28 in Umtali. The building trade is the hardest hit, with a total of 80 artisans unemployed at the end of June.

Rhodesia Railways would help African advancement, but not at the expense of its present employees. Mr. W. Eastwood, Minister of Transport, told Mr. W. Chirwa, an African member of the Federal Assembly recently. There had been negotiations, and the Railways were trying to move in the direction which would please Mr. Chirwa, but it could not be expected that the whole situation in Northern and Southern Rhodesia would be changed by the wave of a wand.

East African Railways and Harbours earned £1.75m. in June, £230,000 less than the estimate. Earnings for the half-year amounted to £11.53m., against £10.81m. in the same period last year, and £418,000 below the estimate for January-June, 1958, but savings in expenditure reduced the deficit below the estimate to £201,000.

The number of passengers carried by East African Railways between January 1 and June 17 increased by 8.5% above the corresponding total last year—from 48,467 to 52,584. Mail increased from 194 tons to 209 tons; but there was a decline in the cargo carried, from 1,122 tons to 994 tons.

At the Salisbury tobacco auctions 6,365,843 lb. of flue-cured tobacco were sold during the week July 31 for £1,046,343, an average of 39.45d. per lb. Total sales to date were £9,724,894 lb. for £17,428,428, an average price of 38.12d. per lb.

South African Druggists, Ltd., have acquired Rhodesian Drug Houses, Ltd. Some drugs hitherto imported from the Union of South Africa and overseas are now manufactured in Salisbury.

The Union-Castle liner BRAEMAN CASTLE was in collision with another ship in fog off Durban early this week. There are no reports of damage.

The commercial banks in East Africa have asked the Governments to introduce legislation on the lines of the United Kingdom Cheques Act.

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## MINING

## Copperbelt Economy Talks Break Down

### Overtime Ban at Nkana and Nchanga

THE NCHANGA AND NKANA BRANCHES of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union have announced a ban on overtime work. At Nkana the prohibition was to come into force on Monday; the Nchanga branch did not decide on a date.

These actions follow a breakdown in the protracted negotiations between the union and the Chamber of Mines regarding the decision of the mining companies to ask operators and other non-artisans to undertake certain duties additional to those contained in the existing agreements.

It was subsequently reported that both branches had postponed implementing the ban.

The Chamber of Mines issued the following statement on July 31:—

"On July 11 the copper mining companies informed the European trade union that from August 1 they would begin to call upon operators and other non-artisans to perform certain incidental duties in order to conform fully with the agreement reached on July 29.

"Negotiations on the companies' proposals for increased productivity and the elimination of restrictive practices started in January and ended in deadlock on April 3. The companies then announced that they would be commencing their proposals into force on April 7. Prior to that date, however, the union sought a resumption of negotiations, and eventual agreement was reached on April 29 on all aspects of the proposals. The details of incidental duties which operators and other non-artisans might be called upon initially to perform in pursuance of this agreement were, however, left for later settlement.

### Protracted Negotiations

For three months discussions have been held on the details of the agreement. It has been reached, but at a meeting held on July 15 the union declined to discuss further the important items that remained unresolved. Because that attitude was incompatible with the agreement reached on April 29 the companies informed the union that they were not prepared to postpone implementation for a second time.

"The union has asked that implementation should be postponed until some date after August 10 so that meetings of shop stewards and later local branch meetings could be held. The companies can see no good reason why implementation should be delayed, considering that ample notice of their intentions, amounting to three weeks, has been given.

"The companies believe their proposals to be entirely reasonable, but, to show their desire to reach an amicable agreement, they recently renewed their invitation to the union's executive council to resume negotiations between the normal and agreed method of negotiation between the executive and representatives of the companies. This invitation, which was renewed today, has not been accepted. The Labour Department has also offered to assist the parties by mediation, and while the companies have welcomed this approach, nothing has emerged from that offer."

On the following day the copper mining companies announced that they had sent the following communication to the European union:—

"The companies are today and tomorrow going ahead with their preparatory measures and distributing lists of additional duties for operators and other non-artisans throughout the mines and plants. The employees concerned will receive their individual instructions at the beginning of next week.

"The companies will defer this last step for a few days if the meeting of shop stewards on Sunday, August 3—in clear terms and without attaching any extraneous conditions, such as a pay claim—recommends a revision of the 'mandate' to the executive council, with the object of resuming normal negotiations with the companies in order to arrive at a mutually agreed settlement on implementation of the agreement of April 29.

"The union has said that it believes a fresh mandate might well be obtained if the companies postpone action for a week. If the result of the shop stewards' meeting shows this belief to be well founded the companies will naturally defer action until the possibilities of arriving at a settlement by means of a resumption of negotiations on August 4 have been explored."

## Nchanga's Record Copper Sales

### But Profits Halved from £9.5m. to £4.4m.

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., report record sales of 121,200 long tons of copper during the year ended March 31 last. That was due to the 10% cut in production implemented by the copper producers in the Anglo American group not being put into effect at Nchanga until after the end of its financial year.

During the current year production will again rise. Under the agreement for curtailed production in the Anglo American group, Bancroft Mines, Ltd., a new mine, and therefore a high-cost producer, ceased production for a year, and Nchanga and the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., each increased output slightly so that the overall production of the three mines for the year would be about 10% less than had been planned for the three companies together. Nchanga and Rhokana are to pay Bancroft a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the interest on loan capital and of the underground development of that property for the year of the shut-down, and to enable Nchanga to meet these commitments it will be necessary to produce approximately 150,000 long tons of copper during the current financial year.

Nchanga was able to enter this agreement, involving an immediate increase in mined production, the report states because the property had been developed to a stage at which great flexibility in regard to plant capacity and mining operations had been achieved. The fourth-stage extensions to the plant are virtually complete, and the underground mine on the Nchanga West orebody and the open pits on the Nchanga and Chingola orebodies are all in a position to send ore to the plant.

### Increased Productive Efficiency

Despite appreciable labour requirements during the development of the two open-cast mines, the report states as a result of improved efficiency, little increase in the existing labour strength. It is also hoped as the expansion programme reaches completion that further economies may be effected without hardship to the employees.

Mining operations at the Nchanga West orebody began in 1955. As the tonnage hoisted from the orebody was virtually the same as in the previous year, the ore won from the open pit (393,006 tons averaging 2.79% copper) was mainly responsible for the increase in production. Last April mining began at the Chingola open pit, where 321,000 tons of ore with an average grade of 6.83% of copper have so far been exposed.

During the year copper production amounted to 121,200 short tons of blister, 62,230 tons of anode, and 1,030 tons of cathodes from the leach plant, a total of 137,839 tons, compared with 126,532 short tons during the previous year. Ore milled was 3,544,850 short tons of a grade of 4.87% copper, compared with 3,116,300 short tons at 4.99% copper in the previous year.

Estimated ore reserves at March 31, 1958, were: Nchanga West and Nchanga orebodies, 149,300,000 (4.75% copper); Chingola orebody, 10,802,000 (4.81%); and Nchanga river lode, 2,280,000 (4.21%).

Despite record sales of copper, Nchanga's net profits were almost halved in the year to March 31, dropping from almost £9.5m. to £4.4m. Taxation absorbed £2,473,000, £1m. £9,528,798 to £4,370,380. Taxation absorbed £2,473,000, £1m. £9,528,798 to £4,370,380. Taxation absorbed £2,473,000, £1m. £9,528,798 to £4,370,380. Dividends were approved for capital expenditure which absorbed £34m. (4s. 9.6d. interim £1,050,000, and recommended final 11s. 2.4d., both less tax, £2,450,000). The carry forward was £850,154 (£954,243).

The issued capital consists of £7m in £1 shares. Share premium account is £2,570,621. Profits appropriated for capital expenditure, £17,349,507; revenue reserves, £4,400,576; loans and advances, £3,435,185; current liabilities, £8,120,043; fixed assets, £24,468,096; stores, £2,703,958; loans, £5,930,000; and current assets, £9,753,878 (cash £44,097).

Directors: Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. J. C. Acut, (deputy chairman), Sir C. C. G. Cumings, Brig. M. A. W. Rowlandson, and Messrs. D. E. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, H. Rissik, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. Alternate directors: Messrs. D. A. Bitheridge, E. J. F. Harrington, E. S. Newtons, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore, and D. A. B. Watson.

Meeting: Salisbury, August 28.

## Southern Rhodesian Mineral Production

DESPITE THE WEAKNESS of metal prices, Southern Rhodesia's mineral output continues to rise. Production during the first half of 1958 is officially valued at £13.1m., an increase of £18,000 over the first half of 1957. The value of the asbestos output advanced by £206,000, and that of gold by £36,000, but those gains were almost offset by a drop of £249,000 in the volume of coal output. There were significant increases in the value of chrome ore, copper, and tin produced, which rose by £283,000, £271,000, and £148,000 respectively.

## African Advancement on the Mines Progress in Northern Rhodesia

THE JOB SURVEY REPORT undertaken by independent investigators for submission to the mining companies and the European trade union in Northern Rhodesia having now been completed and submitted for their consideration, it is appropriate to recall the main happenings since the agreement on African advancement was made in September, 1955.

In conjunction with the plan to advance Africans into occupations previously reserved to members of the European union, the companies established a number of "intermediate" jobs, carrying more responsibility and higher remuneration than any jobs previously performed by Africans. These jobs were defined as those which lay between the existing African categories and the European categories; they were more advanced than the existing African jobs but were not European jobs, and therefore did not impinge on the European field of employment.

Out of the 24 in Schedule "B", 21 "advanced" and 16 "ragged edge" jobs have been created. The term "ragged edge" indicates that the job was previously done by Europeans on some mines and by Africans on others. The "advanced" jobs were done solely by Europeans.

By the end of March last, 282 out of an estimated total of 323 posts in the advanced category had been filled, 60 African employees had completed their training and were awaiting vacancies, and 31 employees were still in training. In the ragged edge category 193 out of an estimated total of 199 posts had been filled, 16 trained employees were awaiting vacancies, and 20 employees were in training. In the intermediate category 146 out of an estimated total of 372 posts had been filled, two trained employees were awaiting vacancies, and 209 employees were in training.

Over the whole range of advancement jobs 627 posts out of an estimated total of 894 had been filled, 78 trained employees were awaiting vacancies, and 260 employees were in training.

The European union refused to permit any job to be taken over piecemeal, but insisted that at each mine the complete job should be handed over at one time. A strike on this issue occurred at Mufalira in April, 1956, when the management attempted to appoint three underground pipelayers in

a section of the mine. At subsequent conciliation proceedings agreement was not reached.

While the companies recognized the general desirability that jobs should be handed over in their entirety, they would not consent to be bound by agreement to that effect. In practice, no jobs have since that time been handed over piecemeal. In many cases this has led to considerable delays in appointing Africans to advancement posts, particularly where an insufficient number of Africans to take the complete job applied for training or could be trained at one time.

The attitude of the African union towards the advancement proposals stemmed directly from its hostility towards the Mines' African Staff Association. That organization was formed in 1953 and formally recognized by the companies in October, 1955, after agreement had been reached with the union on the subject of the separate categories of employees which each organization would be recognized as representing.

The African union called a series of strikes, which were in some cases accompanied by intimidation and violence, and its activities led directly to the declaration of a state of emergency in September, 1956. The Branigan Commission of Inquiry was appointed. Its report, issued in November, 1956, found that the sole cause of the unrest in the industry was the irresponsible opposition of the union to the recognition by the companies of the Staff Association. Since that time the union has gradually modified its attitude towards the Staff Association, and Africans have since applied for training for advancement jobs in staff and supervisory categories.

### Progress Reports

Falcon Mines, Ltd. — (July) Dalny mine: 20,200 tons of ore milled and 3,804 oz. of gold produced, at a working profit of £11,758. Sunace mine: 1,260 tons, 295 oz. gold, profit £666. Bayhorse mine: 1,150 tons, 247 oz. gold, working profit £84.

Umpira Minerals. — (June quarter) Ore milled 2,485 metric tons, concentrates 2,380 metric tons (lead 1,187, copper 13.03%, silver 1,679 grams, gold 27.81 grams). Estimated loss £42,253 (loss in March quarter £25,303).

Globe and Phoenix Gold. — (July) 6,300 tons of ore treated, 3,575 oz. gold recovered, working profit £21,467 (June £20,347).

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. — 340,394 tons of coal (309,280) and 18,986 tons of coke (18,357).

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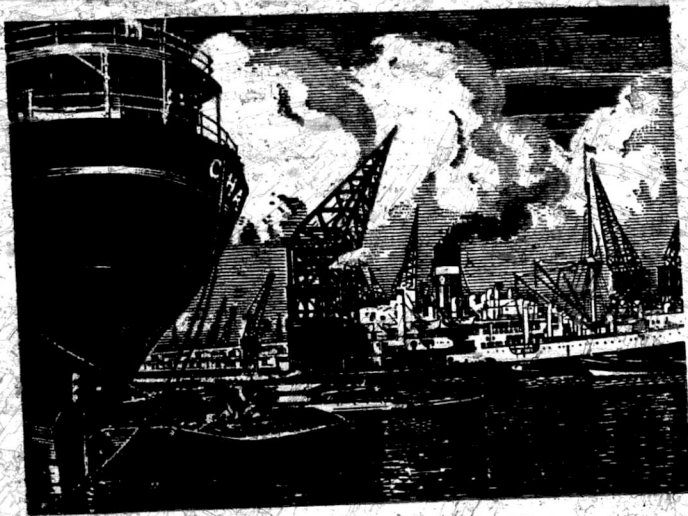
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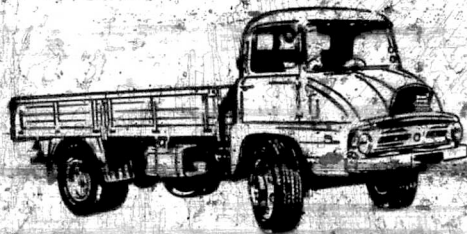
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