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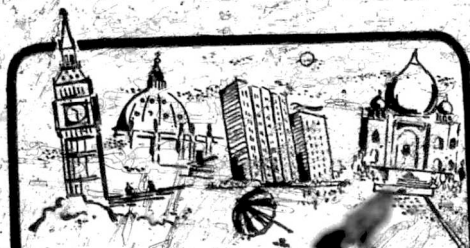
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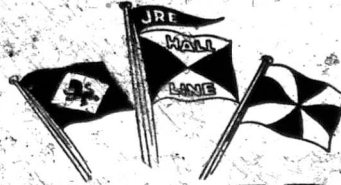
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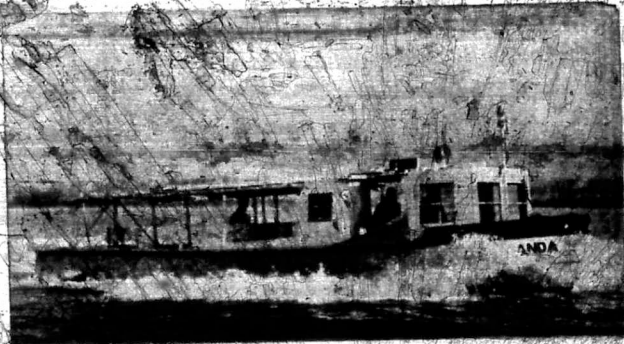
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT is nowadays of interest and importance to all communities throughout Colonial Africa, for there have been great and increasingly rapid developments in the devolution of responsibility from the centre to local authorities of all kinds, ranging from locational councils in the earlier stages of their job to city and county councils with large budgets, large staffs, and large plans for the expansion of their services. These conditions differ so enormously from one area to another as they do in Africa, the character and problems of local government must obviously vary greatly. The Colonial Office has therefore done well to bring together at King's College, Cambridge, for a fortnight's conference a considerable number of those who are grappling with the complexities of situations which change with bewildering rapidity, including representatives of other Powers with African territories, and the United States. Ghana preferred to abstain, but India saw the advantage of participating in the gathering. A few non-official specialists were also present, as usual, and the fact that some of them attend year after year is evidence that they regard these meetings as of practical value. Initiated by Sir Andrew Cohen while he was at the Colonial Office, this annual Colonial Conference probably constitutes his best contribution to African administration.

The study groups into which these present have divided themselves must all have afforded proof at almost each point that needs, methods, expectations, and results are all in a perpetual state of flux, and that what is achievable, or even achieved, in one place may be quite unattainable in a neighbouring district in the foreseeable

future. Indeed, those politicians who generalize so blithely about the Africa of which they are usually profoundly ignorant would have found evidence in any of the groups within an hour that the men engaged in the daily task of helping Africa forward have been taught by experience that it is not safe to generalize. Most statements of fact required reservations from one or more of the participants, even when the group numbered scarcely more than a dozen members. "that is, I know, the case in many areas, but certainly not in the one from which I have just come, and I think that there must be qualification", was the kind of remark that had frequently to be made.

It was encouraging to note the objective attitude of some of the Africans present, who ranged from young men who had come up the hard way to traditional rulers of large populations and holders of portfolios in Governments. From not one of them were to be heard assertions comparable with the glib dialectics which are advertised almost daily by the extremists of the African National Congresses. In fact, though the political content of the subjects under consideration was never prominent, and certainly not party political, a great deal of the discussion was by implication contradictory of the assertions so frequently made about East and Central Africa by politicians in the United Kingdom, particularly those of the Labour Party, and by many African members of Legislative Councils. Their airy assumptions contrast strangely with the practical attitude of most of the Africans at the conference, who, because they are engaged on work which was pioneered and developed by Europeans whose achievement they respect, approach the problems of local government with little racial bias, if any. There were differences, of course, the

greatest not being those of colour or even between members of different departments in a territory, but between the men in the field, whatever their race or duty, and those sent from headquarters without proper preparation, with the consequence that they are often regarded as unnecessary, expensive,

and unwelcome interlopers. The right men with the right approach can be most helpful. Too often, it would seem, the approach is tactless, and then resentment is the probable result. Governments have evidently much scope for improvement in this aspect of their human relations.

Notes By The Way

Courageous Stand

THREE AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya, those elected for the Central Province, Dr. Kiano, Mr. Mate, and Mr. Nyagah, have now publicly denounced the repeated assertions of Mr. Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization, that the real political leaders of Kenya Africans are Jomo Kenyatta and his associates imprisoned at Lokitaung for their part in organizing the Mau Mau association. At the time of Mr. Odinga's original outburst Mr. Mate made a somewhat half-hearted objection in the Legislature, but that was to his credit, for he was the only one of the 14 African elected members to do even that. More recently Mr. Nyagah and Dr. Kiano have said when addressing public gatherings in the Kikuyu country that they disagree with Mr. Odinga, and all three have called upon the people to join the new secret society Kiama Kia Mungu. It is good news that the three members for the areas covered by the Mau Mau rebellion should take this stand, and they ought to be congratulated on their courage. It is to be hoped that they will say again and again and again that K.K.M. must be destroyed, and that there can never be any question of Kenyatta and his cronies resuming political leadership, for these facts cannot be lodged securely in the minds of the Kikuyu and allied tribes unless the political leaders whom they have elected set themselves to a task which demands reiteration.

The Way Forward

SINCE THE THREE OF THEM stand together, the risk of intimidation is much smaller than it would be if there were even one abstentionist; but it must not be under-estimated. Extremists in Africa often take drastic action against moderates. Some of them have a little tolerance for "revisionists" as Krushchev or Mao Tse-Tung. The Central Province M.L.C.s. have, however, something positive to offer to the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru—the offer of relaxation of the emergency restrictions when it becomes quite clear to the Government that the people will have no further part in subversive activities. Mr. Nyagah said almost as much in a speech which is reported on another page; and he added that his two colleagues and he are determined that such "evil and degrading movements as K.K.M." must be destroyed.

News for Denial

It is a pity that the stand by the three members incidentally brings home more the hollowness of the claim so often made by Mr. Tom Mboya that the African elected members are of one mind. The assertion has served him well for a time, especially with emotional left-wingers in England, but it has now worn itself out. To keep in step with his three courageous comrades, will he denounce K.K.M. and subversion generally in terms as strong as those which

they have now used? Will he also repeat again and again, so that there can be no misunderstanding in any quarter, that he is as determined as they not to tolerate any kind of subversion? He has made one or two passing references to dislike of violence, but more direct and emphatic condemnations of all kinds of subversive activity would be useful from him. One test of African leadership is readiness to make that kind of declaration unequivocally, repeatedly, and in gatherings of all kinds.

Partnership

A PARTNER in a well-known professional firm, a man who for many years has been keenly interested in African affairs, has written some apt words in the course of a private letter from which I can quote without indiscretion. He says: "Socialists keep on saying that the partnership which is now the declared policy of the multi-racial territories in Africa must be defined. Not in close political detail of course (which it would be silly to attempt) but anyone ought to be able to understand that the conception necessarily implies a beginning as a junior partner and progressive advancement as a result of greater knowledge and experience, which develop confidence and character, and so persuade the other members of the team that increasing trust may safely be reposed in their junior colleagues. I cannot remember even one case of a Socialist speaker taking this simple analogy and using it to explain to Africans that they should accept the need to work their way up with patience, and that way alone can they qualify for heavier responsibilities."

Hail and Farewell

A GOOD STORY is being told in political circles in Tanganyika Territory, in which there is a very general expectation of changes in the governmental hierarchy. Making the generous assumption that there will be some little delay, and the less generous postulate that a fairly clean sweep will then occur, the prophet foresees the next meeting of the Legislative Council and supposes that the new Governor seats himself incognito in the Strangers' Gallery. Seeing him there, our Minister after another surpasses his previous form in the House. Later, as they file in to shake hands at a reception in Government House, Sir Richard Turnbull says: "I really must congratulate you on your resignation speech!"

Very Mixed

MIXED METAPHORS amuse me, and a friend who shares that interest has sent me the following: "The United Federal Party have nailed their sails to the mast, but that cuts no ice if they speak with their tongues in their cheeks". As the writer was an African, I withhold his name—one widely known and deservedly respected in the Federation.

Lambeth Conference Condemns Racial Discrimination

All Communities Must Have Just Share in Government

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE, which was attended by 310 archbishops and bishops in communion with the See of Canterbury, adopted a resolution on racial discrimination in the following terms:

"The conference affirms its belief in the natural dignity and value of every man, of whatever colour or race, as created in the image of God.

In the light of this belief the conference affirms that neither race nor colour is in itself a barrier to any aspect of that life in family and community for which God created all men. It therefore condemns discrimination of any kind on the grounds of race and colour alone.

The conference would see that in multi-racial societies members of all races should be allowed:

(a) a fair and just share in the government of their country;

(b) a fair and just share in the control, development and rewards of the natural resources of their country, including advancement to the highest levels of attainment;

(c) the right to associate freely in worship, in education, in industry, in recreation, and in all other departments of the common life.

Another resolution asked all Christians to encourage their Governments to respect the dignity and freedom of people within their own nations and the right of people of other nations to govern themselves.

The conference also condemns "those systems of migratory labour that break up family life by enforcing the unjustified residential separation of man and wife, of parents and children."

One of the committees of the conference considered the reconciling of conflicts between and within nations. The chairman was the Rt. Rev. J. de Blank, Bishop of Cape Town. Among the 42 members were the Rt. Revs. F. O. Green-Wilkinson (Northern Rhodesia), F. Lutaya (Uganda, Asst.), and Y. M. Omari (Central Tanganyika, Asst.).

Cause and Effect

From its 22-page report the following passages are quoted:

Causes of Conflict. The long-established nations are suffering from a terrible insecurity. They realize that nuclear war would completely wreck civilization. Perhaps even more they dread what might happen to them if ever they became subject to a totalitarian system that would mean enslavement. This insecurity and fear have led to a view of life that is essentially selfish. They prefer to enjoy the good things of this life as much as possible while the going is good, living simply for the day. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

On the other hand, the newly-independent nations, having little to lose, are probably much less afraid either of war or of Communism. Very large numbers of their people are insufficiently fed and clothed. Stark poverty is all too common. Most of them have been ruled by other nations, and all else besides their fervent desire to be really free and to express their nationhood. The emerging nations still feel that the Colonial Powers are unwittingly yielding their privileged positions inch by inch. They demand to be thought of as in no way inferior to the nations of the Western world.

At the very time when these rapid and momentous developments in the history of the nations are taking place, the generality of mankind, the West included, has no firm philosophy of history to give it confidence in its destiny, or to justify the sufferings it must bear. Many even in so-called Christian lands, had based whatever hope they had on secular progress. This outlook has been shattered by two world wars, and nothing has come to fill its place.

Even in the West the dogma that scientific truth is the only kind of truth prevalent, though often less so among scientists themselves than among other people. This is one reason why the Christian revelation is so often discounted and so frequently considered irrelevant. There is a widespread failure to appreciate the nature of the existential truth which the Bible contains and which the Church teaches. The neglect of

this wide range of truth carries with it a depreciation of the dignity and worth of man, and of the ultimate purpose of his life.

There is a tendency to think of man's ideals and his destiny in terms of biological or psychological necessity or in terms of economic advantage. Man looks upon his fellow-men as an observer, from the outside. Such an attitude of impersonal detachment lowers his sense of sympathy and obligation. He begins to treat people like things. His actions become careless, callous, and even cruel.

All this contributes to an insecurity that breeds suspicion, finding its expression in a distrust of a class, an economic or some other group, or, in greater issue, a nation, an empire, or a race. People on both sides of such a conflict may have as their motive a legitimate desire for significance and for what might be fullness of life. But as a result people are pitted against people as all strive for significance. Fear is hypnotic: at last someone makes a desperate move, and fear is discharged in strife.

To live amid these conflicts, man needs inner sources. Escape is impossible. Group insecurity and frustration are not only external facts; they are generated from within. The germs of social disillusionment are found in individual disillusionment, and so are the germs of social antipathy and fear. Many an aggressive move is born of insecurity. Many a destructive act is the confession of unface'd guilt. Many a destructive hate is the projection of the distrust of human nature, an unacknowledged distrust of one's self.

Man's need is self-knowledge—a doctrine of the faith and, more important still, a sense of purpose rooted in the doctrine of God.

The Church sometimes has to take the responsibility for ending conflict, never legitimately on its own behalf but to end injustice and halt oppression. It can help to create a climate of public opinion wherein constructive action becomes possible.

Failure of the Church

Facing its reconciling task the Church has not only to confess its own failures. For the Church is not only the Body of Christ; it is also in its human aspect a company of sinful and fallible men, caught in the same weakness and frailty. The Church has not infrequently failed to contribute to the resolution of conflicts in the social and political fields.

Sometimes it has complacently and uncritically blessed an unjust *status quo* in the belief that the sinfulness of the world so easily leads to anarchy that any order, however unjust, is preferable to chaos. Sometimes it has confused social and political issues by proclaiming its perfectionist ethic as directly applicable to specific situations, and so has avoided the costly process of dealing with questions of relative good and evil.

Our sorry inability to find the reconciling truth that can restore visible unity to Christ's Church weakens our witness to the love of the one God and the one Lord. It therefore behoves us as Christians to speak with great humility, since we are ourselves infected with the disease for which we seek a cure.

The Christian layman, be he shop steward, employer, politician, or statesman, can do much to reconcile the conflicts of which we have been thinking. He must take the risk of being wrong; the risk, too, of standing alone.

Nations and Nationalism.—The nation, like the family, is part of God's ordering of human life. Within this order man grows in character through obedience to God in the duties of common life. The interdependence of nations is evidence of this divine order in the realm of international relationships. Nations, like individuals, are members one of another. If nations are to live together in harmony, their people need to learn from one another and to seek out and value the goods in those from whom they differ.

In a world in which nations are increasingly becoming interdependent, it is important to appreciate the place and worth of true nationalism. For so often it can be perverted. Where it becomes the expression of political, racial or cultural supremacy, it denies the sovereignty of God and threatens the freedom and security of mankind. For the Christian, true nationalism must be rooted in Christ, as well as related to his country.

Conflicts arise from human selfishness and from the tensions inherent in the normal change and development in human societies. We must recognize the effect of corporate selfishness and lust for power, which is often expressed in an exclusive or militant nationalism, and in the complete subordination of life to some particular ideology which denies the purpose of God.

We must recognize among the sources of conflict, the pres-

sure of starvation and over-population; the drive for access to raw materials; the fear of insecurity or disintegration; the desire to protect a culture or a way of life; the yearnings of peoples coming to maturity. In all this we acknowledge in penitence before God our share in the sins of nations, and our unwillingness, corporately and individually, to face the cost of Christian discipleship.

Seeds of Tension

The Racial Problem.— Within any land in which members of different races meet there are the seeds of racial tension and conflict, not least in those territories into which the white man has penetrated. Tensions there will always be in every part of the world; yet it is one of the primary tasks of the Church not so much to resolve such tensions as, by the power of Christ through whom man is reconciled to God, through whom man's *in-animateness* has been wrought, to reconcile man to man, and race to race. In Christ the Church is to transform all tensions from being fruitful for evil to being fruitful for good.

Inter-racial worship, inter-racial meetings, formal and informal, freedom of all races to enter and use educational, social, and health facilities, equal economic opportunities—these and other activities must be seen within the pattern of the Church's life and witness without compromise, self-consciousness, or apology. The Church must affirm that any form of segregation or separation solely on the basis of race is contrary to the Divine Will.

While there is no evidence of widespread racial discrimination in Great Britain, hotels and boarding-houses and a few places of amusement still tend to exclude coloured people, and there have been from time to time local community expressions of antipathy towards foreigners, for the most part caused by fear of unemployment or fear of other economic reasons.

Furthermore, there has been all too frequently a general failure to welcome immigrants from other parts of the world. Often foreign students have returned to their native lands conscious that they have not been made to feel at home in Britain.

The Church must encourage congregations to do everything in their power to remove overseas students at church and to integrate them with natural friendships and true fellowship. Furthermore, the committee would stress the value of priests, overseas ministering members of their congregation to be considered in certain so that they can be met on tribal and racial lines.

The committee expresses the hope that all those who are responsible for sending men and women overseas to live and work amongst other races will take pains to ensure that they are wisely prepared for the new conditions into which they will go, not least in the matter of their future relationship with those of other races.

The Awakening of Africa.— The extent and nature of racial tension in this vast continent are not the same in every part. It is advisable to treat four of these parts separately.

Seeds of Release

(a) **West Africa** has never had to face the problem of the white settler who has made his permanent home in a new land. During the past 400 years or so much of West Africa has been under British Colonial rule. Ghana is now an independent State within the Commonwealth; Nigeria, already with federal self-government, is expected to achieve independence within a year or so; Sierra Leone is likely to follow a few years later.

Whatever may be the political difficulties of newly won independence, there is to be seen a very obvious sense of release from former oppression and tutelage; however paternal it may have been. The new future independent West African States are to be secular States. While they guarantee freedom of worship and assembly they are not likely to provide for Christians those quite unofficial and indefinable privileges which were to some extent present under British rule. The Church must therefore learn how to live and extend its evangelistic frontiers in quite new circumstances and must not overlook the fact that Islam will inevitably be afforded increased opportunities of influence and advance.

The white man is welcomed in West Africa if he comes as a co-operator to help the African through trade, through technical assistance of every kind, and through other channels, on terms now being fixed by the African.

(b) **East Africa** is still a long way behind West Africa in the development of natural resources and the provision of educational facilities. The most significant example of conflict since Lambeth 1948 in this area occurred in the multi-racial society of Kenya, where the bewilderment of rapid social change was very acute. Here there have been movements of regression in which certain common features were evident; they have tended to be tribal; they have sought to re-establish a sense of communal security by retreating, as it were, behind re-erected tribal barriers and by extruding those features of

the new life of a mixed society which the retreating group is unable or unwilling to absorb. The movement of Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya is illustrative of this.

The experience of the Church's rehabilitation workers has shown quite clearly what is the Church's duty not only in seeking to assist in the healing of such situations after disaster has befallen a tribe, but also in seeking to anticipate the conflict. The Church must demonstrate beyond all doubt that it is the family of God into the fullness of whose membership all may come without distinction or difference. There, in Christ, they will find strength and grace both to face all the baffling bewilderment of rapid social change, unafraid and also to contribute actively towards the solution in society of the problems which society has itself created.

Central Africa

(c) **Central Africa** is yet another sphere in which the white settler exists in growing numbers. Some of what is said later applies to this area. There is now a Federation uneasily reaching out towards a policy of partnership, in which the relatively small numbers of white settlers will share with the Africans (who far outnumber them) the government of a fast developing group of countries where an increase of industrialization is inevitable.

The committee believes that, if true partnership is to be achieved, there must quickly be an end to many of the old ideas associated with patronage and even paternalism, and that the Africans should be allowed and encouraged to take a fair and just share in the government of the Federation and its constituent parts—not only a just share, but a share to be

Here, as elsewhere, the African can become a responsible person only by having responsibility. It is clear that considerable sacrifices will have to be made by both sides, and we would urge that nothing should be done by the British Government which would have the effect of enhancing the advantages of the white settlers over the Africans.

Here the Church, and the Church pre-eminently, must exercise a spirit of reconciliation between white and black for their mutual enrichment.

(d) **The Union of South Africa** is involved in racial conflicts, though the facts are not always as they appear. By the danger of over-simplification it is true to say that generally the white South African still ridden by fear that the black South African will displace him from his home and livelihood, seeks to maintain his supremacy white according to the non-white what he (the white South African) regards as a generous measure of self-development.

The policy of *apartheid* (separate development) was acceptable to some, provided that the non-white was granted sufficient land in which to live and develop; but such separation is now impracticable for economic and industrial reasons, even were white South Africans willing to surrender much of their own land for occupation by non-whites. Others regard a limited separation as the only practicable course, providing relatively equal conditions of living and education, but increasing the social separation between white and black and insuring that the latter will in no way compete with the former nor expect any place whatever in his society. Furthermore, this may be the policy towards other non-white racial communities (coloured, Malay, and Indian). Here (as in East and Central Africa) the white settler claims title to his home and property and will strive to defend them. Yet his whole economy depends upon the presence of a contented non-white population.

Inter-Racial Worship

Although disharmony among white South Africans themselves is a tragic feature in this deeply complex pattern, nevertheless the Church of the Province (through its bishops and other clergy and increasingly through its laity) fights bravely to keep open the lines of communication between the races and protests vigorously against injustice. It also consistently refuses to divide the Church racially, encourages inter-racial worship, and summons inter-racial synods.

To say anything in this situation is to run grave risk of misunderstanding or distortion, but this much must be said. The white South African is as much an African as a black or coloured South African. There must therefore, at the earliest possible moment, be a reconciling of every colour and race. With the Church of the Province of South Africa the Committee condemns the injustices perpetrated against non-white men and women in South Africa under the policy of *apartheid*. It holds that every citizen of South Africa of whatever race should have equal rights before the law; and that the non-white should be given a fair and just share in the government of the nation of his birth and citizenship. It believes that the present pattern of multi-racial community is to continue, any form of *apartheid* is less just and

righteous than a gradual and mutually enriching growth into responsible interdependence of all the races which now share this fertile and beautiful land.

It would be faithless to conclude that the situation is without hope for either the white or the non-white South African, or for both. A renewed attempt by the sundered parts of the Church of God in South Africa is surely required to break down the barriers which divide them. Made in penitence, faith, and humility, such an encounter might well be the most powerful action which Christians could take in the immediate future. For no power less than that of Christ working in and through His Church can bring unity of heart and mind to this torn and perplexed nation. Few nations have a greater claim upon our prayers.

Freedom of Opportunity.—The committee wishes to add the following statement which, though set in the context of racial unrest within the continent of Africa, is in fact, *mutatis mutandis*, applicable to other nations and countries where the existence of powerful racial groups may have produced situations in which injustice, discrimination, or even oppression continue to a greater or lesser degree.

(a) Year by year the desire of the African (Christian and non-Christian alike) is deepened, and his determination strengthened, to manage his own affairs and to call Africa his own—one African people throughout the whole continent. His white fellow-African must become wise and humble enough to come to terms with him while there is still time to do so peaceably and justly.

(b) The African must be allowed his just share in the country's development, and the rewards of the natural resources of his country.

(c) In industrial development the Committee believes that the African must be encouraged and enabled to advance to the highest level of attainment; and that he should be free to combine on terms of equality with his fellow-workers of all races through trade unions and similar associations.

(d) The committee believes that neither race nor colour is in itself a barrier to any aspect of that life in family and community for which God created all men—men for whom Christ died and to whom the Holy Spirit is promised. God's revelation fulfilled in Christ lends no support to the belief that any race can claim permanent supremacy over another.

Striking Progress of Agriculture in Uganda

Lieut-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon's Address to Planters' Association

UGANDA'S GREAT PROGRESS in agricultural production since the end of the second world war was emphasised by LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, president of the Uganda Planters' Association, at its annual luncheon.

Coffee output had, he said, almost quadrupled since 1946, the pattern of tea had trebled and the production of sugar had nearly doubled. He gave the following figures—

Year	Production lb.	Year	Tea Production lb.
1946	2,642,000	1953	1,875,000
1947	7,717,000	1954	4,784,000
1948	13,711,000	1955	2,664,000
1949	1,450,000	1956	6,950,000
1950	3,777,000	1957	6,001,314
1951	4,297,000	1957	8,043,052

An increase of 200% in 11 years in a crop that takes 10 years to reach full maturity.

The average production for the years 1946-51 was 3,591,833 lb., and for the years 1952-57 it had risen to 6,116,394 lb.

Year	Sugar Production Tons	Year	Sugar Production Tons
1946	46,282	1952	55,180
1947	56,216	1953	55,032
1948	64,708	1954	40,812
1949	45,822	1955	65,155
1950	44,623	1956	67,836
1951	48,788	1957	80,773

Average production for the years 1946-51 was 52,814 tons, and for the years 1952-57 it reached 60,998 tons.

Year	Coffee Production Tons	Year	Coffee Production Tons
1946	3,182	1952	5,227
1947	4,897	1953	6,340
1948	3,592	1954	5,909
1949	2,381	1955	8,514
1950	3,066	1956	10,200
1951	3,846	1957	13,867

Average production for 1946-51 was 3,326 tons, and for the years 1952-57 8,010 tons.

Colonel Gordon then said (in part):

"I suspect that the criticism that we are getting soft is because at this annual planters' luncheon I have been insufficiently violent and catholic in my criticisms of Government, the arch enemy of the planter. The old tradition was to couple chastisement of Government for failing to provide adequate facilities and services with a rousing call for cuts in Government expenditure and

exhortation that the increased services should also be paid for out of less taxation.

"At any rate over the past 11 years the people in this country have expected Government to have a hand in everything. By excessive zeal and interference Government is partly responsible for this, but the people are also to blame—they seem to welcome their Government and are constantly urging Government to build a citrus factory in the Eastern Province or a hippopotamus factory in the Western Province, or to grow cotton in Ankole, or to poison baboons in Acholi. Treaties and particularly quarterly Governmental Council show how omniscient and omnipotent Government is expected to be by the people and the press."

"If cuts in Government spending and less tax cuts were wanted—as I submit they should be wanted—it is no use expecting Government to undertake everything and blaming them for all shortcomings. It is on the need for increased self-reliance and decreased Government responsibility and action that I wish to speak today.

Farm Machinery

My first subject is the Africans very keen interest in farm machinery to increase production of crops—presumably crops that they can reliably expect to be able to market.

Last year I urged planters regularly to open their plantations to the public and to issue invitations to their farming neighbours to come and examine their crops and methods. I am very pleased that this seems to be happening. I attended an extremely good field day at Namulonge quite recently. While standing on one of its mechanically farmed slopes, the following thoughts occurred to me.

Throughout Uganda the lack of agricultural workers has thrown emphasis on the need for mechanization, though frequently it is not so cheap as unskilled labour. But to apply mechanization to the untidy African farming pattern and jumble of methods which you see all over Uganda, particularly in Buganda, is not possible unless you get a tractor which is small and virtually a fragile toy.

"A few years ago Prince Philip—or was it Lord Montgomery?—said about the future of the human race: 'We must adjust our affairs to the progress of science.' Even in Uganda this is true. Landlords and farmers must adjust their land and crops to take advantage of the great developments in farming machinery that have occurred elsewhere in the world; and they must not expect Government to design tractors and implements that are specially shaped to be able to compete with a random mixture of bananas, goats, beans, coffee, cotton, maize, rice and swamp, which could be mechanized only by a cross between a bananias, a goat, a bean, a coffee, a cotton, a maize, a rice, and a swamp, and a mountain goat.

The Kabaka's Government has now a mechanization committee, with whom I had an interesting day on one of our estates. I invited them to see that it would be quite useless for them to request the Protectorate Government to let them a tractor which was sufficiently nimble and acrobatic to carry

out the normal functions of a tractor amid the higgledy-piggledy farming systems so prevalent in Buganda. They were able to see how large areas of coffee can be cultivated, manured, and sprayed by machinery providing it is planted at the right spacing in rows. Then only sucker-control and harvesting need be done by hand, and both can be performed by the women and children of the family in the appropriate season.

"In the resettlement areas in Kigezi and South Toro the Uganda Government is certainly playing its full part in coaxing Africans to plan their holdings in such a fashion that centrally mechanized machinery services can effectively work in the crop rows.

Hire Services

"If African landlords and farmers would only organize their land and crops to suit standard mechanical equipment, private enterprise firms would be prepared to operate farm mechanization hire services in Uganda. But a private enterprise firm is not a philanthropic institution; its business is business, and it cannot be expected to establish a fleet of tractors for hire when each tractor would have to spend about 50% of its time motoring from one job to another.

"That is the first of my examples of responsibility upon the people rather than upon Government of increasing the country's drive for more production of marketable crops by mechanized agriculture.

"The second matter is export taxes, which we have been assured will gradually, if imperceptibly, be reduced over the years. The revenue from export taxes during the current financial year is some £5,193,000—approximately £1 million to the financial year's expenditure on education and medicine (£4,776,000), excluding capital expenditure on building hospitals and medical institutions. So recurrent expenditure on education and medicine in Uganda is slightly more than that for out of export taxes.

"Beads and bangles are not the only forms of consumer goods that encourage human beings to earn money for themselves and particularly for their women folk and sometimes their children. Electrical power, resulting in light, heat, refrigeration, and power, is a formidable incentive to a family to earn more.

"Taxes on these forms of consumer goods, always payable to a tax collector in cash, periodically in cash, are a barrier to people to produce more wealth and earn more money than is the case when the taxation concerned is assessed at source and the man who has earned it also pays it. I wonder whether Pay As You Earn in the United Kingdom, which is bureaucratically so convenient, is as great a stimulant for bread-winners as are the dreaded income tax assessment form and demand note.

"If people had to pay ninety more in cash for education and medicine in this country now—and it may have been different 10 years ago, before they acquired a taste for these sophisticated novelties—I believe that they would strive harder to earn that cash.

Reduction of Export Duties

"I suggest that export duties should be gradually reduced and the charges for education and medicine gradually slightly increased because I am certain that education and medicine can be a part of that system of consumer goods which Finance Ministers have urged the commercial community to make available for purchase by the people of this country, particularly by its aristocrats—the producers.

"I am not advocating vast charges for education and medicine or that the subsidies in those quarters should be abolished. I am just suggesting that, as they are consumer goods, a slight and gradual, judiciously calculated, increase in cost to the people and reduction of export duties would reduce this overwhelming dependence upon Government and increase the urge to earn more cash.

"When the time comes to help the Africans to realize their ambitions by paying income tax, it will be as unfair as it has been to the non-African community to expect producers of coffee and cotton to pay export duty and income tax on top of it.

"I am not advocating doing without Government altogether—not today. Contemporarily there is in Uganda a very sincere respect for the impartiality, efficiency, and integrity of Government, and the goodwill with which it receives and deals with criticisms and suggestions. I do, however, believe that the success of such a Government may partly be measured by its ability to wither away, especially in economic affairs, without loss to the community. Therefore the more the people are brought face to face with their own responsibilities for increased production and increased standards of living, the better for Uganda.

The Acting Governor of Uganda said that the Government recognized that the price outlook for coffee

was by no means promising, and that the imperative need was therefore better quality standards.

"Listening to many of Colonel Gurnea's points, I could not refrain from thinking that he might well be speaking for Government, especially on the vital need for increased self-reliance and self-help by the people themselves.

"Time and time again requests are made in connexion with agricultural development or increased agricultural production that Government should do this or that. Without inferring that Government has not direct and real responsibilities, it cannot be over-emphasized that the final result depends on the willingness of the people themselves to do a reasonable day's work. It is Government's duty to show the way, but little advance will be achieved unless and until the people who farm the land accept the fact that real progress is dependent upon hard work.

"It is common ground that it would be desirable to reduce the export duties as and when opportunities offer. What is not common ground is how the gaps left by any substantial reduction could or should be filled.

"I believe that financial stringency will make it necessary for us to get the people who use social services to make a more substantial contribution towards the cost of them."

Extra Battalion for Kenya

THE WAR OFFICE announced last week that permanent barracks for a second British battalion are to be provided at the Kahawa Cantonment, Kenya. The memorandum on this year's Army estimates stated that part of the U.K. central reserve would be based in Kenya and that permanent barracks would be built, but it was then understood that one battalion would be posted to the Colony. The troops sent out by air recently were promptly needed in the Persian Gulf area, and the Government to double the intended force, recognizes the possibility of the need for further drafts in the Middle East area. Housing the two battalions at Kahawa will cost about £34m. Templer Barracks (the name chosen) should be completed in 1960.

Statements Worth Noting

"The younger people of all races are beginning to think more of Kenya than of their different communities. For instance, considerable interest was taken by school children of all races in the grand achievement of our athletes at the Empire Games in Cardiff."—Mr. Winifred H. M. M. Minister for Local Government and Health in Kenya.

"The only proper way to exploit national parks would be on a Federal basis, and it is a matter of regret to me that we have not been able to make any progress with the Northern Rhodesian Government."—Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs.

"Land consolidation is essential if any district is to be developed to the full."—Dr. J. G. Kiano, African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Central Province South constituency.

"It has been said that the most under-developed territory in the world lies directly beneath men's hats."—Mr. J. G. Chipman, president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries.

"Books on Africa are now packed with facts and figures, deal with dour subjects, and give you little of the feel and the thrill and exhilaration of that continent."—Lord Tweedsmuir.

"The Rhodesian College of Music began 10 years ago with 25 pupils. The number has grown to 250."—Sir Thomas Chegwidden, president of the college.

"The Dominion Party is not prepared to allow within these borders itinerant trouble-makers from overseas."—Mr. Winston Field, M.P.

Masai and the Ngorongoro Crater

Lord Twining's Reply to Criticisms

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has made the following statement about the Ngorongoro Crater in a letter to *The Times*:

"The decision to excise the Ngorongoro Crater from the Serengeti National Park was taken because it was found incompatible for human beings to live in a national park, and there is a section of the Tanganyika Masai tribe who have been there for a very long time and have established rights. When the park was first created in 1940 the Tanganyika Government gave a solemn undertaking that their rights would be respected. The Masai are an honourable people, and once they have given an undertaking they will always abide by it; and they expect Government to do the same.

"It has been suggested that the Tanganyika Government has shown weakness in not letting them to leave the Ngorongoro Crater. This, of course, is quite out of the question.

"As a result of an investigation by an ecologist of international repute, it was clear that for scientific reasons it was most desirable that the Masai should move from an area known as the Moru Kopjes which is included in the proposed national park. This they have agreed to do after prolonged negotiation on the understanding that Government will provide them with alternative water and grazing elsewhere. The Tanganyika Government has agreed to do this, and will be involved in considerable expenditure during the next few years.

Government Undertaking

"It was not possible to get the agreement of the Masai to give up their right to the Ngorongoro Crater as well as to the Moru Kopjes, but Government has explained to them the importance of the crater and has made it perfectly clear to them that the conservation unit would have a particular interest in the natural resources of the crater floor. It could be no doubt that the use of the crater floor would have to be restricted so that those Masai who have established rights there.

"It is also appreciated that stock would have to be limited, and the interests of conservation demanded it even perhaps some of the land might have to be evacuated from time to time. The Masai are not the enemies of game. They do not kill game, but for lions and other beasts that attack their stock, and they do not eat game meat. In fact, had it not been for the forest having been incompatible of the area for probably 150 years, it is unlikely that there would be any game there to day.

"While it is considered that, in the future or in the past, there is room for both the game and the Masai in the crater, as a long-term policy the position can be made and assured by a conservation unit carrying out a programme for the development and improvement of water supplies, the conservation of forests, and the improvement of pasture. This is going to cost a great deal of money, and we must remember that the conservation work would still be necessary whether or not the Ngorongoro Crater was in the national park.

Financial Implications

"The full financial implications are being closely investigated now. The Tanganyika Government is already committed to considerable expenditure on the national park, and on moving the Masai from the Moru Kopjes, and it seems unlikely that there will be any additional local funds available for some time to come. It is a question of priorities, and in a huge and so rapidly advancing territory as Tanganyika there are very many pressing claims.

"It looks, therefore, that if anything is to be done in the near future outside financial aid will be needed, and it is to be hoped that when the Tanganyika Government has its place ready some financial assistance will be forthcoming from those people who are anxious to see everything possible done to preserve the game in this area.

"It has been suggested that both the Serengeti National Park and the Ngorongoro Crater should be taken away from the responsibility of the Tanganyika Government and should not be the concern of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. Even if such a step were desirable, it would be quite impracticable politically to do so.

"Finally, the following passage from the report of the committee of inquiry (which incidentally had an impartial chairman, and included the president of the Zoological Society of London) puts the importance of the Ngorongoro Crater into its proper perspective: 'There appears to be two in-

dependent areas in the present park, each with its own cycle of animal migrations—the Ngorongoro Crater with its double population of forest and plains species, and the western Serengeti with its vast movements of the plains species. It is our considered view that of these two areas the conservation of the habitat of migratory animals in the western and central Serengeti is of paramount importance, and should be given the highest priority.

'We should not lose sight of the fact that the Tanganyika Government's proposals provide for the strengthening and enlarging of the main national park area in the western and central Serengeti.'

Responsibility Which Cannot Be Delegated

Lord Hailey, Lord Willingdon (as president of the Fauna Preservation Society), Lord Hurcomb (as vice-president of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature), and Sir Julian Huxley wrote:

"The intractable Serengeti problem was dissected into its component parts by an ecologist of international repute (Professor W. H. Pearsall), who wrote a report on the area for the Fauna Preservation Society. His recommendations were followed closely by the Serengeti Committee of Inquiry and later by the Tanganyika Government.

"The enlarged national park in the western and central Serengeti area is designed to ensure for the future the living space and migratory routes of the famous herds of wild ungulates and their attendant predators. The Government's decision at this point is a cause of satisfaction to all interested in the survival of Africa's unique fauna, which is of universal interest as a precious part of the world's inheritance.

"What remains to be settled is how best to develop and conserve the soil, water, and forest of the Crater Highlands to the benefit of the Masai, and to reserve at least part of the life of such places as the Ngorongoro Crater, which have long existed compatibly with cattle and whose use is made as an extension to today's land for the economic resources of the Territory.

"It will be the task of the proposed conservation unit to be set up to be urgently necessary to establish, and which will have a greater opportunity to show how best to use these natural resources for the benefit of Africa and man. If successful, its achievements and example will have effect beyond the confines of the Crater Highlands and the Masai territory, and will be an invaluable contribution to the application of the principles of Africa's rural problems in other parts of the world.

"While assistance from the Government would be welcome, the conservation unit's task is a responsibility of Government, and it is not clear. Could there be a more appropriate case for substantial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund?

K.K.M. Cases in Kikuyuland

Sentences of 18 and 24 months in Jail

"THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has smashed Mau Mau, and is in the process of doing the same in Kiama Kia Muingi", Mr. W. F. B. P. Morris, district commissioner of Fort Hall, declared recently when sentencing 11 Kikuyu found guilty of being members of K.K.M. He added: "You know that this society aims at destroying the authority of the Government. The Government dislikes people like you who join K.K.M. and similar movements, and therefore you must be sentenced to long periods of imprisonment." Each was warned that if on release from prison he committed similar offences he would immediately be returned to jail with heavier sentences.

Crispin Thenya Ndegwa admitted membership of K.K.M. but said that he did not know that it was proscribed by the Government. The D.C. thereupon entered a plea of not guilty and remanded him for trial by another magistrate. Then Ndegwa declared that he knew the movement was proscribed when he joined it. He had attended only one K.K.M. meeting but one to select leaders for the area. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Gatune Kamanda and Gakanyo Macharia both admitted joining K.K.M. in February, 1958. The former was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and Macharia, who was said to have been the secretary of a village K.K.M. committee, was given two years.

Mwangi Kimanga, who was released from detention in March, 1957, after having spent four years in Mau Mau detention camps, was described by Mr. Morris as "completely stupid". He was committed to prison for 18 months.

Race Riots in United Kingdom M.P.s. Want Control of Immigration

DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS a series of clashes between white and coloured people have occurred in Nottingham and the Notting Hill district of London. Several people were injured during stabbing incidents, and numerous arrests have been made.

Commenting on the disturbances, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* wrote that it was a case of the bitter being bitten, and continued:

"Now that the people of Britain have to focus on something near-home, perhaps they will see more of the background and realize there is more to the colour problem than just colour. These Nottingham race riots have had the impact of a sociological atom bomb on the reading public in Rhodesia. No sensible person will gain any satisfaction from signs that the colour problem is now erupting in Britain. Nevertheless, we are entitled to hope that the Nottingham incident will serve to bring home to the people of Britain the problem's complexities."

Similar comment was made by new members in South Africa.

The *Burger*, the Afrikaaner nationalist organ, said: "Normally the Britons at home can only with difficulty think of himself in the multi-racial circumstances of many African territories, and this is why reactions and advice on questions of multi-racialism are usually so stupid and so unendurable. Perhaps the insignificant small racial question which the 190,000 coloured people in Britain pose will rather among the British public and engender a humble desire for true knowledge."

Mr. Norman Pannell, Conservative M.P. for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, who recently tabled a motion in the House of Commons expressing "disquiet at the continuing influx of indigent immigrants from the Commonwealth and Colonies, thousands of whom have immediately sought national assistance," has said that he hopes to raise the issue at the next party conference.

A resolution has been submitted asking the Government to "amend the immigration laws on the basis of reciprocity with Commonwealth and Colonial territories, all of which both impose restrictions on the entry of nationals of the United Kingdom and reserve the right to deport such nationals for grave misdemeanours."

Official Rejection

The Home Secretary and the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies had all rejected the idea of control in correspondence with Mr. Pannell has said. In reply to their objection to legislation for that purpose, he remarked:

"Yet all Colonial and Commonwealth countries impose restrictions on immigrants from the United Kingdom, and reserve the right to deport them for certain offences. In a Commonwealth of equal partners we should have reciprocal legislation. The situation is deteriorating rapidly in Britain as a result of the unrestricted influx, and the time has come to impose restriction."

"The Nottingham fighting is a manifestation of the evil results of the present policy, and unless some restriction is imposed we shall create the colour bar we all want to avoid."

"Unless we bar undesirable immigrants and put out of the country those who commit certain crimes, we shall create prejudice against the immigrants, particularly the coloured immigrants. We must avoid this."

"The object of my representations is to get some control, not to bar all Colonial and Commonwealth immigration, but to see that the immigrants shall not be a charge on public funds and that they are deported when guilty of serious crimes."

The speaker emphasized that of 130 convictions last year in the London area for living on immoral earnings 66 of the offenders had been British subjects from Colonial territories—35 from Malta, 15 from the West Indies, and 13 from West Africa.

Mr. Cyril Osborne, Conservative M.P. for Louth, who wants to exclude intending immigrants who are unfit, idlers, or criminals, said a few days ago:

"In the next Queen's Speech I would like to see the promise of a complete prohibition on Commonwealth Colonial immigration for 12 months—making exception for bona-fide students—until the matter is sorted out. If we do

cover all Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants without distinction, would the deportation of a disproportionate number do it, and there is serious unemployment, the trade unions will impose the rule 'last in first out' and there will be trouble. It will be black against white.

"We are sowing the seeds of another Little Rock, and it is tragic. To bring the problem into this country with our eyes open is doing the gravest disservice to our grandchildren, who will curse us for our lack of courage. I regard the Nottingham incident as a red light to us all."

The Fire Brigades Union has asked the Home Secretary to rule against the use of fire brigades as riot squads. During the fighting in Nottingham firemen were called out to use hoses to help the police disperse the rioters.

The Rev. Trevor Huddleston wrote: "The reaction of the white Press in Central and South Africa to the news of race-rioting in Nottingham is exactly what one would expect it to be. It is fair enough that it should use the first major incident of this kind as a rebuke on those who, having had no first-hand experience of the colour question, dare to pass judgment on others who live with it. But the seriousness of the Nottingham clash is not to be measured by the reactions it creates overseas, important as these may be. It is to be measured by the reactions of responsible citizens in this country, both inside and outside Parliament."

"If it should lead to restrictive legislation which some apparently desire, then it will be evident that this country positively desires a colour-bar and is prepared to enforce it, but if it should lead, as it still may, to a radical search of the conscience on the part of ordinary citizens and to a determination that the evil of colour-discrimination be totally eradicated from our national life, then much good will have come out of evil."

"It is surely the function of every Christian body in this land to make the issues clear, and it is high time that those who profess the Christian name should take the lead in every place, not only by word but also by deed, in proving their sincerity."

Inspired by Pontifical Pronouncement

Lord Salisbury wrote:

"There can be no one with any knowledge of Father Huddleston who will not have a deep respect for his courage and idealism, but he tries some of us rather hard. It implies that anyone who does not hold the Government's line on every aspect of racial policy cannot be regarded as a Christian at all."

"What grounds is a restriction on the entry of Africans into this country to be regarded as contrary to the Christian profession? For many years there have been pretty severe conditions imposed on the entry of Europeans, even of British nationality, into our African Colonies."

"Yet, so far as I know, Father Huddleston and those who think like him have never protested against this; and one can well understand why. They must know very well what serious problems, social and economic, such unrestricted entry might create in the territories concerned. But why then are we asked to accept the view that what is perfectly proper when applied to Europeans is definitely wicked when applied to Africans in a similar situation?"

"Though, I hope, a Christian, I am extremely apprehensive of the results, economic and social, for Europeans and Africans alike that are likely to flow from an unrestricted immigration of men and women of African race into Britain; and I am sure that there must be many like myself who are becoming daily more perturbed by pontifical statements by churchmen like Father Huddleston on subjects of the most delicate character, with social and political implications of the most formidable kind, without apparently any consideration of the complexity of the issues involved."

"As one who has in the past had some connexion with the administration of Africa, I know how gravely such statements can exacerbate an already dangerous situation."

Mr. N. A. Pannell, M.P., commented: "Father Huddleston does his cause no service by asserting that restrictive legislation would be evidence that this country positively desires a colour-bar and is prepared to enforce one. Restrictions, applied without distinction of colour or race to intending immigrants from all countries of the Commonwealth, should be designed to exclude only those who might otherwise become a charge on public funds, those with a criminal record, and those suffering from infectious or contagious diseases."

"If as a result of such non-discriminatory restrictions, more coloured people were to be excluded than whites, that would no more be evidence of colour-prejudice than would any general law of the land which coloured people might be more likely to infringe than white people."

"For example, if the deportation laws were extended to

ber of coloured persons in strict accordance with the law be evidence of a colour-bar? Last year 28 coloured Colonial immigrants were convicted in London for living on immoral earnings, and their continued presence in this country is more likely to create a colour-bar than would regulations to expel them.

"The admirable principles advanced by Father Huddleston as a solution of the problem do more credit to his humanity than to his practical common sense. By all means let us endeavour to eliminate the evil of colour discrimination, but meanwhile let us limit the evil by excluding from this country those who are likely to encourage its growth."

In a leading article the *New Statesman* commented: "To millions on both sides of the colour line, all over the world, what happens in Nottingham and Notting Hill is as important as anything that happens in Arkansas or Alabama. For the bigots in the American South, or South Africa, or the Rhodesias, an outbreak of racial tension in Britain is a political victory — an opportunity to say 'we told you so' and to dismiss British criticism of racial prejudice as the self-righteousness of those who have never had to live with the colour problem. To the coloured citizens of our Commonwealth it is a symbol of determination that racial equality is a principle that will be maintained in Britain only so long as there are too few coloured people to make a face of its implications."

Quota System

Mr. James Harrison, a Labour M.P. for Nottingham, has said that this policy of allowing people to come freely to this country is completely impracticable under modern conditions, and added indignantly that when he said that in 1947 he was against a colour restriction, he meant in restriction is shared by Eminent Conservative M.P. for Nottingham, who proposed something in the nature of a quota.

These are arguments of expediency. The argument that matters is one of principle — that discrimination degrades those who practise or condone it, even if it is imposed by discreet administrative measures. Booker Washington's powerful phrase "you can keep the Negro in the gutter only by getting in yourself."

The *Observer* says: "The leaderette"

"The little district at Nottingham is a sharp reminder that Britain is no more immune from racial problems than South Africa or Algeria or the Southern States of America. Not only can it happen here, it can and does happen everywhere, for fear and hatred of an alien minority are one of the eternal human problems which society must always solve."

"The easy way out of the difficulty, which two M.P.s. have already advocated, is to stop or severely limit the immigration of coloured people into these islands. That, essentially, is the way chosen by Australia in her White Australia policy, by South Africa in apartheid, by Muslim and Hindus in the partition of India. For us to adopt it would be a shameful admission that the problem is too difficult for us to solve and that a multi-racial society is impossible. Those who advocate it should logically demand the withdrawal of all white settlers from Kenya and Rhodesia and accept the division of the world on lines of colour."

"The hard way, by the right way, is to try to remove the fears and hatreds of both sides by a wise combination of leadership and education. That is what, to its credit, the United States is trying to do in an infinitely more difficult situation. If we were unable to solve our own comparatively minor colour problem we should indeed have reason for shame; but we shall not solve it without more courage among politicians and greater efforts by trade unionists, social workers, churchmen, and private citizens."

Nationalism

THE BISHOP OF MASASI has written in the journal of the U.M.C.A.: "We have welcomed at Masasi the first African assistant district officer. Mr. Austin Shaba. There are signs, few and small as yet, of an anti-mission nationalistic temper. Government, urged (so they assure us) by the local Africans, have felt impelled to build a hospital at Newala half-a-mile from ours, leaving large tracts of Tanganyika without even one. The people of Kanyimbi (one of the most highly

placency, force us to mission and n of some of the recess at the earliest

eliminate the ment, but to stand ever ourselves in this couple and show consistency the doe

Communist Threat to Africa

Sir Roy Welensky's Warning

A WARNING THAT THE FEDERATION must guard against Communist pressure was given by Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, when he addressed the League of Student Parliamentarians in Bulawayo. He said:

"All the signs of Communism and its activities and purposes are now apparent, and many of these signs can be found not only in secret or top secret documents, but clear for all to see in recent developments in Africa and the Middle East, as well as in the public utterances of certain leaders."

Just after the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee had been set up in Egypt, a Soviet spokesman had shown his country's hand for all to see, saying that Russia was directly interested in the nationalist movement in Africa, that Russia would support such liberation movements, and was prepared to make an unconditional offer of economic aid.

"We have all realized for some while that Russia's hand lies behind the Middle East crisis, but we did not expect to be told so clearly that Russia's hand lies behind nationalism in Africa."

International Communism found it convenient in many cases to use established organizations, and above all nationalist movements, to achieve its aim of eventual Communism, and that this was particularly true of Africa. However, I can think of no nationalist organization which would subscribe to Communist principles. Were it to do so, it would clash with the beliefs of many of its followers. Nevertheless, I cannot think of any African nationalist organization whose activities are not in the long run preparing the way for international Communism.

The effect of Col. Nasser's success on the minds of African leaders was considerable. Many of the ablest African leaders had already dropped off the Western bandwagon and climbed on the Cairo wagon.

Ghana has emerged as the focus of anti-Colonialism for the present, but by its size and by the fact that Egypt are watching hands-hand as the object of a continent-wide liberation movement, as well as in its staging of the conference of independent African States in Ghana. This emergence was clearly endorsed by the establishment of the permanent Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Key Word

"I believe that the key word in what I have just said is the word 'focus', because until now African nationalism turned its eyes inwards, with the exception perhaps that it looked to some extent, and still does, in Whitehall and the British Labour Party. Now, however, it has a new focus: its eyes look toward Accra and Cairo."

One of the most powerful radio stations in Africa disseminated for 24 hours a day news and views suited to the plans of Cairo and broadcast in the major African languages. "Let us not underestimate the influence of these radio stations, or the effect that Dr. Nkrumah's decision to spend some hundreds of thousands of pounds on broadcasting equipment will have, not only on the affairs of African nationalism but also on our own."

In the short term the object of international Communism was to encourage unbridled African nationalism with a view to getting rid of Western influence in Africa. That was the very short-term object, designed to put African nationalism into power.

The Russians have a thirst for information about Africa. They are doing all they can to find out about African affairs, and have gone so far as to set up a five-year plan for Africa which aims at producing reports on economic conditions, nationalist movements, and the ethnic composition of the African people. This five-year plan includes studies of the Federation, and its purpose is to enable the Russians to exploit every possible weakness in our State and our system of society, and to further the cause of African nationalism as a preliminary to Communism.

Sir Roy concluded: "Our defence against this ideological cold war is not to enforce our standards of life, and to freedom for all people of ability to stand up for themselves. Our defence is to stand up for our system of life and government, and to stand up for our principles. Our defence is to stand up for our principles, and in so doing we must be sincere, and in our determination to open wide to all who can earn their advance-

PERSONALIA

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has arrived from Rhodesia. MR. and MRS. R. F. HUMPHREY have arrived from East Africa.

MR. JUSTICE LAW has taken the oath as a puisne judge in Tanganyika.

MR. R. M. M. KING, Attorney-General of Nyasaland, has arrived in London.

LORD ROBINS will leave London Airport to-morrow for a three-week visit to Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. JAMES KAPNEK will sail for Cape Town in the ATHLONE CASTLE on September 18.

MR. J. TUNSTALL, who recently led an expedition to Kilimanjaro, has returned to England by sea.

SAYED, ABDULLAH KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, is about to visit Cairo for discussions with PRESIDENT NASSER.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and LADY CRAWFORD have been on holiday in Spain. They are due in London shortly.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is due back in London tomorrow from his visits to Canada and Bermuda.

MR. E. W. KETTLEWELL, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, has arrived in this country, and is staying in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

MR. CUTHBERT SMALL, agent by Mombasa of the Union-Castle Line since 1951, and MRS. SMALL, will leave Kenya next Monday for South Africa.

MR. G. H. BARNARD has been re-elected chairman and MR. J. J. GRIVER vice-chairman of the Uasin Gishu Branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

MADAM P. W. DE VRY, who was recently elected to the Legislative Council of Kenya, has arrived in London. He will be in England and Northern Ireland for about a month.

MR. ENDE, president of the Uganda Railway African Union, has returned from a conference in Holland of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

MR. G. WETHERALL, manager of the Ethiopian branches of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Red Sea), Ltd., is due back in Addis Ababa from leave at the end of September.

MR. R. B. CHADWICK, of Nairobi, is acting as substitute member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of GROUP-CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS.

MRS. A. D. CHATAWAY, wife of the High Commissioner in South Africa for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in this country on Friday in the WARWICK CASTLE.

MR. S. H. POWLES has been re-elected chairman of the Cereal Producers' (Scheduled Areas) Board of Kenya. MR. W. H. NEWTON continues as deputy chairman for another year.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. G. PARDEY, of the staff of a Salisbury employment agency, has been appointed by the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs as a special immigration liaison officer.

MR. and MRS. EMORY ROSS, who in the last four months have visited some 20 African States, have arrived in London. They will leave shortly for France and Belgium, and then return to New York.

SIR JAMES GRAY, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology at Cambridge University, has been elected president for 1959 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in succession to SIR ALEXANDER FLECK.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, the Home Secretary, will fly to Rhodesia on September 15 on a private visit to LORD and LADY DALHOUSIE and SIR STEPHEN and LADY COURTAULD. He will make a short stay in Kenya on the return journey.

MR. HENRY ASCROFT, president of the Euro-African Association of Nyasaland, who may contest a Nyasaland seat as an Independent Candidate in the Federal general election, has asked to be released from the agreement he made with the United Federal Party not to stand. He failed to secure election as a U.F.P. candidate.

MR. JOHN GAUNT moved a few days ago in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that that country should be granted self-government not later than the first day of 1962. He alone voted for the motion.

THE REV. P. HASSING, of Old Umtali Mission, has been appointed Professor of Missions at Boston University School of Theology. Mr. Hassing, a Norwegian, first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1940.

MRS. A. N. MUMBUNA, from the Senanga district of Barotseland, is the first woman to win her way to the highest scale in the senior division of the Northern Rhodesian African Civil Service. She is a teacher in the African Education Department.

On behalf of THE QUEEN, the Governor of Tanganyika, SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, has handed to the Chief Justice, MR. JUSTICE EDWARD JOHN DAVIES, the letters patent conferring on him the honour of knighthood announced in the Birthday Honours.

THE RT. REV. J. C. USHER-WILSON, Bishop of the Upper Nile, his Assistant Bishop, the Rt. Rev. J. TOMUTSANDE, and the Rt. Rev. F. LUTAYA and the Rt. Rev. K. SHALITA, Assistant Bishops of Uganda, flew home last week after attending the Lambeth Conference.

SIR EVELYN BAKING, Governor of Kenya, left Nairobi European Hospital last Thursday. For 11 days he had been under treatment after a fall while hunting which resulted in two broken ribs and a fractured collar-bone. At the beginning of next week he will start a tour of the Coast Province.

MR. N. DE N. ENSOR, secretary of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara, is shortly to visit Nyasaland. The foundation was established early this year by member Governments of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, M.P., Minister of Transport and Works in the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was entertained to luncheon in London last week by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. MR. JIMIAN AMERY, M.P., presided.

CHIEFTAINESS MWAMI THERESA NTARE, of the Ha tribe in the Kasulu district of the Western Province of Tanganyika, recently named one of the tribal-class locomotives of East African Railways and Harbours after her tribe, the first time such a ceremony has been performed by a woman in East Africa.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, accompanied by LADY HOME, is to visit western Canada, the prairie provinces, and western Ontario, at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal. They will leave Canada for the United Kingdom on October 18.

DR. G. D. H. BELL, director of the Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge, will attend a meeting this month of the East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council as the representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He will later tour the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to acquaint himself with local research activities.

LORD JAMES CRICHTON-STUART, who went to Salisbury less than a year ago as A.D.C. to the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, has resigned, and will return to England next month. He did his National Service in the Scots Guards, went to Cambridge University, and was then for a few months a bank trainee in the City.

The High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, SIR GILBERT RENNIE, and the Federal Minister of Transport, MR. W. H. EASTWOOD attended the Farnborough Air Show last Tuesday.

MR. J. R. BROWN, Commissioner for Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, will sail in the WINCHESTER CASTLE next week after leave in this country. MR. J. E. H. ORR-EWING will be a fellow passenger.

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has arrived in the United Kingdom on short leave. At the end of this month he will attend a meeting in Madrid of the International Railway Association, and he expects to return to Nairobi in mid-October. During his absence MR. W. URQUHART is acting as general manager.

MAJOR RICHARD RANDELL has arrived in Dar es Salaam from Cyprus to take up duties as second-in-command of the 6th Bn. K. He served with the regiment in Kenya from 1946 to 1951, and afterwards with the Welch Regiment in the Far East and Germany, and since last year in Cyprus. He succeeds MAJOR A. CHRISTMAS, who has left Tanganyika for the Army in the Rhine.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sailed from London at the beginning of the week in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which is outward bound via the Cape, include:

- Beira.—Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Barham, Mr. S. Bryant, Mr. & Mrs. D. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. R. Cochrane, Mrs. H. J. Cowen, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Kotze, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Newman, Mr. & Mrs. T. I. Ponsford, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Preston, Mr. J. Rowett, the Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Savers, Mr. & Mrs. H. Simms, Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Wilson.
- Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. O. H. Linko, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Zweemer.
- Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. K. S. McKinley.
- Mombasa.—Mr. J. A. Abercrombie, Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Baidj, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. T. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. G. Dunn, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Holdsworth, Mr. A. H. Howman, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Hudson, Mrs. M. J. Ibbotson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. P. McEgan, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Mathews, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Matthews, the Rev. & Mrs. F. C. Perrins, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Raines, Mr. R. Scott-Winlow, Mr. & Mrs. E. Syme, and Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Thompson.

Visitors from Oversea

RECENT CALLERS at Rhodesia House, London, have included:

- Dr. J. F. Ainslie, Mr. M. Andrews, Mr. G. H. Ansell, Mr. E. J. M. Boake, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Burton, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. N. Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. B. Cavey, Mr. & Mrs. Coetzee, Mr. J. R. Cottrell, Mr. J. W. Cowland, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Eastwood, Mr. C. M. Eytton, Mr. R. S. Foster, Mr. A. Gregory, Mr. & Mrs. Houghton, Mr. C. Haviland, Mr. H. L. Jenkins, Mr. R. W. Keblewell, Mr. R. M. M. King, Mr. J. R. P. King, Mr. R. P. Kidson, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Little, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Lowe, Mr. R. W. Le Page, Mr. E. S. Newson, Mr. J. D. M. Peehey, Mr. & Mrs. B. Rush, Mr. T. G. Scott, Mr. D. A. Siddle, Mr. B. Seymour-Hart, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. G. Trimmer, and Mr. C. M. Warlow.
- Callers from East Africa at the East African Office in London have included Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bowles, Mr. C. G. D. Brown, Mr. K. C. Barton, Mr. M. Justice Forbes, Mr. C. D. Clarke, Mr. G. S. Metener, Mr. Justice Forbes, Mr. C. D. Gee, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. J. B. Hornsby, Mr. E. Harvey, Mr. R. J. W. Irving, Mr. A. G. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. E. Kopperud, Mr. & Mrs. E. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. D. McQueen, Mr. G. C. Reed, Mr. D. Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. K. D. Simon, Mr. E. F. Thiel, Mr. R. J. Toms, Mr. N. Taylor, Mr. J. E. Waddern, Mr. G. O. Whittaker, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Wright.

Pilgrimage to Lourdes

THE FIRST PILGRIMAGE to Lourdes from Nyasaland will shortly leave by air from Chileka. With the one exception of the leader, Fr. van der Aard, assistant educational secretary to Bishop Theunissen, all the members of the party will be Africans. It includes four nuns and eight priests, among them Fr. Albert, a 20-year-old sufferer from cancer. His expenses have been met by the non-African Catholic community of Cholo, Limbe, and Blantyre; those of the other pilgrims are being paid by a joint community effort. The Hunting-Clan airline have granted concession rates; its York aircraft will first fly to Rome, where the pilgrims hope to have an audience of the Pope. They will stay in Lourdes for about five days.

New Judge

MR. H. N. MACDONALD, Q.C., of Bulawayo, who is chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Southern Rhodesian Town Planning Department, has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. He will replace Mr. Justice Morton, who will go on leave in January and retire in June. Mr. Macdonald's appointment will be effective from October 1, however, so that he may help to clear up the backlog of cases. Mr. Macdonald, aged 42, was born and educated in Bulawayo and is married, with two sons and a daughter. He is president of the Special Income Tax Court for the Federation and of Matabeleland Municipal Valuation Court. Last year he was elected leader of the Bar.

More Candidates

CANDIDATES FOR THE UMNATI and DARWIN constituencies in the Federal general election have been announced by the Dominion Party. Captain I. P. J. Boshoff, of Darwendale, who is to stand for Umnati, is a tobacco farmer and company director, and chairman of the Darwendale Country Club. Mr. Guy Lister, candidate for Darwin, is also a company director. The United Federal Party has nominated Mr. Tim Mitchell, a farmer, as candidate for Fort Victoria. He is chairman of the Victoria branch of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

New Assistant Bishop

THE VEN. M. L. WIGGINS, Archdeacon of Southern Victoria Nyanza, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Central Africa, to be an Assistant Bishop in that diocese. He will be consecrated in Dodoma Cathedral next June. The first Assistant Bishop in Central Africa, the Rt. Rev. Y. M. Omari, who was consecrated in 1955, has been attending the Lambeth Conference.

Mr. Lewis Resigns

MR. ALBERT LEWIS, who was appointed general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia European Mine-workers' Union in May, resigned last week because he had still not been able to obtain an entry permit from the Federal Government. In last week's issue we referred to Mr. Lewis as Colonial Adviser to the Trades Union Congress. He is in fact an assistant in the Commonwealth section of the Trades Union Congress.

Studying Music

MR. GERISHON MUGELELI MANANI, an African assistant supervisor of schools in Kenya, has received a British Council bursary to study music at Trinity College, London, which he will enter in September. Already an expert on African folk music, of which he has made many tape-recordings, Mr. Manani hopes to write a book on Luhya folk songs after his stay in Britain.

Lord Twining of Tanganyika

SIR EDWARD TWINING, who recently retired from the Colonial Service after serving in Tanganyika Territory for nine years as Governor and was then made one of the first life peers, has taken the title of Baron Twining of Tanganyika and Godalming in the County of Surrey.

According to the *Daily Mail*, he told a reporter that he would return to East Africa in the autumn "because you don't have to do your own washing-up there".

That has prompted Mr. Reginald Reynolds to five stanzas of verse for the *New Statesman* under the title "White Man's Burden". One runs:—

"Retirement on such terms is bleaker
Than years of toil in Tanganyika,
For workers in these Welfare States
Just will not wash one's greasy plates:
Clearly conventional requirement
Mistakes the job for the retirement."

The last Colonial Governor to be raised to the peerage was Lord Milverton—in 1919 by the then Labour Government. Lord Rugby, a baron for his services in the Sudan and at the Colonial Office, was also a Labour creation.

No Conservative Government has so honoured a former Colonial Governor since Lord Lugard entered the House of Lords in 1928.

Congress Leaders Gaoled

TWO AFRICAN CONGRESS LEADERS in Nyasaland, who were deported from Southern Rhodesia last year, have been gaoled by Chingale Native Authority for holding meetings without official permission. Gilbert Kumptanje, Southern Province president of the congress, was given three months' imprisonment, and Thomson Mleketa, vice-chairman of the Zomba branch, six months. In addition to holding a public meeting without permission, he made a public collection for congress funds without authority.

Sir Roy Welensky's Reply to Lambeth

Two Voices: Those of the Congresses and Reality

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Lanshya last Friday that he agreed with about nine-tenths of the statement on inter-racial relations in the Federation which had been made by the Lambeth Conference.

There had indeed been an awakening in Africa recently, he continued. The continent cried out for progress, but the Federation heard two voices—that of the African National Congress and that of reality.

He agreed wholly with the bishops' view that if a true racial partnership was to be achieved, many of the old ideas associated with patronage and even paternalism, must be quickly ended and Africans should be encouraged to take a fair and just share in government. But Africans, Europeans, and Asians must also be capable of taking their share of the responsibility. Responsible people were required to exercise their responsibility on all appropriate occasions.

The Prime Minister disagreed with the statement of the bishops that nothing should be done to add to the advantages of white settlers over Africans. Having said that the term "white settler" was widely misunderstood and often had an offensive connotation, he continued:

"The advantages of Europeans over Africans are at present very largely advantages which the whites have inherited from hundreds of years of progress towards civilization and advantages of civilization brought hither to Central Africa. These the Africans have not inherited. The bishops should acknowledge it was a great effort that the Europeans whom they refer have made to impart the benefits of their knowledge and skill to the mass of the African poor and ignorant."

They should realize that the provision of skill and capital and the setting up of factories are just as essential to the advancement of the African as the education of the white man is to his task."

On Political Collaboration

As to political matters, the bishops should see that the straight. There was no discrimination as to colour; the only criterion was responsibility, which was exercised at present largely by Europeans, who, however, held the door open to Africans so that they might achieve responsibility and accept a greater share in running the Federation.

The forthcoming general election would be fought between those who believed in the continuance of the Federation in its present form, and those who wanted to see it broken up into black States and white States. The African National Congress and the white extremist Dominion Party both aimed at breaking up the Federation, though for opposite reasons.

The Dominion Party wanted to shed Nyasaland and parts of Northern Rhodesia in order to get rid of the problems of African nationalism, which could not be solved in that way, for even if they did that they would still be left with millions of Africans within the borders of the reduced country. "Africans who would not be likely to change their attitude overnight. There would, moreover, be cast-off and impoverished African States on their borders for the Imperial Government would not be in a position to fund the money to keep Nyasaland and parts of Northern Rhodesia going."

Expressing his confidence that the United Federal Party would win the election, Sir Roy Welensky said that in approval to the 1960 talks in London, a review of the federal constitution would be that of confidence. "We can sit at that table with a record of achievements which clearly indicates that we have no need to crawl to London or to offer up portions of our country in the hope of gaining control of the remainder."

Since the Federation had come into being, its national income had risen from £225.7m. to £325.6m., which, in terms of the individual, meant an increase from £35.2 per head to £43.2 per head during the life of the first Federal Government.

The original conception of the Colonial Development Corporation was the work of amateurs and was unsound. Such a corporation should not itself be the entrepreneur, but the lender of capital to those expert in a trade. — Sir Robert Chandos.



—they have such a good name

Director of Civil Aviation Gaoled Then False Accounting and Corruption

COMMANSER STACEY WAILE DRURY COLLS, R.N. (Retd.) Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa since 1952, was in Nairobi Magistrates' court last week sentenced to two years imprisonment for theft, two years for fraudulent accounting, and one year for corruption. The sentences are to run concurrently. He accused was acquitted on two other charges of corruption.

The magistrate, Mr. J. Rosen, said that the basis of the charge of theft was that in the middle of 1956, when the Director was provided with a return for passage to London for official business, he obtained a refund on the return passage, misappropriated the money, and travelled back on a free ticket given him by a civil airline.

In passing sentence, the magistrate said he has not hesitated to convict because of the Director's position. He is not entitled to sympathy.

The salary of the post was £2,200 a year. His highest was £2,200 a year. The appointment was for a period of 2 1/2 years. He was a Royal Naval aviator of about 25 years' experience.

Outward Bound Course

The Government of Kenya is offering an Outward Bound course for 41 school boys of the Kenya Education Service. The course will be held at the Kenya Institute of Education, Nairobi, from September 15 to October 15. The course is designed to help the boys to develop their physical, mental and moral qualities.

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African M.L.Cs. Repudiate Chairman Mr. Nyagah Criticizes Mr. Odinga

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, has refused the requests of some of the members of that body to withdraw his statement that the real leaders of the African people of Kenya are Jomo Kenyatta and the other prisoners at Lokitaung who were sentenced for managing the Mau Mau organization.

Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, the African elected member for Meru and Embu, said a few days ago when addressing a crowd of about 2,500 at Thenge, in the North Tetu division of the Nyeri district:—

"I and the other two African members of the Legislative Council for the Central Province have tried in vain to get our chairman to withdraw that statement, which has not been helpful to the African Elected Members' Organization.

My colleagues and I are of the opinion that Mr. Odinga's statement was unfortunate and harmful to the progress of the peoples of the Central Province".

Kenyatta and the Mau Mau rebellion had brought nothing but misery and suffering to thousands of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru for six long years; members of those tribes had lost their relatives and much of their property.

Although I am pleased to learn that the Kikuyu of the district are free to go to their homes, I must warn you that another six years of hardship awaits you if you become involved in secret anti-white activities."

Mr. Nyagah added that, speaking for J. G. Kariuki, the African elected member for the Central Province South, and for Mr. Bernard Mwa, African elected member for the Central Province North, and himself, they would cooperate with the Government and would not support any subversive activities such as Kik M.

He called on everyone, young and old, to co-operate with the Government and to help to bring about a better relationship between the Government and the people of the Central Province. He said that the Government was not interested in the Mau Mau.

Kisumu and Nyanza

MR. WILLIAM HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government and Health in Kenya, has opened Kisumu's new town hall built at a cost of £43,000. He recalled that the population of the municipality had almost trebled since 1941 to a present total of 19,500, and that Kisumu was the only municipal dairy in East Africa. Mr. Havelock, chairman of the municipality, said that one-third of the population of Kenya lived in the four administrative districts of which Kisumu was the provincial administrative centre, that the province had annual exports worth about £5m; that within 10 years African grown cotton in Nyanza was expected to reach 15,000 acres, producing a crop worth £11m to the growers, that in the same period the cotton production should reach 10,000 bales, worth about £1m, that within a decade there should be about 5,000 acres under tea worth £300,000 annually; and that within a few years the Nyanza Province would be "dominant" in Kenya's economy.

Economy Measures in Kenya

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has announced that immediate economy measures are being taken pending the completion of a review of Government expenditure and policies involving expenditure. Filling of vacancies in Government service is to be temporarily suspended, though exceptions will be made in the case of important specialist personnel or where the need is especially urgent. No, only with the approval of the Chief Secretary. It is not proposed that this decision shall as a general rule affect the renewal of contracts of officers appointed from within East Africa. It is stated that the exception has been made in order to prevent an increase in unemployment.



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Tanganyika Elections

T.A.N.C. Attitude to Non-Africans

Demand for Self-Government Now

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has not been founded as a threat to the permanent settlement of non-Africans in the country, nor even to scare away foreign investment. Mr. Zuberi M. M. Mtemvu, president of that body, says in his address to the electors in the Tanga Province constituency. He continues:

"Europeans and Asians who have settled in Tanganyika are here to stay. This categorical assurance by me and our party in view of the prevailing harmony in Tanganyika is quite unnecessary, but the Press is forcing me to make it in order to make our position clear to the voter. I propose during my private visit to the United Kingdom next month to repeat such an assurance to British M.P.s. and the press there.

"However, my party views Tanganyika society as having two fears opposite each other. The majority fear minority domination and the minority fear democracy. Both these fears must be allayed, but not by throwing democracy overboard.

"The first fear that must be removed is the African fear, in view of what has already happened in Kenya and further south. This can be done only by granting self-government to the African. After this stage has been passed the killing of the other fear will be entirely the responsibility of the Africans, and there is no evidence to show that the African will act against the interests of his fellow non-African who has been helping him to achieve his freedom.

Open Hands

"Our organization sees the problem of Tanganyika society, and its leadership, better in approaching this problem through a common arena so that we can meet representatives of various shades of opinion and be able to express an agreed view. This common platform is for the purpose intended by the Government in the form of the post-elections constitutional committee.

"The leaders of this organization believe in frankness and keep their cards open, and are quite prepared to accept the challenge from the leaders of other shades of opinion with open hands. That is why we are committed, if elected, to urge the Government that there should be no interference with what that committee should do.

"If you agree with us that this is the right approach, then I must say frankly that I need your vote, whatever differences there may exist between you and me, so that I can be able to urge the Government to treat all our representatives and others who will be opposed to the Government in the committee as mature men and let them discuss this burning issue of Tanganyika's constitutional step in an atmosphere of freedom. If you agree that the Committee must not be directed by the Government, but by you, then the name of the African candidate is MTEMVU whose colour is RED and the symbol LION.

Candidates in Tanganyika

FIVE CANDIDATURES for the Tanganyika Legislative Council withdrew their names at the last moment, leaving 26 in the field. Three candidates are unopposed. In the Western Province three candidates withdrew—Mr. Ladha Sumar Hassanali, Mr. Parmindar Singh, and Mr. Shantilal Somabhai Parikh. In the Northern Province there was one withdrawal, Mr. Manilal Dadabhai Patel. In the Eastern province Mr. Elias Amos Kisenge withdrew. The number of candidates contesting seats in the provinces are as follows: Western, 4; Tanga, 10; Southern Highlands, 8; Northern, 9; Eastern, 5.

An African labourer killed a fully-grown leopard with a metal hammer on a farm near Umtali after it had badly mauled another African.

Mr. F. S. Kambalia's Candidature
Stress on Inter-Racial Understanding

MR. F. S. KAMBALIA, who has practised as an advocate in Tanga for the past 13 years, is standing as an Independent candidate for the Tanga Province constituency.

His forebears arrived from India and settled in Tanga in 1875, and he was born in that port. He was called to the English Bar in 1939. He has been general secretary of the Indian and Muslim Associations in Tanga, has served on the former township authority and the present town council, and is now president of the Tanga Asian Parents' Association.

During his election speeches he has emphasized the importance of inter-racial understanding, and that there can be no advancement for Africans unless the political outlook is such as to encourage Europeans and Asians to continue to invest in Tanganyika.

He has suggested that the best proof that H.M. Government is genuinely preparing the country for self-government by stages is to be found in the fact that, whereas there were no Africans on the Legislative Council until 1945, when two were appointed, the number of African seats is now on a parity with the European and Asian, while out of six Assistant Ministers four are Africans, one European, and one Asian.

Mr. Kambalia has declared that he will not be tied to party politics. He wants free and compulsory education for African boys and girls.

Supported by T.A.N.C.

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has instructed its followers in the Southern Highlands Province to vote for Lady Chesnut and for Mr. Ivor Bayldon, who has been one of the leaders of the United Tanganyika Party. In the Northern Province Mr. D. B. Johnson has the support of T.A.N.C. which hopes for the defeat of the U.T.P. candidates everywhere. Polling will take place next Monday.

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U.S. Scholarships For Africans

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE has awarded scholarships for study in the United States to 28 Africans, the grants totalling nearly 22,000 dollars. The normal practice is to supplement a tuition scholarship already granted by a university or college.

Nine of the scholars are from Kenya. Their names, with district of residence and place of study in the U.S.A. are as follows: Josphat Karanja, Kiambu, Princeton University; Philip Mwange, Fort Hall, Purdue University; Nganga Mwenja, Ruiru, Columbia University; Reubian Mwiki, Nungu, University of Indiana; Ernst M. Nduru, Kikuyu, University of Chicago; Shadrack Okova, Kakamega, Columbia University; Hezekiah Openda, Musanda, University of Minnesota; Wanjohi Waciana, Thika, Swarthmore; and Nangitare W. Wambulwa, Broderick Falls, University of California.

There is one Uganda student: Joshua Lake, of Kampala, at Northwestern University.

Of two from the Federation one is a woman, Emily Maliwa, Mianje (Nyasaland), who goes to the Western College for Women. The other is Skava Soko, Fort Johnston (Northern Rhodesia), at Colgate University.

Two of the scholars are from Somalia: Hassan Ali Mirreh, Mogadishu, Princeton University; and A. R. Nur Herzi, Mogadishu, New School for Social Research.

Turkana Trek

MORE THAN 3,500 MEN, women and children of the Turkana tribe of Kenya recently completed a 23-day trek through some of the Colony's wildest and driest country. They were moved because they had squatted in the Native leasehold area at Isiolo, in which migrant Somali interests are prominent. District commissioners had marked the route and food and water were provided at stopping places. The move had been long postponed because of cattle diseases and lack of pasture on the route.

Obituary

Mr. H. O. Saville

MR. HUGH OSBORNE SAVILLE, who has died in his 81st year, offered his services to the Church Missionary Society soon after taking an engineering degree at Bristol University, and he went to Uganda in 1900. Four years later he married a missionary nurse, Miss Kathleen Barton, and in the following year they opened the Maseno station, some 20 miles north-west of Kisumu, among the then turbulent Kavirondo. He built the church, which is still used. In 1922 he returned to Uganda to join the new Education Department, and subsequently became the first principal of Makerere Technical College. When Makerere was upgraded to University College, he relinquished the appointment and established the Kampala Technical School. Mr. and Mrs. Saville retired from Uganda in 1933.

CHIEF NIAGGE MUTHANGATO, who has died in the Embu district, had been in Kenya Government service since 1917, and was awarded the Queen's Badge of Honour in 1955. Under his leadership the Ngandom location became one of the most progressive in the district. He was a progressive farmer with a large dairy herd and some 1,000 coffee trees. His sons are all in the Kenya Police.

SIR GUY LOCOCK, who has died at the age of 38, was at one time director of the Federation of British Industries.

Mr. W. M. Younger

MR. ERNEST HADDON WROTE: "Bill" Younger, whose death at the age of 70 has been announced, died of a heart attack while on a short visit to Birmingham.

Might I add to your notice the fact that while in Uganda he was frequently detailed to accompany royal and other distinguished visitors to the Protectorate, and that for his services to H.R.H. the Duke of Brabant, later King Leopold II, he was made an officer of the Royal Crown of Belgium in 1928. He had already received the King's Police Medal, and he was made O.B.E. in 1933.

He was a very good shot, and represented Uganda in three winning teams in the Manning Cup competitions. When he returned to England he was employed by the British Motor Trade Association in Birmingham both before and after the last war, and only when he reached the age of 70 did he retire from that work. In recent years he had been rather crippled, but had still got about, visiting his only daughter both in South America and in the United States.

Lord Egerton's Estate

TWO LARGE ESTATES left to Kenya beneficiaries under the will of the late Lord Egerton of Tatton may have to be sold to meet death duties. Lord Egerton, who died in Kenya in January, left estate in Britain valued at £1,717,572 gross, £1,035,978 net, as well as properties in Kenya. He asked the National Trust to take over some of his properties, including Tatton Hall, Cheshire, but a decision has not yet been reached. In Kenya Lord Egerton left a 12,000-acre farm to Mr. H. Coltart, his agent for 10 years, and a 3,000-acre farm to the Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro. It now seems that both may have to be sold to meet death duties unless the National Trust accepts some of the United Kingdom estate. Duty so far paid is £168,752.

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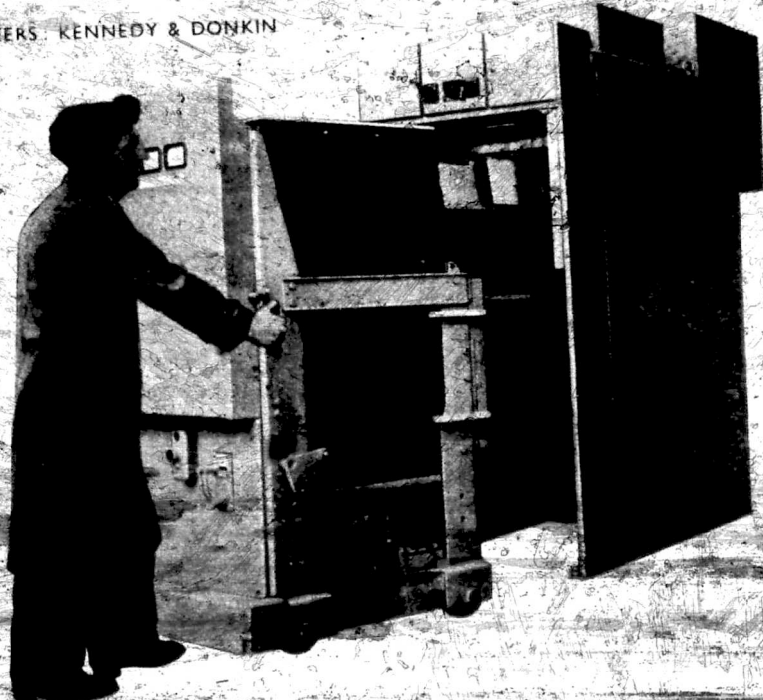
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Violence in Tanganyika

WHEN SENTENCING one African woman and 11 men to imprisonment for 18 months each for participating in a riot near Mwanza, Mr. J. K. Williams, resident magistrate in that Tanganyika town, described their actions as "an exhibition of savagery which has shocked the decent people of all communities".

Soon after a van driven by a Mr. M. Tremblay had collided with an African cyclist and killed him, a police vehicle arrived, and Mr. Tremblay was asked to travel in it with the dead man to Mwanza, while the police remained with Mrs. Tremblay and her four children.

Then onlookers, who had shown no sign of hostility, were joined by other Africans who began to shout, throw stones and incite an attack, some trying to "pull" Mrs. Tremblay through the broken windscreen. As other vehicles approached they were stopped, and some of the occupants were dragged out and beaten. Then a European superintendent arrived from Mwanza with police reinforcements.

The magistrate paid tribute to the "courage and brave Africans" who had behaved well in a "crowd of hoodlums", adding that but for the disciplined bravery of a small number of police Mrs. Tremblay and her young children would have been murdered.

To Central Africa in Two Hours

MR. J. F. NICHOLSON, head of the aerodynamics department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, told the British Association in Glasgow last week that flying speeds of more than 3,000 miles an hour could be expected in the foreseeable future, though the first generation of supersonic transport aircraft would be limited to about 1,250 m.p.h. The problem of flying at up to five times the speed of sound was essentially that of finding materials for the outer surfaces of aircraft which could operate for long periods at temperatures of over 2,000 degrees Centigrade, and there seemed no reason why that should not be done. Central Africa would be brought within two hours' flight of London if the suggested speeds were attained.

Air Crash Inquiry

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION of the crash of the Central African Airways Viscount aircraft near Benina, Libya, has shown no reason to suspect airframe structural defects or malfunction of power plant assemblies. A Federal Government team is to make a full report, which will be published. This first report makes no recommendation for any special inspection or modification to other Viscounts in the C.A.A. fleet.

Kariba Evacuation

EVACUATION OF AFRICANS from the Southern Rhodesian part of the area to be flooded by the Kariba Dam is now almost complete, only about 200 families remaining to be moved. Resettlement has been so arranged that families can plant a crop on the new land in time for the next rains. About 2,500 families will be moved in all.

News Items in Brief

Two parcels of books published by the East Africa Literature Bureau have been sent to Ghana and Japan to be shown at book exhibitions.

Last year the McMillan Memorial Library and East African (Carnegie) Circulating Libraries issued 75,722 books, nearly 2,000 more than in 1956.

The Union-Castle liner KENYA CASTLE hit the eastern mole of Duncan Dock, Cape Town, last Monday during a squall, and slightly damaged her bows.

Immigration into the Federation has dropped this year. The figures for only 1957 and 1956 were about 24,000 and 26,000 respectively, but only 9,757 immigrants entered the country in the first half of 1958.

The African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council have sent a cheque for £200 to Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika Africa National Union, who was recently fined £150, on a charge of criminal libel.

The Dominion Party intends to fight "every possible seat" in Nyasaland in the forthcoming Federal general election, and Mr. Winston Field, leader of the party, will probably visit Nyasaland after returning from South Africa.

A new newspaper, the Evening Standard, made its appearance in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last Monday. The proprietors are the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., publishers of the Rhodesia Herald and the Sunday Mail.

Extra police have been drafted to the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia in case they may be needed in removing families from land which is soon to be flooded by the rising Kariba lake. Some 14,000 Africans have still to be evacuated.

A cheque for 100 dollars (£35, 14s. 2d. in Rhodesian currency) has been sent to the African Theatre, Bulawayo, by Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, during his recent visit to the Federation. Mr. Black saw an African production of "Hamlet".

During the coming hot season contractors working on the Kariba site will suspend all work on the dam wall between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Last hot season the temperature rose above 137 degrees and one man died of heatstroke. The contractors also insist that all workers should wear hats.

East Africa's special issue of stamps marking the centenary of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika, by Burton and Speke has been withdrawn. East African Post and Telecommunications report that there has been world-wide interest in these special issues, particularly in the U.S.A.

Pay increases and improved conditions of service for Africans have been announced by Rhodesia Railways. From September 1 employees in the junior grades will get a basic pay increase of 10s. per month. Senior staff salaries go up by £5 a year. Family allowances for those with less than four years' service rise by 5s. a month.

The first African woman to qualify in Kenya as a registered nurse, on terms equivalent to those of a State registered nurse in the United Kingdom, is a 22-year-old Kikuyu, Winifred Wairimu, who has had three-and-a-half years' training at King George VI Hospital, Nairobi. She took the Cambridge School Certificate while at the African Girls' High School, Kikuyu. A younger sister is also training as a nurse in Nairobi.

The first direct telegraph service between the United Kingdom and the Sudan was inaugurated early this week when Mr. Ernest Marples, the Postmaster-General, and Sayed Mamoun Hussein Sherif, the Sudanese Minister of Communications, exchanged messages. Instead of being transmitted by radio to Aden, submarine cable to Port Sudan, and on to Khartoum by land lines, telegrams are now sent by direct radio link between London and Khartoum.

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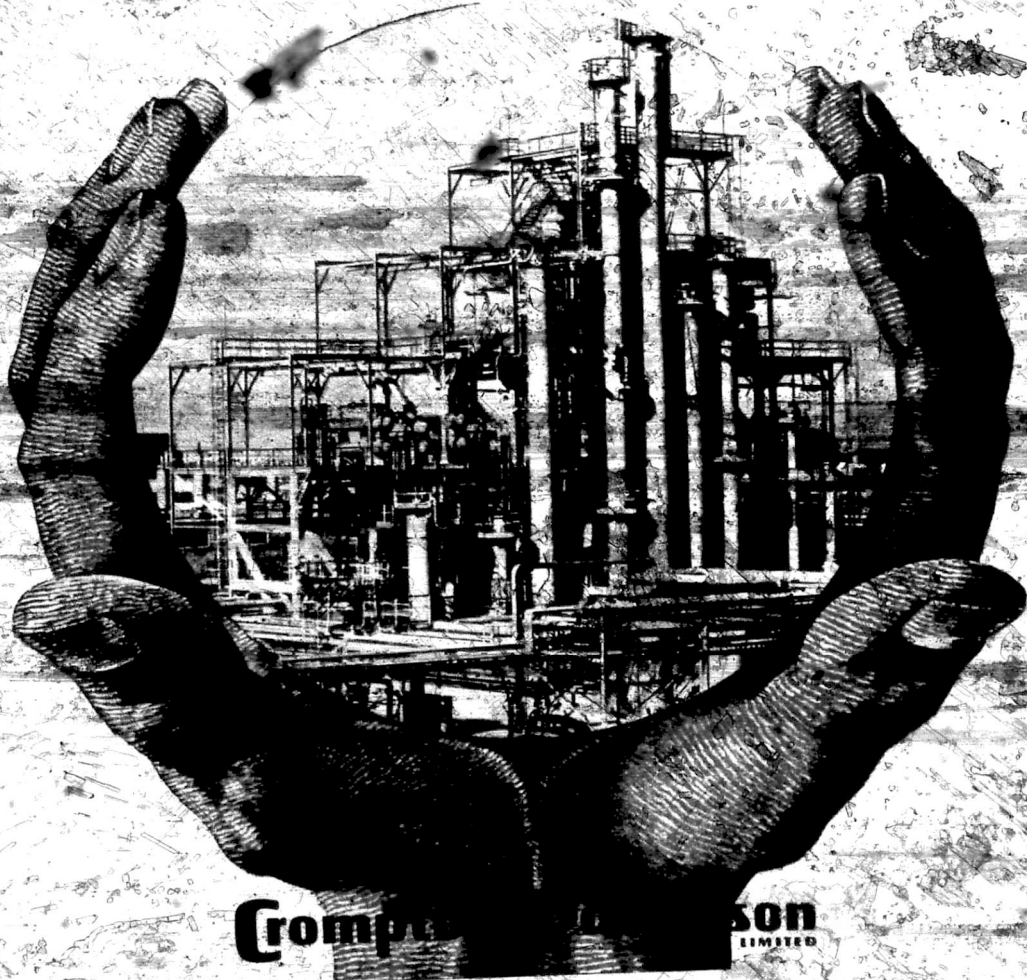
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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**Record Uganda Coffee Production
Improved Husbandry in African Areas**

PRODUCTION OF AFRICAN-GROWN CLEAN COFFEE IN Uganda during 1957, other than the arabica grown in the Bugisu district, was 61,570 tons, states the annual report of the Director of Agriculture. It was the largest crop in the Protectorate's history, the previous record being 60,160 tons in 1955. The estimated value to producers was £9,138,566.

Processing was handled by 12 curing works and seven hulleries, six of the former being African-owned enterprises. Marketing was done by the Coffee Industry Board, which sold the whole crop at the Kampala auctions.

In Buganda, the largest producing region, there were signs that farmers were taking more interest in the husbandry of their crop. Pruning and desuckering remained backward, but the use of cattle manure and mulching with coffee husks improved. Demand for seedlings greatly exceeded the supply, and more than 500,000 were sold from official nurseries, while large numbers were grown privately. New plantings were established in all the main coffee areas in the province, and during the second half of the year a special campaign was organized to raise the standard of picking and drying. In some districts there was a good rainfall.

Robusta coffee production was a record, 11,010 tons of clean robusta and 857 tons of clean arabica being grown. Mocha was sold at the Mombasa auctions, netting £235 for the robusta and £130 for arabica. Robusta production has increased from 10,000 tons in 1954 to 11,010 tons in 1957, value £1,367,350.

**Dar es Salaam Dock Strike
Port at Standstill For Days**

ABOUT 1,300 DOCK WORKERS IN Dar es Salaam came out on strike at the beginning of last week, and the port has since been almost at a standstill. Mr. A. H. Pike, Minister of Transport Services, warned them on Monday that if they did not return to duty by the following morning he would authorize the employment of unregistered casual labour because the strike was damaging the economy of the country and the well-being of its people.

Thousands of tons of African-grown coffee and cotton were explained being left in the port by ships which were sailing without cargoes, and the non-shipment of cotton was depressing prices on the local cotton auctions, with consequential loss to the African growers. Some ships had not waited to discharge the cargoes which should have been landed in Dar es Salaam.

There was also danger that goods routed through Dar es Salaam from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi might be diverted to other ports.

In February representatives of the employers and the trade unions agreed upon a scheme under which a pool of registered port workers was established, with the obligation upon the men to work at least 20 days in the calendar month. The Minister has emphasized that the strike breaks that agreement.

Characteristics of Business

SIR ALEXANDER FLECK, who visited East and Central Africa, said last week in his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science: "Business—a more comprehensive term than industry—should have three characteristics if it is to survive and function effectively. First, it must contribute to the well-being of the community and its social evolution. Secondly, business must have the capacity to change its methods and if necessary even its objectives. Finally, if it is to be self-perpetuating through growth and modernization a business must dispose of its products or services for more than their cost; it must make a profit. That is true of business whether run by private enterprise or by the State; nor does the political system of the State make any difference to the validity of that notion. Only from the excess of income over expenditure can we finance the expansion of business and science."

World Bank Loans to Africa

WORLD BANK LOANS TO AFRICA have now passed the half million dollar mark. The first loans of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were made in 1950 to Ethiopia. Since that time advances have been made to the Federation of Rhodesia, the East Africa High Commission, the Sudan, Ethiopia, the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, the Union of South Africa, Nigeria, French West Africa, and Algeria.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland received \$28m. in 1952 to help finance the import of equipment for electric power production and distribution; \$14m. in the next year towards the development programme for Rhodesia Railways; \$80m. in 1956 in connexion with the first stage of the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme and also recently as a further help towards railway modernization. The loans were for terms of between 19 and 25 years and the rate of interest varied from 4½% to 5½%.

The East Africa High Commission borrowed \$24m. three years ago for railway modernization, harbour works, and road transport, paying 4½% for 20 years.

The Belgian Congo borrowed \$70m. in 1951 for its 10-year development plan and 40m. last year for road construction and improvement, on the latter occasion agreeing to 5½% interest over an 18-year period.

The Sudan has this year received a loan of \$39m. for way and harbour works, the term being 25 years and the rate of interest 5½%.

Ethiopia borrowed \$23m. between 1954 and 1957, largely for the improvement of communications. On \$15m. 3½% is being paid, and 4% on the rest.

Federal Trade

THE FEDERATION imported merchandise worth £84.7m. during the first half of 1958, according to provisional figures released by the Central African Statistical Office. Exports, including re-exports and gold, were valued at £74.3m., leaving an adverse balance on visible trade of £10.4m. In the first half of 1957 there was a favourable balance.

The principal items of the imports figures were an increase in the second quarter, when the total was only £700,000 less than last year. Exports, however, dropped by £2,142,000. Between January and June 276,000 short tons of copper were sold for £37,796,000 against £48,250,000 for 141,000 short tons last year.

African Grown Tobacco

TOBACCO GROWN BY 30 African farmers in the Broken Hill rural district has been bought by the Falls City Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Salisbury, at an average price of 41.8d. a lb. Most of the farmers were growing Turkish tobacco for the first time and were given assistance by the Agricultural Department, who sold them the seedlings. Representatives of the company are arranging to buy several more Turkish tobacco crop grown by Africans in Northern Rhodesia.

Diesels for East African Railways

THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO., LTD. has secured an £800,000 contract for the supply of eight diesel electric locomotives to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Tenders were invited from more than 30 manufacturers in 11 countries, and 15 were received. The lowest was accepted. The locomotives, which are expected to be delivered in 1960, will be capable of hauling 700 tons at 45 m.p.h. on level tracks and at 15 m.p.h. on a gradient nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level, where the main Kenya-Uganda line crosses the Rift Escarpment.

Comets for E.A.A.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION has ordered two of the new Comet IV jet airliners for its international services. The cost, including spare parts, will be about £24m. Delivery is expected to be made in time to permit use of the new aircraft from July, 1960. Meantime E.A.A. will charter two Britannias from B.O.A.C. for its Nairobi-London service.

Commercial Brevities

Ex-home leave cars purchased through dealers in East Africa are to be valued for customs purposes by a new method, based on the retail market value of the vehicle at the port of entry, less an appropriate allowance based on the period of use. For vehicles not bought through East African dealers the old method of valuation will be followed.

East African Railways and Harbours' earnings in July totalled £1,916,000, making £13,440,000 for the first seven months of the year. Railway revenue, at £1,578,000, was £150,000 higher than in July last year. Port earnings were £338,000, compared with £330,000 in July, 1957.

Hudson & Sly, Ltd., the well-known Rhodesian trading company, report profits for the year ended February 28 after tax at £24,878 against £22,977; but since the credit squeeze has affected turnover the dividend has been cut from 10% to 7½%.

Stirling-Asstidji (Africa), Ltd., a company which has undertaken large public works contracts in Eastern Africa, is to build the first section of a 400-mile railway extension in north-eastern Nigeria. The section will cost £24m.

Over 85,486 passengers were carried by Nyasaland Railways during the first quarter of the year compared with 82,933 during the same period of 1957. Goods and commodities carried totalled 157,378 short tons.

During the first half of this year Tanganyika's only tannery, near Moshi, produced about 5½ tons of leather for shoes, 14 tons of tanned skins, and 22,700 square feet of upper leather for shoes.

The Federal Minister of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Frank Overfield, has said that industry in the Federation would wherever possible be relieved of its heavy tax burden.

The conference of six industrialized countries, due to meet in Rio de Janeiro early next month, has been postponed until at least the end of October at the request of the Bank of Brazil.

Eight diesel electric locomotives, costing about £800,000, are to be supplied to East African Railways & Harbours by the English Electric Co., Ltd.

The London offices of I. Gundle, Ltd. have been moved from 15, Abchurch Lane, N.W.3, to 164 Manor Road, Chigwell, Essex.

An Industrial Development Corporation is to be set up by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Hubert Davies and Co., Ltd., engineering merchants and contractors with interests in the Federation, are maintaining a 7½% interim dividend, but state that the indications are that profits for the year to October 31 will not be equal to those of last year. The company will not be able to distribute a 20% final dividend, as during the last nine years. While trade in the Union of South Africa has shown a satisfactory increase, trading in the Federation has proved more difficult than was expected.

United Kingdom buyers are still taking about 60% of all offerings at the Salisbury flue-cured tobacco auctions. The market remains firm for the better grades; but prices for poor quality leaf have eased as the sales enter their final month. In 25 weeks £20.9m. has been paid for 132m. lb. of tobacco, an average of 37.88d. per lb. In sales to August 21 the U.K. had secured 68m. lb. Australian and Rhodesian buyers 10m. lb. each, and more than 40m. lb. had been bought for other markets.

At last week's London auctions 8,132 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 7d. per lb., compared with 11,817 packages averaging 3s. 4.68d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this season are 232,034 packages averaging 3s. 5.22d., compared with 286,453 packages averaging 3s. 3.32d. last year. The highest price received, 4s. 5½d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

Uganda Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 4% less tax for the year ended August 31. On the capital increased by the recent 7:10 bonus issue, the equivalent of last year's distribution of 17½%, 6% interim and 11% final, is 10%. In the absence of worsening trade conditions, it is expected that a final dividend of 6% will be recommended in March.

The Federation has applied for membership of the World Power Conference, and its application is to be considered at the sectional meeting of the conference in Montreal this month. Mr. H. E. Anderson, chairman of the Federal Power Board, will represent the Federation.

Offerings at last week's Nairobi tea sales totalled 28½ packages, 497 from Kenya, 1,777 from Uganda, 1,000 from Tanganyika, 444 from Nyasaland, and 77 from the Belgian Congo. There was a strong demand for all grades, but the market was weak for other offerings.

New Zealand is likely to increase its purchases of Rhodesian wool in the future, according to Mr. F. E. Fenwick, head of the four-man New Zealand trade mission which has been visiting the Federation.

An Indian trade delegation has been visiting the Federation to seek markets for Indian engineering goods. It will also visit East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

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1953	11	11,093	21,900,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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MINING

Copperbelt Negotiations Break Down

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES and the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union concerning the 38 residual jobs which have been in dispute for the past six weeks ended in deadlock last week.

Since negotiations were resumed, on August 19 agreement had been reached on three jobs, after the companies had agreed to various modifications suggested by the Union. In addition, the companies withdrew seven further items from the list, so that the number of jobs in dispute had been reduced to 22.

Among the important items remaining on which agreement has not been reached are the use of the cutting torch and work on pipes of 6-inch diameter and over. These items in the companies' view are of major importance, and are likely to lead to substantial improvements in efficiency. In addition, there are certain straight-forward operating tasks which the companies also consider important. All these fall within the terms of the agreement reached between the companies and the union.

The companies informed the union at the end of the negotiations that implementation of the unresolved items would take place forthwith. Subsequently a timberman on Rhokana mine was given 24 hours' notice, and two artisan pump attendants were suspended for 24 hours. At the Roan Antelope, Nchanga, Mutulira, and Chibuluma mines there have been no incidents as far as reports of men refusing to do jobs which are in dispute.

The Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union announced that it would call a strike unless and in the meantime, has instructed its members to suspend doing any of the disputed jobs. It has promised its members that anyone dismissed will be paid 54 days' wages.

The European union has also demanded to be in dispute with the companies over a demand for a 15% increase in wages, less than a week before the strike was due to be discussed with the companies.

Conciliation talks between the union and Chibuluma Mines, which are in dispute, broke down in a deadlock. The dispute arose over the use of the cutting torch in maintaining houses in Kalulushi, the main town of Chibuluma, the area previously been controlled by union members.

Mwadui Not Richest Diamond Mine

Mr. Oppenheimer's Views and Hopes

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., equal shareholders with the Tanganyika Government in Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., and also chairman of that last-named company, believes that the mine at Mwadui will be a greater national asset to Tanganyika in the future than it has been hitherto. He made that statement in a broadcast interview in Dar es Salaam, in which he also said that he hoped the agreement with the Government would lead to further prospecting in Tanganyika.

De Beers and the Anglo-American Corporation, who were closely associated in many fields, were anxious to prospect in Tanganyika, and now that they had an interest in the mine and had the technical staff available, they had a base from which it would be easier to look at any prospecting that might come forward.

There would be some changes at the mine in the interest of efficiency as the De Beers experts saw it. Apart from that they would make as few changes as possible.

Mr. G. F. Hunt was the new general manager. Changes in personnel would be very few indeed. The need was to get technical experts in to see what could be done to keep the costs low and production as high as possible.

Claims that Mwadui was the richest diamond mine in the world were a great exaggeration. It was a very important diamond mine and a very important national asset for Tanganyika, but it was very far from being the world's richest diamond mine. That was why it was important that it should be run really efficiently and economically so that it should be the benefit to the Territory which it ought to be.

Strike at Mwadui

AT ABOUT 2,500 AFRICANS, almost the entire labour force of the Williamson diamond mine at Mwadui, Tanganyika, went on a standstill last week. Some locally engaged mine police also joined the strike, which arose over a claim for higher wages. After talks between the management and representatives of the strikers a new wage offer had been made but this was rejected. The African headman, the assistant headman, and the acting senior labour officer were warned that any intimidation of domestic servants, but after the workers returned to work and the mine resumed operations the following day. The management is considering the wage offer.

Miners' Liaison

THERE IS TO BE A LINK "at liaison committee level" between the 40,000 European and African miners in Northern Rhodesia and their 10,000 counterparts in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Jack Joyce, a British trade unionist who is acting as the Miners' International Federation "observer" has said that the main idea behind this move is to bring Southern Rhodesia miners into the existing liaison committee between the unions in the north. Mr. Joyce is preparing a report on trade union developments in the Rhodesias.

Uganda Coffee Industry

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has issued as sessional paper 17 of 1958 a memorandum on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Coffee Industry, 1957. It agrees with the commission about the need to improve the quality of Uganda coffee and that many important faults are due to inferior cultivation, picking, and drying, and it accepts the commission's conclusion that the number of primary buyers is excessive, not only from the viewpoint of economy, but because market inspection and quality maintenance are rendered more difficult. Steps are therefore to be taken to abolish redundant stores and markets and to restrict the establishment of new markets to the essential minimum. Most of the 18 new field officers to be appointed by the Agricultural Department in the next year will work in coffee-producing areas with the aim of encouraging better husbandry and crop preparation. Neither the Government nor the commission considers that the coffee auctions should be transferred from Kampala to Mombasa.

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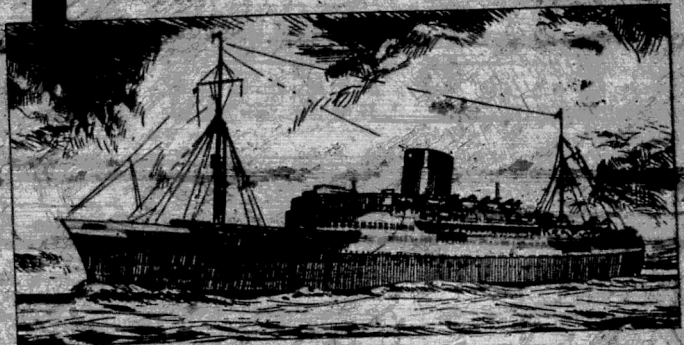
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