

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

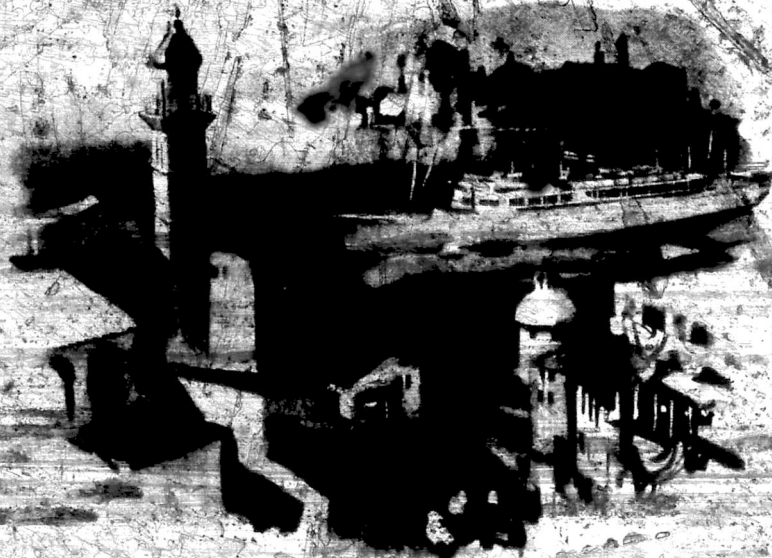
Thursday, August 21st, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1767

37s 6d yearly postage

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



The important
industrial, political
and cultural centres
of Europe, Asia,
Australasia are
connected to
Africa.

for Business or Pleasure

B-I

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

100, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4
or Local Agents



MAMBANDA 42-foot, 14-knot shallow draft vessel
designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons.

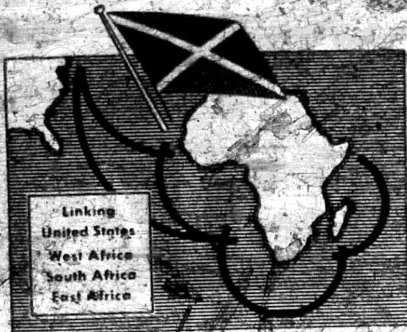
Specially designed and built for African Service by

ALDOUS

SUCCESSORS LTD.

BRIGHTLINGSEA · ESSEX · ENGLAND

Church of Scotland Attack on the Federation



FAST, REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents:

EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1227, BULAWAYO

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland
(with connections at Doha Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet (from Limbe and Blakys to Selima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Iala II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbaya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
apply to

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" LONDON
Telephone: Wiltshire 3253 Cable: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22, Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A AMSTERDAM
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
NOMMISA, DAR ES SALAAM,
BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN
and JOHANNESBURG



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with advances pending sale.
MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.
SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages arranged by Sea and Air.
INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.
LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.
LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA
NAIROBI—P.O. Box 96
Mombasa P.O. Box 20
Nakuru P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA
Tanga P.O. Box 89
Dar-es-Salaam P.O. Box 572

UGANDA
Kampala—P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:
65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: Dalgety, Tan, London
Telex: ROYAL 555 (16 lines)
also Branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

not **DARKEST**



but **BRIGHTEST**
WITH Africa

SHERWOODS
PAINTS



WIGGLESWORTH
A COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Agents
Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in India)
Established 16 September, 1906

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	Rs. 5,50,00,000
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 3,10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office:
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay

London Branch:
17, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Branches in East Africa:
NAIROBI MOMBASA JINJA
KAMPALA DAR-ES-SALAAM

Other Branches outside India:
ADEN KARACHI OSAKA TOKYO
SINGAPORE

Savings Bank Accounts Opened
at All Branches in East Africa
Every Description of Banking Business
Undertaken.

T. R. LALWANI
General Manager

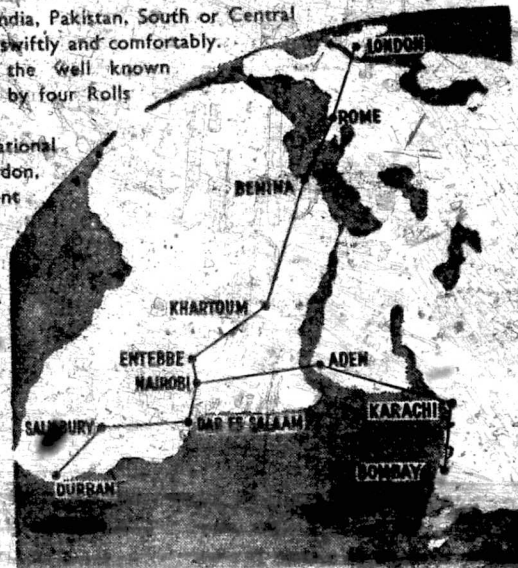


Fly North East or South with **EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS**

Whether your journey takes you to Europe, India, Pakistan, South or Central Africa, East African Airways can fly you there swiftly and comfortably. All international routes are operated by the well known Canadairs—fully pressurised aircraft powered by four Rolls Royce Merlin engines.

East African Airways have weekly tourist international flights to South Africa via Salisbury, London, Karachi and Bombay. Your nearest Travel Agent or E.A.A. office will advise you of fare details.

**EAST
AFRICAN
AIRWAYS**



COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE BELGIAN LINE

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE "BELGIAN EAST AFRICAN LINE" BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE

ANTWERP: Belgian Congo, Lobito, East and South-West Africa, North and South America, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Persian Gulf.

MATADI: Angola, New York

Accept cargo from New York and Antwerp for Northern Rhodesia via Lobito

Managerial Staff

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

ANTWERP: J. Mair
BRUSSELS: K. Van der Steen

Agents in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi

Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kolwezi, Usumbura

Angola: Lobito

Through Bill of Lading service to all localities in Belgian Congo via Matadi, Lobito, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Beira; also to Northern Rhodesia via Lobito, including port clearance and railage from port of discharge

New York agents: Belgian Line Incorporated, 63, Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

Lobito agents: Agence Maritime Internationale S.A. P.O.B. 143 and 169 Lobito (Angola)

Dar es Salaam agents: Agence Belge de l'Est-Africain (Belgians) P.O.B. 332

Beira agents: East African Shipping Agency (East) P.O.B. 72 & 82

Mombasa agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

Ndola agents: Leckold, Walford (ca.) Ltd. Portman House, King George Avenue, Ndola

EAST AFRICA



Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment

Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda
Zanzibar ?

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER,
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone :
Whitehall 5701-2-3.
5938-39.

Telegrams :
Eamactcom, Rand,
London.

Cables : Eamactcom, London



PORT ELIZABETH: "One of the most perfect of human beings, who has given her name to the town below," so runs the endearing inscription on the stone pyramid erected above the harbour in memory of his wife by Sir Rufane Donkin, the virtual founder of Port Elizabeth.

It was in 1620 that 4,000 British emigrants were landed in Algoa Bay and set to work to build themselves homes and shops under Sir Rufane's watchful eye. From that small beginning has grown the modern Port Elizabeth, third largest port in South Africa, second city of Cape Province and one of the loveliest industrial centres in the Union. Today it stretches for ten miles along the shores of Algoa Bay and its population has increased to almost 250,000; one feels that Sir Rufane and his lady would be well content with the outcome of their labours.

The Bank's ties with the Cape go back to 1838. Today over 200 offices throughout the Province keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

TRADING SUBSIDIARY

Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara, Kisumu, Kampala, Masaka, Mbale

Importers/Stockists

- ★ Building Materials
- ★ General Merchandise
- ★ Electrical and General Machinery
- ★ Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant
- ★ Frozen Food Products

Exporters

- ★ Coffee
- ★ Cotton
- ★ All General Produce of East Africa
- ★ Diatomite

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
- Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
- Fresh Foods Ltd.
- The Uganda Refrigerated Storage Co., Ltd.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.
- The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

A.B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Provender Millers

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. | — Cement |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints |
| Murphy Chemicals (East Africa) Ltd. | — Insecticides |
| Paice, Baumann & Co., Ltd. | — Cashew Nuts and Oil |
| Southern Line, Ltd. | — Ship Owners |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd. | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd. | — Flour Millers |

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

East African Rolling Mills, Ltd.
Rolled Steel Products

Diaclem Products, Ltd.
Concrete and Pumice Products

British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
"Baobab" Cement



In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in Ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the Ivory trees.

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

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

NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

(Amalgamating National Bank of India Ltd. and Grindlays Bank Ltd.)

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. London Branches: 54 Parliament St., S.W.1; 13 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1
Shipping, Passage and Insurance Departments: 9 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

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

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op), Limited

THE Kenya Farmers' Association is founded on the wealth of experience gained by the early pioneers of East Africa. About 1912 several farmers formed themselves into an association to market their maize on co-operative lines. From that small venture has grown the vast organisation of to-day, with its modern methods of marketing and business efficiency and a turn-over in excess of £6,000,000 annually. The full resources of the Association are at the disposal of all members, and throughout East Africa the K.F.A. is a household word.



Head Office: P.O. Box 25, Nakuru

Branches and Depots at: DORET, MURURI, NAIYASHA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, THOMSONS FIELDS, KOKO, KERICHO, MATHUYI, MARIYATI, HOEY'S BRIDGE, LUGARDI, SITHI, LUNSWA, MARG MORU, KAPSABET & BONGAI

Marketing Agents in Tanganyika — THE TANGANYIKA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. with Branches and Depots at: ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA, OLDEANI, and UWEMBA

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Voyage	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead	
CITY OF SWANSEA	—	—	Aug. 26	
WAYFARER	—	Sept. 15	Sept. 26	
*Leave Luderitz Bay with or without transhipment		†Not Mauritius or Lobito		

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Voyage	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead	
CITY OF SWANSEA	—	—	Aug. 26	
WAYFARER	—	Sept. 1	Sept. 12	
*Leave Durban by special arrangement				

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to: THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London. | Loading Broker: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLBORN 2244

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London
Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

Principal Contents

	Pages		Page
Matters of Moment	1599	Church of Scotland Statement	1617
Notes By The Way	1601	Personalia	1610
Report from Southern Rhodesia	1602	Letter to the Editor	1612
Functions of East African Office	1603	Company Taxation in East Africa	1620
African Opportunities in Tanganyika	1605	Commercial News	1623
		Mining	1626
		Company Report	1628

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1767

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A STATEMENT issued by the Church of Scotland illustrates once more the intensity of the criticism of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which is maintained north of the Tweed, largely, indeed probably primarily because that Church has remained aloof since union of the three territories became a practical possibility. Adverse and often unhelpful comments have been uttered from many of its pulpits, and the public interest thus aroused has been broadened through many other channels, including the Press, with the consequence that the people of Scotland have shown a deeper and more sustained concern with the Federation than those resident elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Scots who still thrill at mention of David Livingstone, have a well-merited national pride in the wonderful contribution of Scottish missionaries, merchants, planters, administrators, and others to the opening up of Darkest Africa in general and Nyasaland in particular. Those who sought to focus attention on political and other changes in Central Africa could therefore count upon the interest of a large cross-section of the population, few of whom could know that the complaints were by no means always accurate or fair.

Any ecclesiastical authority is under a special obligation to be cautious in comment and to avoid exaggeration in what purport to be records of fact. Both obligations have

Another Attack on The Federation

been disregarded in the statement which we reproduce in full on another page. It is neither cautious nor wholly accurate. Their own admission that there is no easy solution to the racial problems facing the Federation should surely have caused the spokesmen for the Church of Scotland to be more charitable

and less censorious. Since they recognize the present and future difficulties, they might have been expected to refrain from adding to them—as their words must certainly do. There is, for instance, no justification for the sweeping assertion that "there has been virtually nothing in this initial period to make the Africans feel they count, that their opinions matter, and that their place is recognized." That sentence, which might have caused no surprise if written by a propagandist of one of the African National Congresses, comes unworthily from a Church body, especially one which ought to know that it does not faithfully describe the course of events since the Federation was created. Shortly before the bulletin was issued a well-known African from Northern Rhodesia, Godwin Lewanika, told a large public meeting in London that a great deal had already been done, and fifteen separate items which he mentioned were reported by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Some of them represented advances in principle of considerable importance, but most were naturally developments of previous trends. To dismiss such benefits from federation as "virtually nothing" is inexcusable; it is reprehensible carelessness, the very least, and the authors of the allegation cannot complain if they are charged with *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*.

An obvious answer to the charge that the political authorities in the Federation do not recognize the place of Africans in the community or consider that their opinions matter

The Church And Politics

is to be found in the fact that the number of African members of the Federal Parliament has just been raised from six to twelve. There are also three European members with the special duty of representing African opinion, together making fifteen witnesses against the Church of Scotland's most unfortunate allegation—

one which African and European extremists will assuredly exploit for their own malign purposes. The reference to Dominion Status similarly ignores the elementary but fundamental fact that the most solemn undertakings have been given that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will remain Protectorates unless and until their inhabitants decide otherwise. That means in practice that the decision will rest with the Africans, who have no ground for the fear that they will "be left in a like position to their fellows in South Africa". Instead of seeming to suggest that such a fear is warranted, the Church of Scotland should surely spread the truth to the Africans who speak of these matters to its many missionaries. The excellent race relations traditional in Nyasaland would have been much better safeguarded if the suspicions spread by African Congress and other extremists had been more quickly, generally and realistically exposed by those who knew the truth and could have made Africans understand it. They often refrained because they wanted to avoid any accusation of meddling in politics. But is not this Church of Scotland statement largely political?

Quite recently the Secretary for African Affairs in Nyasaland said in the Legislative Council when discussing the agitation by African politicians for the secession of that Province from the Federation: "Do those who tell the people that federation must go 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 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 of 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? I doubt whether those who oppose federation bring all this and more to the attention of their people, because nothing would more certainly arouse the effective antagonism of the people than the loss of hospitals, doctors, schools, qualified educationists, engineers,

veterinary officers, agriculturists, professional and business men, and all those many others upon whose presence the majority of things they so desperately need depend. Save under the shelter of a wider economy, such as is provided by the Federation, the money required for all these things will not in any foreseeable circumstances be forthcoming."

Mr. Ingham then appealed to Africans to turn from destructive opposition to constructive co-operation, saying: "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. Nothing can be more coolly calculated to defeat this object than some of the statements made by members of this House. Let us face the truth together—that each section of our community is wholly dependent for its future on the others. Brotherly love is the only hope for the future of all in Nyasaland." That attitude, both in its candour and its appeal, is surely better from every standpoint than that indicated by the Church of Scotland's observations—to which there will be a return.

Discordant Trumpeters

Federal general election now imminent the strident notes of the African National Congresses and those of the Dominion Party candidates who are to oppose the representatives of the United Federal Party in all the Nyasaland constituencies. Against the discordant trumpeters of woe the pleaders for reason will, unfortunately, not find it easy to make themselves heard and heeded.

Statements Worth Noting

"You can have a municipal council of good councillors with bad officers, and it will be a bad council. You can have a council of moderate councillors with moderate officers, and it still will not be a good council. But you can have a council of moderate councillors with good officers, and the work that the council can do for its people will be amazing." — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya.

"Decentralization tends to stimulate local patriotism and local development. It also avoids the danger of backward parts of a country being a brake on the progress of other more forward-looking areas." — Mr. W. H. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya.

"The Lilongwe area is one of Nyasaland's richest districts, producing more than half the country's tobacco, one-third of its groundnuts and goats, and a quarter of its cattle." — Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Uganda has probably a finer network of roads than any other African territory." — Mr. C. Handley Bird.

Notes By The Way

Boundless Faith in the Federation

MR. JAMES F. KAPNEK, who is passing through London on his way back to Rhodesia after a visit to the United States, told me a few days ago that he believes the Federation to have a finer future than any comparable area anywhere else in the world. That claim was so sweeping that I asked whether his enthusiasm had any qualifications. "Certainly not," came the reply. "The unknown minerals in Southern and Northern Rhodesia have a conservative valuation of at least £35,000 million, and £50,000 million may not be an over-estimate. Where can that be paralleled? The chrome deposits, the finest anywhere, will suffice for the world's needs for hundreds of years. The copper and asbestos fields are among the richest on the globe. And there are several dozen other minerals in economic production. When Kariba gives us great quantities of the cheapest hydro-electric power, manufacturing industries of all kinds will develop to an extent now realized by very few people even in Central Africa. Far-sighted men in many countries are closely watching events, and some of the broadest guardians of capital in Great Britain and America have already committed their companies to ventures in the Rhodesias which they certainly expect to expand greatly within a few years."

Duty of Socialists

"IN THE UNITED STATES I found much less anxiety about Central Africa on political grounds than here in London, where the Rhodesias have many experienced and influential friends, particularly men like Lord Robbins, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and Mr. Harry Grenfell. The solid knowledge and judgment of such men; and the fact that they must be set against the superficial enthusiasm of political extremists in this country and in Central Africa itself. They recklessly whip up African nationalism, but, damaging as their activities are, there is not the slightest prospect that the Congress leaders will succeed in their intentions. To accept their political pretensions would be to allow them to destroy the splendid start already made under the Federation, and that will certainly not happen. But I am one of many who wholeheartedly support your arguments for agreement between the political parties in Britain on basic colonial policy, since nothing now encourages the Congress extremists so much as the conviction that the Government sympathizes with their general outlook, especially their campaigns for the withdrawal of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the Federation. The Socialists should declare formally and forthrightly that they stand for the permanence of the Federation. It would be the greatest contribution they could make to our stability and advancement; and it would help to stimulate that large-scale migration from this country which we shall require for a very long time."

Founder of the University

IT WAS NOT LONG before Mr. Kapnek switched to the subject of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the achievements of which in less than two years have far exceeded his expectations. If any one man can be termed the founder of the university, it is assuredly he, for when the project was still nebulous and generally regarded by Rhodesians as premature he promised £20,000, and another pound up to a total of £50,000 for every £9 subscribed by other people. Moreover, in the conviction that other donors would then be found, he undertook to meet the costs of publicizing an appeal for the university. In recognition of his gifts there is now a Kapnek Wing, housing the botany and

zoology laboratories. When Lord Malvern recently opened the wing he described it as the finest thing which Mr. Kapnek, a promoter of many enterprises, had fostered in his 53 years in Rhodesia.

All-Rounder

WHAT A PERIOD OF ACTIVITY that has been! In association with friends, he was financing prospecting on what is now the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia nearly half a century ago; he began the drilling for oil at Inyangama in P.E.A. on which one of the greatest oil groups in the world has since spent many millions of pounds; he was the pioneer seeker for radio-active minerals in Southern Rhodesia; he was the first chairman of the national milling company in the country; he founded the Bulawayo brewery and developed Rhodesia's largest mixed farm, which was the biggest producer of tobacco until he decided to reduce the scale of his operations. Mr. Kapnek has owned and edited publications, found and worked gold mines, bought and sold land and town properties, started and developed all sorts of businesses, and, as he says, had great fun, mixed with excitement and responsibilities, in sharing in the development of "the best country in the world". One of his regrets is that, on health grounds, he must now live at sea level, at St. James, near Cape Town, South Mrs. Kapnek and he will be

Principle Before Profit

FOR 26 YEARS the London firm of William Grogan & Sons has been engaged in surveying and managing estates and throughout that period it has built a reputation of which the partners have been justifiably proud. The founder of the business, William Grogan, who has been surveyor-general of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Queen Victoria, was the father of Edward S. Grogan, the well-known Kenya pioneer, if he regrets the disappearance of a house which he built in London, his clients have been listed in Debrett's and must be gratified that that course has been preferred to a sale to other interests because, to quote the senior partner, "we have always put the client's interests before money-making, and I should not want the firm's name to be carried on in a way that might not be our way". In an age in which "self" and "profit" mean most to most people it is refreshing to find a self-sacrificing preference for principle.

Colonel Grogan's Father

COLONEL GROGAN, as outpost on a man as Kenya has known, inherited that quality from a sire whose candour was not diluted even when addressing the Governor. Once when he was on holiday in Scotland the Queen asked him to see her in Cowes. His reply was that it might be mutually more convenient if the interview were postponed until both were back in London. A letter of thanks for his past services and a royal gift, thereupon ended their association; but his habit of plain speech was a magnet for the wealthy and titled landowners who hastened to seek his advice.

Appeasing the Unappeasable

DR. NKRUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, said on his arrival in London recently for a brief private visit: "We have called for a meeting of pan-Africanist parties in the dependent territories of Africa with the object of finding a united front for independence and liberty." A few moments earlier he had been pleading that the United Nations should "quarantine or neutralize the whole area of the Middle East." So the man to whom

most of the African political leaders in East and Central Africa look for guidance and encouragement wants neutrality for other people—but for himself freedom to meddle at will in the affairs of other countries of Africa. Since those who will be summoned to Ghana for this meeting of "nationalistic parties" will be the representatives of African movements which frequently resort to subversive activities, Dr. Nkrumah's intention is that he as head of one Government within the Commonwealth shall encourage activities derogatory to the authority of other Governments within the Commonwealth. He obviously counts on gathering his disciples from East and Central Africa. A few decades ago British political leaders would not have tolerated such incitement against established authority. Against all the evidence, their successors still appear to imagine that something is to be gained by appeasing the unappeasable.

Pan-Africanism

APPRECIATION of the efforts being made by African leaders to create "a spirit of pan-Africanism based on the acceptance of the principle of freedom and democracy" was expressed in the session of the East and Central African Trade Union Conference held in Dar es Salaam. That shows that the trade unionists

who had gathered to form an East, Central and Southern Africa Area Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions had politics very much in mind. Mr. M. Kamatza, president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, set the tone in a speech of so political a nature that even Mr. Mboya, a politician to his fingertips, felt that he had to remind the conference that its job was to discuss trade unionism, not political activity. But a resolution praising pan-Africanism is undoubtedly political and in so sense concerned with trade unionism. Precept and practice evidently had little concern with one another.

Toxic

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA announced recently that a new fortnightly journal, to be called *The Toxin*, was soon to be started in Southern Rhodesia. So far as I know, that was the first news of the publication, which is to be edited by Colonel E. V. H. Craswell-George, an old Tanganyika friend of mine. Now I see that a Rhodesian journalist has written a paragraph about the paper—which he has called *The Toxin!* That it will seem poison to pacifists, perfectionists, and left-wing politicians is, I imagine, highly probable. It is not for them that the toxin will ring, but for a more robust, reasonable, and worn-white audience.

Southern Rhodesia Calm After The Political Storm

Political Education Necessary For Europeans and Africans

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

TWO REMARKABLE THINGS about the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are the relative mildness of the economic recession and the relaxed calm in the air in Southern Rhodesia, the heartland of the Federation, after the electoral defeat of Mr. Ian Smith.

Economically the Federation still surges forward under the impetus of its own momentum and continued investment. No one here doubts the future. Industrialists with an eye on the approaching abundance of cheap electricity from Kariba are already examining potential new markets, particularly in East Africa.

What does require understanding is the era of Mr. Todd's Government and its spectacular collapse. Bringing to politics a missionary fervour, he aroused among his immediate supporters a zeal which conversely made the average Rhodesian uncomfortable and finally frightened by persistent and avid swearing on the dangers of frustrating the African. The effect was the opposite to that intended.

Distorted Picture

It has been suggested abroad that Mr. Todd was an ultra-liberal whose defeat meant that Southern Rhodesia had taken a step backwards and now stood generally opposed to further economic and political advances for the African. That simple picture, a gift to all enemies of the Federation, is distorted both as an analysis and a conclusion.

Mr. Todd suffered as a politician from the suddenness of his own rise and the enthusiasm of his friends; opponents have said that "he had no supporters, only disciples". There is among those who have remained faithful an earnestness which gives that impression. His opponents, including those who resigned from his Government, assert that his administration developed into the cult of the individual, that Cabinet meetings became a forum for arbitrary announcements by the Prime Minister, and that collective decisions became mysteriously embodied in the person of the P.M. losing their Cabinet character in the process.

It may seem a small matter, but Ministers grew increasingly irritated at Mr. Todd's photograph perpetually appearing with announcements which they felt should have been Ministerial statements; but politics are as much a matter of human relations as of political theory and principles. Cabinet resignations reached the Prime Minister's ears only after the majority had requested their Premier; they could not have done otherwise. Such is Mr. Todd's personality that those who oppose him feel they have lost his magnificent fight for survival.

To the charge that he had "hogged" personal publicity, Mr. Todd effectively quoted the product of his statements against the far greater number made by other Ministers. But Mr. Todd was undoubtedly news and had a facility for making headlines—which in the circumstances was unfortunate.

Strange Decision about Public Relations Department

As a matter of course, it was the part allegedly played by the Southern Rhodesian Government's Public Relations Department, which is considered to have acted in effect as personal P.R.O. to Mr. Todd. Indeed, this is not so strongly that the services of the P.R.O. will not be retained nor will he be replaced when his contract ends in September. The decision is on a point of principle and not a reflection upon the excellent publicity for industrial development carried out under the theme "Pattern of Progress". The work of the department is to be partly farmed out to the Federal P.R.O.s., and Sir Edgar Whitehead will himself frequently meet the Press.

Whether it is wise to dispense with the Southern Rhodesian Government's own P.R. department is a matter for argument. Sir Edgar Whitehead commands wide respect, but he is essentially the type committed man giving careful and detailed judgment, and public relations and dealing with the Press would not have been thought his forte. The decision about the department is curious, comforting as it may be to take a step at someone else's public relations.

One task of Sir Edgar Whitehead—and of Sir Roy Welensky—is to correct the false impression that with

the defeat of Mr. Todd a tenuous thread of liberalism snapped in Southern Rhodesia. That will not be easy to do. Whatever the nature of the blinding light of liberalism which baffled Mr. Todd—and his opponents ask what was liberal about the toughness with which he dealt with the Wankie and railway industrial disputes—a myth is harder to deal with than a man, and the myth with which they must cope is very firmly implanted at Westminster and elsewhere. Indeed, in his struggles with politicians in Britain Sir Roy Welensky must have found myths about colonialism and emotional distortions the most maddening features of discussions on African affairs.

Political Education Necessary

It is the objective of any politician to stay in power, and while Mr. Todd presumably damned the consequences and is now in the wilderness, his opponents, who tempered their liberalism with discretion, may claim that that was better than letting in the Dominion Party. Sir Roy will give practical proof of his liberalism, but without flourish of trumpets, for the last straw which brought down Mr. Todd was probably the white African, who conjured up from Mr. Todd's speeches the prospect of being swamped by African labour admitted on a lower level of qualification to equal standing with him. A dour Scot electrician is said to have followed the Prime Minister to every election meeting to put this point.

Most of the running in the propaganda battle in the Federation, as in Africa, is being made by the Left. Several of the main issues could be seriously clarified if outside opinion is not to be misled as to who is really progressive in the Rhodesias. Political education for the whites is as necessary as elementary education for the blacks. For instance, those who say that the Federa-

tion is not soon given independence they will take it, do not see the consequences in the rest of Africa, where such action would morally justify every extremist nationalist. In the wider context of Africa it seems madness that the small European population of Rhodesia should allow itself the luxury of a split into three parties.

Liberalism v. African Intransigence

Southern Rhodesia's liberalism—on which the success of the Federation depends—is wide and deep and based on the practical recognition of facts. Both the referendum on self-government and that on federation revealed that about a third of the white population tends to look towards South Africa; but business opinion, which must become increasingly important, is committed to liberalism, stability, and the advance of the African at the pace which he shows himself able to take. With so much genuine good-will in Southern Rhodesia, the increasing extremism of the African Congresses is exasperating many whites. Indeed, that factor counted against Mr. Todd, for over his shoulder many voters saw African intransigence, and at least momentarily they questioned the virtues of liberalism.

Mr. Todd's party has decided to undertake a series of political studies. Then they will stage a comeback. Mr. Todd—who is said by friends to be a changed man since his defeat—can be his time.

To the general public, unaware of palace intrigues and personality disputes, the differences seem small: there is a conviction that Southern Rhodesia will never take a disastrous turn from the path set out for her by Lord Malvern. Despite honest mistakes, commonsense will continue to be the deciding factor in Southern Rhodesia, for too much is at stake for madness from left or right.

Arthur Kirby's Statement on His Duties

Work of the East African Office in London

MR. ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, has sent to all Chambers of Commerce in East Africa a full statement about the East African Office in London.

At the last meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa a resolution was adopted asking for a committee to be set up to consider how to increase the scope and activity of that office.

The Commissioner has written (*inter alia*)

"The Office exists to provide for the United Kingdom a ready source of information and assistance to anyone interested in East Africa, especially with respect to trade, industry, settlement, immigration, and tourism. It seeks to promote the economic development of East Africa and to encourage tourism.

"The Office maintains a library of books and publications concerning East African history and trade, and it has a reading room in which can be seen the current East African newspapers and periodicals. It also has the function of providing a central place of welcome in London for visitors from East Africa.

Cost for 1958-59 is £38,150

"The establishment consists of the Commissioner, five assistants, and 13 clerks. The estimated cost for 1958-59 is £38,150, payable by the East African Governments as follows: Zanzibar, £480; Kenya, £17,764; Tanganyika, £6,662; Uganda, £6,662; and East African Railways and Harbours, £6,662.

"Of this total £21,500 is for rent, £7,500 for rental, and about £5,000 for posts and telegraphs, pensions, travelling and other inescapable services, leaving £2,600

for printing and publication of the annual report, newspaper, window displays, publicity.

The Commissioner's diverse activities range from something akin to a consular officer to being a public relations and glorified 'contact' man, lecturer and public speaker. In fact, all the various activities which fall to the lot of a commissioner for an overseas territory in London, excepting only the strictly political.

Staff and Offices

Each of the five assistants has a full range of particular sectional activities: Miss Young reception and correspondence; Mr. Griffin Smith, commerce and industry; Mr. Eric Martin, settlement and employment; Mr. Talbot-Phillips, finance, legal, and miscellaneous; and Mr. Drake, immigration and customs.

"The office is situated in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square. The main entrance is from the Strand and there is a side-door entrance from Northumberland Avenue. Both entrances are unimpressive.

"A small ground-floor office with a shop window facing Trafalgar Square is allotted to the London representative of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, who is doing excellent work within the limitations imposed upon him by space and finance.

"Unfortunately there is no inter-connection between the shop premises and the East African Office on the floor above, which means that people who enter the shop for general information have to suffer the somewhat irritating procedure of being redirected out of the shop and up the main entrance some yards away.

"The shop window is used for displays to publicize various aspects of East African commerce and industry and tourism. Many points of criticism with regard to the status, scope, and shortcomings of the East African Office have been raised from time to time, and it seems to me that the following comments might be useful by way of clarification.

Status of Commissioner.—A claim has been made in East Africa that the office should carry the rank of High Commissioner. The East African territories are under the aegis of the Colonial Office, and it is not possible for the Commissioner to have the status of a High Commissioner, since this rank is applicable to independent territories and Dominions. A High Commissioner has ambassadorial status and is responsible for affairs in the realm of politics, which in the case of East Africa are the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Although the Commissioner must take account of political trends, and although he does from time to time present the factual political position, he cannot himself engage in political affairs; nor is it desirable that he should do so, representing as he does four territories each having wide political differences. Kenya has its own public relations office in London to deal with political Press liaison, while the Colonial Office is the channel for Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

In these circumstances, the Commissioner ranks as little more than a trade commissioner and, though accorded higher recognition than that on ceremonial occasions, enjoys no diplomatic privileges or immunities. His position is similar to the Commissioners for Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, and Cyprus, except that he has to cover three different mainland territories and Zanzibar.

Scope of Office.—Although the main functions are comparable with those of a trade commission, the scope of the Office extends to tourism, immigration, recruitment and functions which—especially in the field of diplomatic and representative fields—would not normally fall within the scope of a trade commissioner.

As at present established, subject to some improvements in the supply of information from East Africa and in the use of such information in London, the Office appears to be adequate to fulfil the essential purposes for which it is intended.

To go beyond what is now being done is to extend the range of publicity activities, and as some people advocate, to show a policy of aggressive publicity, would involve considerable enlargement of the Office and a scale of expenditure which might be of considerable value.

Suggested Improvements

The office itself could be modernized and made more attractive, so as to bring it more closely into line with comparable offices in London, and better accommodation could be provided for the reading-room, waiting-room, reception area, and a rest-room for visitors.

Tourism must be given the consideration of cost, and will in any case probably have to wait over until the renewal of the lease of the existing accommodation comes up for consideration in about a year. (It should be mentioned that although the present office suffers some disadvantages, one of which is that it has no direct entrance at ground-level, it is unlikely that any suitable alternative accommodation as anything like comparable will be found so well sited. I have already provided information from inquiries through estate agents.)

Publicity.—The Office engages in no publicity campaigns in the ordinarily understood sense; indeed, no funds are provided for that purpose except a nominal vote of £1,000 which is under the control of the Administrator in East Africa and cannot be operated by the Commissioner himself. The publicity media used by the East African Office are—

(1) Letters and addresses given by the Commissioner himself and his assistants to clubs, trade and students' associations, the Joint East and Central African Board, Chambers of Commerce, rotary clubs, and various institutions and associations. The extent of these is limited by the time and opportunity available.

(2) Trafalgar Square shop window, used for publicity displays.

(3) Services given to members of the public coming to the reception office and to trading and industrial organizations by correspondence, telephone, and interviews. These services are, of course, quite considerable, and if conducted efficiently are an excellent medium of good public relations.

(4) Advertising in the Press is severely limited by the few hundred pounds available, and is restricted mostly to the good relations with the Press type of advertising.

(5) Personal contacts by the Commissioner and his assistants with banking, commercial, and industrial interests in the United Kingdom, and especially with such organizations as chambers of commerce, the Comers Publicity Association, the SRA, and comparable organizations.

(6) Films—a small library of films illustrating various aspects of East African industry, tourism, etc., is maintained for distribution. They are often used by the Commissioner and his assistants when giving talks and lectures.

(7) Tourism, by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association representatives in the office provided for him at ground level. This is run on top-tight shoe-string financially,

compared with its potential value for the promotion of tourism.

"Some people have advocated branch offices in the U.K., but, as with any publicity campaign, the costs would be considerable, and the likely results would need exhaustive assessment and evaluation. I do not think that branch East African Offices are yet a prime requirement in this country; a far more important need is the improvement of the information services in the existing office."

Information Section Needed

Relatively modest expenditure in the setting up of an information and despatch research section would pay better dividends than expenditure on some expensive publicity campaign which, though having popular appeal, might not bring one pound of investment or tourism to East Africa. It is essential that publicity be backed by an efficient information service, good public relations, and a surety that reality lies behind the publicity. It must be supported by more than wishful thinking, and its aim must be definite. The first step must be to establish a good information service.

An information section would be considerably to the value of the Office; indeed, the East African Office is exceptional amongst such offices in London in not having an information secretary or assistant. All the sectional assistants in the Office are full-time and they are fully occupied within the scope of their activities. They have no time to evaluate the publicity value of the affairs which they are handling and they have but a little opportunity of contact with the Press. In consequence, the work done by this Office and its potential value, are not all enough known, and such informative material as is available is deficient though that is at present—is not used and publicized to best advantage.

"We welcome visitors from East Africa if only because we can thus obtain first-hand information—and I hope that when any members of your chamber are in London they will call and see me or one of my assistants if I am away, as is often the case. I would be grateful if members of your chamber would notify me when they are aware of any persons in the country who are planning to visit East Africa, so that all possible assistance might be given. This end."

I would also appreciate—as also would any of our staff—your bringing to our notice any examples of shortcomings of this Office which may come to your attention, or any suggestions as to how we may better serve East Africa."

(To be continued)

Attacks on the Federation

IN HIS FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH in Malawi since the defeat of the United Rhodesia Party in the Southern Rhodesian general election, Mr. Garfield Todd said, when addressing a meeting organized by the Bulawayo Asian Youth Organization: "Many among us today would like to see the southern half of the Federation separated from the north and eventually amalgamated with the Union of South Africa. They argue that there will never be enough Europeans in the Federation to maintain the position of Europeans. It is not only Africans in the northern territories who call for a breaking up of the Federation, but also Europeans in the southern territory. He mentioned that the Federal Prime Minister had clearly stated that his Government's policy was to restrict the immigration of Europeans to those not competing for the jobs of Africans."

New Governor's Safaris

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL has lost no time after assuming the office of Governor of Tanganyika Territory in visiting areas bordering the central railway and the Lake Province, and today he is due to fly from Dar es Salaam to Kilwa and Lindi. Tomorrow he will go to the Rondo Plateau to visit sawmills and logging camps, and then on to Miwara. He will visit Nkwana Masasi, and Nachingwea by road, inspect the Makonde water service, open a new secondary school in Chidya, and see the new Masasi extension of the Southern Province Railway and farms of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. On Wednesday he will fly from Nachingwea to Songea and visit the Benedictine Fathers at Peramiho, the Ngozi-Matengo tobacco factory, and the Government secondary school. Next day he will return to the capital by air.

Ample Scope in Tanganyika for Competent Africans

Statements by the Governor, Chief Secretary and Acting Police Commissioner

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Tanganyika's new Governor, is evidently of the opinion that the attention of Africans needs to be focused on the importance of higher standards of conduct.

Speaking in Swahili to a tribal gathering on the lake shore at Bukoba, he said a few days ago that it was a matter for shame throughout the Territory that so many people, who had been given responsible positions in local and central government had abused their trust. He hoped that a live public opinion would enable the Haya district to give a lead to the rest of the Territory in that matter.

"It is not only the responsibility of the senior employees of the local government, but also that of other councillors to ensure that standards are maintained," said the Governor. "Only by the creation of a public opinion which despises corruption in officials and supports the forces of law in dealing with such corruption will this problem be solved. Councillors should also encourage the officers of the Native Authority to study to improve their efficiency."

The Governor thanked Chief Sylvester Ntare II for his greeting, and expressed pleasure that the chief was among those who advised the Government as a member of the Legislative Council.

You and the members of the Bukoba Council and other councils are engaged in devising a new form of constitution for your local government, and it is now being considered by the Government. The interest taken by all of you in this constitution shows a healthy concern with local government which I welcome. Only by taking responsibility in local matters can you train yourselves for the heavy responsibilities that await you in the future. At the same time you will be able to improve upon the legacy of Haya.

Cost of Better Social Services

"Some of you may have heard that the Government, by creating new districts among the Haya, intends to split the tribe. That is not so; the new *bonas* are being built so that the Government may be of greater service to the people. Those institutions which affect the whole tribe, such as the Bukoba Council and the central Native treasury, will continue as before; indeed, they will be strengthened.

When asking for better social services you must remember that these things cost money. Perhaps you do not realize that to provide one bed in a hospital costs 20,000 shillings, and that to maintain that bed for a year costs 3,600s. The cost of clothing and maintaining one boy for one year at a middle school costs 1,500s, and one girl 1,000s. At a secondary school the cost for one boy is 2,000s. Ponder these figures.

The money must come from the wealth of the country. Social services are largely a matter for local government. Therefore the money for these services must come from you who benefit from them. Without an increase in central Native treasury revenue it will be difficult to maintain existing services, let alone cater for the increasing population or provide additional services for the existing population. It is for you to decide how you are to get this additional revenue.

Your wealth is coffee. To have the necessary wealth you must grow more coffee. This you can do if you follow the advice of the Agricultural Department, particularly on the control of coffee diseases, and take advantage of the seedlings provided by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board.

In my inauguration speech in Dar es Salaam I said how anxious I was that Africans should be given every opportunity to rise high in the Civil Service. As a first step I intend to promote African assistant district officers of experience with good records to fill vacancies in the cadre of full district officers. When these men have been selected we shall send them to England this year so that they may receive the same training as other district officers.

"We shall continue to recruit and train suitable Tanganyikan graduates from Makerere and elsewhere for appointment as full district officers, and to recruit assistant district officers from among Africans who have gained experience in the service of their country. They will carry great responsibility in its future development."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew, dealt with the same subject when addressing the annual conference in Dar es Salaam of the Tanganyika African Government Workers' Union, saying that the Government was determined to promote local people to higher posts as quickly and on as large a scale as was possible without any deterioration in efficiency.

"The Staff List, which gives all the more senior posts, contains the names of 185 Africans. We propose to give five assistant district officers who have shown their worth an opportunity of acting as district officers with a view to promoting some of them after they have been to England on the Overseas Service Course."

He hoped that by the end of this year there would be not fewer than 4,000 people, members of the service and new candidates, taking advantage of 43 different types of in-training and other courses.

Quite remarkable progress had been made in creating a civil service of local people. It was an inherent characteristic of civil services that they did not publicize the important part which all their members played in the administration and development of the country; and their rôle therefore tended to be overlooked by the public.

Civil Servants and Politics

It is essential in any territory, whether dependent or independent, if it is to be governed reasonably well, that there should be a well organized and well trained civil service, and it must be the very essence of the service that it is loyal. It must faithfully carry out the policies of the Government of the day, regardless of whether that Government is an elected one or not, or whether it is a Government of which individual members of the service approve or not.

Politics and the nature of the Government in power are matters which the civil service must put aside. Civil service associations and unions should play an important part in instilling and maintaining this sense of loyalty among their members.

"Some of your members feel that the change from an association to a trade union is a magic wand which gives them increased bargaining power. As a matter of fact, it indicates the strike weapon is a very dangerous one. The Government is always ready to listen to the representations of its employees, whatever the title of their approved representative body, and will always deal with them in accordance with their aspirations and representations.

"However, in a civil service such as we have in Tanganyika, from which distinctions based on race have been eliminated, it is in the Government's view inappropriate that the staff should be represented on a racial basis, and I should welcome any move towards associations based rather on levels or grades of employment than on the race of the membership. This must come as more and more Africans and Asians are appointed to higher posts.

Your president has suggested that there is scope for increasing the salary scale and refining the service of the subordinate service; I should draw your attention to the fact that this level of the service gained the greatest financial advantage from the Libby salaries revision, and that the African retail price index, which deals largely with the items primarily in demand by staff at that level, has since the Libby Report remained at a lower level than when the report was published, and has this year risen only to 122, as opposed to 119 at the time of the salaries revision.

Increase in Salaries

In fact, when the more recent consolidation and 5% increase in salaries were under consideration the committee reporting to Legislative Council noted that there were perhaps less grounds for an increase at this level than elsewhere in the service, but that differentiation would not be practicable. As a result the subordinate staff received the same increase as the rest of the service. I sympathize with the natural desire of this lowest grade of the service to improve their standard of living and to close the financial gap between them and more senior staff.

Turning to office hours, which he knew were a source of resentment, particularly because those in Zanzibar and the coastal areas of Kenya were substantially shorter, Mr. Grattan-Bellew said that the Government had the question under consideration.

The deliberations of the Civil Service Advisory Board and the helpful contributions which the union's representatives were able to make to meetings, formed a most valuable link between

Government and the service. Government would always consider any changes proposed on an agreed basis by the two civil service trade unions and the European Civil Servants' Association. He was surprised that such a small proportion of African civil servants had joined the union, the body officially recognized as entitled to represent all those civil servants who are eligible to join it, and he hoped that many more would join, for the membership should be substantial in relation to the total of African civil servants.

Police Standards

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, MR. M. J. Macoun, has also spoken recently of the quality of the police service.

Addressing Dar es Salaam Rotary Club, he emphasized that the keynote of the force must be selfless and impartial service to the public. Individual members might abuse authority or forget their rôle, but in general the public could rely on prompt and effective service, though at the present stage of the country's development it was useless to expect the same standards as in the United Kingdom.

By the laws of supply and demand, the force is obviously largely dependent on the material available in the Territory, and the educational and social standards and the sense of public duty are linked to those of the public as a whole. Police training is directed to raise these standards, but this progressive task cannot be achieved overnight.

During the past decade the force had more than doubled, and the increase in the numbers and the types of duty required to be performed had resulted in a greatly increased demand for better qualified staff.

Before 1948 little was done but now we give a general basic training through the recruits course. Now we have training for 2000 men up to gazetted rank and advanced training also available at the National College at Ryton and Heron Police College, and we now send an average of eight inspectors a year to the United Kingdom to train at gazetted rank. Even assuming that no more than half of those sent can be considered qualified for higher rank after training, that is a step in the right direction.

The present gazetted staff strength is 174, of whom 157 are European, 13 Asian, and four African—plus five traffic officers and six stock theft preventive officers.

Limit to Promotion

The disparity between the two sides of the more important posts will be progressively adjusted. There is nothing to prevent any member of the force, irrespective of race, progressing to the most senior rank, provided he has the educational and professional ability and the necessary strength of personality and character to lead. That point cannot be over-emphasized.

Fortunately, as a result of this progressive policy of career management, we are getting more and more well-educated men joining the ranks. On the present recruits' basic training course at the training school in Moshi no less than 45% of the trainees are of educational Standard VIII or above. That is a most encouraging sign of the times.

Federation to Stay

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, who recently spent nearly three weeks in the United Kingdom, said in Kitwe on his return: "I come back fully convinced that no political party in Britain would be prepared to undo the Federation. Africans who are thinking of boycotting the elections should reconsider the matter quickly, for that would do more harm than good to the African cause and show the world that most Africans here are politically immature. All the political parties in Britain deplore such boycotts, as I found when speaking to Socialist and Conservative M.P.s. and members of the House of Lords." Mr. Godwin Lewanika is to be a United Federal Party candidate in Northern Rhodesia.

Dog or Police

MRS. PAULINE M. BARRON, proprietress of a tea room in Salisbury, has been fined £1 or four days' imprisonment for setting her dog on an African. Mr. G. B. Nyandoro, secretary-general of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. He had asked for a meat pie but was told that Natives were not allowed entry. Mrs. Barron pleaded that he was a trespasser. In passing sentence the magistrate said that she could have called the police to remove him.

Working Out Inter-Racial Partnership Use for Colleges of Citizenship

PROFESSOR BASIL FLETCHER, vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and chairman of the management committee of the proposed College of Rhodesian Citizenship, said in the course of an address in Salisbury to the National Affairs Association of Southern Rhodesia:

"A political democracy needs in addition to a university a number of institutions where quite unselected entrants engage in short periods of residential education at colleges founded on exactly the three basic political principles of university life—open admission, autonomy, and residential community life.

"From such colleges large numbers of men and women of all kinds—not just the intellectual cream of a country—can quickly emerge to play their part in its political life; and the time factor in this process in Africa is of crucial importance.

Co-operative Deliberation

"Eighty delegates from all parts of the three territories were invited to the university to spend a week in residence deliberating over a series of problems in adult education. There were present careful administrators and eager missionaries, a traditional chief and radical-minded young teachers, professional African women social workers and unprofessional housewives, university professors and industrialists, African, Asian, and European, all men, discussing, recommending, resolving for a whole week.

"By the end of a week this very serious work had discovered, by thinking together, that co-operative deliberation is a most enjoyable and profitable undertaking.

"The major part of the thinking was carried out in five seminars which prepared material for discussion, altered or amplified it as directed by plenary sessions, and on the last day brought forward a detailed 20-page set of recommendations for the future. The result of this varied assembly, pragmatic in political and actual content, without a single dissentient voice.

"What was impressive was the way in which this representative gathering slowly developed a united and single mind. Humour had a lot to do with it. The purpose of the conference was serious, but a right frivolidity of mind contributed greatly; private jokes grew up, legs were pulled, and at one point a speaker who went on over his time was brought back to his seat by the good-humoured interruptions of a younger section of the delegates composed almost equally of Rhodesian-born Africans and Europeans.

"To a newcomer to Central Africa what was most impressive was the way in which Europeans and Africans laughed at the same jokes—because humour, being a spiritual act, is an indication when it fails of an underlying similarity of mind.

Discussion of Serious Problems

"Groups of men and women of high ability need to be collected together regardless of race by an authority recognized as independent to meet as committees or commissions under an impartial chairman. They must be charged with the task of finding the solution to serious problems of urgent national importance. They must do this by living together under favourable residential conditions for a sufficient period to enable quiet deliberation to be effective.

"They must be very carefully briefed and documented. They must be helped by experts—perhaps Government experts—who do not themselves vote on the issues involved. They must move by small discussion and plenary sessions to the production of a report constructively useful alike to voters and legislators.

"There are not yet many places where such commissions could meet—the university in Salisbury and the Rhodes Livingstone Institute in Lusaka are eminently suitable—but more are needed. That is why at least one College of Citizenship must be started in Southern Rhodesia independent of any political affiliation and of the university.

Many groups could use such a college for short courses: immigrants (who at present take courses at the Overseas Service College in England), housewives and domestic servants, foremen and supervisors, and other groups.

In addition, such a college should have a hard-core of

Students following longer courses of six weeks or three months. The experience of Europe shows that individuals are prepared to take these between jobs, or employers to release officers before promotion or during a slack period in the development of an industry. The great need is the provision of bursaries for such students, to be provided either by public or private bodies. The College of Rhodesian Citizenship is designed to fill just this need.

Legal luminaries are to define the meaning of the word 'partnership'. I suspect they will do so adequately and accurately, but legal definitions can be very cold comfort. Partnership might mean just the bare acceptance of the fact that two large racial groups live in this part of Africa and must somehow learn to get along together without open conflict.

Need for Human Friendliness

What human beings want is to be given human friendliness and respect—respect not only for what they are but for what they may become. We Europeans are like pygmies on the shoulders of giants; we inherit all the treasures of 2,000 years of Christian civilization. We do not know what Africa might have become had it had a similar heritage. We need a real respect for the qualities that European civilization bestows on those who grow up to its inheritance of scholarship and culture, and a genuine appreciation of the African qualities born of 2,000 years of poverty, the ability to give loyal service, the gift of humour, and the artistic creativeness that can, for example, make the music out of the smallest material resources.

Even in 18 months we have engendered something of this spirit of friendliness at the university. Many old Rhodesians regard it as a good augury for the future—for, after all, it is but an expression of a solid Rhodesian virtue that of mutual respect and friendliness between white and black.

The university is small, even by 1960 it will probably have only 100 students graduating at the first year. A College of Citizenship could start with 100 teaching many more than this. In five years, one College 2,000 might have flowed out into the territory. 2,600 in a population of 24 million could make a central part of Africa a pivot of political stability.

All that is proposed at present is the buying of a few acres of land and the building of a few rooms by a pioneer group of students—perhaps no more than 25 in number. If this could be financed it would be relevant to the development of Africa, because it would be the more than anything else that would give the idea of partnership into practical experience. The idea of partnership, unless it is expressed in some word of hyperbole, is to translate it into practical terms in the ordinary spheres of voting and the franchise is necessary because it is developing into decades what really requires months for development.

If a College of Citizenship or several colleges are set up, their power will flow from the fact that their political influence rests not on the hypothetical thinking of many thousands of semi-illiterate voters but on the reasoned deliberations of experienced men and women of ability, who are certainly found in sufficient numbers in Southern Rhodesia and the two northern territories.

Nyasaland African Affairs Report

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL AUDITS of the accounts of the African local authorities in Nyasaland revealed many shortcomings and some irregularity in financial administration, according to the annual report of the Secretary for African Affairs for 1957. Steps were subsequently taken to introduce a uniform accounting system and to obtain better qualified officials and staff of integrity.

No general census of the African population has been taken since 1946. The present figure, based on a hypothetical annual increase, is given as 2,660,000. There was a steady increase in the number of Africans leaving the Protectorate for work. The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission continued recruiting operations under quota for the mines of South Africa and the farmers and industries of Southern Rhodesia.

Many Mozambique Africans continued to infiltrate into the Southern Province, particularly in the Cholo and Blantyre districts and the tea estates of Cheto or Mlanje. Few return to Mozambique, most being gradually absorbed into the African community with the connivance of the village headmen. In spite of regulations made by every district council and the council of chiefs of the province severely curbing such settlement, in the knowledge that it increases the pressure on the land.

Church of Scotland and Federation

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND has issued a bulletin which states:—

Recently the Rev. A. B. Doig, Church of Scotland missionary in Blantyre, Nyasaland, seconded to serve as representative of African interests for Nyasaland in the Federal Assembly in Salisbury for the past four-and-a-half years, resigned his seat in Parliament. He took this action to highlight the serious position within the Federation.

The July meeting of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee had before it Mr. Doig's resignation (though he still, of course, remains a missionary) and also statements from the Synods of Blantyre and Livingstonia concerning the unrest in Nyasaland.

When Mr. Doig undertook this special work he hoped to act as an interpreter between the two opposing points of view in the Federal Parliament. Now the other wish of the Nyasaland Africans is to get out of the Federation, and instead of representing their interests he feels himself suspect, for there has been virtually nothing in this initial period to make the Africans feel they count, that their opinions matter, and their place is recognized.

In the Rhodesias the African is still excluded from public buildings on grounds of race, there are no provisions for Africans to get meals on the State railway, they feel themselves discriminated against in training for specific work, and immigrants from South Africa take up semi-skilled jobs, work which the Africans could do. The statement from Blantyre Synod says that the bad race relationship which were a reality before Federation are being strove to correct.

In 1960 there will be a conference between the Governments of the three territories and the British Government on the whole matter of the Federation. One of the main wishes of the Africans is that the Federal Government will demand and work for Dominion Status in the near future, leaving Africans to make their own way to their fellows in South Africa. There can be no doubt that the majority of Nyasaland to remain a Protectorate.

There seems no easy solution to their problems, either now or in 1960, and meantime the missionaries carry out their work in an atmosphere of suspicion. The Church of Scotland is deeply concerned. The recent general assembly has been asked to keep a watching brief on the whole situation. The committee is chaired by the Very Rev. James Macdonald, who visited Africa during his term as Moderator and has personal understanding of the problems.

[Comments made in Matters of Moment]

Rhodesian African Congress

Statement of Aims and Principles

AMONG THE AIMS of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, according to a statement published by its executive committee, is legislation whereby the Native authorities, not the British South Africa Company, would receive the mineral royalties.

Congress would end separate racial housing areas; convert all Native Trust land into Native reserves; cease State-aided immigration; create inter-racial colleges; make education free up to certain levels and give as many scholarships as possible; stop any member State of the Federation from "milking" Northern Rhodesia; and work for the secession of the Protectorate from the Federation.

The principles on which Congress seeks registration under the Societies Ordinance are: to instil in every lawful inhabitant of Northern Rhodesia allegiance to the Crown; to establish a Government based on the consent of the governed; to ensure that all persons, irrespective of colour, religion or creed, are equal in the eyes of the law; that all enjoy equal opportunity in all social institutions; to resist with all possible lawful opposition any attempt to impose schemes detrimental to the interest of the majority of inhabitants; to work for universal adult franchise, based on one man one vote, and for self-government and independence; to encourage private enterprise in commerce and industry; but to bring in State enterprise or assistance where State considerations demand.

Congress is also to work for a common language and to free Northern Rhodesia from the prevailing "police state" atmosphere.

Mr. Mate's Warning Against Subversion African M.L.C. Appeals for Attacks on K.K.M.

CALLING FOR AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE against the intrigues of the proscribed secret society Kiama Kia Muingi (K.K.M.), Mr. B. Mate, African elected member for Meru, told some 600 people at an open-air meeting at Nyambene, 40 miles east of Meru, that Government schemes would be retarded in the district if "fanatics are allowed to operate underground and to administer secret and sinister oaths on the same pattern as Mau Mau".

While he was sure the K.K.M. movement had not spread widely in the Central Province, Mr. Mate warned his listeners to be on their guard against the few evil and selfish people who could bring ruin to the Meru people.

He asked for an all-out drive "to throw out oath administrators and all those who chose to follow the dangerous path of becoming members of a secret society". Mr. Mate concluded: "I will not support or condone violence in any form. I will have nothing to do with secret societies or with any subversive movement which in the long run will harm us all".

If progress, already noticeable in the district, was to be maintained, the Meru people must at all costs avoid becoming tainted with Kiama Kia Muingi.

As their sole representative in Legislative Council, he wanted them to tell him of their troubles. He would be the one to air their grievances in the Legislature. They should make their complaints to their district councillors, the chief and their district officers. Government had always listened to their problems and had been ready to do away with restrictions where and whenever possible.

If secret societies and other subversive movements were allowed to flourish in the district, they could not expect the Government to relax the curfew and other emergency restrictions.

Governor's Reference to K.K.M.

On the same day Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing a Kikuyu gathering near

Further lifting of restrictions, especially on members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes because of the Mau Mau emergency, now depends largely on developments relating to K.K.M.

After the worst of the emergency was over, the Government wanted to lift restrictions as soon as possible, so that the country could return to normal peaceful development, but as soon as a most encouraging start had been made in this direction Kenya was faced with the new threat of K.K.M. I had looked forward to this lifting of restrictions being expanded and speeded up, but now K.K.M. has put a check on the proceedings".

If K.K.M. were quickly eradicated the country and the Kikuyu could look forward to further development, but if K.K.M. proved to be a serious threat the Government would have no choice but to retain some of the restrictions of the emergency, "which would not benefit our friends as well as our opponents".

Referring to the work of the artificial insemination centre at Kangere, the Governor said that a new strain of high-grade Guernsey cattle was being created at the higher altitudes, where, with good management, the exotic breeds would fare well. In the areas below 5,000 feet the emphasis was on the more hardy Sahiwal strain. Milk production would be vastly improved as a result of this work, and that would mean more milk for the children; and in looking to future progress and development the Kikuyu must look to their children.

But for the Mau Mau rebellion the progressive Kikuyu would have had more and better schools, hospitals, health centres, and other essential services.

Whereas the Fort Hall district had been promised eight new intermediate schools in 1959, thanks to self-help and the raising of funds by the African district council it had been possible to increase the number to 23. That kind of effort and the rapid progress in land consolidation were once again making the Kikuyu one of the leading tribes in Kenya, but what a tragedy it would be for the Kikuyu and the country if a new threat, such as K.K.M., were allowed to check such peaceful development.

The Governor was accompanied by the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. F. A. Loyd, the District Commissioner, Fort Hall, Mr. W. F. B. Elliot-Morris, and a number of chiefs, including Senior Chief Njiru and his son Kido, a local chief in the Kangere area.

Constitution Party and Mr. Todd Former P.M. Rejects Fusion of Parties

DR. I. COLIN CAMPBELL, chairman of the recently-formed Constitution Party in Rhodesia, has announced that a formal offer by the party to Mr. Garfield Todd, lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to assume the leadership of all the liberal elements in Southern Rhodesia has been ignored.

The statement said that Dr. Campbell had written to Mr. Todd suggesting that while there was a broad basis of agreement between his United Rhodesia Party and the Constitution Party, the U.R.P. had lost any immediate prospects as a vehicle for liberal thought, and that on the territorial and federal levels the liberal elements should unite under one banner, either as the Constitution Party or under another title, such as the Reform Party.

The letter, written on June 15, had formally offered Mr. Todd the leadership of such a Liberal Party, proposed that preparations for the next territorial election should begin at once, and suggested that a few candidates should be put up in selected seats at the forthcoming Federal general election. No reply had been received. Instead, Mr. Todd had maintained his defeated United Rhodesia Party in being and announced plans to make fact-finding tours of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

From this we can only deduce that the U.R.P. is not prepared to declare itself as a truly liberal party. They believe almost indistinguishable from the Federal Party. It seems most doubtful whether Mr. Todd will keep out of the Federal field, as he has previously said he will.

Dr. Campbell said that the Constitution Party wholeheartedly supported the proposal by the Federal Party of the African Affairs Board in the Federal Parliament for a constitutional court to act as a control for the protection of the rights of all Federal citizens. This was written into the Federal Constitution as soon as possible as a safeguard for all time, even after the granting of full Dominion Status.

The executive committee of the Constitution Party would meet on August 1 to select a number of candidates for the forthcoming Federal general election. The leader of the Coloured and European community in Rhodesia, had joined the party and was himself a candidate.

The date of the meeting of the party, and its objectives and policy would be outlined, would be held towards the end of August in Salisbury. Sir John Moffat and Dr. Alexander Scott, M.P., would speak.

Forthcoming Engagements

August 27-30.—Rhodesian Agricultural Show (Salisbury).

August 31.—September 13.—Conference on Community Development and Rural Reconstruction at Harare, (Essex Institute of Agriculture, Writtle).

September 1-6.—Eighteenth conference of Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth (Montreal).

September 4-5.—Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission's third meeting (London).

September 5-13.—Sixth International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Malaria (Lisbon).

September 6-13.—Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture (Wye College, Kent).

September 8-15.—Meetings of the International Organization against Trachoma, the International Council of Ophthalmology, and the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (Brussels).

September 10-13.—Balawayo Agricultural Show.

September 11-19.—General assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Athens).

September 21-25.—Fifth International Congress of Differential Anthropology (Amsterdam).

October 1-4.—Royal Agricultural Show of Kenya (Nairobi).

October 6.—Opening of the 13th annual assembly of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (New Delhi).

October 22.—November 1.—International Motor Show, Earls Court, London.

October 25.—The Queen to unveil the Memorial in Brookwood military cemetery to 3,500 men and women of the Commonwealth who died on active service outside the main theatres of war and have no known graves.

Africa and the Commonwealth Rhodesian Jets in the Persian Gulf

RHODESIAN PARTICIPATION in the defence of the Persian Gulf has had scarcely any editorial comment in Great Britain. One of the few references appears in the current issue of *Time and Tide*, which says (in part) —

"Sir Roy Welensky's decision to join in the defence of the Persian Gulf by sending a squadron of Rhodesian R.A.F. jet fighters to Aden carries African defence a stage further. South African infantry fought at Tobruk. A division of South Africans are understood to have been promised as help to defend Africa in the Middle East should a shooting war break out.

The Simonstown naval base agreement three years ago marked out areas of naval command for protection of the Atlantic-Indian Ocean passage round the Cape. British-South African discussion on that occasion recognized that the enemy would seek to dominate the land mass of Africa for the sake of mounting land-based attacks on the Commonwealth route round the Cape. This implied the need both for advanced radar stations in the High Commission Territories, Central Africa and East Africa and for communication links with the Commonwealth countries of East and Southern Africa towards the Middle East. An agreement giving Africa access to Bechuanaland for siting radar stations was made last month.

Two points now worry the African Governments of the Commonwealth. Aden and Yemen is one, and this will extend to include Somalia when the Italians leave it in less than a year. The Sudan is the other. Aden, Somalia and the Sudan are immediate targets of Soviet-Egyptian pressure, and the Commonwealth countries of Africa must resist it. Sir Roy Welensky, the decision to send a squadron of jets to Aden has been a step which will doubt be followed by others from South Africa, Kenya, and the base for joint operations in the Gulf which has already heavily committed.

Rhodesian help in the Middle East will bring difficulties confronting the R.A.F. in operating at the end of long and out lines of communication for the assassinations in Baghdad and the creation of the United Arab Republic have closed the trunk air routes of the Commonwealth to make a mighty detour. To reach the Persian Gulf from the Mediterranean the R.A.F. must fly over Turkey and Persia or by Libya, French Morocco, the Belgian Congo, and Uganda.

Some of Africa's diversion of resources will affect the Commonwealth countries east of Suez. If Malaysia falls into the new trouble from jungle terrorists, or if India feels fresh pressure to align with it, it is unlikely that India's currently friendly relations with the Communist bloc — the route for instance, enjoyed by Air India to fly to Bucharest and Prague — would greatly avail her with Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, India or Malaya could find themselves suddenly in need of help — which, incidentally, Pakistan would be in a position to frustrate, if it were in her own interest to do so. African efforts to defend the Commonwealth positions in the Gulf are therefore efforts on behalf of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Dr. Banda in Nyasaland

THE SALISBURY CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator* has contributed to that weekly review a most apt article entitled "Messiah on the Wane", which says, *inter alia* —

"After the tremendous build-up he has had over the reception of Dr. Hastings Banda in the first few days of his arrival left nothing to be desired in pomp and demonstration of popular affection. Feted everywhere, Dr. Banda was so moved emotionally that at one mass meeting he allowed himself to say that the Nyasas were entitled to rule themselves and 'make their own mess'."

"He also proceeded to say that this was a much more desirable future for his people than to live under the rule of 'white settlers' in Central Africa whose overriding desire was to suppress the Africans as South Africa was doing to its black population.

"However, since he has settled down the popular feeling that he was going to be the 'messiah' to rally everybody around Congress and win immediate results seems to be on the wane. The splinter groups which broke away from Congress before his arrival are still very much alive.

"People believe that unless Dr. Banda is a man of exceptional forceful character, which he does not seem to be, tribal jealousies and conflicts are going to take the upper hand and render Congress influence much less effective than its hierarchy is driving at. That seems not without substance, yet conjectural at the same time.

Federal Information Services Heavy Work of London Attaches

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the Federal Information Service are modestly noted in its annual report, copies of which have just reached London. Mr. W. V. Brelford, the director, deals separately with the headquarters organization, the information sections at Rhodesia House in London and the High Commissioner's Office in the Union of South Africa, the work in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the photographic section, and the Central African film unit.

Altogether the department has a staff of 20, apart from clerks. The film unit has a staff of 16, not counting clerks. Distribution of the weekly newsletter has reached 1,500 copies. Half a dozen new pamphlets and six full-colour posters called posterettes were published.

The information section in London dealt with 14,806 first inquiries, compared with 12,539 in the previous year; in 1955 the total had been 9,290 and in the previous year only 6,002. In January alone more than 4,000 letters were answered from people asking about immigration prospects. The information attaches must have been pleased when that part of their work became the responsibility of the immigration section in April. Fifty-one lectures in the United Kingdom were arranged. During the year 4,087 visitors from the Federation registered at Rhodesia House.

Two years ago the films from the Rhodesia House Library to organizations in different parts of the country averaged about 20 a month; in 1957 it exceeded 40 per month. It was estimated that well over a million people attended the showings of films at the Federation last year. At a Blackpool conference of the international film festival the Association's film entitled "LIFE in the Federation" showed top marks.

An African information attaché posted to Nyasaland is said to have made an excellent initial impression. He filled a long-felt want, and it is surprising how quickly he has filled the pattern of things. Some sections of the African community displayed a little conservatism, but on the large it is safe to assume now that the post has been accepted. There was a deal of suspicion accompanying the announcement of his appointment, but by force of personality and diligence in his work this has been largely allayed.

A new record session for African audiences, "The Herald" and "Herald News" was started. It began in London for African audiences, but it will soon be full.

Forty-four Candidates in Tanganyika

Nominations for First Elections

FORTY-FOUR CANDIDATES have been nominated for the five constituencies in Tanganyika Territory for which elections are to be held shortly. Fourteen are Africans, eight Europeans, and 22 Asians. Those nominated are —

NORTHERN PROVINCE CONSTITUENCY. — Africans: Mr. Siwa Mwanjala; Mr. M. M. Mwanjala; Mr. Mwanjala; Mr. John Michael Hunter; Mr. Derek Noel Maclean; Bruce; Asians: Mr. Dharampal Behal; Mr. Narshidas Mathuradas Mehta; Mrs. Sophia Mustafa; Mr. Manilal Dabhabhai Patel; Mr. Mohamed Ali Shari; and Mr. Hassanali Virani.

EASTERN PROVINCE CONSTITUENCY. — Europeans: Mr. Graham Thomas Lewis; Africans: Mr. Elias Amos Kisege; Mr. George Patrick Konambi; Mr. Julius Kambare Nyangre; Asians: Mr. Jassa Amir Habib; Mr. Issa Fazal Kassim; Mr. Shivabhai Mittabhai Patel.

TANGA PROVINCE CONSTITUENCY. — Africans: Mr. John Keto; Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu; Mr. Petro Mtaraba; Mr. Paul Nkanyemka; Asians: Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ayaz; Mr. F. S. Khambalia; Dr. Krishna; Mr. Hussein Mohamed; Europeans: Mr. R. N. Donaldson; Mr. David Lead.

WESTERN PROVINCE CONSTITUENCY. — Africans: Chief Abdullah Fundikira; Asians: Mr. Lutak Al Bhat; Mr. Shantilal Somabhai Parikh; Mr. Natwarlal Ambal Patel; Mr. Purshottam Rambhai Patel; Mr. Mahmud Nasser Rattansay; Mr. Parmindar Singh; Mr. Mansurali Ladha Sumar; Europeans: Mr. John Harvey Baker.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE CONSTITUENCY. — Africans: Mr. John Mwakabage; Dr. Mwanjisi; Mr. Timothy Sankey; Mr. Ferdinand Ugulumu; Asians: Mr. R. K. Masiji; Mr. Bajaj Arjan Singh; Europeans: Mr. Ivor Baydon; Lady (Marian) Chesham.

Candidates who were members of the Legislative Council immediately prior to the election are denoted by asterisks.

PERSONALIA

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE, who are on holiday in Scotland, are due back in London on September 1. MR. GEORGE HOUY, Q.C., the Dar es Salaam advocate, is making a good recovery after a serious operation.

MR. J. M. OSBORNE, chairman of Dorman Long & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and MRS. OSBORNE are outward-bound in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

Two directors of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., MR. J. INGLIS and MR. S. LEIGH, arrived by the STIRLING CASTLE last week.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, has recently visited Rhodesia with MR. G. A. SANGER, of the commission's technical staff.

MONSEIGNEUR GASTON MOJATSKY-PERELLI, who was recently appointed apostolic delegate to British East Central and West Africa, has been visiting Rhodesia.

MR. JACK STEIN, for the past three years Lusaka area manager of John Laing & Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., has been transferred to Livingstonia as area manager.

GENERAL KITCHING, leader of the Salvation Army, and MRS. KITCHING left London by air last week for an eight-week visit to East, Central, and South Africa.

MRS. W. H. L. GORDON, of Kampala, Uganda, has won the Kenya ladies' singles tennis championship. She was also the singles champion in 1956 and 1954.

DR. R. BIRBOCK has been elected chief of the Calendar Society of Rhodesia and succeeded to Mr. J. G. MARSHALL, chief of the society was revived four years ago.

DR. M. S. AL-SUDANI, deputy director-general of U.N.E.S.C.O., arrived in Khartoum from Paris last week in connexion with the plans of this organization for aid to the Sudan.

MR. WILSON-JONES, assistant to the officer-in-charge of the Malaria and Pesticides Research, is to visit the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases during a tour of East Africa.

MR. J. C. KIWANUKA, a teacher at St. Mary's College, Entebbe, and president of the Uganda Teachers' Association, is attending a conference in Rome of the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession.

DR. JOHN HOLLOWAY has taken leave of HER MAJESTY upon relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa. He has held that office for about two years.

MR. G. T. THORNCROFT, leader of the Coloured and Eurafrican community in Southern Rhodesia, has joined the Constitution Party, and is prepared to offer himself as a candidate in the next general election.

SAVED FAKHR EL DIN, who was lately chief of protocol in the Sudan Foreign Ministry was wrongly reported in last week's issue to have joined the London Embassy as Political Attaché. He is Counsellor.

MR. TOM MBOYA, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, has been elected the first chairman of the East, Central, and Southern Africa Area Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has taken a short holiday in Canada, is due in Bermuda on Saturday on official business. He expects to be back in England on Friday of next week.

MR. LESTER S. GLASS is now Canadian Trade Commissioner in the Federation. MR. WILEY J. MILLYARD having returned to the Department of Trade in Ottawa. Mr. Glass had previously served in New Zealand.

BRIGADIER PHILIP S. MYBURG, of Moiben, Kenya, has been elected president of the East African Gunners' Association. The new chairman is MAJOR F. A. PASSELLS, welfare and housing officer to Nairobi City Council.

SIR RICHARD WOODLEY has been appointed chairman of a new East African Board of East African Pension Trustees, Ltd. The other directors are MR. J. GARVEY, MR. J. A. MACKIE-ROBERTSON, MR. J. B. STORY, and MR. A. D. B. WATNEY.

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD in his capacity as Federal Minister of Education, will open the Copperbelt Technical Foundation in Kitwe tomorrow. The copper mining companies have given £400,000 for the establishment of the foundation.

MRS. J. T. GECAGA, a Government nominated member and the first African woman to sit in the Kenya Legislature, recently visited Mombasa harbour. She was accompanied by her husband, a barrister in the Legal Department, and two children.

MR. R. E. T. HOBBS, who was Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya when he retired from the Colonial Agricultural Service three years ago, will take up his new appointment as chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation on September 1.

MRS. A. IRVING, wife of the secretary of The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., performed the naming ceremony when the KING HENRY, a 9,500-ton cargo motor-ship for the King Line, was launched last Friday from Harland and Wolff's Belfast yard.

MR. W. A. OWEN is to take over the headmastership of St. Andrew's High School, Blantyre, Nyasaland, on September 1, when MR. J. W. MCCRUDDEN will become head of Lilongwe European School, Nyasaland. They come from Que Que and Bulawayo respectively.

MR. L. E. G. ANTHONY, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, left London with his family at the week-end for a holiday in Italy. Mr. MURRAY NEWMAN, his colleague, has just returned from a caravanning holiday in France, Portugal, and Spain.

Following the death of MR. I. HAYMAN, Amalgamated Industries, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, have elected MR. J. M. KALMANSON chairman and joint managing director with MR. A. KALMANSON. The other directors are LORD ACTON and MR. E. F. BOLLEAUX (alternate).

MR. T. E. SMITH, who is engaged on research at Nuffield College, Oxford, and who was formerly in the Sudanese Ministry of Education, is to return to Uganda to study the arrangements for the first direct elections. He was supervisor of the elections in Malaya three years ago.

MR. W. T. S. MEARS, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian division of the Dominion Party, has resigned and joined the United Federal Party to which Mr. A. PORTER, an unsuccessful Dominion Party candidate at the recent Southern Rhodesian general election, has also offered his services.

DR. PEDRO TEOTONIO PEREIRA, Portuguese Ambassador in London, has been appointed Minister of the Presidency in the Portuguese Government (Deputy Prime Minister). COMMODORE VASCO LOPES ALVES has been made Minister for Oversea Territories in succession to DR. RAUL VENTURA.

OVERSTONE SCHOOL, NEAR NORTHAMPTON

THE GOVERNING BODY has recently decided to increase the maximum number of girls in the school from 150 to 200. Accommodation is available for a small increase at once, and it is proposed within the next two or three years to complete the alterations necessary to provide for all the additional girls. Overstone, a large country house situated in its own park, with separate school buildings in the grounds, is an independent public boarding school for girls aged 11 to 18, with the life and work of the school conducted on Parents' National Educational Union lines. The fees at present are £97 per term. Applications or requests for further information should be addressed in the first instance to the Secretary, The Charlotte Mason Schools Company, Stafford House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

CHIEF MAREALLE, Paramount Chief of the Chagga, has recently paid a short visit to Kenya.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and LADY KIRBY are on holiday in Yorkshire.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, fractured his left collar-bone and two ribs when his horse fell on him while he was riding with the Limuru Hunt on Sunday. It is not expected that Sir Evelyn will be in hospital for more than a few days.

MR. O. M. OSMAN, of the Nyasaland Information Department, has returned after a four months' visit to the United Kingdom. He was one of six Africans who attended a Colonial information officers' course at the Central Office of Information, London, and was the first Nyasaland African to do so.

SIR ELDRED FITCHCOCK will arrive in this country from Tanganyika Territory on August 26 and leave on September 2 with MR. CLAUDE GILLEBAUD, MR. JOHN PRIDEAUX, MR. ABDULLA KARIMJEE for the conference of sisal producing countries to be held in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Brazilian Government.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY KEIR, Member of Parliament and a member of the Working Party on Higher Education in East Africa, arrived in Northern Rhodesia last week. MR. J. H. DOGARD, a regional director of Bantu education in South Africa, had arrived a few days earlier in order to study educational developments among Africans.

MR. JOSEPH NINSIN, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, has denied that the Government of Ghana would subsidize its activities and said that the chief object of his visit to Ghana was to examine the workings of Ghana's educational trust, which awards overseas bursaries; for the congress hoped to start something similar in Southern Rhodesia.

A columnist has written in the course of an article on the grouse moor in Scotland that the EARL of Strathmore, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, owns a larger acreage of grouse moors than anyone else. Four are leased one to Lord Strathmore and another to the DUKE of Devonshire, said to be the best bird shot in Great Britain.

MR. A. W. GRATWICK, who has been appointed a senior press officer in the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia, was trained as a journalist on newspapers in Exeter and Plymouth and for the past 12 years has been on the parliamentary and general reporting staffs of *The Times*. During the war he served with the Devonshire Regiment and on the staff in Great Britain, Northern Africa and Italy.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and the Rhodesian African Rifles, who is on his way to Mombasa by sea for his annual visit to their nine battalions in East and Central Africa, is taking with him the silver dinner service which was recently described in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. This gift, worth more than £5,000, has been made to the K.A.R. mess in Nairobi by Lord Kitchener, who inherited it from his great-uncle, Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener.

MR. E. B. SIMMONS, O.C., a puisne judge in Mauritius since 1952, who has been appointed a judge in Tanganyika, was born in 1913, educated at Higgate School and London University (Slade School), and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. In 1940 he became an assistant principal in the Treasury, and in the next year was private secretary to the Postmaster-General. He was transferred to the Ministry of Supply in 1942, was made Assistant Attorney-General in Gibraltar in 1946, and Attorney-General of the Seychelles three years later. He will assume his appointment in Tanganyika in late December.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London last week in the s.s. RHODESIA CASTLE include:

- Mombasa.—Mr. T. J. Arthur—Mr. & Mrs. J. Atton, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Baskett, Mr. & Mrs. W. Battisill, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Blown, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Brice, Mr. & Mrs. J. Brodie, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Mr. D. W. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. L. Browning, Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Budge, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. L. Bushell, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Carver, Mr. M. Y. Chaudhry, Mr. & Mrs. H. Clark, Mr. A. P. Constable, Mr. & Mrs. R. Corps, Mr. J. Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Cross, Mr. & Mrs. F. P. Cuthill, Sister-Damaris, Mr. & Mrs. A. Davies, Mr. C. W. M. Dawson-Cursey, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Deem, Mr. & Mrs. W. I. T. Dewar, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Empson, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Faulkner, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Ferris, Mr. A. Furrey, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Gohl, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Gosling, Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Grace, Mr. & Mrs. H. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Hansen, Mr. & Mrs. O. Healy, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Henshaw, Mrs. D. B. Hoey, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Hopkins, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Horsfield, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Hoyle, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Huckstep, Mr. M. J. W. Humphries, Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Hunt, Lieut.-Col. & Mrs. J. Irons, Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. D. Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. D. Kidd, Mr. & Mrs. J. Knaggs, Mr. N. A. Lederle, Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Lett, Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Ling, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Lomas, Mr. D. Luckock, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. MacLeod, Mr. & Mrs. T. Marham, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Martin, Mr. M. W. Mathias, Mr. & Mrs. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. D. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. F. P. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Morrow, Mr. & Mrs. B. Morton-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. P. Matcham, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Murrell, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Parkin, Mr. A. D. Parry, Mr. A. Parry, Mr. & Mrs. R. Pester, Mr. & Mrs. K. Powell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Povey, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Povey, Mr. & Mrs. E. Price, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Ridd, Mr. & Mrs. J. Steynoids, Mr. & Mrs. B. Rice-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Harde, Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Rodgers, Mr. W. B. Rooker-Smith, Mrs. M. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Royal, Mr. D. Ruban, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Scheffer, Mr. & Mrs. H. Sentance, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. C. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. C. Scutt, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Staines, Mr. & Mrs. L. Stinson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mr. S. D. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Topham, Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Vaughan, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Waddell, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. G. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson, Mr. & Mrs. M. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. I. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Woodland, and Mr. C. H. Young.
- Zanzibar.—Captain & Mrs. D. A. Channer, Mr. G. Franks, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Jago.
- Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Armstrong, Mr. J. F. Arrowsmith, Mr. & Mrs. V. Bate, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Blake, Mr. & Mrs. D. Doig, Mr. S. F. Gemmell, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Hannagan, Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Jordan, Mr. D. K. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. F. Lust, Mr. & Mrs. C. Metzger, Mrs. A. P. Molloy, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. E. Sellick, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Stevens, and Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Taylor.
- Beira.—Dr. E. C. S. Birkenmeier, Mr. & Mrs. Burney, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. E. C. S. Birkenmeier, Mr. & Mrs. A. Cambridge, Mr. & Mrs. A. Hastings, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. T. J. Jenkins, Mr. C. W. Kay, Mr. J. McGowan, Mr. C. W. R. McKay, Mr. M. A. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. W. Robinson, and Mr. R. Thomson.

Obituary

THE REV. ARTHUR CHESTER HOBSON, who has died in Ceylon, aged 72, was for many years a missionary of the South African Church Railway Mission in the Rhodesias, to which he first went in 1915 and which he left in 1946, though he was absent in England and East for some 15 years during that period.

CANON CHARLES HAROLD LEAKE, who has died suddenly, spent 18 years in Northern Rhodesia with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, being for much of the time at Chipili. He returned to England in 1933. A few years later he became vicar of Grantham and a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

MR. WILLY EDWARD SIMONS, M.P., who has died at the age of 77, was the first editor and later consulting editor of the *Crown Colonist*, now *New Commonwealth*.

Colonial Civil Servants Association**Mr. F. J. Lattin Elected President**

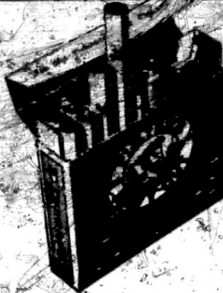
MR. F. J. LATTIN, for many years a member of the Colonial Service in Uganda, has been elected president of the Colonial Civil Servants Association, and Mr. L. G. Devereux, who served in Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Gold Coast, is both a member of the council and its secretary. There are four other members of the council: Mr. R. I. Payne, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. F. C. Lander (Gold Coast), Mr. H. E. Newnham and Mr. A. W. Strong (both ex-Ceylon).

The association, which was founded 12 years ago, has a membership restricted to associations of civil servants in various parts of the Empire and associations of Colonial pensioners. Thirty associations are members, and their representatives confer in London each summer and elect the executive council, members of which rotate in rotation after three years. Councillors are retired members of the Colonial Service resident in the United Kingdom, since only they are available throughout the year.

The association does not deal with individual grievances, for members of H.M. Overseas Service have the right of direct appeal, in the last resort to the Secretary of State himself. Its aim is to represent collectively the interests of all the civil servants' associations throughout the Colonial Empire and to act as a link between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service.

Uganda Democratic Party

THE UGANDA DEMOCRATIC PARTY has elected Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, a Kinyala lawyer, to be its president-general. The vice-president is Mr. Imalangiti, the Chairman of Matayo Mbugwa, who was previously president of the party-general Mr. J. C. Mwanuka, and the treasurer Mr. A. Opwa, M.L.C. On his election the new president stated that the party was Roman Catholic, emphasizing that it was not confined to the followers of any Church.



*Player's
Please*

**Letter to the Editor****Responsibility for Groundnut Fiasco****Dozens of ex-Groundnut Managers Doing Well**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of July 17 you were kind enough to publish a note of my recent change of appointment, with a biographical summary which included my service as a general manager of the Overseas Food Corporation. In the same issue, in a comment on Sir Charles Phillips's defence of Sir Edward Twining, you refer to the "grossly mismanaged groundnut scheme".

It is time to fix the responsibility for the failure of the groundnut scheme were it belongs. Mistakes of management were made; of course they were. But the responsibility for the fiasco is partly that of the experts who signed the original White Paper and mainly that of the Government which stubbornly refused to believe that the experts could be wrong.

There are dozens of ex-groundnut managers doing well enough in Africa today—indicating that the management may not have been as deplorable as you suppose.

Johannesburg,

Yours faithfully,

South Africa

G. E. HUGHES.

[Of course we agree with Mr. Hughes, now managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. that responsibility for the "grossly mismanaged" groundnut scheme in Tanganyika was not that of the men on the spot, but essentially of people in London, and in particular the members of the board and the staff of officers who refused to face the facts which conflicted with their theories.—Ed.]

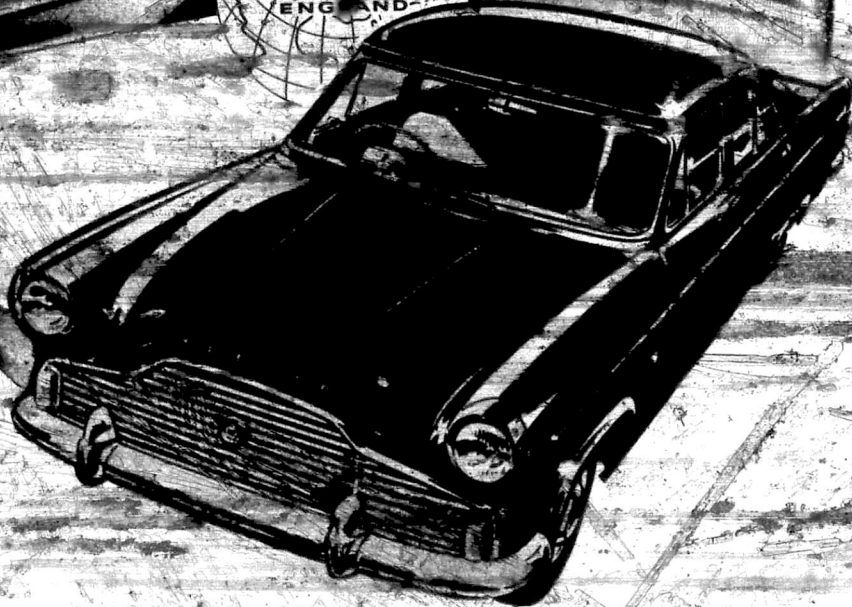
Points from Letters**To Paralyse All Kenya**

MOMBASA TRADES COUNCIL announced that it would call a general strike to paralyse all Kenya. This strike was not quickly settled. That strike involved about 2,500 men—because one African clerk was dismissed with a month's pay in lieu of notice. From Friday until Tuesday the port was practically at a standstill because of the recklessness of the Dockworkers' Union. There have been repeated sudden and illegal strikes by Africans in the territories in the recent past, and the feeling grows that the general intention is not to get any grievances rectified (as they could be by friendly discussion) but to test the possibilities of paralysing the country when people who are politicians rather than trade unionists think the time ripe for a major demonstration.

Self Government for Tanga Province

I AM INTRIGUED by Mr. R. N. Donaldson's election manifesto, published in your issue of August 7. His basic policy is for immediate self-government for the Tanga Province of Tanganyika, his argument being that it is more advanced than the rest of the Territory, except perhaps the Northern Province, and ought not to be held back until the less advanced provinces catch up. If that kind of test had been applied, imagine what chaos would have resulted in East Africa. There would have been self-government for Nairobi and the surrounding districts, and perhaps a second governing unit of the Kenya Highlands. The Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia would not merely have been self-governing but the richest of all such pockets in East and Central Africa. Salisbury and Bulawayo might have been the capitals of rival, but I trust friendly, nations! It is all too grotesque to be treated other than facetiously, and it is astonishing to find that such a programme has been suggested to an electorate.

ZEPHYR for COMFORT



More luxurious, more relaxing than ever — with superb seating, 'deep-down' sprung and magnificently upholstered in a fine new range of colours and materials. There's more of everything for comfort in the famous Zephyr... spacious, full 6-seater body, panoramic visibility, 'Glide-Ride' suspension, optional overdrive or automatic transmission. More power too, more style, more savings... low initial cost, plus money-saving world-wide Ford Service. Try the Zephyr and the super-luxury Zodiac, at your Ford Dealer's today!

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED · ENGLAND

For further details contact: Durr & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia · Hughes Livingston, Nairobi, Kenya · The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda · Mandel Motors Ltd., Blantyre, Nyasaland · Riddell Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

Playing by Ear in Africa

Sir Stephen King-Hall's Views

THE SEDUCTIVE HABIT of "playing by ear" is not confined to the Middle East, says Sir Stephen King-Hall in his Newsletter, adding that the situation in Kenya is again politically and racially tense and that the outlook in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is not very good. He continues:—

"Is it likely that by the end of this century at the latest the ever-increasing millions of Africans south of the Sahara who live in territories in which there are numerically small white communities will be content to accept the status of inferior or second-class citizens? It is not inevitable that, as the African realizes that his labour, and to an increasing extent his purchasing power, are essential features in the economy, he will exploit these facts in order to demand equality of status? As education increases—and the African's thirst for education is insatiable—the white racial domination, based on a claim to be more civilized, will be increasingly challenged by more and more Africans. People in Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara will have seen the disappearance of European overlordship. In West Africa (and the West Indies) they will have seen the growth of nations predominantly non-white. French West Africa is moving in the same direction.

"The writing is not only on the wall: it is in the sky and on the ground that there can be a place in this Africa of the future, and a profitable one, for a man with a white skin, but it will have to be despite his red skin and straight hair, not because of these physical features. He will earn his place only if as a white man he supplies skills or capital which are needed by the majority of his fellow-citizens who will be black, and supply them as a service and not as a concession.

"This is a situation one cannot play by ear. One has to decide on one of two alternatives. Either the Nationalists in the Union of South Africa have chosen, that they will keep the bulk of the stock from moving by sheer force, or a policy which begins by recognizing white inferiorities, as for example in Kenya, the goal of universal suffrage and complete political and economic equality for all adult citizens.

It is possible, but we think fatally dangerous, to hang down the lid of the piano and refuse to make music, or one can play the classical composition entitled 'The Evolution of Democracy'. But to open the piano, improvise a few bars, bang down the lid for a space, then repeat the improvisation, and so on, is no good at all. This is very much what we are doing in trying to play the African problem by ear."

Pakistan Commissioner in East Africa

Career of Mr. K. F. Sobhan

MR. K. F. SOBHAN has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of Pakistan in British East Africa, with jurisdiction in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the Colony and Protectorate of Aden.

Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, he joined the Indian Police Service in December, 1925, and was the first Muslim Deputy Commissioner of Police for Calcutta (1937-42).

During the Bengal famine in 1942 he did special duty in the Department of Civil Supplies, and later became Deputy Director of that department, and subsequently Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies for the eastern zone of the Government of India. He was appointed Peace Commissioner of Calcutta at the outbreak of communal disturbances there in 1946.

Mr. Sobhan was a member of the Pakistan official trade delegation to Germany and Czechoslovakia in 1947 and a member of the Pakistan Industrial Council from 1948 to 1952; he represented that council on the Tariff Revision Committee in 1950. In 1952 and 1953 he was Political Secretary to the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Since 1948 he has been a member of the board of directors of K.W. Trust Ltd., the largest exportable goods Pakistan. From 1948 to 1952, and again from 1953 to 1957, he was chairman of Dacca Tanneries Ltd. He was a member of Karachi Development Authority and of the Karachi Improvement Trust.

Heads of Government Division

Secretarial Heads in Southern Rhodesia

THE SECRETARY to the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. C. E. M. Greenfield, is now in charge of the Government branches namely: Prisons, Pensions, Mines, Mining Engineering, Geological Survey, and Central Mechanical Equipment.

The Secretary for Justice and Internal Affairs, Mr. F. W. Pithey, is responsible for Justice and Internal Affairs, the Public Services Board, Surveys, Depot Registries, B.S.A. Police; the Secretary for Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Mr. C. L. Honey, for Labour, Social Welfare, Housing, Engineering and Construction, and Public Works; the Director of Irrigation, Mr. R. H. Roberts, for Irrigation, Lands, the Natural Resources Board, and the Game Office and the Commissioner of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr. J. H. G. G. G. G.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. S. E. Morris, deals with Native Affairs, Native Agriculture, Native Land Husbandry, Economic and Marketing, and Native Area Administration; and the Secretary for Local Government, Mr. H. M. Mackenzie, with Local Government, and Town Planning.

Two departments are not included in any division, that of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Office, the secretarial responsibility of Mr. G. B. Clarke, and that of the Department of Native Education, of which Mr. H. C. Finkle is director.

Town Planning Inquiry

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has appointed a commission to inquire into the Town Planning Department. The chairman is Mr. H. N. McDonald, Q.C., of Bulawayo, leader of the Bar in Southern Rhodesia and president of the special Income Tax Court for the Federation. The other members of the commission are Mr. Edwin Pallett, a Salisbury architect, who has served on previous Government commissions; and Mr. R. K. Hardy, former Secretary for Mines and Transport. The secretary is Mr. W. W. Bettany.

RHODESIA

NYASALAND



Here is a market

fast developing

RHODESIA and NYASALAND

offers exceptional opportunity
to industrial enterprise.

TO BE WELL INFORMED CONSULT

The Office of the High Commissioner for
RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

RHODESIA HOUSE, 429 STRAND, LONDON,
W.C.2

Telephone: Covent Garden 1212.



East African Picture

If you are interested in East African affairs,
let us help to keep you in the picture. Our
services are gladly at your disposal.



**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

800 offices throughout South, Central and East Africa - agents and correspondents
throughout the world
Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

African Political Activity in S.R. Tub-Thumping Leaders Condemned

TREMENDOUSLY INCREASED POLITICAL INTEREST AND activity are reported by the Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. E. Morris, in his annual report, which attributes that development mainly to the passage through the Southern Rhodesian and Federal Parliaments of the new electoral laws and through the Federal Parliament of the Constitution Amendment Act.

Interest was limited almost entirely to Africans living in the urban areas, particularly in Bulawayo and Salisbury. Country-dwellers were still concerned primarily with their day-to-day wants, the prices of grain and cattle and the allocation of farming and grazing rights, under the Native Land Husbandry Act.

Many Natives are capable of forming sound political matters if only their so-called leaders who address them at meetings were to present facts and refrain from making deliberate and malicious misrepresentation. Unfortunately, these tub-thumping traders in politics, by their stage antics, by their shouting, by hurling invectives and insults against Europeans in general and against the police and this department, and by issuing threats against any Natives who might take a different view, prevent the development in many Natives of any sound political opinion which might render them articulate citizens. The primary motive of these leaders is personal aggrandisement, power, and status.

During the year the African National Youth League reconstituted itself as the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. Though said to be multi-racial, its membership is almost entirely African. The report comments that it appears to have trouble in reconciling a declared policy of moderation with the utterances of some of its extremist spokesmen, who are ignorant of rural and sophisticated people upon

constructive criticism based largely on distortion of facts and deliberate falsehoods. Imaginary grievances and hardships said to have been brought about in some areas by the Land Husbandry Act are popular signature tunes to solicit support in the rural districts.

Instancing examples of deliberate falsehoods uttered by some of the Congress leaders, the report states that at one large meeting a speaker said that the Chief Native Commissioner had invited all the chiefs to his office, given them European liquor, and while they were under its influence had made an agreement with them whereby the chiefs would not join Congress.

The same speaker was alleged to have said that his father had been given a bottle of brandy, that he did not know what he was signing, and was still drunk when he returned home.

The Secretary for Native Affairs comments that it is usual, in order to comply with African etiquette, for the department to supply Native beer at meetings of chiefs. On the occasion in question no beer or liquor of any kind was supplied to the chiefs before or during the meeting. After it had ended, and before the chiefs left for their homes, the proprietors of a brewery invited them to visit their premises to compare European and Native methods of brewing; it was in that connexion that those interested were given a sample of European beer.

Another deliberate falsehood uttered to mislead people sorely in need of more hospital and medical facilities was to the effect that the Government looking for a way to reduce the African population, would build clinics so that married women could be given pills to prevent childbirth. One speaker said that he would knock down such clinics, and exhorted his listeners to do the same.

Praise for African Farmers in Kenya Reciprocal Visit by European Neighbours

PROGRESSIVE AFRICAN FARMERS in the Kiambu division of the Kiambu district of Kenya have been commended for their agricultural achievements by a party of 20 European farmers and representatives of commercial firms who toured the area. African farmers had previously visited a European smallholding at Nairobi.

Led by Lieut. Colonel G. M. Allen, secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, the party inspected the modern coffee factory at Gatu. The secretary of the Gatu Coffee Growers Co-operative Society, Mr. Tiras Kimani, expects the local crop this year to be about 30 tons.

Fine Guernsey cattle, heavy-bearing coffee, and grass leys were admired by the visitors on the 20-acre farm at Mbari ya Igi of Mr. Peter Warweru. Since the land in this locality was consolidated two years ago farm planning has advanced rapidly.

Mrs. H. Barnard, a Kiambu settler and member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, who has been a neighbour of the Kikuyu for many years said it was a pleasure to see them farming so well.

Nairobi City's Many Interests Represented on Forty Outside Bodies

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL is represented on 40 outside bodies.

Alderman Charles Udall sits on six of them, the board of the East Africa Conservatoire of Music, the management committee of the Louise Decker Memorial Homes, the board of governors of the Lady Grigg Welfare League, the management committee of Nairobi Evening Continuation Classes, the Examination Board of Plumbers and Drainlayers, and Nairobi Liquor Licensing Court.

Sir Richard Woodley is a five-fold representative on the management committee of the McMillan Memorial Library, the committee of the Kenya European Hospital Association, the Preparatory Town Planning Authority for Nairobi, the planning sub-committee of that authority, and a joint committee with Kenya Bus Services, Ltd.

Councillor Boswell sits on the South Kinangop Angling Association, the joint committee for satellite villages, the management committee of St. Nicholas School for Boys and Children, and the management committee of the European Employees Medical Scheme.

*Come to Exciting
Colourful EAST AFRICA!*

THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

GRAND BUILDING, TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

SERVING MAN'S NEEDS

MARKETING: Petroleum marketing is a specialised business for oil products have several unique characteristics. They are almost all liquid and have to be contained in pipes and tanks, mobile and stationary, every inch of their long journey from the wellhead to consumer. In East Africa, where distances are great and the population scattered, this is a major consideration. Petroleum products are wide in range, yet have to be in constant supply, necessitating large stocks being held in reserve; they are inflammable and require careful handling.

Because unit profit margins in the Oil Industry are extremely small, great stress has to be placed on efficiency of operation, and every development made in the marketing of BP fuel in East Africa is the result of a policy to provide the best possible service in the most economical way. Thus the building of bulk depots which provide cleaner fuel at lower cost, and one-brand service stations which are more economical to supply and ensure better service to the motorist.

During 1956, East Africa used 922,117 tons of petroleum products. This is seven times the amount used in 1938 — an indication not only of East Africa's rapid industrial and agricultural expansion, but also of the important part Oil plays in the Territories' growth.

BP
EAST AFRICA
LIMITED
INCORPORATED
IN ENGLAND



Filling a BP Road Tanker.

Piercing the Complacency Barrier

Commonwealth Should Not Drift

MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., has written in a Commonwealth Survey number of the *Investors Chronicle*: "How can one break through the 'complacency barrier'? Americans believe that they are already doing enough. 'Look, they say, are we not already investing overseas at the rate of \$4 billions a year! How much more do you want?' The answer is that this sum, expressed in terms of national income, which is the fairest yardstick to apply, is chickenfeed compared with what Britain was investing abroad before the first world war.

"If the Americans were to invest on a similar scale now they would have to find not \$4 billions but \$30 billions.

"As it is, to meet the requirements of a capital-hungry world and to help the poorer nations develop their resources, Britain is investing abroad now a higher amount per capita than the United States.

"Supposing that appeals to the United States fall on deaf ears and that the American recession deepens in the autumn, that in Western Europe the common market countries make it impossible for Britain to associate herself with them in a wider free trade area; that commodity prices continue to fall, so that many overseas Commonwealth countries face ruination and the volume of world trade continues to contract.

Supposing also that American practices of liberally undermining existing trade agreements between countries of the free world, such as the dumping of surplus wheat and other agricultural surpluses at almost give-away prices, continues: Is there nothing we can do to protect ourselves?

Free Trade Area Effects

"If the Free Trade Area negotiations break down, then as from January next British exporters of manufactured goods will have to jump over a new tariff barrier to get into the common market. Commonwealth producers of foodstuffs and raw materials may find themselves grouped together by tariffs which are expressly designed to favour the products of the French, Belgian, and Italian overseas territories. The effect upon Commonwealth trade could be serious and might be disastrous.

"Fortunately, therefore, that a full-scale Commonwealth Economic Conference is to meet in Montreal, for it will provide an opportunity that merely to consider the problem but to devise a strategy for overcoming it.

"If the Commonwealth is prepared to act in concert, it would be possible to take steps to bring about a substantial switch in trade from foreign to the British and overseas Commonwealth markets, although in some instances the process might be painful. It would be permissible under G.A.T.T. to set up a customs union or free trade area in the Commonwealth, perhaps inviting European countries outside the common market to join.

"Or we could give notice that we desire a renegotiation of G.A.T.T. and of certain most-favoured-nations treaties and other agreements in order to revise and strengthen the existing structure of Imperial preference, thereby openly encouraging trade to flow in Commonwealth channels.

"One step which Britain herself might take would be to set up a British Import-Export Agency, on the lines of the

American Import-Export Bank, from which Commonwealth countries could get short-term and medium-term credit for their essential requirements of capital goods. The condition would be that credits would be tied to purchases from Britain.

"It would be appropriate for the bulk of the capital to be found by Britain out of the surpluses she has been gaining principally at the expense of Commonwealth producers while the terms of trade have been running in her favour. By the same measure, when the terms of trade run in the opposite direction, when Britain has to pay more for her essential imports and, as a consequence, overseas sterling balances are rising in London, it would only be right for the British contribution to the agency to be reduced in relation to the amount by which the sterling balances increase.

"There would be manifest advantages in an arrangement of this kind, not the least being that it would serve to emphasize the practical value of the Commonwealth link to the overseas members at a time when they are experiencing acute difficulty.

"If the Commonwealth leaders make it clear at Montreal that their desire has been to integrate rather than divide the free world, but that in the absence of co-operation they are ready to act on their own in order to protect the interests of their fifth part of the globe, other nations might take note and adjust their policies accordingly. But to drift and to do nothing, or wait patiently for someone else to act, is to court disaster."

Getting Africans to the Poll

THE COMPLEXITY of recent constitutional changes in East and Central Africa has been emphasised by *The Times* in a leading article, which said (in part): —

"Why will not Africans vote even when they are apparently harming their own interests? ... Although it is dangerous to generalise, there are so many localized and complicated contributory causes, it is possible to trace three main answers to the question common to the territories of East and Central Africa where experimental constitutions are now in operation: They are lack of confidence, lack of knowledge, and lack of interest.

"The lack of confidence, brought about by the African's suspicion of European motives and fear that he is obscurely but inevitably being deceived, both by the Government and the most difficult to deal with, the white settlers. Africans did not register for the 1954 elections in Southern Rhodesia because they were told not to by the African National Congress, the only African constituency had not then been delimited, and that if it were revealed where African voting strength lay the Delimitation Commission would ensure that the possible influence of African votes would be reduced to a minimum.

"In some areas there is a fear that registration will lead to a higher rate of taxation. Such fears, absurd though they may seem to European eyes, must be respected and provided for. One way of doing this will be to increase the African's knowledge of, and interest in, the way the constitution works. In the Central African Federation there have been steps recently to this end, the importance of this task has been appreciated in European and African newspapers and on the broadcasting system, in leaflets and on posters, a sustained campaign has been conducted to encourage all qualified people to register as voters for the federal elections, which are due to be held this autumn. This is a timely move on the part of the Federal Government that should be vigorously pursued until registrations close, and then transferred to those who have registered until polling day."

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa,
El Obeid, Waker and Juba, Massawa, Assab and
Asmara (Eritrea), Beirut (French Somaliland), Addis
Ababa, Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
(Jeddah)

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
1 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3
Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.
(AFRICA) LTD.

NAIROBI - MOMBASA - KAMPALA

in association with

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO., LTD.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
(ESTABLISHED 1858)



The Benson Cat is an international cat. S. H. Benson (Africa) Ltd. offers East Africa full advertising and marketing facilities.

One of London's greatest Advertising Agencies comes to East Africa

Benson's open their office in Nairobi, bringing the full facilities of one of London's largest advertising agencies to all those with goods or services to sell in East Africa.

You will find them at Lugard House, Nairobi. An advertising agency equipped to give a complete and entirely comprehensive advertising service.

Why? Because S. H. Benson (Africa) Ltd. is backed by a sound and experienced British organisation.

129 Kingsway, London

On the corner of Kingsway and High Holborn, London, you will see a large modern office block. Inside is S. H. Benson Ltd., one of the 'big three' of British advertising.

A hive of industry

On the direction board in its reception hall you will find many departments: Television (Producers,

Scriptwriters, Artists, Casting, Sound Engineer), Market Research Dept. (Planners and Statisticians), Marketing, Copy-writers (the Director and four full sections), The Artists (all 54 of them), Media, Media Research, The Photographic Unit, The Test Kitchen, The Fashion and Model Office, The Merchandising Manager, The Print Buyer (and his attendant Production office), The Main Production Units, The Executive suite! But the list is seemingly endless.

There is no better equipped or more efficient agency in Britain today.

Some names to conjure with
The experience and standing of S. H. Benson Ltd. is shown by their list of

clients. Here, to name but a few, is a selection of household names you will undoubtedly recognise.

GUINNESS • NORTHERN ASSURANCE
WOODRINES • LLOYDS BANK • KODAK
COLMAN'S MUSTARD • BERGER PAINTS
JOHNNIE WALKER • PIMMS • PLAYTEX
THE RANK ORGANISATION • BOYRIL
AUSTEN COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
THE BREWERS' SOCIETY • COTY • I.O.L.
DUNLOPILLO • MACLEANS



Robert Jennings is Manager of S. H. Benson (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 29250 Nairobi. Associated are Messrs. Hall and Partners Ltd.

Tax on Undistributed Income Governments Proposals Assented

THE PROPOSALS for changes in the taxation of the undistributed profits of companies in East Africa have come under sharp criticism in recent weeks, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda have now agreed to vary their plans.

The East African Income Tax Department has issued a long statement from the following excerpts are taken:

"The new definition of companies liable to the tax will exclude those in which genuine members of the public have an interest of more than 25%. This interest must be both in the control of the affairs of the company by way of voting power and in the profits. The second test is necessary to counter a device whereby a small number of shares carrying voting rights may be allotted to the public while the bulk of the profits may belong to a single shareholder holding a different class of shares without voting rights.

"Individuals whose interest is so substantial that they, with a few others, can control the affairs of the company will not be regarded as members of the public. An interest of 20% or more will be treated as substantial for this purpose, so that in effect there must be at least two shareholders who are not relatives of the principal shareholders or of directors of the company.

"As in the original proposals, non-resident companies in which the public has no substantial interest and which are controlled by not more than five persons, all of whom are resident in East Africa, will be liable.

"The new definition should cover those companies which were treated as old Section 22 and a number of companies which ought properly to have been within it, while excluding companies in other fields whose dividend policy is not dictated by considerations of tax avoidance.

Companies with Non-Resident Shareholders

The second major change affects certain companies with non-resident shareholders which will obtain substantial relief. A condition of the relief is that those shareholders would be liable to a special surtax on dividends by reason of a double taxation agreement with the country in which they reside. Surtax will in future be taken at a rate higher than the standard rate of 55.50 cents in the £. It is the condition of the exemption that the shareholder would be liable to tax on East African dividends in their own country.

"For example, an East African company, all of whose shareholders are resident in the U.K. and satisfy the conditions for exemption from surtax, will not pay any undistributed income tax at all. If there are such shareholders, who would be entitled to, say, three-quarters of the profits, one-quarter only of the undistributed income will be liable to the tax.

"Property-owning companies are to be treated in the same way as trading companies so far as the allowance of a deduction of 20% of income is concerned. No percentage deduction is, however, to be allowed on income from dividends and interest.

"Any company which has a production of loans at the tax entered into commitments for repayment of loans at a rate which would leave it without funds to pay any undistributed income tax which may become due may make representations to the Income Tax Department for time to pay. Each case will have to be considered on its merits, but the department will be sympathetic towards claims of this nature.

Allowance for Development

"The concession in regard to the allowance for development will be important to those companies which wish to incur expenditure now on allowable development and hope to meet the cost out of future profits. If, for example, a company with an income of £10,000 per annum desired to spend £20,000 on development, not all of that sum could be allowed against undistributed income of the year in which it is incurred. The original proposals provided that any unallowed expenditure could be carried back and set off against undistributed income of the two earlier years, but if this did not fully allow for it or there was no undistributed income in those years the balance could not be carried forward and set against future undistributed income. It has now been decided to allow this carry forward.

"The undistributed income tax is intended to be a positive inducement to declaration of dividends in those cases where a few individual shareholders would be tempted to leave profits in the company's hands so as to avoid having to pay the high personal rates of tax on dividends received by them. It should not, however, be overlooked that the low initial rates of individual income tax are in themselves an inducement to shareholders to draw at least a part of the profits as dividends.

"A one-man company in Kenya with a shareholder, married

and with no income other than that derived from the company, will in all cases pay less tax if he declares a dividend of up to £4,450. On that amount of income his total personal income tax bill equals the company income tax deductible from the dividend. At any point below it there will be a repayment of tax due to him. If there were five such shareholders with equal shares no additional tax would be payable if the company's profits were five times the amounts shown.

"It might be argued that to declare such dividends would leave the company without liquid resources for current needs. The operative word is, however, 'declare'. Once declared the dividend becomes the shareholder's income; he is liable to income tax on it but entitled to a set-off of the company tax paid on it. He can therefore have his dividend credited to a current or loan account in the books of the company.

"In the case of the larger companies, where there are individual shareholders liable to income tax at the maximum personal rates, the additional tax now to be imposed is very small. On a profit of £100,000 the tax paid under the old provisions would be £25,000 company tax and Section 22 tax on £60,000 at 11s. (16s. maximum rate less 5s. deducted at source), a total of £58,000. Under the new proposals there will be company tax of £27,500 plus undistributed income tax of £34,400, an increase of £3,900, or 78 cents in the £ on the total profit.

"Where shareholders are liable at rates lower than the maximum the additional rate of tax may be lower, provided the company goes through the motions of declaration of dividends though without necessarily actually disbursing the cash. Where the company spends money on development there will be an overall reduction in the tax burden."

Candidates for the Federal Parliament

THE DOMINION PARTY has now announced the names of 21 candidates, including four Africans, for the 21 elected seats for Southern Rhodesia in the forthcoming Federal general election. The list of United Federal Party and Dominion Party candidates now known is as follows:

Acton: Capt. H. S. Hopkins, R.N. (U.F.P.); Mr. W. M. Kerr (D.P.).

Belmont: Mr. J. A. Clark (U.F.P.); Mr. J. G. Pain (D.P.); **Borden:** Mr. K. Whitmarsh Gray (U.F.P.); Mr. H. A. Barker (D.P.).

Chambers: Mr. J. Staub (U.F.P.); Mr. C. G. O'Neill (D.P.); **Gwanda:** Mr. J. Smith, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. I. H. Samuwo (D.P.).

Midlands: Mr. J. R. Cannon (U.F.P.); Mr. J. R. Cannon (D.P.).

Mount Pleasant: Mr. J. W. Swan, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. O'Neill Williams (D.P.).

Salisbury: Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P. (U.F.P.); Dr. J. Melvin (D.P.).

Salisbury District: Mr. P. Duncan (U.F.P.); Mr. N. R. Grimston (D.P.).

Salisbury East: Mr. S. Udwin (U.F.P.); Mr. R. B. Hope Hall (D.P.).

Salisbury South: Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. H. E. Harwick (D.P.).

Sebakwe: Mr. Hunter Thyne (U.F.P.); Mr. H. E. Harwick (D.P.).

Ungava: Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law (U.F.P.); Messrs. Wedderburn Maxwell (D.P.).

Umtali Town: Mr. B. D. Goldberg, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. L. D. Pearce (D.P.).

Western: Mr. R. F. Halsted, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. J. Newington (D.P.).

Mrewa: Commander K. J. Riddell (U.F.P.); Mr. Winston Field, M.P. (D.P.).

Hortley-Gatooma: Mr. L. M. Cullinan, M.P. (U.F.P.); Lord Graham (D.P.).

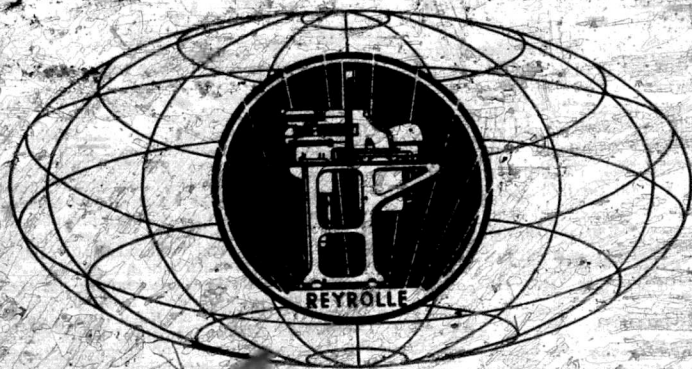
Angwathubi: Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. T. Ndozo (D.P.).

Gwaai: Mr. M. M. Howe, M.P. (U.F.P.); Mr. D. A. Masunda (D.P.).

Harari: Mr. Chad M. Chapuzis (U.F.P.); Mr. A. Z. Mvumuka (D.P.).

Lamuli: Mr. R. C. Makaya (U.F.P.); Mr. I. H. Samuwo (D.P.).

Seats for which Dominion Party candidates have not yet been announced are Bulawayo, at present held by the Minister of Finance, Mr. D. McIntyre; Bulawayo Suburbs, held by the Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. W. H. Eastwood; and Darwin, held by Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Agriculture, and Salisbury Suburbs, Salisbury West, Umtali, and Fort Victoria, and for the specially elected member representing African interests.



*Switchgear specialists
with a worldwide
reputation*

AIR-BLAST SWITCHGEAR

SMALL OIL VOLUME SWITCHGEAR

OIL BREAK SWITCHGEAR

AIR-BREAK SWITCHGEAR

FLAMEPROOF SWITCHGEAR

Manufacturers of: DISTRIBUTION SWITCHGEAR

CONTROL EQUIPMENT

PROTECTIVE GEAR

A.C. COMMUTATOR MOTORS

ARC-WELDING EQUIPMENT

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

Reyrolle

HEBBURN • COUNTY DURHAM • ENGLAND

Lawyer Suspended

MR. JOSEPH PITLUK has been suspended for a year by the High Court of Southern Rhodesia from practice as an attorney, notary public, and conveyancer. The Law Society had applied for his name to be struck off the roll of advocates. Though he was found guilty of breach of trust and of unprofessional, dishonourable, and unworthy conduct, a more lenient sentence was imposed because of "many mitigating features" in the case, which arose from instructions by a husband and wife that he should invest £3,000 on first mortgage on property in Salisbury. Instead, he lent it to a trading company against a promissory note guaranteeing 8% interest and gave his clients a false document purporting to be a copy of a mortgage bond.

Visitors to the Federation

FACILITIES FOR VISITORS to the Federation have greatly improved since pre-federation days. Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, said when he opened the new offices in Salisbury of the Federal Tourist Board. Millions of pounds had been spent on improving road, rail, and air communications, many new hotels had been built, and the number of beds available in national parks had increased from 222 to 512 since 1954. Last year visitors to the Federation had numbered 90,742, an increase of 37% in two years in which it had the contribution made by tourism to the national income had risen by 25%.

At last week's London auctions 15,164 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.62d. per lb., compared with 17,500 packages averaging 3s. 3.75d. in the previous week. Total sales to date are 212,085 packages averaging 3s. 5.30d., compared with 249,426 packages averaging 3s. 3.63d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 4s. 8.4d., was for a package of tea from Kenya.

News Items in Brief

Salisbury is to have a snake park in the grounds of a motel outside the capital.

A new multi-racial society, called the Tayabali Karimjee Zanzibar Club, is in process of formation.

There are enough Sudanese in Kericho, Kenya, to have enabled them to form a Sudanese Sport Club.

The Central African Film Unit has completed its most ambitious tourist film, which is called "Fairnest Africa".

The motto of Llongwe Agricultural Society, Nyasaland, is "To promote production without prejudice to posterity".

It was reported in last week's issue that the salary of an M.P. in the Sudan had been raised to £100 per year. This should have read £100 per month.

A Women's Hockey Association has been formed in Kenya. The first president is Mrs. Sylvia Cooper. The secretary is Miss Maureen Riley (Box 30165, Nairobi).

The Central African Statistical Office has begun a survey of the African population of Greater Salisbury in connexion with plans for the improvement of African housing and health.

Representatives of 10 African territories are attending a hydrological conference in Kampala this week. Mr. H. A. W. Morrice, Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation to the Colonial Office, flew to Uganda to take part.

More people reached Kenya by air last year than by sea, the respective figures being 16,265 and 32,913. Altogether there were 89,414 arrivals, including 16,412 on visitors' passes and 4,157 temporarily from other East African territories.

The Rangeley Memorial Fund, raised to establish bursaries for the higher education of all races in Nyasaland in memory of the late W. H. Rangeley, provincial commissioner of the Southern Highlands, has raised to £3,000. The aim is at least £5,000.

For smuggling gold worth nearly £2,500 into Kenya from Tanganyika an Asian goldsmith in business in Dar es Salaam has been sentenced in Nairobi to two years' imprisonment. When arrested he was wearing a special belt containing the gold.

The Federal voters' roll in Nyasaland has only three African names in the general section and 40 in the special section. The large numbers who were entitled to register have been dissuaded by Congress agitators against Nyasaland's continued membership of the Federation.

The Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara concluded its ninth meeting in Addis Ababa last Saturday, made some 70 recommendations, including proposals for the organization of further training courses in the fields of veterinary, and agricultural fields. The council advised on 40 requests for technical assistance already made to the recently formed Foundation for Mutual Assistance.

Should Elephants Be "Cropped"?

COLONEL C. L. BOYLE, secretary of the Fauna Preservation Society, had personal evidence of game poaching during his recent visit to East and Central Africa. In the Serengeti National Park, Tanganyika, he came across a gang driving a gazelle towards a long line of nooses made of wild sisal; the game scouts who were with him captured four of the African poachers with their bows and poisoned arrows.

On the basis of what he saw in Africa, Colonel Boyle has suggested that some animals, including elephants and ichwe, should be "cropped", or farmed, to ensure their survival while providing a controllable supply of much needed meat for Africans. The usual method of control under which complaints of damage investigated and the animals shot if the claim is substantiated, inevitably results in claims being made for the purpose of obtaining meat; but if it were possible to decide how many beasts could be safely killed each year without endangering the capital stocks a number of species now in danger of extinction might come to be regarded as valuable natural resources. Control of this kind would naturally require careful ecological surveys, the last of which is an outstanding deficiency in African wild-life research.

One problem of this kind will soon be the subject of an experiment. Hippopotami, which in large numbers cause erosion, are plentiful to the south and east of Lake Edward. But the Belgian Congo authorities refuse to shoot them, but British officials in the Queen Elizabeth Park of Uganda not far away have been advised to destroy about 7,000. There will thus be an opportunity to study the comparative results of action and inaction.

SALES **FORD** SERVICE
TANGANYIKA



A LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORD PRODUCTS IS ALWAYS CARRIED. FORD PARTS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE IS WELL ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, & IRINGA

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Sudan Needs Outside Capital****£137m. Projects for Next Five Years**

THE ESSENTIAL MINIMUM REQUIREMENT of outside capital by the Republic of the Sudan during the next five years will be £100m., without taking any account of the pressing need for more labour-employing projects, more schools, more hospitals, and more water supplies in rural and urban areas.

That statement was made in the Sudan Parliament recently by Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed, Minister of Finance and Economics, who said that bare essentials would demand expenditure within the five years of £137m., of which budgetary surpluses could not be expected to provide more than £35m.

£42m. would be necessary for that part of the Roseires and Managil schemes which it was hoped to complete in the period. Railway extension and improvement would demand £35m.; £15m. would be necessary for roads, civil aviation, posts and telegraphs; £12m. for health and education services; £10m. for agriculture, forests, rural water supplies, fisheries, and veterinary services; £4m. for hydro-electric power schemes; £4m. for water and town electricity supplies; £10m. for State participation in industrial enterprises; and £5m. for a wide variety of smaller schemes.

Everything possible was being done and more to be done to attract and facilitate the investment of private capital, which could be expected to bring the country out of its present state of financial instability and to convince the successive Governments would not embark upon nationalization without agreeing equitable compensation.

It was hoped that the World Bank might provide the foreign exchange element in such projects as the Roseires dam, the Managil cotton-growing extension, and hydro-electric plants, but that would not amount to more than £45m. in all, so that even if the World Bank gave all the help that the Government hoped there would still be £55m. to be borrowed from other sources.

B.O.A.C. Loses £400,000

IN THE FOUR MONTHS of the current financial year from April 1 B.O.A.C. has suffered an overall loss of £400,000, whereas the corporation had expected a profit of £200,000. There has been a 32% increase in business on the transatlantic routes, but on Eastern routes the revenue has hardly increased and on the African routes it has fallen. The corporation's 1957-58 report attributed poor results in those areas to the business recession, lower prices for primary commodities, and competition from colonial coach class services to Africa. Britannia airliners are to be introduced on the African service in October, six months ahead of schedule.

"The green boomslang is the most deadly snake in the world, killing absolutely instantaneously." — Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

Problems of Coffee Producers**Africa's View Conflicts with America's**

THE CURRENT MARKET LETTER of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd. says:

"It appears unlikely that the African producing countries will agree to export quotas for coffee. With the possible exceptions of Angola, the Belgian Congo, and Kenya, where the majority of plantations are owned by European planters who might understand the reasons for the discipline of controls, the remaining territories (comprising French West Africa, British West Africa, the Cameroons, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Ruandi-Urundi) are exporting coffee which is grown almost entirely by Africans — many hundreds of thousands of them, each deriving a very tiny income from his few trees.

"If Washington or the Latin American countries would send a mission of investigation to Africa — which would be made very welcome there — they would perhaps understand better the reasons why African participation in quota arrangements is not practicable. Whether it is desirable or not is quite beside the point; it is simply not practicable. Meanwhile Latin America plans and pleads for price maintenance around present levels on the grounds of economic difficulties and curtailed imports otherwise. Africa likes the present prices, but would be content with lower ones provided crops are entirely sold.

"Those coffee men who view the industry as a whole and are more concerned with its performance than immediate luxury believe in lower prices as the only effective corrective to increased and increasing planting. Last year many millions of new trees were planted and many more are being planted in the main producing countries. The same will occur this year. Amongst countries planting coffee in the last few years are West Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Sudan, Thailand, Malaya, Australia, and China. There are probably others. Present price levels still encourage new planting.

Increased Sale of Aluminium Products**Companies Considering Local Manufacture**

MR. I. W. A. SYMINGTON has contributed to the monthly house magazine of Gailley & Roberts, Ltd., an interesting note on the greatly increased use of aluminium products in East Africa.

Within the past two years new uses have included such items as shop-fronts, windows, milk churns, sprinkler irrigation, light-weight foil, aluminium alloy in truck bodies, and aluminium in railway rolling stock. All the windows, doors, locks, and handles of the internal fittings of the Royal Technical College are of aluminium, and some important new commercial buildings have used the material for windows and internal screens. The writer expects a rapid increase in the sale of shop-fronts of anodized and dyed aluminium.

The metal is being used extensively in the superstructure of a new steamer for Lake Victoria, and a tea-plucking basket of aluminium has attracted considerable interest. Two companies are considering the local manufacture of aluminium articles hitherto imported.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY

LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SARISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOUSENGO MARQUES
P.O. Box 357

LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years

Kenya Co-operative Creameries

Special Efforts to Sell to Africans

KENYA CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LTD., give much interesting information about their operations in the annual report for the year ended February 28 last, in which £2,664,939 was paid to members, compared with £2,462,484 in the previous year.

Unexpectedly high output made it necessary to ship 11m. lb. of butter to London on a falling market, the net realization at factory dropping from just over 2s. to 1.32s. per lb.

The combination of greatly increased production and much lower prices resulted in members being overpaid for their butterfat. Fortunately, many years ago a hidden reserve was created to meet such a contingency, 250,000 lb. of butter being valued for balance sheet purposes at only 6d. per lb., though income tax was paid annually on the current valuation. The reserve, which had amounted to £28,750, has now had to be used.

A concentrated drive was made on the African markets, and smaller packs were therefore introduced. Sales of milk in the African locations around Nairobi increased by 10,000 units per day on the introduction of the "Eccelire" (one-third of a pint) Tetra Pak. Particular effort was made to sell butter in rural areas, including the Chaga country, the Central and Nyanza Provinces of Kenya, the Bugishu, Busoga and Mengo districts of Uganda, and the coastal belt of Kenya and Tanganyika. Sales through African marketing channels amounted to 314 tons of butter, or 450,000 sales units, during the year. But "the opening up of African markets in the near future is an extremely expensive operation and is slow—steady rather than spectacular."

Increasing sales in the local and local export markets brought in £120,000 more than if the equivalent amount of butter had been shipped to London. The increased selling costs were thus more than justified.

Search For New Markets

In the search for new markets representatives were sent to the Rhodesias, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Belgian Congo, Somalia, and British Somaliland. Prices had to be considered in the light of local competition.

The report also refers to interesting statistical data. K.C.C. membership has risen to 174, the total payout was £1,517,153 (£1,409,834 in the previous year), the average for all grades being 308.79 pence (313.16), butterfat supplies exceeded demand by 19.2m. lb., and the total butter production was 16,601m. lb. (9.4m. lb.), the total cost of manufacture being 69.7 pence per lb. (61.44s). Cheese production was just under the 1m. lb. mark, which it had passed in the previous year, but ghee production, which had been 1 lb. under 1m., rose to nearly 1.2m. lb.

In the past seven years £725,327 has been spent on modernizing and re-equipping the factories and on staff housing.

The issued capital is £287,944, of which £12,629 is in ordinary £1 shares, £45,140 in 5% cumulative first preference shares of £5 each, and £23,175 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of the same denomination. Reserves amount to £215,790, current liabilities to £107,452, and loans and overdrafts to £47,866. Taxed assets appear in the balance sheet at £529,222, interest in subsidiary companies at £61,402, current assets at £181,342, produce on hand at £296,783, sundry debtors at £204,347, and cash and payments in advance at £27,397.

The company has nine creameries. The directors are Messrs. D. H. M. Dempster (chairman), H. D. White (deputy chairman), Colonel H. R. Jackman, Lieut-Colonel R. D. Gordon, and Messrs. J. E. Byng-Hall (managing director), Humphrey Slade and J. Block (business directors), and B. S. Mills, D. A. Grafton, J. K. Madsen, R. O'B. Wilson, G. H. Littlewood, H. B. Fraser, and A. E. Wright.

Land and General Development

LAND AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT, LTD., which has interests in Kenya, reports a group profit from trading and investment of £21,413 for the period January 1, 1957, to April 30, 1958. An adjustment in respect of interest payable written off in prior periods adds £4,685 to this. After providing £4,628 for taxation and £397 for under-provision on completion of property sold in previous period, less tax, the net profit was £21,072. Capital reserve receives £13,752, pre-acquisition profits and losses in subsidiary companies absorb £2,053, leaving a carry-forward of £4,972 (£80 loss). The issued capital of the parent company consists of £23,150 in 1s. shares. Capital reserve is £9,450 and revenue reserve £10,331. Current liabilities are £4,175, fixed assets £1,250, investments in subsidiary companies £42,875, amounts due from subsidiary companies £2,375, and current assets £606 (cash £1,225). Directors: Messrs. F. A. Bligh (chairman and managing), D. C. McLeod, E. G. Robinson, and W. J. Cavendish-Bentick. The Secretary is Mr. J. F. Comp. Meeting: London, September 16

Commercial Brevities

An average price of nearly £443 per ton ex store in Moshi was realized by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association for 3,115 tons of parchment coffee, equal to 2,496 tons of clean coffee, sold from the 1957-58 estate crop. The highest price was £528. For the current season some 3,000 tons are expected from European estates and double that quantity from African growers, including about 1,000 tons expected from the Southern Province for cleaning.

The State Department of the United States announced last week that during the 43rd session of the General Agreement on Tariffs to be held in Geneva in October, it would ask the Central African Federation to relax import restrictions which were imposed mainly for balance-of-payments reasons and have proved unduly burdensome for United States exporters. Similar requests are to be made to Great Britain, Australia, Ghana, Ceylon, and Malaya.

Central African Road Services, Ltd., are now operating weekly freight services between Northern Rhodesia and Kenya with eight-wheeled British lorries. The 1,500-mile journey takes eight days, with departures from Broken Hill on Wednesdays and from Nairobi on Fridays. The company has a fleet of more than 280 buses and trucks.

Two Venezuelan varieties of simsim tested in the Nachingwea area by the Tanganyika African Agricultural Corporation have yielded approximately 700 lb. and 300 lb. to the acre. The average yield of shelled maize has been from seven to eight bags, though returns of 10 bags and upwards were not uncommon.

Building in Northern Rhodesia is still active. During the first six months of this year plans for Ndola had a value of £1,428,954 and for Broken Hill £1,575,757. Then followed Lusaka, £3,872, Mutitunya, £2,408, Eurobas, £361,597, Broken Hill, £295,963, and Chingola, £120,667.

After five years of experiments the Government of the southern Sudan, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to establish a small plantation and to distribute coffee seedlings to interested individuals.

On incomes totalling rather more than £500m. in the year to June 30, 1957, taxes of slightly over £45m. were paid in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland by 2,194 companies and 55,767 individuals.

National Overseas and Grindlays Bank has announced an interim dividend of 7½% less income tax for 1957. Payment will be made on September 18.

The arabica coffee crop from Kenya for the next season is estimated at 20,000 tons of clean coffee. Nairobi meetings will resume about the middle of September.

The Pfizer Corporation of America, manufacturers of antibiotics, have opened an office in Salisbury, which is to be the seat of an African subsidiary company.

Burley tobacco grown by Europeans in Northern Rhodesia has sold at the Salisbury auctions this season at an average price of 16d. per lb.

Six Asian members of the staff of the Kisumu branch of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., have been with the company for a joint total of 176 years.

£50m. is the estimated annual production of goods and services in Guyana, which has less than 200,000 inhabitants.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., has declared a second dividend of 6d. tax free, on the 16s. units of ordinary stock. To serve Triangle Sugar Estates, Rhodesia Railways have opened a new station at Mbizi.

Arrangements are being made to open a tea estate near Nkata Bay, Nyassaland.

A trade mission from New Zealand is visiting the Federation.

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped
and Braided
Lead Alloy and
Tough Rubber
Sheathed



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone
Bathurst 23134

Telegrams
"Wandle Cable"

Agents: LOCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY

John Brown & Company's Report

Difficult Year for Rhodesian Subsidiaries

JOHN BROWN AND CO., LTD., which has subsidiary interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports a group profit before taxation of £3,336,382 (£3,232,183) for the financial year ended March 31 last. After providing £1,944,422 for taxation, the net profit was £1,391,960 (£1,247,538), to which must be added £135,000 provided for taxation but no longer required. Dividends on the 4½% preference stock, less tax, absorb £62,538, the 4% interim, less tax, £211,177, and the recommended final dividend of 6%, less tax, £316,766. The carry-forward of the parent company is £1,882,201 (£1,626,868).

Its issued capital is £11,598,524. Capital reserves are £1,764,635, revenue reserves and undistributed profits £3,592,201, current liabilities £487,017, fixed assets £69,871, investments and loans £16,263,142, and current assets £1,179,238 (cash £122,724).

Directors: Lord Abercromby (chairman), Sir S. Rawson (vice-chairman), Sir J. M. McNeill, A. Matthews, Lord Buisland, Lord Clitheroe, Sir T. Low and Messrs. E. Menzies and R. J. Barclay. The secretary is Mr. A. Griev. Meeting, September 5, London.

The report states that in Rhodesia the general economic difficulties caused by the heavy falls in the prices of copper and other commodities resulted in a sharp fall in orders on the books of J. Brown and Son, Ltd., a subsidiary company. Competition was severe, particularly from the U.S.A.

Rhodesian Mines (Pvt.) occupies a position of increasing importance as a new basic industry in the Federation. Production at the Gwelo works continued on a high level, but anxiety is felt at the very low prices that countries behind the Iron Curtain are quoting for low carbon ferrochrome, this being one of the few commodities selling for less than those the 1953 price.

Every 500 persons in Nyasaland is provided with a pair of glasses by W. M. Peckham, when opening a training centre for the blind at Mlilani.



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4.

Five Thousand Acre Irrigation Scheme

Experiments in the Rufiji Basin

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEME in Tanganyika, embracing some 5,000 acres at Mbarali, is the outcome of two and a half years of intensive study of the Rufiji Basin area by 11 experts of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The scheme, estimated to cost £412,000, is being administered by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation as managing agents for the Tanganyika Government.

It is proposed that the farm should be run for the first few years by the Agricultural Corporation itself, in order to enable the maximum amount of technical and agricultural knowledge to be accumulated for the benefit of future schemes and for the guidance of the tenant farmers who will ultimately take over the land.

The area for the settlement scheme was readily set aside by the elders of the Sangu tribe, whose present land usage, in the form of ranching large herds of cattle over bush country, contrasts greatly with the project. The adjoining Ruwaja trial farm is like a green oasis in the desert. A most impressive range of crops are growing well under irrigation, and pioneer investigational work is being conducted concerning the irrigation potential of the soil, its fertility, and the problems of management. Three other small trial farms are also collating material for the Rufiji Basin Survey, which is scheduled to be completed by March 1960.

The most important factor will be African response to a scheme which is designed to raise their incomes and standards of living and their contribution to a healthy and balanced economy.

Openings in the Federation

THERE ARE STILL good prospects for civil engineers who are willing to live on the site of the work, for railway specialists, State registered nurses, teachers, and stenographers, and fair prospects for accountants, accounting machine operators, boilermakers, chemists, copy typists, dental assistants, really good motor mechanics, especially those with diesel experience, and turners and welders. According to the latest official list, prospects in other categories are variable, poor, or non-existent.

Dunnottar Castle's Future

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., has sold one of its older vessels, the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, of 15,054 tons, to the Ingres Steamship Co., Ltd., which is registered in Monrovia, Liberia. The price involved has not been disclosed, but unofficial reports put it at about £100,000. The ship is to be partially converted, and is intended for luxury cruises. The business is to operate one cruise vessel between New York and the Bahamas.

Managil Extension

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has announced that the present estimate of the cost of the full extension of the Managil scheme for increased cotton growing is just under £36m., or £787,920 more than was estimated a year ago. The 1958-59 budget provides for completion of the first two phases of the extension. When completed it will add some 800,000 feddans, of which about 267,000 will be under cotton each year, to the irrigated area of the Gezira.

High Price for African-Crown Turkish Tobacco

TURKISH TOBACCO grown by 30 African farmers in the Muswish district, near Broken Hill, has been bought in Salisbury by the Falls City Tobacco Co., Ltd., at an average price of 41.82 per lb. for some 4,000 lb. The farmers, most of whom are growing Turkish tobacco for the first time, raised their crops under the guidance of an African agricultural assistant of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Department, Mr. Julius Chisanga. Mr. C. Cazan, of the purchasing company, accompanied by Mr. G. B. Emsley, assistant tobacco adviser, to the Northern Rhodesian Government, is now touring other areas, and has already arranged to buy several more crops of Turkish leaf grown by Africans.

MINING

Williamson Diamonds Sold for £4 In**Partnership Between Government and De Beers**

AN AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED LAST WEEK between the Tanganyika Government and De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., making them equal partners in Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., owner of the Mwadui diamond mine in Tanganyika. The purchase price was £4,140,000, plus death duties.

News of the sale was announced at Mwadui by the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, and the agreement, which is subject to ratification by the Legislative Council, was signed on the following day.

The Government and De Beers will hold equal shares, and each will have four directors on the board. The Government directors have not been named. Those of De Beers will be Mr. Harry Oppenheimer (who is to be chairman of the company), Mr. Philip Oppenheimer, Mr. Anthony Wilson, and Mr. J. Chopra, O.C., who was legal adviser to the late Dr. Williamson.

Williamson Diamonds has a share capital of £600,000 in 1,200 ordinary shares of £500 each, of which 800 were held by the executors of the estate of Dr. Williamson, 300 by Mr. Percy Williamson, and 100 by Mr. J. Chopra. Dr. Williamson bequeathed his shares to his brother, Mr. Percy Williamson, and his estate. All the shares have been acquired by De Beers.

The Tanganyika Government is to bring a Bill before the Legislative Council to enable it to accept 320 shares for estate duty and to purchase from De Beers for £1,317,272 a further 280 shares. This sum is to be repaid over 20 years out of dividends on the shares. After meeting interest on the capital sum, two-thirds of the dividends are to be used to pay off the capital sum, the remainder will go to Government revenue. The enterprise is to continue as a Tanganyika company.

Details of Technical Agreement

Both partners agree that the company shall as soon as practicable surrender the existing mine lease, due to expire in 1964, and receive in exchange a new lease for 21 years. Royalties are to remain at 15%.

It has also been agreed to keep the mine plant running to full plant capacity. If curtailment of diamond mining is ever necessary, De Beers have agreed that this shall not exceed the lowest curtailment of any mine in its group.

An agreement between Williamson Diamonds and the Tanganyika Government, signed in 1956 is cancelled, and another will be granted for an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 400 sq. miles, excepting 100 sq. miles, if the company wishes it, by June 30, 1960.

Both agree to use Tanganyika professional business and trade facilities wherever possible.

De Beers undertakes before the expiration of the present diamond sales agreement with the Diamond Corporation on December 31, 1960, that the corporation will offer a new contract for the sale and purchase of all diamonds on terms to be approved by the Government.

The Government can transfer its shares to a holding company provided it does not part with them to any company concerned inside the Territory or any individual resident outside Tanganyika without De Beers' consent. De Beers undertake not to part with its shares.

Since the diamond pipe was discovered by Dr. Williamson in 1940 a modern mine has been created which now employs about 300 Europeans, 2,250 Africans, and 67 Asians. Last year the total diamond production, gem and industrial, was worth £3,225,000. Mwadui is said to be one of the largest diamond mines in the world, eight times larger than the Kimberley diamond mine in the Cape Province of South Africa.

[The full story of Mwadui was written by Dr. Williamson just before his death for the volume "Rhodesia and East Africa" which is due for publication early in September. This was the only account written by Dr. Williamson. Copies of the book (25s. plus its postage) may be ordered from the publishers EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.]

Facts About Jobs in Dispute**Done by Africans in Other Areas**

ALTHOUGH CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY has been given to the dispute between the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union in connexion with the incidental duties which the companies now require operators and other non-artisans to perform as part of their economy proposals, comparatively little has been written about the nature of these additional tasks. An article in the Northern Rhodesian *Northern News* has now given instances of some of the changes.

One new task will be that of replacing worn parts of a pump, some parts of which wear quickly; the manufacturers have therefore designed them to facilitate changing by non-skilled men. Another operation will be the replacement or renewal of a mill feed-table driving chains, which can be changed more easily than a bicycle chain; whereas the latter involves an enclosed bracket, the job which the companies have suggested merely requires that the driving chain be slipped over two open sprockets.

A third requires exactly the same skills as are required to change the nozzle of a normal garden hose, except that spray-pump nozzles are slightly larger and the operation requires the use of a spanner.

Other jobs require no more skill than is required in changing the wheel of a motor-car. For instance, to replace diaphragms and valves in diaphragm pumps involves loosening eight small bolts, lifting out the diaphragm, dropping in a new one, and tightening up the bolts.

In the removal and replacement of a slat, eight half-inch bolts (four on either side) require to be undone, a slat 8 ft. long and one-inch thick removed, another put in place, and the bolts re-tightened.

Replacing scraper blades involves undoing six bolts to be undone, a blade 36 inches long by six inches wide replaced, and the bolts tightened.

These disputes are mostly so simple that those outlined, and none presents a problem to an unskilled worker with slight training.

The companies have stated that they have not required the union to agree to anything which is not normally done elsewhere in the mining industry. The union has challenged the companies' proposals, but the union and other non-artisans should use the same tools for destructive purposes, use chain blocks, or work on the surface or underground. In South Africa, the same equipment is used both constructively and destructively by operators on the surface and underground.

Northern Rhodesia Mineral Production

THE VALUE OF MINERALS produced in Northern Rhodesia in 1957 dropped by 33% compared with the previous year, falling to £96,352,691 or £34,047,115 less than in 1956. Increased production of copper, cobalt, cadmium, manganese and zinc was unable to offset the falls in metal prices during the year. Production of electrolytic and blower zinc was estimated to 416,111 tons (383,484).

Pyrochlore in Northern Rhodesia

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS of pyrochlore-bearing igneous rocks in the Feira area of Northern Rhodesia suggest that the deposit may prove to be the largest known in Africa, and perhaps in the world. Other minerals occurring in the area are monazite, containing the radio-active element thorium, and apatite, a phosphate mineral.

Divide Chrome Mines

DIVIDE CHROME MINES, LTD., of Southern Rhodesia, report a net profit for the year to March 31 last of £10,249 (£5,587). The issued capital is £105,000 in 52 shares, which are currently quoted at \$s. 6d.

Ndola Refinery

THE ELECTROLYTIC REFINERY of Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd. which has recently started production, has cost more than £44m.

Progress Reports

Cobaltion Syndicate (July)—Auriferous mine: 7,018 short tons of ore milled for 2,214 oz. of gold and a working profit of £9,057. Muriel mine: 4,245 tons milled, 1,903 oz. gold, and working profit £10,048.

Cass and Motor Gold (July)—Ore milled 24,000 tons, gold recovered 8,452 oz., working profit £37,514. Pickstone mine: 6,907 tons milled, 1,189 oz. gold, working profit £3,049.

Mazoe Consolidated (July)—2,844 tons of ore milled, 851 oz. gold recovered, working profit £3,415.

Overtime Ban Breaches Agreement Trade Unions in Northern Rhodesia Not A Happy Band of Brothers

Reminder to European Trade Unionists

THE CHAMBER OF MINES in Northern Rhodesia has issued the following additional statement:

"The complete overtime ban which the Nkana branch of the European trade union threatens to take is clearly in breach of the recognition agreement, the relevant clause in which specifically states that employees shall not have the right to refuse overtime if (among other things) that overtime is necessary for the maintenance of shifts on continuous operations."

"The natural and inevitable result of an interruption in continuous operations must be the progressive closing down of processes, plants, and ultimately of mining operations. This result will come about automatically and without the volition of the management."

"The management has therefore a clear right to dismiss any daily-paid employee who refuses to work overtime in connexion with continuous operations. The Nkana mine management has, however, decided that they will be acting under instructions from the local branch executive, the former course will be to suspend rather than dismiss the men who are compelled to break their contracts in this way."

"The union's intention in imposing an overtime ban is to coerce the company into withdrawing from its implementation of the 38 residual jobs involved in the company's economy programme. This intention is clearly stated in the letter addressed to the Phokans Corporation by the branch."

"It is emphasized more than the company have already stated at any time that the company have all of these residual jobs with the union. It was only when on July 11 the union broke off negotiations and stated categorically that it was no longer prepared to discuss further the 38 remaining jobs that the companies were compelled to go ahead with their economy plans. Even after this the company again offered to discuss the situation if the shop stewards' meeting on August 3 should recommend resumption of normal negotiations. This offer too was rejected. The ban has now been followed up by the complete overtime, which will, if pursued, have effects similar to those of a strike."

COMMENTING ON TRADE UNION AFFAIRS in Northern Rhodesia during 1957, the annual report of the Labour Department recalls that shortcomings in the European Mineworkers' Union were revealed by the Honeyman Commission, and that there was much unrest among the union leaders and within the rank and file.

The Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association remained a voluntary organization, but there was talk of a referendum on the subject of introducing a closed shop. The Honeyman Commission findings have probably prevented any further developments.

The financial affairs of the association were not happily administered at the branches and were subject to criticism by the registrar of trade unions. All the offices are honorary, and are held by mine employees who either do not have or do not devote sufficient time to their duties.

The African Mineworkers' Union had to struggle to retain its industrial identity in the face of strenuous efforts by some members of the African National Congress to infiltrate the ranks of its officials and use it as a political weapon. The report states that the union shrinks to very small stature apart from its president, Mr. L. Katilunga.

The African Trade Union Congress was reorganized during the year, and the former president, Mr. D. Konkola, who had been strongly criticized for his political activity and his alleged incompetence in handling T.U.C. affairs, was replaced as president by Mr. Katilunga. At a meeting in October it was decided that the A.T.U.C. should act as a co-ordinating and advisory body to all African trade unions. It was hoped to raise funds to build a large, brick-lined store-rooms in which would be available for letters to the headquarters of all the trade unions.

Seeking Oil in Mozambique

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT has signed a lease contract with the Mozambique Gulf Oil Co., Ltd. and the Pan American Oil Co., Ltd., in regard to prospecting for oil in Portuguese East Africa. The first company has already spent over £3m.

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN HOOD

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MAJUNGA, TAMATAVE

ROBIN TRENT

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

ROBIN GRAY

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

* Refrigerator space available
* Deep tank space available

NEW YORK, Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN LOCKSLEY

ROBIN KIRK

ROBIN GOODFELLOW

MORMACWAVE

ROBIN SHERWOOD

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD. Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

Telephone: Cable: LONDON Walf 8000, Nonpar, London

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD. Johannesburg, Capetown Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurence Marques, Beira.

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD. Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD. Mombasa, Nairobi Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD. Zanzibar, Tanga Lindi, Miki, Zanzibar

General Agents, Madagascar P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports: COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and their Agents.

5, BROADWAY NEW YORK, 4

HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC. 5, BROADWAY NEW YORK, 4

Company Report**United Dominions Trust**

(Bankers)

Another Record Sale**MR. GIBSON JARVIE'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST LIMITED, was held on August 13 in London.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, the chairman, presided, and in the course of his speech said: "Your board take pleasure in having again presented record figures. The year has been a remarkable one in many ways. It has perhaps been the most difficult in our history. We have had to struggle with the credit squeeze and at the same time a penal Bank rate, to say nothing of the constant discouragement from the Government by their reiterated distaste for hire-purchase business, their fight against inflation—a fight, incidentally, in which the Government never recognized, or declined to recognize, their real enemy.

"That we were able to adapt ourselves to the new, and very nearly impossible conditions and accomplish what we have done in the year speaks highly for our initiative, our resilience, and our ability to adjust the organization to a veritable spate of additional handicaps."

Increased Dividend

Reviewing the financial results for the year, Mr. Gibson Jarvie said: "Profit has risen by over £250,000 to the record figure of £2,294,337. In this connection you will note that taxation has climbed to £1,186,716 while dividends take only £385,000. I would remind

you that this is the third year in succession in which we have increased the dividend. Transfers to general reserve stand at £410,000 and the balance at profit and loss account has increased to £120,257. In the accounts this year we give comparative figures for 10 years, and, if I may be forgiven for saying so, they make impressive reading. They constitute 10 successive record years, and total assets now stand at £93,687,920.

Agreement With Barclays Bank

"Remarkable as the last financial year has been, the new year promises to be still more remarkable since in its first month we have entered into an agreement with Barclays Bank which cannot fail to have a notable effect on the future history of the company. In the considered opinion of your board the acquisition of a substantial block of shares in the company by Barclays Bank is bound to be of so great an advantage to the company that its value can scarcely be estimated.

"This transaction is not a speculative one in any shape or form. It is intended as a continuing partnership of interests which is expected to benefit both parties.

"What of the future? Under reasonable conditions the company can and should become one of the world's great businesses. I know of no company which has wider foundations or wider fields for its enterprise. Our capacity for service grows year by year, and these services in which we cooperate with the various companies comprising the U.D.T. Group are complementary and are interlocking to a degree. That we have been reasonably efficient in the past is vouched for by our results. The records of the years disclose no mean achievement, but with growth and time we gain always in experience, knowledge, and, I hope, initiative."

The reports and accounts were adopted.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS'S	UNITS CONSUMED
1922		1,501	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 50699, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Naeruki
System: A.C. 415/250 volts, 3 phase.

**TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.**

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mtwara,
Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.A. Telephone CITY 2046

Use your
West Coast
route

VIA LOBITO



Fastest delivery from Europe and U.S.A

Delays in delivery cost money. You should always instruct your overseas suppliers to 'Ship via Lobito' because it is the shortest route from Europe and America, saving over 2,500 sea miles.

The sea route of Lobito avoids paper work en route and risk of delay.

13 shipping lines ply the Lobito route. Modern handling plant in the Port enables goods of any size or character to be packed, unpacked, re-packed and safely

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:

LEOPOLD WALFORD (CALL) Ltd., 15-17 Ndola N.F. and at Chingola, Bantwa, Kitwe, Mufumba and Luanshya.

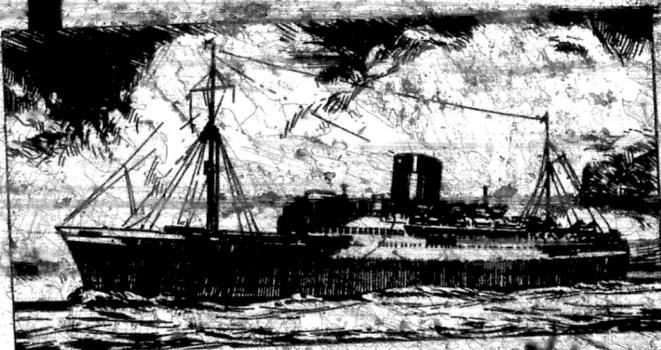
RAILWAY COMPANY, LOBITO, LUSOBA, LONDON.

Ship via

If time is money then it will pay you to ask your shipping agent to use LOBITO.

LOBITO
AND THE
BENGUELA RAILWAY

**SOUTH
AND
EAST
AFRICA**



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From Southampton	
"Cape Town Castle"	Aug. 21
"Stirling Castle"	Aug. 28
"Pretoria Castle"	Sep. 4
"Arundel Castle"	Sep. 11
"Athlone Castle"	Sep. 18
"Carnarvon Castle"	Sep. 25
"Edinburgh Castle"	Oct. 2
"Winchester Castle"	Oct. 9

From London Rotterdam	
"Rhodesia Castle"	Aug. 20
"Bradford Castle"	Sep. 15
"Warwick Castle"	Sep. 25
"Durban Castle"	Oct. 7
"Kings Castle"	Oct. 14
"Bloemfontein Castle"	Oct. 21
"Out East Coast, return West Coast"	Oct. 28
"Out West Coast, return East Coast"	Nov. 4

* Via Madra. † Via Las Palmas

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
ROTHEWICK HOUSE, 19-21 OLD BOND STREET, W.1. TEL. REG 8400

OFFICES AT: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

HEAD OFFICE: 1
CAYLER HOUSE, 24 ST. MARY AXE, E.C.3. TEL: AVE 2010
FREIGHT DEPT.:
GREENLY HOUSE, GREEKBURCH LANE, E.C.3
TEL.: MAN 2550 AVE 2010

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

A public limited liability company, with an issued capital of over £5 million, whose object is to promote and assist the further expansion of Uganda's economy by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible.

It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developments since its inception in 1952—the exploitation of copper-cobalt, apatite and pyrochlore deposits, and the establishment of cement and textile industries on the most modern lines, to mention but a few.

Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshop and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

Industrialists and others interested in the potentialities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive facilities provided by the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
P.O. BOX 442

27 REGENT STREET,
LONDON, E.C.1

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing S. Wales	Glasgow	From
BARRISTER			Aug. 27
CLAN MACBETH	Aug. 29	Aug. 27	Sep. 10
CITY OF CALCUTTA	Sep. 12	Sep. 10	Sep. 24

f also Port Sudan
f also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

^{PM} inducement
also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 28th, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1768

37s 6d yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Driving force for all Africa's industries

An ever-increasing supply of vital products to feed rapidly expanding industries all over Africa, and to give impetus to agriculture, streams from six busy AE & CI factories: World famous Modderfontein, together with five other AE & CI factories at Somerset

West, Umbogintwini, Klipspruit, Rodia and Nairobi, constitute the greatest source of progress on the African continent, providing not only essential supplies, but research and experimental programmes for its phenomenal development.

EXPLOSIVES

INDUSTRIAL
CHEMICALS

PAINTS

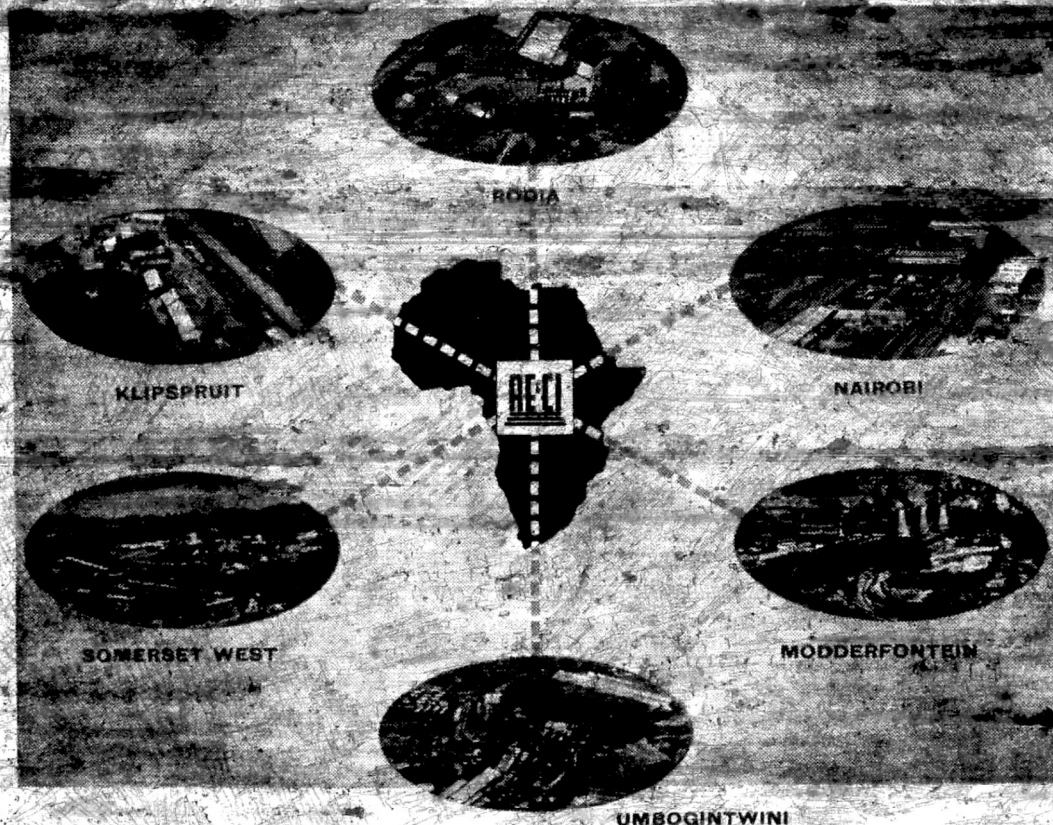
PVC PRODUCTS

VINYL-PLASTIC
FABRICS

FERTILIZERS

INSECTICIDES

FUNGICIDES



African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited

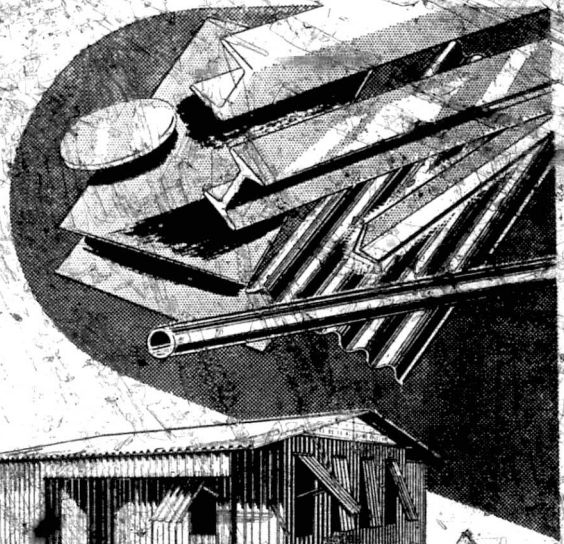
Nairobi, Ndola, Salisbury, Gatooma, Swelo, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Welkom, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town

Folly of Early Retirement in Colonial Service

Aluminium, the versatile metal

Aluminium Union Ltd. provide the engineering and building industries with a most comprehensive range of extruded sections including channels, angles, tees etc. Also available are corrugated and flat aluminium sheeting, strips and circles for making pots and pans.

Consider the Kingstrand Aluminium House, shown here. Light and easily transportable it does not rot, swell or absorb moisture. Moreover, it is impervious to termites and vermin and it resists heat.



ALUMINIUM UNION LIMITED



Represented by

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

D26

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Beira and for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipaka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Lake II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe

London Office: City Wall House

129/129 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: Writheal 5858 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY
SWEDEN DENMARK
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22, Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

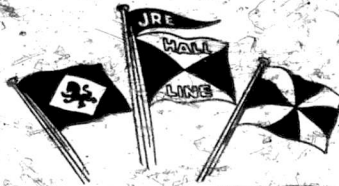
Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing	S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
CLAN MACBETH	Aug. 29	—	—	Sep. 10
CITY OF CALCUTTA	Sep. 12	—	Sep. 10	Sep. 24
INTERPRETER	Sep. —	—	Sep. 24	Oct. 8

also Port Sudan
ADEN

*If inducement
also by arrangement,
RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OF
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.3



LE TOURNEAU WESTINGHOUSE

FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED

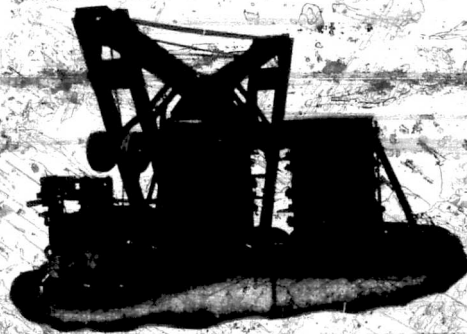
EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT



WIGGLESWORTH
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London agents:
Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 20-24 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

"BIJOLI"
BALING PRESS
HAND, POWER or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.
Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating
and Brushing Machinery.
Complete Spinn and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied to order.
Special Machines supplied to
Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.
ENGINEERS
LETCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

ENGLAND



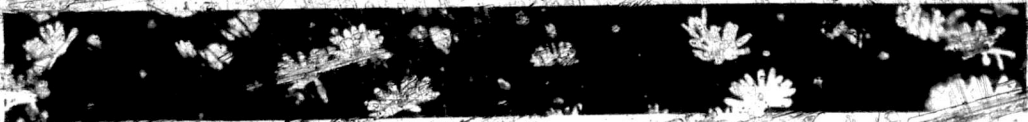
DEADLY DAISY

THE daisy-like pyrethrum flower certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important part of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of companies is the processing of the flowers grown in East Africa into an exportable pyrethrum extract and the marketing of this product through associated companies throughout the world. The wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, East African Extract Corporation Ltd., Nairobi, operates the only processing plant in the East African territories.

MITCHELL COTTS

& Company Limited

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2





the Bank-bag was his pillow

In 1892 two strangers arrived in Salisbury, then a swampland settlement of two hundred souls. They were the first representatives of the Standard Bank of South Africa; and like their clients, they lived tough. One took up residence in a converted hen coop; the other, the bank's premises, with the

Bank's single Gladstone bag for a pillow. Times change; cities grow; so do Banks. Today 800 branches of this Bank maintain as practical and close a service to their communities in the Union, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and East Africa, as did these early pioneers.

**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

THE PIONEER BANKERS IN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

800 offices throughout South, Central and East Africa; agents and correspondents throughout the world. Head Office: 19 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4

UNITY AS **KFA** STRENGTH

The backbone of Kenya

The farmers of the White Highlands of Kenya are the backbone of the colony's economy. Despite immense difficulties they have done much to make Kenya a land of increasing prosperity and opportunity for all who live there. They have built homes and made their farms out of a waste of raw Africa. The majority of these farmers have long been members of The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.), Ltd., an association which has always placed the interests of the farmer and the farming industry in the forefront of all its transactions.

Branches and Depots at:-
Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha,
Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls,
Molo, Kericho, Nanyuki, Mogy's
Bridge, Kapiti, Lumbwa, Naro
Mori and Kericho.

Managing Agents in Tanganyika:-
The Tanganyika Farmers' Association
Ltd.

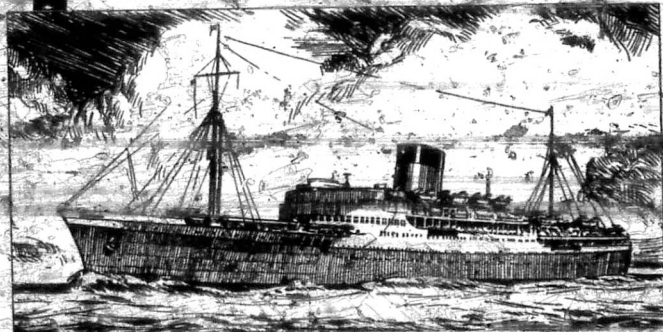
Branches and Depots at:-
Arusha (Head Office), Moshi, Iringa,
Odeshi and Uvumba.

The KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

(Co-op.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 35, NAKURU

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From Southampton	
"Pretoria Castle"	Sep. 4
"Arundel Castle"	Sep. 11
"Athlone Castle"	Sep. 18
"Carnarvon Castle"	Sep. 25
"Edinburgh Castle"	Oct. 2
"Winchester Castle"	Oct. 9
"Capetown Castle"	Oct. 16
"Swirling Castle"	Oct. 23

From London, Rotterdam	
"Warwick Castle"	Sep. 16
"Durban Castle"	Sep. 25
"Kenya Castle"	Oct. 7
"Bloemfontein Castle"	Oct. 21
"Rodezia Castle"	Nov. 4
"Braemar Castle"	Nov. 13

*Out East Coast, return West Coast.
*Out West Coast, return East Coast.
*Out and return West Coast.

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
ROTTERWICK HOUSE, 19-21 OLD BOND STREET, W.1. TEL: HYD 8600
OFFICES AT: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

HEAD OFFICE:
CAYZER HOUSE, 8-9 ST. MARY AXE, E.C.3. TEL: AVE 2010
FREIGHT DEPT.:
GREENLY HOUSE, CREECHURCH LANE, E.C.3
TEL: MAN 2540 AVE 2010

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC Westcent, London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1633	Personalia	1642
Notes By The Way	1634	Obituary	1643
Functions of East African Office	1636	Letter to the Editor	1644
East African Journalist Association	1638	Commercial News	1652
Copperbelt Technical Foundation	1639	Company Report	1665
		Mining	1666

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1958

Vol. 34

No. 1768

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN IT WAS DECIDED, while Mr. Creech Jones was Secretary of State, that members of the Colonial Service might retire on pension at the age of forty-five, EAST

Detrimental to the Public Interest. AFRICA AND RHODESIA strongly criticized the scheme as contrary to the public interest, (a) because many of the best men would be tempted to take their retirement at an absurdly early age and start a new career in commerce, in one of the professions, or in some other way, and (b) because in the case of many senior officials the large sums spent on their special training in the expectation that they would be better able to discharge the highest responsibilities would be wasted from the taxpayers' standpoint. This journal was the only one anywhere to attack the new rule strongly and repeatedly, and, quite naturally, our attitude was much disliked by those who intended to put their own private advantage before persistence in their chosen career. The blame was much less theirs than that of the coterie which had persuaded the Secretary of State to depart so unwisely from established practice. If there was to be a change it would have been more sensible to raise the age limit than reduce it, and, still more important, to constrain Colonial Governments to rid themselves of profitless servants instead of carrying them as passengers.

We were told that our criticisms were unreal, for the devotion of senior officials was so deep that nothing would induce them to leave the Service in mid-career, while the notion that indifferent men would be kept on beyond their usefulness was absurd, because Governments did not do that sort

Official Admission After Many Denials.

because Governments did not do that sort

of thing. Those excuses — for they were obviously nothing more — entirely failed to convince us, and so from time to time we have returned to the topic in the hope that what had been described as an experiment might by public vigilance be prevented from becoming fossilized as bureaucratic practice. The non-official members of the Legislature could scarcely have shown less interest in the whole matter, but perhaps some of them will take it up with vigour now that the Chief Secretary in Tanganyika has publicly admitted what he had previously denied. Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew, in an address to a recent gathering of civil servants in Dar es Salaam, said: "The experiment of the rule experimentally reducing the voluntary retiring age from fifty-five to forty-five was, unfortunately, that our most able officers left us when they were at their most valuable, whereas those whom we would perhaps not have missed so much were content to soldier on. We were forced to the conclusion that the experiment was detrimental to the public interest."

So a plan which other people could evaluate without difficulty when it was announced is very belatedly conceded by a spokesman of the Tanganyika Government to have been unfortunate. **Governments Blameworthy.** That is a mild description of a most mischievous measure. Of course, those

responsible for a piece of recklessness which has done great damage to the Colonial Empire and the Colonial Service, and which certainly did not originate in the mind of the Minister, escape any kind of penalty. They have moved on to higher office (or pensions), doubtless with appropriate or inappropriate awards, while the public has paid away millions of pounds unnecessarily soon, lost many men of much above average ability

whom it could not justifiably spare, and, as Mr. Grattan-Bellew acknowledges, carried those whom we would perhaps not have missed so much". He endorses the assertion repeatedly made in these columns that the experiment proved detrimental to the public interest. When they knew that the proposal was under consideration, did any of the East or Central African Governments responsible

to the Colonial Office warn the Secretary of State that that would be the case? It would be risky to wager that even one of them did so. If, as we believe, all accepted without protest a plan which they uncritically regarded as a piece of good fortune for the Colonial Service, they must share the blame with the Minister's immediate advisers in Whitehall.

Notes By The Way

Embarrassed? I Doubt It

THE NEW STATESMAN dislikes the conviction of the president of the Tanganyika African National Union and of seven of the African elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya on charges of criminal libel, and asserts that the Colonial Office "is known to have been gravely embarrassed by these charges". That is a strong statement, and may or may not be embarrassed in such cases, it would much more probably have been caused, not by the charges, but (a) by the many previous occurrences of a very similar nature for which reckless African speakers and writers were not thought to have, and (b) by the imposition merely of fines when there had been widespread expectation of prison sentences. But to judge from the *New Statesman* would take more than either to know the C.O. a department of considerable equanimity.

Legal Opinions

WHEN ADMITTING the legal justification for the conviction, the Socialist journal points to the political repercussions and emphasizes that T.A.N.U. as the main African organization in Tanganyika "is the body with which the British administration must co-operate if political and constitutional development is to become constructive and harmonious". The comment continues: "In Kenya the convicted members were the African elected representatives of the African people, on whom the administration had to count for co-operation in the new Constitution. No one doubts that nationalist leaders sometimes use words of wide phrases which can be construed as libellous. So could many words used in political campaigns in this country. Irresponsible legal action on such niceties, however proper in law, inevitably exacerbate political tensions. In East and Central Africa, unfortunately, these tensions are closely identified with racial considerations."

Irresponsibility Excused

THE IMPLICATION of those words is that political agitators ought to have especially lenient treatment under the law, a proposition which should be scorned by every citizen with a sense of duty to his fellows, including those given to political activity. Too many discreditable ideas and practices have been exported from this country, and it would be reprehensible to give Africans the impression that sensible Europeans tolerate the proposition that expediency should decide whether or not to invoke the law in the interests of the general public. Strange though the notion may seem to Socialist pundits, the weal of the community must take precedence of the convenience of political zealots, and those Africans who have been elected to represent their race in a legislative body or national council must be brought to consider themselves under special obligation to provide reliable leadership.

Cloud Cuckoo Land

INSTEAD OF ACCEPTING that point of view, however, the *New Statesman* makes light of actions which the courts have punished as criminal libel, and in the Kenya case at any rate as intimidation. In neither Kenya nor Tanganyika was action taken on "legal niceties". Anyone who cares to read the offending (and offensive) statements as published by this paper at the time will see that there is no word whatsoever for the attempt to dismiss them as mere legalisms. The statements certainly exacerbated political tension, and were presumably intended so to do, but the organ over which Mr. Kingsley Martin presides blandly ignores the facts and charges the law officers with producing that tension. Only in Cloud Cuckoo Land could such nonsense pass, but that is seemingly the address of many *N.S.* readers. So hopelessly ignorant about Africa are many Socialist spokesmen that a high proportion of the people who read this fustian will doubtless have accepted it as true.

Mwadui

THE MWADUI DIAMOND MINE, one of the richest, if not the richest, in the world, is to pass into the joint ownership of the Tanganyika Government and the great De Beers Company. Everybody knew that De Beers tried repeatedly in recent years to induce Dr. John Thoburn Williamson, the discoverer of Mwadui and sole director of the company bearing his name, to part with control of the property, and there is no need to think that it once offered £5m. without arousing a flicker of interest in a man to whom multi-millionaire-destiny without his mine meant nothing. Indeed, a friend who was a confidant of Williamson told me a couple of years ago that he would have been equally unresponsive if double that price had been proposed. Williamson was Mwadui, and to him Mwadui was everything (though he was fond of music and books). While he was still a young man his geological insight convinced him that diamonds were to be found in that part of Tanganyika; his determination kept him on the quest through frustrating years and until his capital was almost entirely exhausted; and his ability was such that he could develop and run the mine almost single-handed with the consequence that new arrangements became urgent on his death.

Dr. Williamson's Own Account

THE GREATEST TRIBUTE to Williamson's ability is the recognition that, with his control removed by death, there is no one else technically qualified to take charge but De Beers. That he would have conceded in theory, though he would never have resigned himself to the consequential action. He would have hated still more the thought of nationalization, for he deemed his Government incompetent and extravagant in most of their operations, and his deep concern for the well-

being of Tanganyika, and particularly of its African population, made him anxious that the Territory should benefit from the greatly increased production of diamonds for which he had planned at heavy cost. Probably, therefore, Williamson would have said that the arrangement for an equal holding by the Government and De Beers, with strict provisions for Mwadui to have its fair share of the world market, was the best solution of a difficult problem. His own account of Mwadui, the only one that he ever wrote for publication, makes a most interesting chapter in "Rhodesia and East Africa", a book about to be published by this journal.

Insuring the African

MR. ANDREW CHAPMAN, who has just paid his first visit to the United Kingdom, is a South African accountant and insurance executive who went to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia early in 1957 to straighten out a business which had run into difficulties. He promptly succumbed to the challenge to combine with his professional responsibilities a practical effort for the benefit of Africans at work in the towns and in industry, and the result has been an arduous and far-spread development of the sale of insurance policies to Africans. This time last year business in that section of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was so small that it was not even larger in Beaufort, where Mr. Chapman is also energetically at work. Today policies for about £150,000 are being written with Africans month after month by his company. That is clearly a significant trend, one promising to develop a new sense of responsibility in a rapidly increasing number of Africans.

Crucial Point

THE AVERAGE POLICY, all of the with-profits variety, is for £500, no small sum for Africans. The holders are often employees of Governments, for the fact that they may count upon a pension has not proved an obstacle in convincing African civil servants of the value of life insurance. Many others are employed by banks, business houses, mining companies, or are in business on their own account; and a high percentage of those with whom policies have been placed look upon them not merely as a protection for their families in case of need but as provision for the schooling of their children if at some time it should be necessary to meet fees and other expenses. The difficulty in collecting the premiums has been much less than was expected. Whereas some settle the year in advance, many prefer to pay month by month; in those cases there is sometimes difficulty at the outset until a new habit is formed, but even then there is seldom trouble after the first six months. Mr. Chapman is understandably enthusiastic about future prospects.

How to Spend £40m.

PUNDITS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, at the United Nations, and elsewhere ask — I beg their pardon; they always "demand" — that the British East and Central African territories should forthwith introduce free and compulsory education for all African children. Such ideas are completely unrealistic for a number of reasons, one being that the cost could not possibly be met. Simply as an exercise, the Department of Education in Tanganyika was recently asked to estimate the annual cost of providing instruction up to standard VIII for all young Africans in the Territory; the calculation showed that the recurrent expenditure involved would amount to about £40m. a year, or double the total revenue from which the Government has now to finance all its services. It is thus obvious that the provision of universal schooling must await economic developments on such a scale as to increase the public revenue enormously.

Political Nonsense

VERY HEAVY CAPITAL COSTS for new schools would have to be incurred, and there would have to be an immense expansion of the educational staffs. Since at present only about 120 Africans in the whole of Tanganyika manage to pass the School Certificate examination each year, Africans themselves have clearly to face a great challenge in this regard. These simple but fundamental facts are never taken into account by the push-along-the-African brigade of politicians, white and black. They blithely assume that votes for all and portfolios for the thrushful few will turn poverty into plenty, ignorance into competence, and inexperience into statesmanship. What utter nonsense it all is!

By Trial and Error

MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE MOMENT — or, to put it in another way, dodging the needs both of the moment and the future — seems to be the hall-mark of the Governments in East Africa; and it is therefore not surprising that people who try to look ahead feel even more frustrated than those who live from day to day. I write a friend of wide experience in business and public life. He continues: "The trouble, as you have frequently pointed out, is that there is no basic policy in which the Governments have such confidence that they will not veer from it. Governors and other senior officials very often give credit for empire-building that is to say, change by trial and error. That would be excellent if fair and reasonable results were made, and if the experiments abandoned were well managed to be profitable. They just don't. In trial arouses criticism, especially of African politicians, perhaps because it promises to be successful; it is often abandoned because the Government lacks the courage to endure adverse comment. The result is that error is frequently not admitted. The Government has a vested interest in maintaining the error, it is too seldom the prospect of general benefit, usually the test is political convenience. The mistakes of today may well be the disaster of tomorrow."

Lord Hailey on Partnership

A FRIEND who heard Lord Hailey address Oxford University Africa Society some weeks ago has told me, rather belatedly, that he emphasized the importance of the spirit of partnership in Colonial Africa, defining it as the spirit of fellowship in serving common purposes, and expressing his confidence that, if honestly pursued, it could transcend all differences of racial origin and social tradition. Lord Hailey recalled that the late Sir Bernard Bourdillon had agreed with him that the term "trusteeship" though adequate in its day, had no longer sufficient popular appeal to induce national sacrifices in order to assist in raising the standards of life in British Dependencies overseas. An attempt was therefore made to gain currency for the new term "partnership", which, though used by Secretaries of State in arguing the need for such measures as the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, was derided by those who considered the possession of a Dependency to be proof of some form of moral perversion.

Sets-Up

IN THIS SLACK AGE it is exceptional to hear a public speaker who avoids the constant use of Americanisms. The worst offenders are the politicians, closely run, I must in fairness admit, by slick journalists on mass-circulation papers (I had almost written "newspapers", which is what they have ceased to be). A few days ago I heard a very experienced person refer to constitutional changes in East Africa as "new set-ups", which he promptly corrected to "new sets-up". Both forms of an ugly and unnecessary term upset me.

Work of the East African Office in London

Commissioner's Circular Letter to Chambers of Commerce

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY'S letter to the Chambers of Commerce of East Africa about the East African Office in London, of which he is Commissioner, continued:

The work covered by the various sections of the Office is as follows:

"Reception Office (Miss Young): It is difficult to think of the Office without Miss Young. For many years she has acted as a sort of universal aunt to East Africans in London, and in this capacity she is well known to thousands of East Africans for her devoted and cheerful service.

"This sort of warm and welcoming (and sometimes almost domestic) service is an essential function of the London Office, which, as well as more utilitarian and mundane activities, should be able to offer comfort and assistance and some feeling of home to East Africans here in London.

"East Africans are assisted in many ways, the most frequent being information and assistance about social events in the form of travel around London, advice on shopping, house of Commons tickets, etc. Numerous inquiries are received from people wishing to obtain flats or other accommodation during their leave. Miss Young does her best to assist, but this sort of thing is really beyond the resources of her small staff.

Shabby Display Material

The following selection is typical of some of the material in the reception office: where to obtain bush knives, girth of the Webber translation of African names of places in East Africa, the whereabouts of obscure mission posts and tribes, name of the night club and Turkish bath, confirmation of the whereabouts and dates of establishment of field post offices in Tanganyika in the 1914-18 war, latest information on Nandi hear.

The receptionists are Misses Haygarth and Sangster. The reception hall is not so spacious, well-furnished, or arranged as the comparable reception halls in other overseas territories' offices in London. Some of the display material is old and shabby. Limitation of funds has hitherto been a governing factor in this respect, and present indications are that the necessity to conserve financial resources will operate against any substantial expenditure on improvement within the near future. This is a pity, because it is in the reception office that all visitors gain their first impression of the East African Office.

The reception section deals with thousands of letters annually seeking general information on all manner of subjects, likely and unlikely, ranging from applications for jobs, advice about publications, assistance in finding reference books for purposes of study, tracing of persons (in most cases from the most sketchy information), national service in East Africa, and requests for films, flags, posters, and railway tickets.

Commerce and Industry

"Commerce and Industry (Mr. Griffin Smith): Mr. Griffin Smith is the most senior assistant in the Office. His section copes with inquiries relating to trade and commerce, and he deals with any economic matters relating to East Africa, inquiries regarding which are frequent and varied. He represents and acts for the three Coffee Boards of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. During the immediate post-war period import licensing was a heavy item in Mr. Griffin Smith's duties, but today the situation has eased considerably. Nevertheless, inquiries from exporting houses are frequent, particularly when changes in the regulations are made and where the procedure differs in the several East African territories.

"Merchants, traders, and manufacturers in the United Kingdom are becoming more alive to the opportunities opening up in East Africa for expanding trade and industry, and the Office endeavours to make known as widely as possible that its resources are at the disposal of any interested parties in the U.K.

"Generally, the commercial community in the U.K. regards the three mainland territories of East Africa as one trading

area. Traders, merchants, brokers, and financiers expect the Office to be a central source in London from which they may obtain information about local conditions, development, statistical data, etc., on which to base an assessment of trade and investment possibilities. In addition to the trade aspect of these inquiries, many are concerned with the possibilities of secondary industries in the area. There is a constant demand for names of firms dealing in the various exports from East Africa and, in the reverse direction, names of merchant houses handling different classes of imported goods.

"Mr. Griffin Smith, successfully cope with this type of inquiry, and when people in this country are contemplating visits to East Africa he arranges for appropriate introductions. An arrangement exists whereby important business people who have applied for visitor's passes to East Africa are written to personally by the Commissioner. It would be of assistance if chambers of commerce would advise the Office of any such impending visits by business people.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

"Miscellaneous inquiries are undertaken by this section on behalf of the Governments and merchants in East Africa, such, for example, as investment in the tea industry, building development, financial and technical backing for a match factory in Kenya, possible outlets for wood carvings, prices for cement, possibilities of meat sales to shipping lines, import of Kenya butter into West Germany, and of fresh fruit imports from East Africa.

This section also handles the U.K. end of the purchases of East African sugar imports. This task has required negotiations with sugar brokers and the shipping conference regarding freight rates, releases of tenders, calling for offers of cargo, etc. Happily the need is no longer there, but for four or five years this section operated the freight sponsorship scheme that was approved both here and in East Africa.

The variety of tasks performed on behalf of the Coffee Boards of East Africa range from purchasing equipment and recruitment of staff for the commercial college sponsored by the Kumanjaro Native Co-operative Union to representation on council and committees of the Coffee Boards, one of which the several Coffee Boards are members of. Attention has also been given to the Coffee Board of East Africa, which has also been given to the Coffee Board of East Africa, which has also been given to the Coffee Board of East Africa, which has also been given to the Coffee Board of East Africa.

"Many inquiries are dealt with concerning the coffee crop, marketing, organization, and merchandising of the coffee crop in the three territories, and statistical information is supplied when required relating to exports, imports, prices, plantations, etc.

"Similar services, as the need may arise, are given for any other industry in East Africa; for example, the assistance of this Office was recently sought in stating East Africa's case against an application by the tanning industry of Great Britain for the import duty to be lifted from vegetable tanning materials, for which East African wattle bark enjoys Commonwealth preference.

Interest in African Crops

"Particular interest is shown in the marketing of African-grown crops of coffee and cotton and the part played by co-operatives in the marketing of agricultural produce.

"Mr. Griffin Smith, either on behalf of or along with the Commissioner, attends meetings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Joint East and Central African Board, the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, and certain committees of the Tropical Products Institute. He has personal knowledge of East Africa, and particularly Uganda, where he served for 25 years and retired as Director of Supplies in 1948. He has twice been seconded back to East Africa for special work in connexion with cotton-marketing.

"Settlement and Employment (Mr. Eric Martin): The inquiries coming to this section cover anything concerning settlement, employment, and retirement in East Africa, such as, for example, the many questions relating to general conditions, education, cost of living, etc.

"From the many monthly inquiries for posts in East Africa for farm managers and assistants, a selected short list is kept for the information of the European Agricultural Settlement Board in Kenya and for farmers making direct inquiries here. People with capital who may contemplate farming in Kenya are, of course, shown every consideration and then introduced personally to the representative of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, who thereafter deals with them. This section also deals with the possibility of settlement and farming in Tanganyika.

"A substantial part of Mr. Martin's time is devoted to the arrangements of interviews for recruitment of staff for the

Nairobi City Council and the many town or borough councils, such as Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, etc. After details of the vacant posts have been supplied by this Office to prospective applicants, the likely candidates are reduced to a short list by the authority concerned, and interviewed in this Office with the assistance of technical or professional experts. Mr. Martin, who is the chairman at such interviews, then makes his report and recommendation to the local authority in East Africa.

"This recruitment service covers a selection for a wide variety of posts, such as doctors, health inspectors, water and sewage engineers, highway inspectors, welfare officers, committee clerks, establishment officers, school teachers, valuers, and solicitors. Agricultural organizations in Kenya have also been assisted in this way by seeking an artificial inseminator, creamery assistants, etc.

"Although all appointments in Government service are dealt with by the Colonial Office or Crown Agents, Mr. Martin receives a copy of every advertisement relating to Government vacancies in East Africa and is therefore better able to give advice to inquirers here. In addition, from time to time he is asked to assist the officials making the selections for certain Government appointments.

Service Control

Mr. Martin has also been responsible for maintaining contact with the Services, employment organizations, such as the Bowler Hat Club, and the various officers' employment associations. Contact is maintained with agricultural research organizations, etc., and the Ministry of Agriculture for the benefit of farmers from East Africa, or any other who may wish to follow up special agricultural interests while in this country.

Mr. Drake has personal knowledge and 20 years' experience of Uganda, where he was Acting Director of Agriculture when he left to become Director in Northern Rhodesia. From 1950 to 1957 he was chief executive officer to the Kenya Board of Agriculture.

Finance, Statistics, Legal and Miscellaneous (Mr. Talbot-Phibbs)

"This section provides information on the subject of East African budgets, taxation, duties, licences, fees, exchange control, etc., with all inquiries relating to legislation, etc., relating to trade, industry and commerce, labour and employment, and social legislation such as administration of estates, marriage laws, etc. Any question relating to mining is channelled to Mr. Talbot-Phibbs as are requests for introduction of a general statistical nature.

"This section deals with all publications and the maintenance of the many leaflets issued by the East African Office, and maintains constant contact with publishers in this country for the purpose of providing up-to-date information in the several reference publications relating to East Africa.

"A major part of Mr. Talbot-Phibbs's time is taken up in the collection of material, compilation, and publication of the Commissioner's annual report in which is the annual review of East Africa which in this country is extensively used as a reference work on East Africa. This report was recently described by the United States Department of Agriculture as being a unique and authoritative publication which contains much commodity, trade and related information compiled from many sources in a readily available and usable form. Much of it is not available elsewhere without a great deal of research.

Immigration and Customs

"Another major item in this section, and one falling especially heavily from time to time, is the general supervision of East Africa House.

Mr. Talbot-Phibbs has personal knowledge of Tanganyika, where he served as Secretary for Trade and Commerce, and for a period acted as Member for Finance and Economics. Mr. Talbot-Phibbs's service in Tanganyika was the culmination of over 20 years' service in a wide variety of posts (but mainly connected with finance and trade) in Northern Rhodesia. He is, of course, acquainted with all the other East African territories.

Immigration and Customs (Mr. Drake)

"All persons, with the exception of indigenous Africans, are required to obtain an immigration permit or pass to enter or re-enter the East African territories. Inquiries relating to immigration and the issue of permits give rise to considerable work, quantitatively, in the way of correspondence and interviews, disproportionate to the number of passes issued. During 1957 this section collected £18,300 in immigration deposits for transfer to East Africa.

Mr. Drake also advises exporters on customs invoicing procedures and customs rates, most of which is done by telephone. When exporters do not wish to send the manufacturers' or suppliers' invoices with their own invoice to East Africa, Mr. Drake provides the certificate required by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Tourism: This office is staffed by Mr. Craddock of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, who has a staff of only one receptionist typist. The accommodation is meagre, but a serious deficiency is lack of adequate staff to keep the office open throughout the day. The affairs of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association are not strictly within the control of the Commissioner, and the money to run the London office is voted direct from the association; nevertheless, I feel able to comment that Mr. Craddock could be many times more valuable in promoting tourism if he had but another £1,500 a year, which is small in relation to the possible revenue from tourism.

(Concluded from last issue)

Trade Unionists at Variance

Mombasa Dockers' Secretary in London

MR. J. D. AKUMU, general secretary of the Mombasa Dockworkers' Union, told a Press conference in London on Friday that he doubted whether the Government of Kenya wanted to encourage the development of responsible trade unions. He emphasized that before a union meeting could be held a permit had to be obtained and the meeting had to be in a hall where the police could make tape-recordings of the proceedings. The halls were usually too small. It was the responsibility of a trade union leader to ensure that there was no disturbance; even though many of those wishing to attend could not enter the hall. Such regulations made people frightened to speak their minds and created an atmosphere which discouraged the growth of trade unions.

Mr. Akumu also expressed dissatisfaction with the operation of the Essential Services Ordinance. He said that efforts had been made on paper to unify the salary scales of all those employed in Government service, that had been done only in a limited way. Workers in private industry were still subject to racial barriers.

In the docks and on the railways the colour of a man's skin, not his ability, was the qualification for a job. Trade unionists could not fight that situation, since under the Essential Services Ordinance strikes were forbidden. They went to arbitration. They received a decision which maintained the case of the arbitration award in a dispute between East African Railways and Harbours and the African Railway workers' unions in which the arbitrator had awarded a wage increase with a reduction in the number of days of annual leave.

Bus Strike in Nairobi

More recently, bus workers who had struck in Nairobi had all been arrested and charged with contravening the Essential Services Ordinance. It had been their first strike for five years.

Mr. Lewis, Colonial adviser to the Trade Union Congress, intervened to say that the ordinance did not specifically forbid strikes. However, all disputes in essential services had to be referred to compulsory arbitration and the results of the arbitration. In the case of the railway workers' claim for increased wages it was not strictly true that the arbitration had awarded nothing; but the increase was almost negated by being linked with a reduction in holidays. In any case, that matter was not within the terms of reference of the arbitration, for holidays had not been raised by either side before arbitration.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Akumu were also in dispute over the appointment of trade union presidents, the latter stating that the Government required a president to be actually employed in the industry in which the union represented workers' interests; should a member of a union be elected president and subsequently leave that particular employment, he was then removed from office. Mr. Lewis disagreed, maintaining that, provided the president had been a bona fide worker in the industry, he could remain the president even though no longer employed in that industry.

Dealing with housing, Mr. Akumu stated that though the Kenya Government was aware that more than 20% of Nairobi's population was not properly housed, no practical steps were being taken to meet the problem. The "bed-space" system, whereby a room 9 feet by 7 1/2 was divided between three or four occupants, was still the main practice. Rooms were often too small for families with children, and some married people had to share a room with bachelors.

In Mombasa, where the minimum wage was below £5 10s a month, the Municipal Board had built fairly good housing - but the rents were £5 14s a month. Consequently the houses had remained empty for a long time.

Mr. Akumu complained that instead of allowing African farmers to use the Kenya Highlands and so create employment opportunities, the Government continued to reserve them for European settlement.

Aiming at 100,000 Tourists Annually for East Africa

More than £7m. Spent Last Year by 60,000 Visitors

WITHIN FIVE YEARS East Africa should be receiving 100,000 visitors annually, Mr. D. G. Mathews, general manager of East Africa Tourist Travel Association, writes in his most interesting annual report for 1957.

Because the Governments asked that publication should be delayed until they had reached agreement about the future of E.A.T.T.A., the report has been brought up to date and it covers events to July, 1958, though the financial and statistical sections deal only with 1957. In that calendar year 60,171 visitors are recorded as entering the territories, and it is estimated that they spent not less than £7m.

The mean stay of visitors to Kenya and Tanganyika is known to have been just over 10 days, and the estimated expenditure is £6 per visitor daily. So, taking 60,000 documented visitors, their expenditure in East Africa was £7,200,000. In-transit sea passengers, who spend an average of 10 days in the ports of East Africa, are reckoned to spend £2 daily which added £230,000, and ship's crews, whose daily expenditure ashore is put at 10s, added £34,000. No account is taken of expenditure by air crews or air passengers.

Eightfold Increase in Tourists

Ten years ago, when E.A.T.T.A. was established, the number of visitors was annually at 7,500 and the income derived at not more than £500,000. So within a decade the number has increased eightfold and the income fifteenfold. Now the tourist industry ranks fourth in value in the economy of East Africa. In this transformation the association has played a great part, but its expenditure over the whole period has been only £210,000—that being the approximate annual expenditure of the South African Tourist Corporation.

Mr. Mathews pays tribute to the work of the London office under the management of Mr. R. W. E. Craddock, and emphasizes the need to add another member to the staff in order to enable him to visit travel agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

Mr. Mathews himself had not been able to take a holiday for six years until last August, when he motored some 10,000 miles in South Africa and back, spending what was supposed to be a break from work in calling on travel agents, publicity and similar associations, and shipping and air lines.

Advertising in U.S.A.

The total income of E.A.T.T.A. last year was £36,960, and expenditure just exceeded £38,000. The two main items were naturally costs of brochures and other publicity matter and staff salaries. All that could be found for advertising and representation in the U.S.A. was £5,411, and for advertising in Europe £1,443.

There are interesting chapters on the amenities and facilities for tourists in East Africa and on all aspects of the work undertaken. The general manager's conclusion is that there is every reason to expect an annual increase of 10% in visitor traffic if travel facilities are adequately improved and expanded and if funds are provided for proper publicity.

From the report these passages are quoted: "Early in 1958 the famous elephant who lived in the Murchison Falls Park of Uganda, and who not only took possession of Paraa and its lodge but became known as the Lord Mayor, ceased to confine himself to the playful pastime of stealing food from the lodge and removing pieces of trash from roofs. He turned his attention to visitors' motor-cars, and if they did not contain bananas he turned them over! One unfortunate motorist, who succeeded in getting out of the car complete with camera, photographed the Lord Mayor in the process of turning over the car. This behaviour, which might have resulted in tragedy, could not be tolerated, and the Lord Mayor was humanely removed.

"The development of communications in the Western Serengeti area of Tanganyika has finally enabled the commercial poaching to be tackled with the energy it deserves. The revelations of the extent and cruelty of this poaching are truly appalling, it being conservatively estimated that 150,000 head of the natural park's migratory game are being slaughtered annually by Africans in search of dried meat and wildebeest tails. Nearly 2,000 steel-wire snares, the most devastating means of poaching, have been confiscated.

"Realization of these brutal methods is causing the imposition of stiffer penalties in the courts. Although a good start has been made, the battle is far from won, and further legislative measures are required, including the banning of the possession of arrow poison, before the future of the Serengeti game can be assured.

"Day excursion flights to the Western Serengeti from Nairobi on alternate Sundays have been inaugurated and are proving highly popular.

Hotel Developments in Uganda

The greatest development in the hotel industry has occurred in Uganda, where Uganda Hotels, Ltd., have enlarged the Lake Victoria Hotel in Entebbe and are constructing a chain of hotels throughout the Protectorate. They have also taken over the operation of the national park lodges at Paraa in the Murchison Falls National Park and at Mweya in the Queen Elizabeth National Park. Both lodges have been enlarged to take the ever-increasing volume of visitors.

Unfortunately I cannot report the same improvement in Tanganyika. The general standard of the up-country hotels has shown little improvement. In Dar es Salaam, however, the hotel situation improved slightly during 1957, although there is still an acute shortage of suitable tourist accommodation. Two of the main hotels installed air conditioning in some of the bedrooms and carried out other minor improvements, while two of the other hotels were completely redecorated and refurbished and opened under new management.

"Hopes are still high that a new luxury 85-bedroom, air-conditioned hotel will be constructed in the near future. In June, 1958, the Tanganyika Government announced a loan of £225,000 needed for the building.

In Kenya one of the oldest hotels in Nairobi, the city of approximately 70 beds for guests, in March, 1958, the New Stanley Hotel was partially demolished and is being reconstructed; when completed the alterations and additions will provide some 130 extra beds, or a total capacity of 340. The hotel situation in Kenya's capital city will be very difficult until completion of the hotel in August, 1959.

"On the coast of Kenya the situation has improved considerably in quality and quantity of accommodation, and will be still further improved when the Oceanic Hotel on Mombasa Island opens in August or September of this year. This luxury hotel will have accommodation for approximately 85 guests. In up-country Kenya the only considerable expenditure on renovations were at the Stag's Head, Nakuru.

"The original 'Tree Tops', burnt down by Mau Mau gangs, has been replaced by a fine new building, a considerable improvement on the original structure."

U.F.P. Candidates for N. Rhodesia

THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY CANDIDATES for the Northern Rhodesian seats in the forthcoming Federal general election are: Livingstone, Mr. J. C. Graylin; Mazabuka, Mr. S. S. Turner; Lusaka East, Mr. R. M. Riek; Broken Hill, Sir Roy Welensky; North Eastern, Captain F. B. Robertson; Ndola Urban, Mr. F. S. Owen; Ndola Rural, Mr. W. F. Rendall; Luanshya, Mr. D. A. Sparrow; Nkana, Mr. G. W. R. L'Ange; Kitwe, Mr. A. W. Anderson; Mufuhira, Mr. V. T. Joyce; North Western, Mr. E. S. McCrath.

The two African candidates for the special election areas are Mr. J. S. Simukondah, a Luanshya business man, for the Kafue Special Electoral Area, and Mr. Godwin A. M. Lewanika, for the Luangwa Special Area.

Candidates for Lusaka West and Lusaka Rural have not yet been nominated.

The selections were made by the territorial standing committee of the party when it met recently in Broken Hill. Sir Roy Welensky, president of the party, Mr. John Roberts, the territorial leader, and Mr. Jack Mills, deputy chairman, were present.

Providing Technicians and Technologists for Central Africa

Great Importance of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, M.P., Federation Minister of Education, opened the Kitwe buildings of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation last Friday.

Mr. O. B. Bennett, general manager of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of the Kitwe committee of the foundation (which Rhokana originally sponsored), said in an address of welcome:—

"It is no longer good enough for a youngster to be good with his hands and without fundamental knowledge of the principles behind the machinery which he is making or repairing. To hold his place and justify his rating as a skilled worker the artisan must be far better equipped technically than his father.

"When we examined the performance of our apprentices in their technical examinations we were appalled by the results. The root cause was not lack of effort by the boys, but lack of the basic necessities for good teaching—adequate buildings and equipment and sufficient staff to give live tuition, instead of relying almost entirely on correspondence courses.

Praise for the Principal

"When I tell you that the group certificate success figure for apprentices has been raised from 10% in each of the three years prior to the existence of the foundation to over 41% last year, you will appreciate how right was the diagnosis and how great an improvement has taken place since the Technical Foundation was set up. The improvement which reflects great credit on the principal, Mr. Howell, and his staff.

"We had on the Copperbelt numerous young men who had not the time to be both to parents who could send them to a university. But these men had the ambition, brain, and determination to try and fit themselves for more senior posts in industry and commerce by taking correspondence courses. They required help and tutors in order to master their courses.

"By no means least, with the growth of the townships and the change which comes from a mining camp of transients to a settled community, the need automatically arises for help and guidance in living a fuller life, in appreciation of the arts, and learning domestic crafts. All these needs, it was felt, could be met by a properly staffed and equipped training centre.

"Once raised, the idea was enthusiastically supported by the other companies. Since a centralized scheme, with the advantages of interchangeability of personnel and uniformity of standards, was better than four individual centres, the Copperbelt Technical Foundation was born, with a gift of £100,000 from each of the major copper mining companies—Mufulira, Nchanga, Roan, Antelope, and Rhokana—which stipulated that the foundation was not to confine itself to company employees, but was a gift to the Copperbelt as a whole.

Growth of the Foundation

"The growth of the foundation since it began operations in January, 1957, has been extraordinary. Enrolment in March, 1957, totalled 420 students, of whom 327 were apprentices. Over 23% of those apprentices were from outside the mining industry. At that time a further 93 adults were taking courses in eight different subjects. Nine months later the enrolment was 872, made up of 364 apprentices and 468 adults taking 16 different subjects. By March, 1958, when the foundation had been operating for only a year, and had almost just moved into the new premises on the other mines, the enrolment was 1,023 and the range of subjects had increased to 26.

"The Kitwe centre has cost £65,000, excluding the equipment. Little of the initial generous grants is now left to provide a steady income to bridge the gap between receipts and expenditure, despite Government assistance towards the technical training of the apprentices. I appeal to you who are here today, you who are leading members of municipalities and of commerce and industry, to give this matter serious thought. You are being asked to help in the training and education of the future citizens of the Federation and the Copperbelt—and your future employees. There can be no more rewarding investment."

MR. GREENFIELD said in the course of his speech:—

"When I first heard of this project, I had already visited the Copperbelt, and I knew that the work which the Federal Government was doing for apprentice education was most inadequate. We had inherited this section of our work from the Northern Rhodesian Government, to whom belongs the credit for having started apprentice education in each of the four towns in which the foundation now has centres. Unfortunately the basis of that education was the supervision of correspondence courses; it had not been possible to provide live teaching.

Government Unable to Compete

"With the creation of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation under the auspices of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines I realized that the Government could not compete. One of our difficulties had always been to keep staff at Government rates of pay in competition with the mines. I therefore approached the founders to see whether they would agree to take over the work that the Government was doing. I found them anxious to help in every way. We came to an arrangement whereby the foundation has taken over the work and the Government contributes an annual sum, not as large as the Government of the Federation would like, but substantially larger than the previous scheme cost the Government.

"Until 1957 the Federation had no university. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has made an excellent start, but its range is very limited, in the fields of arts, science, and agriculture, and it provides no teacher training. If we had the money we could spend more on providing a whole range of faculties, meeting the needs of the country. We shall have to progress towards this goal gradually.

"Meanwhile, thanks to the hospitality of universities outside our borders, and in some measure to the provision of scholarships by the Government and other bodies, we have a large number of our own students graduating in engineering. The United Kingdom produces engineering graduates at the rate of 52 per million head of population. In the Federation, with our European population of some 300,000, we expect to have more than 50 engineering graduates taking their degrees in 1959, more than 60 in 1960, and more than 70 in 1961.

"Until 1956 we did not undertake any teacher training. That year we founded our teacher training college in Bulawayo. It is an urgent problem to increase our provision for training our own teacher material, for we cannot expect for ever to import teachers trained at the expense of other countries.

Teacher Training

"Until Federation there was not a single secondary school in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. They were planned and projected and two were partly built. We now have nine secondary schools in Northern Rhodesia and one in Nyasaland. We have not yet established a secondary school in either of these territories for Coloured and Asian education, but one is being planned for Nyasaland. In that territory the Government had not built even a single school for Asian children; now we have five primary schools for Asians and 10 in rented buildings.

"We have had two secondary schools devoted to technical education—in Bulawayo and Salisbury. From now on they are to be more selective, choosing pupils who have the ability to make the best use of the education and who will become technologists or high-grade technicians.

"We have decided on a new policy—to provide for a technical stream in each boys' secondary school. These secondary schools have up to now been bi-lateral, catering for academic and for general pupils. Now there will be a technical stream. Workshops and laboratories will be provided at all boys' secondary schools. These technical streams will not be confined to the slow learners. We expect some of our brighter and brilliant children to be amongst them, and that they will go on to take engineering degrees or to enter technical or polytechnic colleges to take technological, not merely technical, courses.

"We attempt to cater for the technicians and craftsmen at technical centres throughout the main centres in the

Federation. Four in the Copperbelt, as you know, have been absorbed by the Copperbelt Foundation. Elsewhere there are technical centres, but few have their own premises. The present estimates provide for a small centre in Ndola, but funds will not permit these centres to have their own workshops and laboratories at first. For these facilities they must go to the science laboratories at the secondary schools. In Bulawayo and Salisbury the Technical College and Polytechnic respectively will cater for these technicians. Apprentices are catered for on a day release basis.

"For the youth who intends to take up technology the alternatives are a university degree in engineering or study at a technological college. In the latter case the student takes employment in a branch of the engineering industry and enters into articles with a qualified man. The Polytechnic in Salisbury and Bulawayo Technical College both provide courses which lead up to membership of the institutes of the various branches of engineering.

"In countries overseas industry has frequently endowed university chairs in technological subjects, and made princely gifts in money and equipment. Industry has provided many scholarships. In the U.K. an Industrial Board for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools was formed in November, 1955, by 17 companies. The object of making grants towards facilities for the study of science in certain schools. By May of last year 141 companies, most of them engaged in chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering, had subscribed £3,159,699. They gave building grants to 187 schools and grants for apparatus to 143 other schools.

"In the Federation the mining industry has made munificent gifts for this foundation. In Southern Rhodesia the mining industry has established a technical centre at the Cam and Motor mine to which mining apprentices from 'sandwich' countries. The Technical College in Salisbury and Bulawayo have received considerable help from industry in the provision of equipment. For instance, the printing industry has fully equipped a printing workshop at the Salisbury Polytechnic to enable students there to take the City and Guilds examinations up to the full technological certificate."

Commissioner on Somalization

Mr. R. J. C. Howes Appointed

Mr. R. J. C. Howes, who was last week appointed Commissioner on Somalization, is due in Somaliland on September 4, after spending a week in Aden where he will confer with Mr. A. E. S. Charles, Commissioner on Adenization. Mr. Howes, who has served in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya and in the Secretariats in Kenya and Hong Kong, has since his retirement acted as a Salaries Commissioner for British Honduras and Mauritius. He will be assisted by Somali official and non-official, and by expatriate part-time members of the commission, the terms of reference of which are:

(a) To determine the number of officers who will probably be required to be employed by the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate during the period of seven years beginning on April 1, 1959;

(b) To assess the extent to which such requirements are likely to be met, having regard to the existing and approved educational and training facilities, by the promotion of officers and the recruitment of Somalis;

(c) To make recommendations for improvement in the educational and training arrangements whereby serving officers and potential entrants to the civil service who are Somalis could be made available expeditiously to meet the requirements under (a); and

(d) In the light of the findings under (a) and (b), to make recommendations for a programme whereby officers recruited from abroad can be progressively replaced by Somali officers without injustice to individuals of undue loss of efficiency."

Sudan Wants Britons

THE RE-ENGAGEMENT as legal adviser to the Government of the Sudan of Mr. Justice Mavrogordis, who was at one time legal adviser to the Governor-General, caused some Khartoum newspapers to criticise the employment of Britons by the republic. Sayed Ziyada Arab, Minister of Justice, replied that the Government saw no reason against the employment of suitable foreign experts in the completely independent Sudan.

Federation Must Be Industrialized

Only Way to Achieve Racial Harmony

IF RACIAL HARMONY in the Federation is to be a fact, not just a slogan, that harmony can be achieved only through full employment through industrialization, said Mr. J. G. Chipman, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, at its congress at the Victoria Falls last Friday. He continued (in part):

"Secondary industry is not like Topsy; it won't just grow of its own accord. It needs to be nurtured and encouraged. It is not enough for a few starry-eyed optimists who like our climate to come here and start a factory. A great deal of development work needs to be done and money has to be spent. Mistakes will be and have been made, and there may in some industries be a few false starts.

"If industrialization is to come, and come it must, the whole population must recognize the need for it and work for it. The public must demand Rhodesian goods. Shopkeepers must stock Rhodesian goods and actively sell them. Governments and statutory bodies must accept local tenders unless there is a just reason for not doing so. I make a special plea to those large companies who are doing well here to buy locally. Head offices overseas or in the Union still buy outside the Federation.

Demand for Tariffs

"To develop local industry we must get back to tariffs. Our industries, especially our infant industries, need tariff protection.

"To protect an industry by putting a duty on imported goods, the articles does not automatically put up the price of the imported duty or anything like it. One of the major troubles of the local industrialist is the smallness of the market. Without protection our small market has to be shared with manufacturers from all over the world, often represented by some of our best and strongest goods. If goods have to be made in small quantities, the price per unit naturally increases. If the local manufacturer is protected, he can look forward to a greater volume of output and can therefore manufacture more cheaply.

"In many of cases where articles imported have had a measure of protection have captured the local market. In one case the price of the local article is now 25% cheaper than the imported article, which had the market to itself a year ago.

"In all our representations about the credit squeeze and import control to the Minister of Finance we have been misled or rebuffed, but we still challenge him to refute our case. The ill-effects of the credit squeeze would have been much less severe if a better appreciation of the situation had been formulated in Government circles. Prior consultation on some of the likely consequences might have obviated some of the ill-effects. Responsibility for some of the unemployment, falling turnovers, and general slackening of activity lies on the Federal Minister of Finance.

Government Foresight Commended

"We applaud the Federal Government's achievements in its public works programme, in the financing and development of the roads and railways, and in the remarkable attainments in the provision of power, notably through the Kariba scheme. We agree that a sound foundation to our economy has been laid, and commend Government for foresight and initiative in raising loans in the public sector.

"We have warm regard for the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Owen. He has listened to our problems and in spite of much still to be done, has met us in a number of ways. We industrialists have a friend in Frank Owen.

"ARNI came into being only in July last year to represent industry on a Federal basis. Two new chambers have been formed, in Ndola and Luanshya. I hope Lusaka and Livingstone will follow. We now have 12 affiliated bodies representing a very large cross-section of industry. An export committee has been set up.

"Our staff has been strengthened by the appointment of an experienced economist, Mr. C. D. C. Bain, who came to us from the South African Chamber of Industries, and Miss Jill Healy has been appointed administrative secretary. My thanks are due to them, to the director, Mr. P. C. Aldridge, to my two vice-presidents, Mr. de Haas and Sir Thomas Chegwidden, whose advice and practical help have been invaluable, and to all members of the executive council and special committees.

"When Mr. Abrahamson, our first president, joined Mr. Todd's caretaker Cabinet, he resigned from ARNI and I was elected."

Mr. Marquand's Views on Kenya Colonial Office Summer Conference

Need for Political Truce

IS THERE ANY HOPE of breaking the constitutional deadlock in Kenya and winning African co-operation in a great drive for development and modernization?

Mr. Hilary A. Marquand, a Socialist M.P. who has twice visited Kenya, once in 1948 to report to the then Labour Government on the economic needs and potentialities of the Colony, and again quite recently, asks that question in the August issue of *Encounter*, and suggests that the answer must depend upon the willingness or otherwise of all groups to call a temporary political truce during which the economic programme could be re-examined and intensified and a basic agreement on political advance be hammered out.

"A lead in this direction should come from the United Kingdom. Eventually a truly multi-racial society can exist with good will and safety in the 20th century only if the Government be based upon the will of the majority. A public declaration should be made that the ultimate aim of British policy is democratic self-government in Kenya, with some safeguards for minorities, but with majority rule.

"Of course, this must be achieved by stages. I would then invite Europeans, Asians, and Africans in the Legislative to set up a select committee to review the workings of the present Constitution during a period of three years and then present proposals for the next stage of constitutional development.

Opportunity for Co-operative Work

"I believe this opportunity Asians and Africans a fair opportunity for co-operative work. I believe it need cause Europeans no apprehension; I believe it would help to overcome heavy economic difficulties, a task which cannot be accomplished without African good will.

Mr. Marquand pays warm tribute to official achievements of the Africans the basic techniques of good husbandry and conservation and refers to the young Britons who have settled in the Highlands and made the desert blossom as the rose.

He points out that in much of the White Highlands the present type of farming makes "extensive farming of only of at least 1,200 acres appropriate", and that typical small-scale African farming would "not be suitable; but he wants African co-operatives to be given the opportunity to farm large holdings in the Highlands. It was, he says, a young European farmer who suggested to him that some large estates should be sold to African co-operatives, a development which Mr. Marquand considers "unanswerable." He writes:

"Development in such a country as Kenya is a breeder reaction, a process with a planned rate of acceleration. The phased programme has reached a point where, if continued as intended, a big new expansion of activity would suddenly appear. Check it at this point and disaster can become cumulative.

Educational Production Line

"This is particularly true of education, where the production of a sufficient number of educated young Africans capable of becoming cadets in the administration, veterinary and agricultural officers, road engineers, and hospital administrators depends upon the production of teachers from training colleges, that, in turn, upon the expansion of secondary schools, and that upon a secure and expanding output from primary schools, which must also have teachers. The whole process is intricate and must be carefully planned.

"Change the plan and you set back for years, perhaps for a generation, the economic and political development as a whole, which needs skilled Africans for its fulfilment. Add to that the passionate desire of African parents that their children should be educated, and the fact that at present only two children in three have any chance at all of getting it, and it is clear that a failure to fulfil plans may produce intense feelings of frustration and discontent."

He describes as most unwise Mr. Tom Mboya's recent laudatory references to Jomo Kenyatta, and suggests that Mr. Mboya should devote more time to building and thoroughly consolidating a trade union movement, upon which he could build a firmer political support than he could otherwise create. He does not believe that Dr. Kioko will become a rival to Mboya, saying: "The two men are by nature complementary and probably both have the sense to see it. Mboya has imagination and Kioko expertise, and they could be a formidable combination."

Local Government to be Discussed

THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE on African Administration is being held at King's College, Cambridge, from August 25 to September 6, when all aspects of local government will be considered.

Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes is chairman, Mr. R. S. Hudson vice-chairman, and Mr. I. M. Eldridge secretary. Those attending include:

Mr. P. D. Abrams, Administrative Officer, Kenya; Mr. A. Altorfer, principal local government financial officer in Kenya; Mr. H. R. Beck, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. D. H. A. Bell, A.O., Tanganyika; Mr. L. M. Boyd, Minister of Local Government, Uganda; Mr. L. Branney, African Studies Branch, Colonial Office; Mr. D. W. Briant, executive engineer, P.W.D., Tanganyika; Mr. J. Brock, A.O., Nyasaland; Mr. J. R. Brown, Commissioner for Local Government, N. Rhodesia; Mr. R. P. Bush, formerly Secretary for Native Affairs, N. Rhodesia; Mr. J. Butler, African Research and Studies Programme, Boston University, U.S.A.; Mr. L. G. Butler, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. M. C. Cahill, International Relations Department, Colonial Office; Mr. B. J. Clarke, Labour Officer, Kenya; Mr. J. H. Clave, A.O., Uganda; Mr. A. H. T. Clayton, A.O., Nyasaland; Mr. P. Devonald, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. W. M. Dickinson, A.O., Somaliland; Mr. A. J. Forward, A.O., Uganda; Mr. J. A. Fuller, A.O., Nyasaland; Mr. J. D. Golch, A.O., Uganda; Mr. E. C. Greenall, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. D. Gandy, Assistant Secretary, Zanzibar; Mr. John Hatch, Communist Party, Tanganyika; Mr. E. G. C. Henshaw, A.O., Tanganyika; Mr. E. G. C. Henshaw, Overseas Service Division, Colonial Office; Mr. S. J. O. Henna, A.O., Nyasaland; Mr. J. C. Hetherington, African Education Department, N. Rhodesia; Mr. B. Hicks, Nuffield College, Oxford; Mr. A. B. Hodgson,

Mr. J. S. Joelson, editor, *East Africa and Rhodesia*; Mr. C. M. S. Kisoonkole, county agent, Kabaka's Government, Uganda; Mr. G. D. LaMont, Deputy Director of the Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs, State Department, U.S.A.; Mr. R. S. Lloyd, A.O., Tanganyika; Mr. J. L. Lyle, Minister of Rural Development, Uganda; Mr. J. L. Lyle, Luddell, in-charge, South Devon Technical College; Mr. I. D. A. Mackinchan, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. D. London, School of Economics and Political Science; Mr. A. Mansell, assistant Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; Dr. A. Marshall, city treasurer, Coventry, and member of Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel; Mr. J. E. Maynard, A.O., Nyasaland; Mr. D. McConzie, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. S. McDougall, general manager, Stevenage Development Corporation, and member of Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel; Mr. L. C. Mortimer, A.O., Kenya; Mr. S. Mugambi, chief, Kenya; Mr. Z. C. K. Mungonya, Minister of Land Tenure, Uganda;

Mr. D. J. K. Nabetta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government, Uganda; Mr. J. M. Norman, A.O., Kenya; Mr. K. Nottidge, director of the Royal Institute of Public Administration; Mr. J. E. H. Orr-Ewing, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. D. H. W. Ould, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. A. Palmer, A.O., Uganda; Mr. D. Pasteur, A.O., Uganda; Mr. D. A. Penn, A.O., Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. N. Posnett, Intelligence and Security Department, Colonial Office; Mr. C. Frazer Purcell, A.O., Bechuanaland; Mr. D. G. Reid, East Africa Department, Colonial Office; Mr. R. A. Bemole, Africa Branch of the Division of Research and Analysis for Near East, South Asia, and Africa, State Department, U.S.A.; Professor K. E. Robinson, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London; Chief Ruambi, Kaituma, Western Province, Tanganyika; Mr. J. E. Sargent, assistant director of Royal Institute of Public Administration; Mr. G. F. Sayats, Conservative Research Department; Mr. R. S. Simpson, African Studies Branch, Colonial Office; Mr. Ruth Sloan, executive director of Ruth Sloan Associates, Inc., U.S.A.; Mr. G. E. Fane, Overseas Service Division, Colonial Office; Mr. R. W. Smith, A.O., Tanganyika; Mr. R. J. Snyke, African-American Institute, U.S.A.; Mr. W. Steer, lecturer, Exeter University; Mr. A. G. Stephen, A.O., Tanganyika; Mr. P. G. Sudbury, Assistant Secretary, Kenya; Mr. J. M. Sword, A.O., Tanganyika; Mr. H. Symon, director of the Association of Land and Property Owners, and member of Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel; Mr. N. L. P. Thomas, A.O., Somaliland; Mr. J. K. Thompson, Social Service Department, Colonial Office; Dr. H. Tinker, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, African Studies Branch, Colonial Office; Mr. E. A. J. Watts, A.O., Uganda; Mr. E. C. Wilcher, warden of Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford.

[A.O. stands for administrative officer.]

PERSONALIA

MR. C. D. GEE has arrived in England from Kenya. SIR GEORGE and LADY USHER arrived in the PRETORIA CASTLE on Friday.

A coffee farmers' day was recently held at MR. VON SENGEL'S estate at Sanya Juu, Moshi, Tanganyika.

MR. S. V. COOKE has told his constituents that he will not again be a candidate for the Legislative Council of Kenya.

DR. T. A. KOENIG, who has been on the staff of the East African Industrial Research Organization for 16 years, has retired.

SIR WILLIAM ROOK, chairman of C. Czarnikow, Ltd., has been awarded the Dominican Republic's Order of Duarte Sanchez Y. Meña.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER has visited Tanganyika Territory in connexion with the acquisition of the Mwadui diamond mine.

MR. W. E. DANCE, a director of Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., has been appointed a director of Temperleys, Haslehurst and Co., Ltd. MR. G. A. KRYMER, the company's chief accountant in the United Kingdom, has been appointed a director of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Middle East).

MR. W. E. K. GILLMAN has been appointed general manager in East Africa of Caltex (Africa), Ltd., in succession to MR. J. DOOLEY.

SIR JOHN RANKINE and SIR ROBERT STANNEDON have been promoted knights of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

MR. B. TESSEMA, Consul-General for Ethiopia in East Africa, and MRS. TESSEMA have just paid official visits to Kenya and Dar es Salaam.

MR. A. J. SCRUBY, managing director of Cotts Holdings (East Africa), Ltd., Mrs. SCRUBY, and their three children have been on holiday in Britain.

MR. E. RODSETH, a director and manager of African Sisal Estates, Ltd., Kenya, and MRS. RODSETH have been on leave in this country and Norway.

MR. C. S. PLAYFAIR, public relations officer to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted an appointment as P.R.O. to the University of Natal.

MR. C. F. I. RAMSDEN, overseas director of the Federation of British Industries from 1929 to 1952, left on 24.6.52, on which duty of £2,221 has been paid.

DR. F. DREYER, geological adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been visiting mining companies and geological departments in Central and East Africa.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, president of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, will attend its conference of world branches in Ottawa from October 29 to 31.

MR. S. H. POWLES, chairman of the Kenya Cereal Producers' (Scheduled Areas) Board, has been re-elected for a further year. MR. W. H. NEWTON, deputy chairman, has also been elected.

DR. M. F. CHANARATNA, Director of Agriculture in Ceylon, and two research officers in his department have visited Kenya during a tour of Africa sponsored by the United States International Co-operation Administration.

MAJOR FRANCISCO PINTO TEIXEIRA, a former director of Railways and Harbours in Mozambique, has joined Mitchell Cotts and Co. (South Africa), Ltd., as consultant in Mozambique after his retirement from Government service.

MR. JOHN D. PROFUMO, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to visit Seychelles early in October for about a week, breaking his outward journey in Kenya and the homeward journey in Aden. No Minister at the Colonial Office has yet visited Seychelles.

MR. A. C. MARAMAN is the first African in the Department of Co-operative Development to be granted a Nyasaland Government bursary to take a year's course at Loughborough Co-operative College, which he will enter in October.

MR. THOMAS ASHIBENDE, an African from Kenya who has been studying at the University College of North Staffordshire, has received his B.A. degree with honours in history and political institutions and a diploma in education.

MR. I. H. MUCHANGWE, an African member of the staff at Munal Secondary School, has been transferred to the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Department and is to spend a year at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

THE REV. EDWIN CHITTENDEN, of Littleington, Sussex, who is 80 years of age, travelled with MRS. CHITTENDEN to the Urambo area of Tanganyika to christen a grandson, the son of MRS. REEVE-FOWKES, whose husband is a tobacco grower in that locality.

Recently we published the text of an address by MR. JOSEPH PALMER, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the United States. He has now been appointed American Consul-General in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DR. W. I. A. PAYNE, who has joined the East African Agricultural and Veterinary Research Organization as head of its newly formed animal nutrition division is the joint author of a book to be published next year on animal husbandry in the tropics.

BRIGADIER RANDOLPH C. COOPER, who recently became Federal secretary for the Salvation Army in East Africa, had for some years been in charge of welfare services for young people in this country. He joined the Salvation Army 30 years ago. Two of his brothers are commissioners in England and Denmark.

MR. S. H. RUPARELL, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. S. C. ROBERTSON, M.L.C., of the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., and MR. S. ELKINGTON, of Cooper Brothers, discussed with SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, during his visit to the Lake Province, a long memorandum submitted by the Chamber.

MR. W. M. CHIRWA, an African member from Nyasaland of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to visit the United States from October 6 to December 3 under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa. The theme of his addresses will be: "Is the Goal of Racial Partnership Being Realized or Frustrated in Central Africa?"

SIR JOHN WORLEDGE, Director-General of Overseas Audit, who served in the Audit Departments of Kenya and Zanzibar from 1920 to 1932, is due in Uganda on September 15, in Tanganyika on September 28, and in Kenya on October 10. Later that month he will visit Seychelles, return to Kenya between November 5 and 11, and will then go to Zanzibar.

MR. P. S. GARFIELD TODD, leader of the United Rhodesia Party, and lately Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said soon after his arrival in Nyasaland with two colleagues that instead of staying four days, as had been originally intended, they would probably stay for about four weeks. His companions are Mr. ERIC PALMER and MR. STANLAKE SANKANGE.

EFFENDI PETER MBUTHU, a Kamba soldier with 15 years' service in the King's African Rifles, who was recently promoted an effendi, carried the regimental Colour at a ceremonial parade of the 11th Battalion to mark Jumbo Hill Day, which commemorates the first major action between an East African regiment and the Japanese in Burma on August 17 and 18, 1944. Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Powell commanded the parade, and Major-General N. P. H. Tapp, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, took the salute.

MISS CHARITY MUNJOMA, a staff nurse at the Kusaka African hospital, has arrived in this country on a short course in child welfare. Last year, in competition with nurses from East and Central African territories, she won the British Red Cross and Florence Nightingale Memorial Scholarship.

SIR RONALD PRANS, chairman of Cheltenham College appeal committee, which had asked for £500,000 to modernize the buildings and provide for some future capital requirements, has announced that donations and covenants totalling £50,000 have been received in the first two months. Sir Ronald is chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies.

Among 18 junior Ministers and Assistant Whips who are to tour the country between September 22 and 26 to speak on "The Solid Achievements of the Conservative Government" are several with close East and Central African interests and commitments, namely MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, MR. F. J. COLL, MR. AIREY NEAVE, MR. NIALI MACPHERSON, and COLONEL J. H. HARRISON.

LORD VERULAM, who has large Central African interests, has resigned the presidency of the Cremation Society in protest against the sale of its shares by the London Cremation Company, of which he was a director, to the amalgamated Tobacco Corporation, Ltd., which has thereby taken control. Lord Verulam described the disposal of the society's shares as unethical and improper.

MR. JOHN APPELBY, of the B.B.C., has been appointed head of the news service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. After graduating from Leeds University, he joined the *Yorkshire Post* and later the Empire Service of the B.B.C. During the war he was a member of the Home Guard, and afterwards radio news editor of the United Nations in Geneva, doing similar work for the Foreign Office in Athens and Trieste. He has just completed two years as news editor of the Cape Broadcasting Service.

Royal Visit to Ethiopia

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER will pay an official visit to Ethiopia in November at the invitation of the Emperor. In 1930 the Duke visited Addis Ababa to represent his father, King George V, at the Emperor's coronation. The Duke and Duchess will also pay an official visit to the Southern Protectorate and break their homeward journey in Addis Ababa, where the Duke will inspect British Army and Royal Air Force units and the Aden Protectorate Levies.

On Leave from East Africa

AMONG ARRIVALS ON LEAVE from East Africa are Colonel W. L. Rolleston, Minister for Communications and Works in Tanganyika, and Mr. M. D. Lyon, puisne judge in Uganda. Other officials on leave include:

Tanganyika Territory.—Messrs. G. R. Canner, T. D. Robson, D. Richards, J. Nicholson, B. K. Coupar, G. H. Russen, F. C. T. Lane, H. Norcross, A. M. Dyer, F. S. White, G. R. Hill, J. R. Smith, L. S. Cree, D. E. Fenwicke Cennell, W. E. Brown, B. C. Wilmot, L. D. Groom, H. N. Chittick, H. W. E. Ginner, J. M. Szymanski, and R. E. S. Tanner.

Uganda.—Messrs. C. P. Price, F. Lothe, R. N. Sanders, D. Bond, J. G. M. Ling, D. F. Stewart, H. G. Elvin, S. Edgley, L. Green, D. H. E. Price-Hughes, and Dr. A. G. M. Davies.

Northern Rhodesia.—Messrs. R. Philpott, W. C. Little, E. F. A. Morgan, S. E. McMurray, J. L. Arton-Powell, J. G. Lawrence, A. E. Arco, J. V. Milton, E. C. Greenall, B. C. Goodfellow, M. Rider, M. S. Barrett, J. W. Cronin, C. E. Johnson, W. J. Gray, and W. R. Cole.

Nyasaland.—Mr. R. G. McN. Willan.
Zanzibar.—Mrs. V. M. Davies, Mr. G. G. Davies.
Somaland.—Messrs. N. L. P. Thomas, P. G. Owen, C. H. Burchett, R. Malyon, P. Webber, R. E. Darlington, A. F. Palmer, and Drs. J. L. Daniels and W. L. Palmer.

Makerere College Council

Sir D. MacGillivray as President

SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY, formerly High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya, has been appointed Chairman of the Makerere College Council in succession to Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster General, who leaves East Africa on retirement next month.

Sir Donald MacGillivray, who farms at Gilgil, Kenya, came to East Africa last year when Malaya gained its independence. After leaving Trinity College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Service as an administrative officer in Tanganyika in 1929, and from 1938 until 1947 served in Palestine.

In 1947 he became Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, and in 1952 Deputy High Commissioner in Malaya. He succeeded Sir Gerald Templer as High Commissioner in 1954.

Obituary

Mr. W. M. Younger

MR. WILLIAM M. YOUNGER, O.B.E., who was at one time head of the C.I.D. in Uganda, has died from heart failure in Birmingham at the age of 76.

Joining the South African Constabulary in 1902, he saw service in the Cape Province, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, and was then transferred to the criminal investigation department. In 1908 he moved to Uganda to establish the first fingerprint bureau in East Africa, and when the C.I.D. was formed several years later as a separate department he was put in charge of it and so remained for many years.

In the 1914-18 war he served as Staff Officer and A.P.M. for Uganda and the Lake Area, and then Uganda for Jamaica, and two years in the Colonial Service. Throughout the war he was assistant regional food officer for the Midlands. Then he settled in Edinburgh, where he was honorary secretary of the Uganda Society in Scotland.

A keen Freemason, he had been Master of two Uganda lodges. He was a P.D.G.W. of East Africa, and held Grand rank in the Scottish Constitution.

Mrs. Younger died in 1954. They had been married in Uganda in 1916. They are survived by one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Cox.

MRS. EMMA MAUD DRAPER, who has died in Aberdeen, aged 79, was a New Zealander who first reached Northern Rhodesia with her husband in 1901 when he joined the Administrative Service in North Eastern Rhodesia. He became Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province in 1929 and retired to the Abercorn district four years later. He died in England in January this year. Mrs. Draper leaves a son, Mr. C. R. E. Draper, who is senior inspector of mines and machinery at Kitwe.

MR. JOSEPH SIMM, local manager for the Beira Boating Company, Ltd., has died in Beira, aged 67. He had been a resident of Beira for 41 years and was one of the town's oldest European inhabitants. He is survived by his wife and a son and daughter.

MR. H. H. G. TURNER, a former secretary of The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., has died in Salisbury. A prominent Freemason, he was for many years treasurer of the Masonic Education Fund. He leaves a son and three daughters.

MR. PATRICK J. DE BROMHEAD, who joined the Kenya Administration 30 years ago, has died in Kitale. After being seconded to the Zanzibar Government in 1948-49 to conduct a census, he retired in 1951 to the Trans Nzoia, where he took up farming.

MRS. EMMA LOUISE CAVE, one of Kenya's best-known women pioneers, has died in Nairobi at the age of 82.

Letter to the Editor

Mr. Donaldson's Reply to Our Criticisms

Still Wants Provincial Self-Government

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — Your criticism of my policy as a candidate for the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, accompanied as it is by publication of my own manifesto, can give rise to no complaint from me. There are, however, one or two factors which might assist those people who have not recently been resident in this Territory to assess both the manifesto and your criticism of it.

As to the form and vocabulary of the manifesto, it should be remembered that it is addressed to a wide variety of people, a large proportion of whom are illiterate, and will have it translated to them in Swahili. I have been informed that some candidates have published three manifestoes dealing with different policies — adjusted to the sections of the public whose votes they wish to obtain; if this is so it would appear to be an expedient of doubtful honesty. But when one confines oneself to one manifesto one is driven to employ words which one would not select in a document addressed to the electors.

In criticizing my suggestion that self-government should be introduced province by province as quickly as possible you appear to forget that we leaders have no responsibility at all for the unadvised situation in which the Territory now finds itself. It was not we who raised the mischief of premature self-government in the first place. We could but look on with helpless disapproval expressed in letters to the Press, the only medium available to us. However, whether we want self-government or not, the baby is born and

has reached the crawling, yehing, and destructive stage of infancy, and there are only two alternatives available: either to cut its ugly throat or help it grow up.

We who live here and note the changes taking place from day to day are faced with the possibility of the whole of the Territory being handed over in the near future to some emotionally-unstable young intellectual from Makerere. In this situation it appears to me safer and more sensible to graduate to self-government province by province in circumstances in which the very various inhabitants at least know and respect one another and will have an incentive to co-operate in tackling practical things.

Politics on a territorial level merely serves to inflame communal differences with noisy polemics and meaningless slogans, usually containing such phrases as "for all races" or "Africa for the African" in context in which people of good will would take these things for granted.

As to the administrative side, there are few responsible residents in Tanga Province who would not agree that over the past few years we have been thoroughly badly governed.

The absence of a dentist in Tanga Province may seem a small thing to a person sitting in a chair in Great Russell Street who no longer uses his own teeth. What it means to the 681,461 mainly poor inhabitants of this province is that any person who suffers from toothache or gum disease has to choose between undergoing an amateur extraction or a 24-hour journey by air to Dar es Salaam, or to Mombasa (provided his immigration papers are strictly in order). This state of affairs has prevailed here for six months.

You, in concord with the Dar es Salaam officials, appear to consider such a state of affairs a matter of no notice or merely a matter for ridicule. I respectfully suggest that your viewpoint of the needs and desires of human beings could be brought to a better focus, and that my manifesto has a message for you from which you might benefit.

I have tried to explain your article to my puzzled African potential constituents. "What is the significance of the number 43?" they ask. I tell them with some embarrassment that this is a reference to a kind of English witchcraft. "Is this?" they ask, "the sort of thing that passes for argument in English parliamentary circles? If so, can we afford to wait even one day for provincial self-government?"

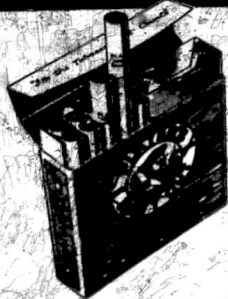
"Why does the *bwana* object to the reservation to central Government of defence and police services?" they ask. "Does he want us to build ourselves a cruiser?" "But", I patiently explain, "the *bwana* in Great Russell Street really agrees with me that these things should be reserved". "Then why does he bother to attack you about these particular things if he really agrees with you upon them?" they rejoin. "Does he really know what he means?" "One day", I reply, "the *bwana* may himself write you a manifesto and then we will all try to understand it".

Tanga. Yours faithfully,
R. N. DONALDSON.

Tanganyika Territory.
Because Mr. Donaldson's interesting and pleasant reply to the leading article of August 7 is largely of a personal character, I reply in my personal capacity — if only to assure him that the commentator from a chair in Great Russell Street does still use his own teeth.

Of course I sympathize with dwellers in the Tanga Province who have been deprived of professional dental treatment for six months; though I should not have thought that all his 681,461 constituents suffered from toothache or gum disease, or that many of them were so mindful of the needs of others as to want dental policy made the responsibility of a provincial parliament (his term, not mine). I still think the reference somewhat strange to an argument for provincial self-government.

In his manifesto and his letter Mr. Donaldson confuses local government with central government. Years before he went to



Player's
Please





THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889)

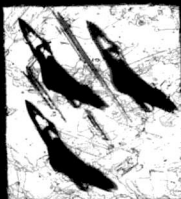
The British South Africa Company, which was founded by Cecil Rhodes, pioneered the civilization of Central Africa and was responsible for the administration and development of Rhodesia from 1890 to 1923. Since that date the Company, relieved of the burden of government, has taken its place as one of the great corporations of this country, and has continued to play a leading part in the growth and expansion of each of the Territories which now form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Chartered Company owns the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and also in large areas of the Nyasaland and Bechuanaland Protectorates. It has been active in the intensive search for mineral wealth in these areas, and has provided large sums towards the establishment of companies formed to exploit copper and other minerals.

In Southern Rhodesia the Company owns agricultural and forestry estates totalling over 128,000 acres, including Mazoe Citrus Estate, where a modern plant for the extraction of concentrated juice and other Citrus derivatives is in operation. At the Imbeza and Charter Forest Estates in the Eastern Districts, a well-equipped sawmill is producing commercial timber of all sizes, and large areas of virgin land are being afforested. In addition to other estates in Southern Rhodesia where tobacco, maize and other crops are produced, the Company owns a large cattle ranch in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and also estates in Portuguese East Africa.

The Company has undertaken the provision of £4,000,000 towards the finance of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme, and is also substantially interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the Federation, including the production of iron and steel, ferro-chrome, and cement; the flour-milling, engineering and forestry industries; the hotel business; and the development of urban property.

In these and many other ways, the Company, together with its subsidiaries and associates, is making a powerful contribution to the future of the Federation, thus carrying on a tradition of 70 years of service in the development of Africa.



SOMETHING IN THE AIR!

The *Viscount Safari* services to UK (operated jointly with Hunting-Clan) form only part of Airwork's airline network of passenger services, which extend over Europe, other parts of Africa and even further afield. There are also its world-wide cargo and mail services; long-term contract services; helicopter operations; aerial crop control and overseas-based operations. And other branches and subsidiaries of the Airwork organisation cover such specialised activities as flying training (the Airwork School of Aviation); aeronautical engineering; design, modification, installation and maintenance of aircraft equipment, including radio; sale and purchase of aircraft and components; airline and airport management; aircraft catering and insurance.



AIRWORK LIMITED — SOMETHING IN THE AIR!

HEAD OFFICE: Airwork House, 35 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Branches throughout Africa

Plea for Ngorongoro Crater

Tanganyika Should Reverse Decision

Mrs. ELSPETH HUXLEY has written in *The Times*:—
 "On December 31 the Ngorongoro Crater in northern Tanganyika is to be taken out of the Serengeti National Park and deprived of the protection it has enjoyed for 30 years as a game sanctuary and tourist attraction—perhaps the most spectacular and magnificent in all Africa.

"In effect the death sentence will be passed upon the herds of antelope, zebra, wildebeest, and other animals that now graze in their thousands on the floor of the Crater, and upon the prides of lions famous throughout East Africa—unless at this eleventh hour the Tanganyika Government can be persuaded to accept in full the recommendations of its own committee of inquiry and to recognize its duty to preserve the wild life under its care.

"Behind this decision lies a conflict between unrestricted grazing by Masai cattle and the needs of the fauna, and of the people both in and out of Tanganyika, present and to come, who may wish to enjoy it.

"Certainly the Masai have rights in this region, but so have other humans, who, in a world where civilization and nature are drawing ever farther apart, come to marvel at this unique concentration of animals typical of all Africa that used to be, but of which so little now remains. We shall not be thanked by future generations if, when almost everyone can afford an airfare ticket to any part of the world, we have reduced the wilder places to a collection of cities, highways, drive-in cinemas, and filling stations just like home.

"What is to become of national parks anywhere in Africa if large slices can be excised by simple, local legislative act? Were not national parks devised mainly to prevent this sort of thing?

"The special committee of inquiry into the future of the Serengeti advised the Tanganyika Government to excise the Ngorongoro Crater from the national park as compensation to the Masai for the extinction of their grazing rights in another area known as the Moru kopjes, considered by

scientific opinion to be vital to the game's survival because it lies on a migration route.

"While recommending this, the committee proposed that the crater should form part of a conservation unit under a team commanding powers and money to stop the destruction of the crater's forest and water by over-stocking and burning, and to develop the area jointly for the benefit and comfort of the tourists (who come to see game and the Masai and not the scrub cattle and eroded deserts). They also proposed that the floor of the crater should be declared a nature sanctuary where wild life would be protected, but where some cattle would graze under control until other areas could be found for them.

"Now in its White Paper the Tanganyika Government has flatly rejected the proposal to declare a nature sanctuary. There is to be a conservation unit, but it is to have no money—not a penny—unless the £35,000 a year at present spent on the Serengeti Park is found by outside bodies, in which case it can have the £35,000, but no more. Nor does the White Paper charge the conservation unit's administering team with any obligations to preserve wild life in the crater or to treat it as Tanganyika's greatest tourist attraction, as it is—at present. But for how long?

"There is still until December 31 for the Tanganyika Government to reverse its decision about a nature sanctuary, to take the conservation unit seriously, and to do its duty as a trustee for the natural resources, under its control—and ultimately under the control of the British Government, which bears the final responsibility.

"Once the animals have been destroyed, nature will not replace them; tourist cameras will have nothing to click at but clouds, and only dust-devils will move across the crater's sunlit floor. Surely it is possible to give a reprieve for the game?"

Facing Both-Ways Candidates

Hitch-hiking African Politicians

THE AFRICAN CANDIDATES who are to stand in the Federal general election as nominees of the Dominion Party are being severely criticized for their political principles.

One of them, Mr. D. A. Masundu, had a letter published in a newspaper in Southern Rhodesia on August 1 in which he declared himself an unreserved supporter of the United Federal Party and of its two African representatives from Southern Rhodesia, Mr. M. Hove and Mr. J. Z. Savanhu. Yet three days later he became the Dominion Party candidate for the Gwaai constituency!

Mr. A. Mwamuka and Mr. I. Samuriwo, also Dominion Party candidates, were until quite recently the chairsmen of two branches of the United Rhodesia Party. But their willingness to change their allegiance had gone further. As the *African Daily News* commented:

"In less than 10 months these two men, who have always posed as leaders of the community, have joined and openly supported the African National Congress, the United Federal Party, the United Rhodesia Party, and the Dominion Party. The complete lack of principle and the rank opportunism characterized here has still to be matched in Rhodesian history in any section of the community."

The African newspaper described the Dominion Party's African candidates as "political hitch-hikers who have thrown principles to the wind", adding:

"These hedge-hopping political adventurers have confused their followers, betrayed the confidence of their people, disappointed their friends here and overseas, and made themselves and their people a laughing-stock among those who maliciously or otherwise believe that the African should never have been given an opportunity to have a say in his Government."

"Who can blame these people, when people of Mr. Mwamuka's calibre can join three different political parties in six months, some times doing it in such a hurry they do not have time to resign from one before joining the other?"

"Malaria still claims about two million deaths a year. If enormous sums spent on efforts to encircle the moon are justified on grounds of national prestige, how much greater should be the prestige of the nation that aimed at the virtual abolition of malaria. Has man not got his priorities a bit out of order?"—Mr. Peter N. Campbell.



EAST AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?

Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda
Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities
in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone:
Whitehall 5701-2-3.
5938-39.

Telegrams:
Eamatters, Rand,
London.

Cables: Eamatters, London.

Thistle steals your profits!



NOW!
Destroy it with
WEEDAZOL®

*Increase your yield with ACP's
 new aminotriazole herbicide that doesn't sterilize soil*

Once it infests fertile cropland, thistle cuts sharply into your profits. Because of its deep-rooted, creeping rootstocks, previous methods of extermination have either failed to destroy it completely or have sterilized the soil in the process.

But with Weedazol, you can plant crops within 2-3 weeks after application. And you will kill the thistle. Recent tests revealed that 5 months after the application of Weedazol, ground treated with this amazing herbicide contained less than 1% of the thistle in untreated plots. And bear these facts in mind: No special spraying equipment is needed. Weedazol dissolves in water and can be applied by your present sprayer. It will not corrode the equipment. Furthermore, it is not a fire hazard, does not leave a toxic residue in the soil, and does not give off vapors which would injure sensitive crops nearby.

Developed and patented by the American Chemical Paint Company, which pioneered the weed-killing industry with its Weedone, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T selective

herbicides. Weedazol can spell the difference between an ordinary harvest and a real bumper crop.

WEEDAZOL ALSO KILLS:

Quackgrass	Bermuda grass	Buckbrush
Sow thistle	Nutgrass	Prickly ash
Leafy spurge	Cattail and tules	White ash
Knapweed	Bullrush	White acrub
Horsetail rush	Couchgrass	Red oak

Write for free Weedazol bulletins
 and the name of your nearest Weedazol dealer

SAPA Chemical Industries Ltd.
 P.O. Box 885
 Dar es Salaam
 Tanganyika Territory

Industrial Chemical Products
 S.A. (Pty.) Ltd. P.O. Box 1011
 Johannesburg
 Union of South Africa

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
 AMERICA

Pioneers in Agricultural Chemicals
 Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and
 Aminotriazole Herbicides



Arab States and United Nations Sudan Proposes Settlement Agreement

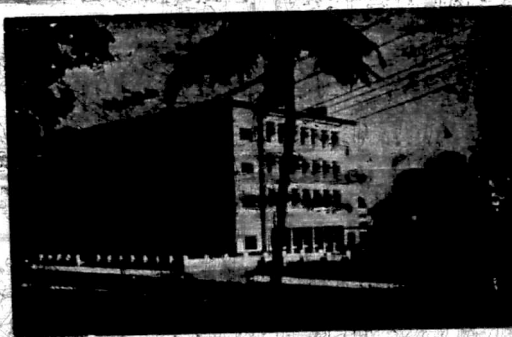
MR. MAHMOUD, Foreign Minister of the Sudan, was given the privilege of proposing the Arab resolution which was unanimously approved last Thursday by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the restoration of stability in the Middle East and to facilitate the withdrawal of British and American troops from Jordan and Lebanon.

After a week's debate a solution seemed as far off as ever, until a sudden *détente* among the 10 Arab States members of U.N.O. opened a way to general agreement which was acceptable even to the Russians and their satellites.

Because the resolution contained assurances of mutual tolerance by the Arab States, and bound them to respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, it offered the necessary safety to Jordan and Lebanon (without mentioning the names of those countries), and thus the possibility for the United Kingdom and United States to withdraw their forces, knowing that their recent actions had averted the reintegration of two Middle Eastern territories which they had helped in emergency.

The British Foreign Secretary said that the British Government had indeed been a *détente* among the Arab States so that they might live in peace. He added that if the resolution were acted upon it would open a new chapter, politically, economically, and socially.

"For the fifth year running in this House I deeply deplore the apparent reluctance of the Northern Rhodesian Government to hand over any national park to the Federal Government," Captain F. B. Robertson, M.P., of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Federal Parliament.



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4.

Bubble in the Horn of Africa Call for Imaginative Policy

MR. JOHN BURRELL wrote a few days ago in a letter to *The Times*:

"It is time that we pricked a dangerous bubble in the Horn of Africa, and came forward with an imaginative policy for Somalia and its neighbouring territories. Unless we do this soon we shall find that in 1960 (when the present United Nations trusteeship ends) our interests in East and Central Africa will be threatened by a new centre of Nasserite influence based on Mogadishu, capital of Somalia.

"Ernest Bevin once suggested the creation of a Greater Somalia, comprising Italian, British, and French Somalilands, the whole to form a single, independent, State of the British Commonwealth. At that time, however, the United Nations would have none of it. Surely it is not too late for this idea to be revived and pressed with resolution?

"So far as the British Protectorate is concerned, there is still no political plan, only a belated spurt of spending on various development projects (harbour improvements, health services, etc.). The territory lags woefully behind its neighbours in representative government and education, and the people are becoming restless.

"It is idle to pretend that the Protectorate can be successfully altered along a constitutional path separately from the other Somali territories. In the first place this will not make sense economically. Secondly, Somalia as a whole is becoming increasingly powerful for its unity. It will soon break down artificial barriers, while respecting the traditional ties of its friends in Ethiopia and the Sudan, we must on no account misjudge the reality of Somali aspirations.

"Time is running very short. Not only is there the need for a political plan, but an inquiry should also be conducted into long-term economic assistance for all the Somali territories. A guaranteed programme of British economic and technical assistance extending well after 1960, and implemented with imagination, would be a sound investment for the Commonwealth."

Decolonization

M. F. F. F. F., Governor-General of the Colonies, until he was recently appointed Minister of the Colonies in Belgium, stated last week — when the title of the office was changed by royal decree to that of Ministry of the Belgian Congo and of Ruanda-Urundi — that the policy of the Government was one of decolonization, by which he meant that Belgium should act towards the Congo as if it were a Colony in the process of becoming a country. The decree changing the title of the Ministry was signed by King Baudouin two days before the 50th anniversary of the day on which the Belgian Chamber passed by 83 votes to 54 the Bill ratifying the transfer to the State of the Congo Free State, then the private property of King Leopold II. Ruanda and Urundi, previously parts of German East Africa, became Belgian mandated territory by the peace treaty after the 1914-18 war.

Sudan Bans Troop 'Planes'

ONLY LAST WEEK did it become known that more than a month ago, on July 20, the Sudan Government forbade all foreign aircraft, including British, to fly over Sudanese territory if they were carrying troops or military equipment. British aircraft bound for Aden with troops or equipment have therefore had to fly to West Africa and across the Belgian Congo and East Africa, the diversion adding some 2,000 miles to the journey.

Scholarship for Arabic

MR. MOHAMED HASSAN ABDULAZIZ, of Mombasa, aged 25, who has been teaching at the Sir Ali bin Salim School in Malindi, is due in London from Kenya in a few days to begin a three-year course in Arabic at the School of Oriental and African Studies. He has been awarded a scholarship by the Kenya Government to read for a diploma in Arabic.

Guests of the U.S.A.

PRESENT AND RECENT VISITORS to the United States under its international educational exchange service have included Sayed A. H. Mohamed Abdel Halim, mayor of Khartoum and chief physician of Khartoum Hospital; Sayed Ali Hassan Abdulla, director of the Sudan Ministry of Local Government and chairman of the Central Town Planning Board; Dr. Tigani El Mahi, senior psychiatrist in the Ministry of Health; Sayed El Mohamed S. Mekkawi, of the Ministry of Finance and Economics; Mr. Y. K. Lufe, Minister of Rural Development in Uganda; Mr. Samsan Nathan Mwathi, a physician in Kenya; and Mr. Abadu Sabury, editor of the Amharic section of *Ethiopia Today*, a weekly published by the Ethiopian Government.

Federal Broadcasting

ALL FOUR CONTROLLERS of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation are now stationed in Salisbury, to which Mr. C. Sapsed, controller of the African Service, has been transferred from Lusaka. Mr. B. Gilbert, assistant controller of that service, has however, moved from Salisbury to Lusaka to take charge of the daily broadcasts from that station in eight African languages. The other three controllers deal with the English language administration, and engineering. The director-general is Mr. James McClure. Mr. John Hooper has been appointed manager of the African studios in Harare, Salisbury.

Intimidation

MR. S. A. WALDEN, Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, Tanganyika, has again referred publicly to intimidation of Africans by their self-styled leaders. About 1,500 people from the Geita district who recently went to Mwanza to complain about local government in the area had been intimidated into refusing to disperse, Mr. Walden said. Some testified that they were afraid to leave the town because of intimidation, and one story put into circulation was that those who went back to Geita would be beaten up by the police.

Jomo Kenyatta

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when he addressed some 3,000 Africans at Kerugoya in the Embu district of Kenya last week when Jomo Kenyatta, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1953 for managing the Mau Mau organization, completed that sentence, he would be required to live in a remote place in the Northern Province, far from the scene of his former criminal activities. He recalled that in passing sentence Mr. Justice Thacker had recommended such restriction on his movements when he came out of prison.

Swahili and Somali Broadcasting

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION has this week extended its broadcasts in Swahili and Somali. Excepting on Sundays and Fridays there are to be additional daily broadcasts in Swahili from 10.30 to 10.45 a.m. and in Somali from 10.15 to 10.30 a.m. on 11.66 and 13.84 metres respectively. The old broadcasts will continue each day, in Somali at 14.20 hours on 13.82 and 11.69, and in Swahili at 16.30 hours on 13.82 and 11.66 metres.

Unmatched Victory

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S victory over the tsetse fly was unparalleled in Africa, Dr. G. F. Cockbill said in his presidential address to the Rhodesia Scientific Association. Between 1930 and 1954, the anti-tsetse campaign had reclaimed 10,000 square miles, and today tobacco and maize were being grown and cattle reared on land infested by tsetse in 1930.

News Items in Brief

An Inter-African Housing and Urbanization Conference is to be held in Kenya in the latter part of January.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is now the court of appeal for St. Helena. Its jurisdiction also extends to Seychelles, Somaliland, and Aden.

The National Planning Association of Washington has asked the United States Government to tieble or quadruple its economic assistance to tropical Africa.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has promised to ask the East Africa High Commission to provide a direct telephone link between Mwanza and Bukoba as soon as possible.

Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to rank highest among the notifiable diseases in Southern Rhodesia. A recent report by the Ministry of Health records 13 deaths in June, all of which were Africans. There were 96 African deaths from the disease in the first six months of the year.

In memory of men of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment who fell during the last war in the battle of Tug Argan, Somaliland, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia has attended a trooping, the colour and drumhead service at Tug Argan Barracks, Ndola. A replica of the memorial erected on the battlefield was consecrated.

Of 198,000 acres of African land in the Nyeri district of Kenya 110,000 acres have already been consolidated. The whole work is expected to be completed by March. Only one of 8,000 African landowners in the Ohaya division has declared himself unwilling to accept the consolidation of his new consolidated holdings.

Under Ethiopia's new Penal Code adultery is punishable by a fine or imprisonment on complaint by the wife. If a concubine is brought into the home the imprisonment will be less than three months. These punishments apply only if the offender has declared himself to be of the Christian faith. Other rules apply in the case of Muslims.

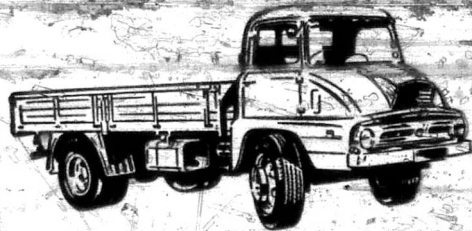
Mr. A. R. Silson, city engineer of Bulawayo, has said that he does not share the view of the acting city electrical engineer for Salisbury that municipal generating power from the present thermal stations in Southern Rhodesia will have to be supplemented when hydro-electric power from the Bulawayo dam is available. Silson believes that in the Bulawayo area increasing industrial expansion will continue to stimulate the demand for municipal power.

SALES

FORD

TANGANYIKA

SERVICE



LARGE STOCKS OF THAMES TRADER TRUCKS FROM 1 1/2 TON TO 5 TON CAPACITY ARE CARRIED. THE TRADER IS A TRUCK BUILT TO WITHSTAND TANGANYIKA CONDITIONS AND IS BACKED BY FORD SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at: ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI

& IRINGA

Sisal Industry and Trade Unionism

Significant Conference in Tanga

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE in the history of Tanganyika's labour relations has just ended in Tanga.

Faced by the challenge of political trade unionism, the sisal industry, which has a good record of labour relations, recently established consultative machinery culminating in a central joint council. Cast in a model unsuitable to the country, trade unionism in Tanganyika is a political weapon rather than a genuine movement to secure better terms of employment, and earlier this year there were signs of wild-cat strikes in the sisal industry which showed that it had been chosen for an experiment in political trade union agitation.

Indeed, it is an open secret that it had been intended to disrupt sisal production as a first move against the country's industries. While it would be foolish to be complacent, it is a fact that the mass of sisal workers, when used to settling their differences on a paternal basis with the estate managers, are not interested in trade unionism, and much opposition to its introduction has been necessary to make it a reality.

Union officials are permitted to recruit, but not to indulge in agitation, which is suspected to be their chief aim. When a manager recently brought a recording machine to take down speeches by union officials on his estate, they promptly said: "All right, bwana, we don't want to address your workers".

The background that the industry has formalized its employees' relations. The first business session of the council sat under the chairmanship of Sir Barclay Nihill to consider a claim by the employees (who have equal representation) for sweeping improvements in pay and terms of employment. Although negotiations initiated by Sir Eldred Hitchcock with Brazil and other producing countries may lead to higher prices, sisal is at present below its true world price, and many estates are running at a loss or just paying their way.

Alice-in-Wonderland Attitude

The employees' demands were therefore unrealistic to the verge of fantasy. They were, however, coupled, with a remarkable declaration from the employees that there should be "a standard working week of 45 hours". As that was precisely what Sir Eldred Hitchcock had urged, the employers accepted the workers' demands with alacrity. Startled and embarrassed, the workers' leaders explained that they had not intended that any more work should be done in an eight-hour day than is now done in the average four-hour day!

Thus the Alice-in-Wonderland opening descended to what the industry could really afford, and the employers offered a 5% increase and more for overtime. That was rejected by the workers' leaders, but they said that they would go back to the estates and ask for the opinion of the employees. After Sir Barclay Nihill had taken the workers aside, a majority were in favour of taking the 5% without prejudice to a further claim later should sisal reach a substantially better price.

However, the employees' side of the joint council nominally contains some union officials who would prefer the consultative machinery to fail, so providing the union with a badly-needed opportunity to appeal to the workers. The employees will have to sort out this clash of interests within their ranks. Meantime the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is making sure that a factual account of the employers' offer and the conditions is made known to the estate workers.

It says much for the essential soundness of the joint council that the negotiations came within an ace of

succeeding. Both sides learned a great deal, although there is need for a more personal touch in their relationship: the racial prejudices on which African political agitation thrive would be fatal if it crept into the council. There is little sign that it will, but political hostility to any form of rapprochement between employers and employees is strong in Tanganyika.

The Government, which has praised the industry's consultative machinery, must hope that it will prove successful and perhaps provide a pattern for other industries. Of course, it cannot admit that the trade unionism which it has sponsored has taken an almost purely political and dangerous turn.

Dairy Board of Kenya

Names of 12 Members

MR. HAROLD W. GILL has been appointed chairman of the new Dairy Board of Kenya. He has spent the last 40 years in Kenya, initially with the Magadi Sodi Company, from the general management of which company he retired in 1931. During the last war he was Deputy Timber Controller and later a director of Timsales Ltd., and he is now deputy chairman of the Kenya Building Society.

The members of the Dairy Board will have been nominated by the Board of Agriculture etc.

Mr. J. H. SYMONS, a former chairman of Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd., and now a director of African Tanning Extract Co. Ltd., Plateau Waste Co. Ltd., and C. J. & Sons (England) & Co. Ltd. of Eldoret, and a partner in Kenya.

Mr. J. F. BYNG HALL, managing director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd., and a farmer in the Dunsdorf area, who has been in Kenya since 1924.

Captain H. C. FLEMING, a farmer of Ng'ombe, Mombasa, and a member of the Agricultural Settlement Board and of the Executive Committee of the East African Food Packers' Association.

Mr. F. B. STEPHEN, a practicing advocate, who lives and works at Eldoret and was formerly a member of the Milk Producers Co. Ltd.; and

Mr. R. WILSON, a director of F.O.B. Wilson, Ltd., large suppliers of dairy products to Mombasa, a member of the board of Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd., chairman of its milk committee, and a director of M.P. Products, Ltd.

The Land Development Board for Non-Scheduled Areas has nominated: CHIEF PAUL INDA, a well-known milk producer in South Nyanza; MR. LEONARD GITIBU, a progressive African dairy farmer in the Nyeri area; and SHEIKH MOHAMED HAMED TIMAMI, until 1955 a well-known in the Coast Province, and a man with large holdings of Arab producer interests.

The Association of Municipalities of East Africa nominated Mrs. D. E. CLARKE, a member of Nairobi City Council and chairman of the Kenya Housewives.

The Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, appointed:

Mr. E. J. HAND, managing director of Leslie and Anderson (East Africa) Ltd., who is also a member of the Board of Commerce and Industry and the Board of Industrial Development; and

Mr. S. M. PATEL, managing director of United Dairies, Ltd., Nairobi.

- ★ SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: Locomotive House, 30-34, Buckingham Gate,
Westminster, S.W.1. ABBEY 7127/8

Branches: Nairobi (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Gallely & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Bulawayo

East African Power and Lighting

Receipts in Case of Expansion

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. reports an increase in gross revenue from 1954 of £19,847,000 to £21,450,000 in 1955. Operating expenses, including depreciation, amounted to £17,540,000 in 1955, compared with £16,450,000 in 1954. East African Power and Lighting received £11,500,000 in 1955, compared with £10,750,000 in 1954. Dividend on the preference shares of £2,000,000, and on the ordinary shares of £1,200,000, and the accumulated profits of £5,250,000. The carry-forward is £2,500,000.

The issued capital of the company is £100,000,000, comprising 10,000,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. The company has a reserve of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000. The company has a loan capital of £10,000,000, and a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000.

Decline in Development Capital

Development capital of the company has declined from £10,000,000 in 1954 to £8,500,000 in 1955. This decline is due to the fact that the company has not received the expected amount of investment from the public. The company has a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000, and a reserve of £1,200,000.

The company has a loan capital of £10,000,000, and a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000. The company has a reserve of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000.

Increased Fuel Costs

During 1957, the Government of Kenya approved an increase in fuel costs which were anticipated to increase the cost of electricity. This increase was expected to be about 10% in 1957, and 15% in 1958. The company has a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000, and a reserve of £1,200,000.

The company has a loan capital of £10,000,000, and a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000. The company has a reserve of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £1,500,000.

United Nations Trust Report

The United Nations Trust Report for 1955 shows a total income of £1,000,000, compared with £800,000 in 1954. The trust has a reserve of £500,000, and a provision for depreciation of £200,000.

The trust has a loan capital of £1,000,000, and a provision for depreciation of £200,000. The trust has a reserve of £500,000, and a provision for depreciation of £200,000.

United Nations Trust Report

The United Nations Trust Report for 1956 shows a total income of £1,200,000, compared with £1,000,000 in 1955. The trust has a reserve of £600,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

The trust has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000. The trust has a reserve of £600,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

Share Sale Ceremony

A share sale ceremony was held in Nairobi on 15th July 1957. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Finance, the Governor of Kenya, and other officials. The company has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

The company has a reserve of £600,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000. The company has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

New Air Agreement

A new air agreement has been signed between the Government of Kenya and the Kenya Airways Corporation. The agreement provides for the operation of air services between Kenya and other countries. The company has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

The company has a reserve of £600,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000. The company has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

Cashew

The cashew industry in Kenya is expected to increase in 1957. The Government has approved a new scheme for the development of the industry. The company has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

The company has a reserve of £600,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000. The company has a loan capital of £1,200,000, and a provision for depreciation of £250,000.

Commercial Brevities

Many changes in import duties into the Belgian Congo were announced last week. All are within the maximum scales prescribed in 1952, and new legislation was therefore not necessary. Some of the changes are to protect locally-established industries. Duties on unbleached cotton piece-goods have been raised from 20% to 25%, on prints from 15% to 20%, on outer clothing from 25% to 30%, on leather footwear from 12% to 15%, and on bicycles and motor-cars from 10% to 15%. On structural steel items there are reductions from 10% to 5%.

At last week's London auctions, 11,817 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 4.68d. per lb., compared with 15,464 packages averaging 3s. 3.62d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales to date were 223,902 packages averaging 3s. 5.27d. per lb., compared with 258,934 packages averaging 3s. 3.48d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price received, 4s. 9d., was for a consignment from Chemo, Kenya.

Africans in the Embu district of Kenya produced some 800 tons of coffee last year, worth almost £100,000, and the area under the crop is increasing at a steady rate of 1000 acres annually. About 200 acres are under tea, and another 1000 acres will be added in a few months. One African with seven acres, Mr. Miano Kingai, is growing coffee and tea in adjoining fields.

European coffee-producing countries in Latin America have tentatively agreed to withhold part of their next crop from the market. Brazil may have back as much as 40% of African producers may be asked to admit the same measure, preventing a drop in prices.

Preliminary results of Benguela Railways for the first six months of 1952 show an increase in the tonnage carried from 658,370 to 667,71 tons, compared with the same period in 1951. Net operating receipts declined to 97,810,000 escudos (114,383,000).

The new factory at Athi River of the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which began operations in April, is now working at capacity and producing at the rate of 120,000 bags per week. The factory and housing estate cost about £2,400.

Four experts from Holland have completed a survey of 6,000 acres in the Kilombero Valley, Tanganyika, where the Tanganyika Paper Co., Ltd., hopes to start operating next year.

The Southern Highlands Tobacco Union, Ltd., Tanganyika territory, has informed growers that contracts have been placed for £27m. worth of leaf from next year's crop, and that a long-term agreement in regard to sales has been made for some years ahead.

The cost of living in Southern Rhodesia remained at the same level during July as in the previous three months. The consumer price index figure stayed at 145. The index of clothing and footwear was 115—the figure for the past 10 months.

Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., has taken delivery of its first Douglas DC-6, which will be used for the Africa-Argo service between Europe and East Africa. Replacing the present Yorks, these aircraft will be pressurized and considerably faster.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had a favourable balance of trade of £3m. in June, according to provisional figures released by the Central African Statistical Office. Imports totalled £15.2m. and exports £16.2m.

E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants, have opened tentative discussions with other interests carrying on similar business in Southern Africa to explore possibilities of amalgamation on mutually advantageous terms.

A hydro-electric scheme which would cost £21m. initially for an output of 15 megawatts has been proposed for Nyasaland. It would be sited at Nkula Falls, on the Shire River.

C. Fuchs Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd. are to spend about £100,000 building and equipping a factory in Bulawayo for the manufacture of refrigerators, stoves, and kitchen units.

An additional £5m. of share capital in Lombank, Ltd., which operates in East Africa, has been taken up by Lombard Banking, Ltd., the parent company.

The offer of the Uganda Co., Ltd. for the paid capital of Nandu Tea Estates, Ltd., has been accepted in respect of 99.86% of the shares.

The tallest building in the Federation, one of 12 stories, is being erected in Salisbury. It will be known as Pearl Building.

Sisal Output for July

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,356 tons of line fibre and tow (1,472).

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—573 tons (2,291) making 2,109 tons for the four months.
Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—146 tons of sisal making 863 tons for the seven months to date (524).

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30089, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya.

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 600/230 volts, 3 phase.

LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone CITY 2046



Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company

Another Progressively Successful Year

Importance of Promoting a Wider Share-owning Public

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW ON INVESTMENTS BY INSTALMENTS

The eighty-fifth annual general meeting of THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY LIMITED was held on August 22 at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, F.C.M.A., the chairman presided and, in the course of his address, said:

"The accounts are again set out in the concise and simplified form adopted last year; they have been in your hands for three weeks and I do not think you will consider it necessary for me to go through them with you item by item.

"We have had another successful year. Our earnings before taxation was 190.47% higher at £23,217. Taxation is consequently greater at £425,79% an increase of £43,303 so that the net earnings for the year amount to £317,480, about 25% on the company's capital against 13.63% last year.

"Out of the year's earnings we are again paying dividends equivalent to six pence per 25s. unit of stock, and have transferred the sum of £150,000 to the general reserve which is thereby increased to £800,000, of which £400,000, together with a like sum from the capital reserve of £1,000,000, is to be capitalized for the purpose of the proposed "scrip" issue of shares to stockholders. The amount carried forward is

The Balance Sheet

"The balance sheet shows that the amount invested in quoted holdings has increased by £358,386 to £9,544,096, whilst for unquoted holdings, which amount to £2,381,848 the increase is £27,162. Owing to the general fall in investment values since June, 1957, of which you are all aware, the market value of the quoted holdings is less than it was a year earlier. The overall reduction in the market value of our quoted investments is equivalent to 7.58%, and this compares — I am happy and gratified to point out — with an average reduction of 14.5% shown by one of the published indices for commercial and industrial holdings, but at £17,405,955 the market value still represents an appreciation of no less than 82% over book value.

"If you will now turn to page 9 of the accounts you will see that the particulars of the distribution of our investments is in a new, and I think, clearer form. The total sum analysed, on the basis of market values for quoted holdings and book values for unquoted holdings — a conservative basis — is £19,787,803. Of this sum, 95.6%, an increase of 0.8% is in ordinary stocks. The variations which have taken place during the year, both in classification and in geographical distribution are clearly shown, and I do not think I need mention them in detail. Apart from the effect of the somewhat greater depreciation attributable to investments in "oil" and to Canadian investments generally, the major variations are due to the remarkable manner in which the shareholdings in other Investment Trusts have, like our own shares, maintained their value, and to our taking-up our entitlement of further shares recently issued by way of rights by Cable and Wireless (Holding) Limited. I think this experience in our own portfolio which comprises over 500 separate

holdings, shows very clearly the benefit the small investor also may derive from purchasing shares in a well established and well managed Investment Trust. Except with large funds, and with considerable experience or very expert advice, it is only the very lucky investor who can match a large Investment Trust both in the provision of regular income and the maintenance of the real value of his capital in times of inflation.

Investments by Instalments

"In this connection I look forward to the time — and I hope it is not too far distant — when the banks will extend their newly acquired interests in here purchase finance to cover the purchase of investment trust company shares, and for that matter, the shares of other leading companies. It seems to me that in this way a great public service can be rendered, for, having assisted in getting up house and home, could not the next logical step be to make it easier for the man in the street to invest his savings in British industry. I can foresee no greater inducement to this end than to offer "over the counter" sales of shares at an all-in price that will cover not only the brokerage and commission, but also that deterrent to all would-be investors, the two per cent. stamp duty. In making this suggestion I am not for one moment proposing to by-pass the Stock Exchange for which I have the greatest admiration. It is in my opinion most important that everything possible should be done to promote a wider share-owning public and it is, I feel, not outside the realms of possibility that some such scheme could be devised by the banks and the Stock Exchange.

Issues of Shares

"As you will have seen from the directors' report and the announcements in the Press, we are recommending for your acceptance the capitalization of a portion of the reserves to provide for the issue of "free" shares; the resolution on this will be submitted at the extraordinary general meeting to be held after the present meeting. In addition we are again affording you the opportunity to acquire further shares in the company at approximately half the present market price of the existing stock.

"The allotment letters for both issues will be posted on Monday next, August 25, and I would stress that these documents are of value to you. If, after reading the instructions on page 3 of each document, you are in any doubt as to the correct procedure for acceptance or otherwise I would most strongly recommend you to seek the guidance of your stockbroker or banker.

Future Prospects

"I do not think it is necessary for me to re-iterate my confidence in the future of your company. This is plainly demonstrated by the proposals to give away to you two million shares and to give you also the opportunity of acquiring another two million shares on most favourable terms. This is no spectacular gesture of increasing the number of shares at the expense of the dividend. As on previous occasions when our issued capital has been increased I have every

hope of being able to maintain the present 10% dividend on the whole of the ordinary stock, unless, of course, unforeseen circumstances beyond our control should intervene, so that the "scrip" and "rights" issues do really represent a valuable increase in the capital value of your present holding. If you retain these shares, as I hope you will, then they, in turn, will gather, in snowball fashion, any offers of future

"scrip" and/or "rights" issues. In the meantime, of course, there is every reason to think that you should be able to continue to draw a 10% dividend on your enlarged holding.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting the proposed capitalization of reserves and scrip issue was approved.

MINING

Protracted Negotiations on Copperbelt Companies Reinstate Dismissed Europeans

A FURTHER SERIES OF MEETINGS have been held between the Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union on the implementation of the mining companies' early proposals. At the first, the Union suggested that negotiations on the 38 residual jobs in dispute should be resumed on August 23, the executive hoping to obtain a variation in its mandate from Union members during that period.

The atmosphere favourable to the negotiations, the companies agreed not to implement any more of the jobs in dispute during the intervening days, and the men previously dismissed without loss of service, provided they were willing to carry out instructions. The companies also agreed, with effect from the day when full negotiations were resumed, to revert to the *status quo* as it existed before August 1 until such time as the negotiations were completed.

After a three-hour meeting on August 23, a joint statement was issued announcing that the companies had agreed to restore the *status quo* which existed before July 1, when the ultimatum was sent to the Union that non-Whites would be required to do the jobs. The talks were resumed on August 24 and are expected to continue for several days. The chances of a satisfactory settlement are considered to be good, but in the event of a break down, a formal dispute

may be declared, in which case the Government would appoint a conciliator.

The European Union has voted by 3,845 to 193 to retain the closed shop agreement with the mining companies.

Liaison Between Copperbelt Unions Now Complete from "Top to Bottom"

MR. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, president of the African Mineworkers' Union in Northern Rhodesia, claimed recently that liaison with the European Mineworkers' Union was now complete from "top to bottom", working satisfactorily and building up good relationships at all levels.

Addressing a meeting of African miners at Wusakili township, Mr. Katilungu said: "We have now exchanged lists of branch committee members with their counterparts in the European union, in order to build up good relationships from the top, because that is where everything matters and where the interest of each individual worker is looked after."

Mr. Katilungu spoke of the "interference of outsiders" in African union affairs and the fact that "there are some leaders who were jealous of the standards of African miners were trying to discredit the union and its leaders." "These people are trying to mislead you because all progress, political and otherwise, depends on economic progress, which, with union members, is being achieved through the trade union movement", he said.

Copper and Lead Prices

COPPER fell to £200 per ton on the London market last week following news that the United States House of Representatives had rejected the Metal Supply Bill which contained a proposal to stockpile 100,000 tons of copper for one year. The firmness of copper prices had stemmed from hopes that the bill might be adopted. Prices subsequently recovered on the Metal Exchange and early this week cash copper stood at £203 5s, and three months at £204 5s. Rejection of the U.S. Bill stimulated lead prices, which last week fell to £63 10s per ton, the lowest since early 1947, in anticipation that lead-zinc producers in the U.S. would be subsidised. Early this week, three months lead stood at £71 10s, to £71 12s 6d, with current metal at £59 15s to £59 17s 6d.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd.

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., earned a profit of £8,098 (less £1,003) before depreciation for the year ended December 31, 1957. After providing for depreciation administrative and auditor's expenses, the profit carried forward was £2,142. The issued capital is £265,500 in 1s. shares. Creditors and accrued liabilities total £22,170, fixed assets are £165,000, and current assets £2,799, including cash £38 9s. Directors: Messrs. P. H. Harman Jones, (chairman and managing), A. Hornby, A. P. Harman, and H. Oldham. Meeting, London, September, 15.

Earlier Election

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, said in a broadcast talk from Dar es Salaam last week that, whereas it had been intended to hold elections for the second five constituencies in September of next year, the date would be advanced to February. Polling in the first five constituencies will take place on September 3 next. The decision has been reached after talks with representatives of all races but not at the request of any group. Nomination of a committee to examine the next stage of constitutional advance is also to be accelerated. The Governor said that those who thought self-government would come next year cannot have considered the matter seriously, much had to be done before there could be any question of self-government, to which the country must proceed step by step as it became ready.

MANUBITO S.A.R.L.

CAIXA POSTAL Nº 1001 LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS LINER AGENTS FOR

CLAN LINE	LLOYD TRIESTINE
HALL LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HOUSTON LINE	ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN	S.S. Co., Ltd.
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	DAFRA LINE
BULLEARD KING & CO., LTD.	SOCIETE NAVALE DE LOUEST

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents
BENGUELA RAILWAY
THROUGH B/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO
TO

BELGIAN CONGO

Canwarren, P.O. Box 1045, Elizabethville, B.C.
and

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Leopold-Walford (C.A.), Ltd., P.O. Box 1567, Ndola N.R.
And at Kitwe, Mufulira, Luanshya, Chingola, Bancroft

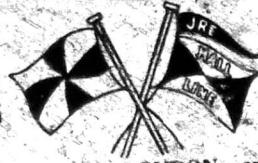
London Office

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone: AVENUE 5212. Cables: Walfship, London.
London Telex: 22153

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
*CITY OF SWANSEA			Aug. 26
CROFTER		Sept. 15	Sept. 26

*Mossel Bay with or without transhipment. *Not Mauritius or Lobito.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CITY OF SWANSEA			Aug. 26
WAYFARER		Sept. 1	Sept. 12

*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

BIKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London. HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

AGENTS: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.

LYKES LINES



REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
S.S. "Kenneth McKay"	late August / early September	mid / late September
S.S. "Charlotte Lykes"	mid Sept. / mid Oct.	
S.S. "William Lykes"	late Sept. / early October	mid / late October
S.S. "Sue Lykes"	late Oct. / early Nov.	mid / late Nov.

If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

- LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
- LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
- THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.
- SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.
- KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO., LTD., HIKINDANI.

E. A. & R.

"I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover"

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of East Africa and Rhodesia from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness, many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, East Africa and Rhodesia often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

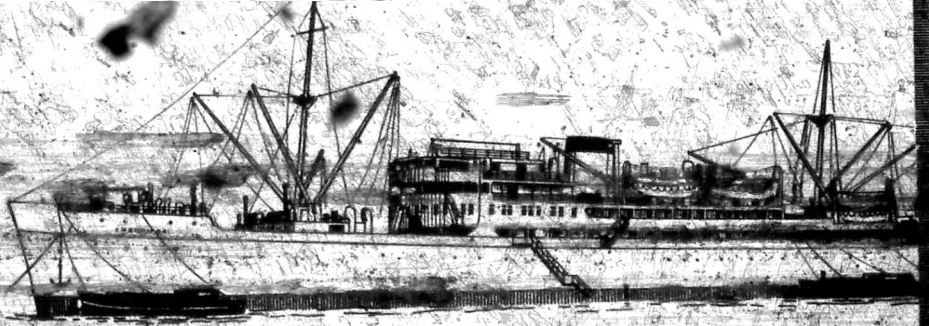
Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 90/- the surface mail edition 37/6 to any address.

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

E. A. & R.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

THE BANK LINE LIMITED



OPERATING

THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Employing Fast Twin-Screw Motor Liners with excellent passenger accommodation—Doctor and Stewardess carried.

between **RANGOON**
CHITTAGONG
CHALNA
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
and **SOUTH AND EAST**
AFRICAN PORTS

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

American & Indian Line
American & Indian Branch Line
Baltimore American Line
American & Oriental Line
Calcutta, Brazil & River Plate Service
Indian-Chinese Line
Indian African Line*
India Natal Line
Pakistan Africa Line
Pakistan Natal Line
Oriental African Line
U.S. Gulf—Australia Line
U.S. Gulf—New Zealand Line
U.S. Gulf—South Africa Line
* Carrying Passengers

Details of Freight, Passes, etc. from Managers:

ANDREW WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED BALTIC EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.