

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 27, 1956

30s yearly post free

No. 1688

Registered at the G.O. as a Newspaper



**T**he Lesser Flamingo, seen in their thousands on East African lakes, presents a wonderful sight familiar to many of us. It turns its curious head about in the water when feeding and its food is obtained through the lamellae which it is fringed. Very little is yet known about nesting and migratory habits of these birds. Great progress is being made in this absorbing study. Much has been discovered about East Africa since Smith Mackenzie and Company Limited first set up in 1887 and we feel proud of the part we have played in the development and progress of the country. The experience gathered in 100 years will serve as a good guide for the future.

*Phaethon rubricauda*

**SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY LIMITED**

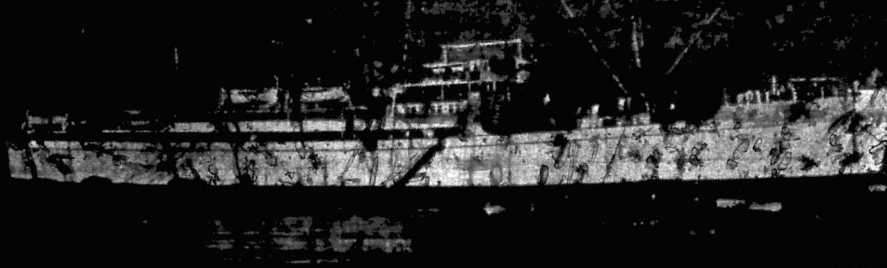
NAIROBI · MOMBASA · KAMPALA · DARES SALAM · ILIMA · TANGA  
ZANZIBAR · MIKINDANI · LINDI · KISUMU · MALI · NEWARK · PERVA

**Fabian Misstatements on Federation**

# THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WALKER SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.

21, Bury Street, London, E.C.3



## THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN-SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION  
— DOCTORS AND SPECIALISTS CARRIED

between  
**RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO**  
and **SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

Direct services to the East, via the SUEZ CANAL, and to the West, via the SUEZ CANAL, PANAMA CANAL, and COLON, to  
LONDON, E.C.3

### TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

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

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buses leaving Limbe on Sunday and returning from Beira on Monday. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buses from Limbe and Salimbyo to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipopa Harbour with the Railways for "Lake II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Season first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship from Northern Rhodesia and the United South Africa.

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

### NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information  
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia  
57, WHITEHALL, LONDON, E.C.4  
Telephone: 2251 (5 Lines) (RESERVE) LONDON  
Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

### SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICAN LINE of OSLO

Regular Services between  
NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS  
MADAGASCAR, REUNION, MAURITIUS

Agents: BRYANT & MILNER, Ltd.  
11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa: AMERICAN MERCHANTS LTD

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED WASTEFUL

# 4200 MILES IN 30 HOURS

express air cargo  
deliveries by

## AFRICARGO



Air-Cargo to Central and East Africa—spanning over 4,000 miles—is regularly delivered to the continent and half by AFRICARGO—the all-cargo air-service operating between the UNITED KINGDOM and AFRICA. Packaging, insurance and other charges are reduced to a minimum.

And space reservations are guaranteed for all cargo accepted. Traffic handled in the first six months of operation is proof that manufacturers of a wide variety of goods are rapidly recognising the advantages of moving their goods

safely and economically by "AFRICARGO". For immediate bookings or further information, contact your Forwarding Agent or apply to any HCA office listed below.

## AFRICARGO

Operated by  
**HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED**

London, 100 Finsbury Street, London, E.C.2  
 (Central London Group) Phone: 5199  
 Manchester, 76 Deansgate, Manchester, 3. Tel: 6546  
 Newcastle, 100 Kingston Alford, Newcastle upon Tyne, 3  
 Tel: 66051  
 Glasgow, 100 Hope Street, Glasgow, G.3. Tel: Central 7050

S  
 DM. SCHLUTER  
 & CO. LTD.

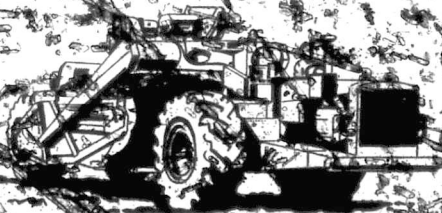
LONDON 100 ADELPHI WAREHOUSE

## Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES  
 EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA



LE TOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE  
 FIRST AND FOREMOST  
 IN RUBBER TYRED  
 EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT



## WIGGLESWORTH

COMPANY (AFTER) LIMITED  
 DARUL SALAH - SANGA - NAIROBI - HONG KONG  
 Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30 St. Mincing Lane, London, E.C.2

# CLAN-HALL HARRISON

NT

SURFACE

## EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD  
 to GOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAM and  
 MOMBASA, TANZANIA, NIWABA and UNYAMA

CITY OF CAPE TOWN Closing Newport Closed  
 SPECIALIST Closed Oct. 6

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

THE OWNERS  
 OR  
 THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. MOMBASA

Shipping Brokers  
 STRYKER, FAYLOR & CO.  
 LONDON

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

### AIR TRAVEL IS THE ANSWER IN EAST AFRICA

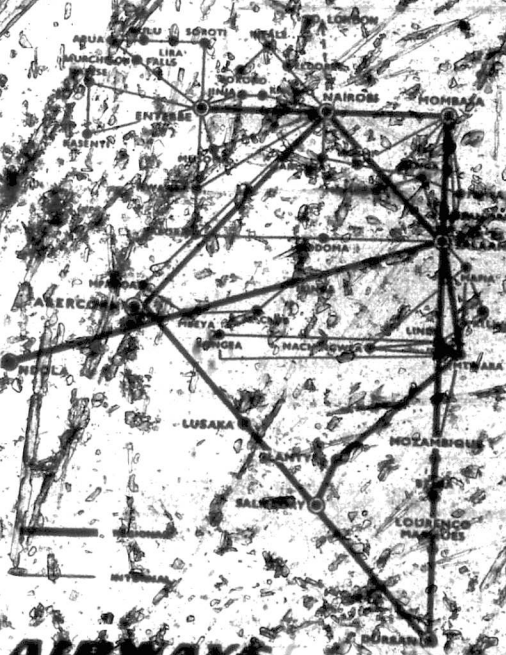
This map shows the comprehensive network of  
 East African Airways services throughout East Africa  
 linking centres with no direct land connections.  
 No wonder air travel is East Africa's chief mode  
 of transport.

East African Airways also offers regular flights to  
 South Africa via inland routes via Nyasaland  
 and Southern Rhodesia and a westward route via  
 Portuguese East Africa. Your local travel agent or  
 air line office will give you full details.

FLY—AND RELY—ON

## EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Terminal: Jomo Kenyatta, Box 1010, Nairobi, Kenya



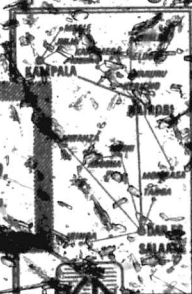
# Contractors Machinery

Time is money  
 to the contractor —  
 he must be able to rely on  
 the quality of his equipment with  
 the assurance of after-sales service and  
 an adequate supply of spares — some  
 of the reasons why so many contractors  
 depend on G. & R. with their  
 organisation throughout East Africa.

Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public  
 Works, Farms, Factories and your domestic requirements.

## **GATLEY & ROBERTS LTD.**

Head Office: Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika.



CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. · FREDERICK PARKER LTD. · AVELING & PORTYORD LTD. · RUSTON-BUSBY LTD. · ETC.



**East Africa's expanding industries — COFFEE**



The coffee tree is a picky plant, but the three territories of East Africa provide the combination of soil and climate it needs to flourish. This happy concord of nature was recognized by the pioneers and today coffee is one of the most important exports of East Africa. Coffee has been grown commercially here for a little over 50 years. But now the products of plantations in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are sent to 40 countries all over the world. In 1954 exports amounted to 66,000 tons.

INSPECTING THE COFFEE CROP

served by  
**East African  
 Railways &  
 Harbours**

PLEASE CONTACT EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES

One of the first exports from Uganda was a consignment of coffee in 1905. It was carried on the Uganda Railway. Since then the coffee-growing industry has developed into one of the most important in East Africa. That development has meant increasing demands on the rail service, spare services and port facilities. In 1953 the coffee industry throughout East Africa, by then well established, called upon the railways to transport 60,000 tons of coffee. In 1954 the tonnage transported had grown to 102,000, and this figure had been increased to 147,000 by the end of 1955.

To meet the needs of today, East African Railways and Harbours have 3,432 wagons in service and another \$70,000 order. The lake services have been improved by the provision of new launches and lighters. And big developments afoot at the ports are speeding East African coffee exports all over the world. These ports are vital to East Africa's economy. Railway and dock facilities are vital to the export — and East African Railways and Harbours are constantly improving and developing the service they provide for the coffee growers and all those workers on the land and in industry who are going to build a greater East Africa.

# The Kenya Farmers Association (Co-op) Limited

THE Kenya Farmers Association is founded on the wealth and experience gained by the early pioneers of East Africa. About 1912 several farmers formed themselves into an association to market their produce co-operatively. This early venture has grown into the largest organisation of its kind in East Africa, with its modern methods of marketing and business efficiency and a turn-over in excess of £500,000 annually. The full resources of the Association are at the disposal of all members, and through the Kenya Farmers Association the K.F.A. is a household word.



Head Office: P.O. Box 11, Nairobi  
Branches and Districts: ELDORET, KITALE, NAYVASHA, NAROMU, NAKURU, NAKBURA, NAKONGA, NAKURU, MERO, KERICHU, MURURI, HOEY'S BRIDGE, EUGARI, SONK, MATHARA, NAKURU and KONGA  
Marketing Agents in Tanganyika: THE TANGANYIKA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. Branches and Districts at: AUSA, MUSHI, IRINGA, OLDENI and UWEMBA.

## Share in Permanent Prosperity!

Here is an excellent opportunity to share in the growing prosperity of East and Central Africa, with safety, freedom from depreciation and good interest for your money.

Operating under United Kingdom Building Society legislation, amended by local enactments, the First Permanent is foremost of its kind in East and Central Africa. Its branches are established landmarks in leading towns.

Special facilities are available for Investors in Great Britain and Overseas. There is no limit to the total or individual holdings of shares.

Investments can be made through any branch of Barclays Bank or Midland Bank or through the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited or transferred to your account with the Society by airmail—without deductions for exchange or transfer costs.

Interest on Shares has been paid for the past few years at 6%.

Dividends are remitted quarterly, half yearly or annually, or credited to account as required.

Withdrawals are simple and can be made at any time by cheque or draft on London office at par.

Application Sheet and full particulars of the Society will be gladly sent on request.

**FIRST PERMANENT**  
GENERAL INVESTMENT SOCIETY  
**BUILDING SOCIETY**



- Kenya: P.O. Box 2054, Nairobi
- UGANDA: P.O. Box 100, Kampala
- TANGANYIKA: P.O. Box 1728, Dar-es-Salaam
- ZANZIBAR: P.O. Box 474, Zanzibar
- NYASALAND: P.O. Box 166, Blantyre
- W. RHODESIA: P.O. Box 420, Lusaka

Bankers: Midland Bank Limited, London  
Nairobi Branch: Midland Bank Limited  
Tanganyika Branch: Midland Bank Limited  
General Offices: P.O. Box 100, NAIROBI



# EAST AFRICA & ASIA RHODESIA

112, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

EAST AFRIC, London

EAST AFRIC, Bristol, Gifford

## CONTENTS

Matters of Moment	111	Kenya Election	117
Notes on the Way	112	Manife	117
Business Arguments	113	Labour Party Colonial	119
Mombasa	113	Series	120
United Tanganyika Party	115	Gopperbelt Strife	122
Dr. A. Kennox-Bradford	115	Local Mining News	126
Address	116	Country Reports	135

Managing Editor  
F. G. W. Lewis

SEPTEMBER 1954 Vol. 35 No. 1662 yearly subscription

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LABOUR PARTY, instead of accepting the credit which it earned for making the first important step towards the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has not ceased to be Labour and tend that the formation of that Federation. British Central African State was one of the things during the last few years the kind of the preliminary steps to recognize the establishment of the Federation to have been the best piece of work of the kind in Africa in recent years. In an article in the "Labour Party" and Africans, which has been encouraging the another to engage in constitutional party building in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Sudan, and they had advertised their plans for similarly shoddy showmanship elsewhere (unfortunately including Uganda) but the political leaders in the Rhodesias were too clear-sighted and realistic to fallacious to that dangerous fog and their reiterated representations to Her Majesty's Government had their effect at last. Though it was a Conservative Administration which made the final decision and waged the bitter battle for Parliamentary approval, the spokesmen for that party have freely and frequently acknowledged that the initiative was taken by the Socialists when Mr. James Griffiths was Secretary of State for the Colonies. Had it not been for his wise willingness to have the whole question explicitly examined, and his acceptance of the resultant report as a constructive approach to the problem, there would have been no change in the attitude of delay and procrastination which had for so long cheated the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of that clear description which was manifestly desirable.

When, with unhelped assistance from a small extremist group in London, a campaign of obstruction was organized by a few

politically-minded and fanatical Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Facts and Mr. Griffiths flew out in a brief. September 1951 to judge the situation on the spot, and though he publicly enjoyed the Governments of those two Protectorates to allow the critics to have their say as a decision from which almost all the experienced local administrators disapproved because of the ignorance of the language of some of the agitators and the open antagonism to which they resorted, he still considered that on balance the plan for federation was far more practical and ought to proceed with the change in the fortunes of the party shortly afterwards, however. Mr. Griffiths changed his tune. What he had supported while in office, he denounced vigorously from the Opposition Front Bench when the House of Commons again and again the long series of debates on the subject of which the Socialists insisted they chosen spokesmen, with Mr. Griffiths at their head, observed that he had previously decided in principle. Mr. R. Gordon Walker, the Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations who had visited Central Africa at the same time as Mr. Griffiths, did not, however, perform a political *volte-face* when his party suffered defeat at the general election.

Throughout the past five years there have been repeated attempts by our apologists to establish the fiction that the party has always been solidly opposed to federation in Southern and Central Africa. The false claim of truth is that some Social Fabian Bureauist Members of Parliament had, the moral courage to speak and vote in favour of the plan again and again, and that some of our Ministers not only sympathized with their demonstration but privately encouraged

them to continue off the pressure of the Whips (or by the time the official party line had become one of opposition). As Lady Selwyn-Clarke, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau has recently claimed in the Press that section of the Labour Party which the bureau represents, we need to move to federation, but is certainly not the case, as it has alleged that Mr. Curran has deviated from his visit to Central Africa to provincial that the schedule should be edited. On the second day of the conference he did not return back to London to take part in the conference on the subject held in the Victoria Hall, and as White Paper 875 of January 1925 records, the representative of the three Central African Governments and the United Kingdom Government, Mr. Curran and Mr. Gordon, were committed to the principles of federation. Mr. Curran committed himself to the plan should proceed not to the idea that it should be dropped. The Fabian Colonial Bureau ought to be more careful about its statements, alleged to be

attempts to justify the charges, have made great play with the claim that Socialists in Great Britain are sympathetic to their attitude. It is because that pretence ought not to be allowed to stand and the strength that the latest misrepresentation of the Fabian Colonial Bureau has been examined and exposed. It should also be remembered that in the closing stage of the mandate in the House of Commons, Mr. Attlee, then Leader of the Labour Party, said emphatically that the decision in favour of federation having been made, it would be loyally accepted by his party and would be loyally accepted by everyone in the Commonwealth. And since the date, every citizen is to act in conformity with the law in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasa and little groups of vicious but irresponsible Africans, some of them members of the Federal Parliament and some members of the Legislative Councils, those two Provinces have stubbornly rejected the advice given by the Prime Minister at the time Mr. Curran attended the Victoria Hall Conference. He identified himself with the recommendation that a federation should be established on the basis of "economic and political partnerships between Europeans and Africans. They do not want partnership. Their aim is domination.

those Africans who continue to attack the federation, almost always in bitter and general terms, and without any reasons

## Notes By The Way

### Legalism, Not Justice

AN AFRICAN — whose first name happened to be Innocent — drove his lorry from Kisumu to Masasi, went into the town to drink *umbe* and, although he claimed to have spent only a trifling amount on intoxication that he ought, he admitted later, not to have returned to his vehicle and started the engine with the intention of driving off. At that moment a watchman intervened and sent for the police, who took him to the station and then to the local hospital. There, as he said in his statement afterwards that it was more drink than had got into him, he begged guilty of driving a motor vehicle without a licence, was imprisoned by days, and the magistrate and the case disqualified him from driving for

a straight yard case of the punishment it can certainly not enhance the standards of British justice in the eyes of simple but sensible Africans. Nor does it contribute to the protection of the law, which is presumably some vague aim pursued by the law. In fact, in the respect of sensible men who impede the course of substantial justice.

### Bottled Artillery

ONE STORY NEWSPAPER has been told by the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* in connection with the news that the British in Ethiopia which was the original home of the League of Nations is to be demolished. He recalls that at a banquet after an abortive session of the League an Ethiopian delegate bitterly exclaimed, "The champagne corks popped. Listen to the pillars of the League of Nations — The most, I imagine, have been at the time of Ethiopia — that they are for help as Messolimi in the mention of machinery for his war of aggression in East Africa. The League — like Great Britain, the United States, France, and others who might have applied sanctions which would have prevented the commission of that crime — did not do it. The Emperor dictator hater considered that it was safe to proceed with his plan. Britain has encouraged to believe that the British were effete, and so the seeds of the Second World War were planted and nurtured. It was poetic justice that the first country to be liberated in that conflict, mainly by British forces, should be the first to

### Affront to Common Sense

THE ACCUSED did not complain about the sentence, but the law had not yet finished with him. Justice had been done, legalism had yet to intrude. Justice had established that the man was drunk that he had started his engine, and that in a second or two the lorry would have been in motion and it might have killed someone a minute or two later. Legalism, in the person of a revisionist judge, pointed out that the vehicle had not begun to move when the arrest was made, and therefore ordered the disqualification of the driver to be suspended and the endorsement on his licence to be cancelled. It is to be hoped that the lawyers may think of such an outcome

# Princess Margaret Arrives in Mombasa

## Warm Reception by All Races

PRINCESS MARGARET OF THE SWEDENS VISIT to East Africa could not have made a more successful start. From the time she landed at Port Bell airport on Sunday afternoon until her departure for Mauritius on board the royal yacht BRANNIX, the enthusiastic crowds greeted her throughout the arrangements and the reception given by African, Arab and Arab women when she came ashore. She was particularly pleased that my first stop in Kenya should be Mombasa, that the town should have historic importance which has developed and progressed so rapidly in recent years.

### Achievement of Racial Harmony

"Of all the achievements of which you in Mombasa may be justly proud, I think the most far-reaching is your harmonious racial harmony. This happy relationship in a community of several races cannot be achieved by political legislation, but only from the kindness, heart and tolerance that has grown in the home and in daily contacts between families and friends. It is this spirit which you have done so much to foster, sustained by the Members of Parliament in the life of Kenya and the Commonwealth."

The Governor at Port Bell airport, Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, and Lady Baring, Lieutenant-General Gerald Leighton, Commander-in-Chief East Africa, Sir Vice-Marshal A.E. Sinclair, an Officer Commanding British Forces Africa, and Commander A.A. Gibbs, Resident Royal Officer, Mombasa. The guard of honour was provided by the 10th (Kenya) Battalion King's African Rifles.

This was the first Royal visit to the town since that of the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, some 20 years ago, and impressive decorations had been made. The most original of the street decorations was a triumphal arch composed of enormous representations of elephant tusks 10 feet high.

### Message from London

At London airport on Friday the Queen Mother, Mr. Harold Wilson, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, took their leave of the Princess before she started on her journey via Gibraltar to Kano. In a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London she wrote: "I am most grateful for the kind message which you have sent me on behalf of the citizens of London. The good wishes will be constant encouragement to me on my tour."

With a flourish of applause and a salute from the Princess Margaret as wearing a dress of Cambridge blue she drove along the seven-mile route to Government House, followed by Africans who had managed to break away from the crowd to run behind her car. The car of the seven ladies through which she passed was escorted by the Arab police Sheikh Mahfoud Makhadmeh bearing the salute of the Arab officers. Princess Margaret, on the afternoon she visited the naval base and inspected a band of honour of 200 ratings of the Royal East African Naval Squadron then went on board the royal yacht BRANNIX. In the evening she entertained Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring to dinner.

As the excitement continued unabated, Festivities in celebration of the royal visit continued far into the night.

On Sunday she attended morning service conducted by the Provost the Rev. R. B. Sapp of the Anglican Diocese of East Africa, in which the first and second lessons were from the Book of Proverbs and the Gospel from the Gospels of St. Peter and St. Paul. In the moving passage of the Provost, he said: "There are people in Mombasa who keep faith with the eternal verities and who stand by the Christian faith, most of all with their service and devotion to us."

### Reception of Moslem Women

At the cathedral, where she was met by a group of young girls with a gift of a book, the Princess, in her ladyship's walking, Lady Baring, the Governor, the Hon. Mrs. Peaker, drove to the home of the Sultan of Zanzibar, where, after passing along the street, she was met by young Arab women in white dress and a band of girl guides, she was received by some 200 Arab and Indian Moslem women and conducted to a room from which she saw a display of dancing. The leading dancer had a role in the dance over Princess Margaret's head.

Mrs. Sonchi, president of the Indian Women's Association, in welcoming the Princess, said: "In this small town, which is a miniature Commonwealth of nationalities, this royal visit is a silver binding of common affection for the Royal Family. We are a multi-racial community in every sense of the term."

Later, during a visit to the home of the Liwaal Sheikh Farabak bin Hinaway, his wife presented Her Royal Highness with a replica of her husband's ceremonial sword during her visit to the purdah apartments upstairs, where she drank spiced coffee with her hostess. There were also presents for Prince Charles and Princess Anna, four carved wooden toys, a pair of antelope, an elephant and a lion, on behalf of all Arab children in Mombasa.

### Children of All Races

Another acclamation was given by the 20,000 children of all races in the municipal stadium.

At a later Arab ceremony in the afternoon the Princess met a number of Arab nobles and was given as a memento a miniature cabinet 18 inches by 14 inches exact replicas of a pair of old Arab Gambia Zanzibar inscribed with a verse from the Koran, "Verily we have given thee a perfect victory." In replying Princess Margaret expressed appreciation of the traditional loyalty and devotion of the Mombasa Arabs.

A crowded visit of only 28 hours, ended with a reception at Government House.

In the evening the BRITANNIA passed out of Mombasa on her way to the Seychelles, as the crowds waved and cheered from the shore.

There can be no doubt that this visit has left a profound impression on all sections of the inhabitants of Mombasa and it is felt that the visit should have started there, where the British connection goes back so much farther than is the case with the inland territories.

# Co-Partnership Advocated by United Tanganyika Party

## The Party's Summary of Chief Requirements of the Country

MR IVOR WAMLDON, chairman of the United Tanganyika Party, has written a preface to one of the policy discussion papers issued to members of the party:—

"Major decisions on the future of Tanganyika must be taken by the Tanganyika Government. The fact that Tanganyika must be developed as a multi-racial nation has already been taken into many disturbing instances show that it is most often regarded as a negative decision, and the country stands urgently in need of consistent policies which will implement

Multi-racialism as a way of life as well as a policy, and needs to be carefully nurtured. It is everyone who has the responsibility of carrying out the tasks of government, just as much as the members of the United Tanganyika Party, who from this day onwards the duty of the Government.

Tanganyika stands in need of positive long-term policies for securing the fullest development of the country. These are the concise statements of all the important aspects such as land, immigration, social services, economic development, and so on. They must indicate clearly and simply the benefits which will accrue to all the people of Tanganyika at the time of implementation. They must also state for the benefit of the people of Tanganyika its future as a stable country and as a people are determined to work together to achieve the status which alone can lead to self-government possible.

### Energy and Good Will

Tanganyika can jog along at a pace which cannot possibly satisfy the desire of the African for a higher standard of living, education, or health, or it can take its future into its own hands and by harnessing the initiative and good will of everyone in the territory achieve to co-operatively a prosperous multi-racial nation.

Tanganyika's needs are so many and so great that each takes the other in priority. One of them all fall into two groups: first, the governing requirements of political stability and economic vitality. Without that there will not be the investment we require, and without such investment we shall have for Tanganyika will remain a mirage. Economic development is our first task. It is the key for all our educational, health and social welfare needs. How to get the money.

Tanganyika is presently unknown. The discussion of Humanjaro and Stamford's meeting with Livingstone is the best press this country ever had. The much blarer story—that here in East Africa we have a giant of a country willing to be developed, has been omitted. This is our fault. If we have not had the imagination to realize the possibilities we can achieve, we are the losers. We do.

The Government should actively pursue a vigorous public campaign to attract foreign capital while inside we should should campaign to the people that the Government has achieved so far, what it has cost, and what it entails. It is our first obligation. Government should be stating in its own words if it implied that the achievements are being denigrated, and the authority undermined by those whose purposes are inimical to the good of Tanganyika. Propaganda is a late-come to the task of Government, but it is vital, and the U.T.P. should wholeheartedly back such a publicity campaign. Such a campaign should be made, and our judgment is that it should be made — and the given help by the Government. The Corporation should be given with Government the task of establishing Humanjaro overland and for this purpose the full resources of the economy of the country, and its economic potential must be available

to the population and such a form which will stimulate interest and catch the imagination of its even in Tanganyika know much about our country in which we live. Let alone the possibilities for the future.

The U.T.P. is the only organization outside Government which can start a campaign for cross-section of the population and we should be willing to secure of this. The Government the Territory, and the Government of the Government. Ideas from Government and across to support such a campaign. It is for the benefit of the people of Tanganyika. A delegation from the U.T.P. should be sent to London to contact private financial interests which would be interested in the country.

### Need for Reform

It is a fact that the positive background that Europe has been given by the policy discussion papers. We need energy and sense of purpose if we are to do the task, and that we are not only for all of us, but together as a people, but also, and facing the many problems that we have to solve.

"Our most urgent task is to improve the African's life. It is they who have most to benefit from development of the country. The African wants more education, better health services, better housing, better roads, but the money does not grow in palm trees. The European and Asian pays the biggest share of the taxes. If the African is to be able to raise more money he must encourage the Government on the lines which have already taken place. He must join with the European and Asian to develop the country and create a better life for himself.

To ask a number of people to contribute to the idea of co-partnership is not enough. The Government should encourage the African to contribute and to support the Government in the many ways in which he can. He should not only be given a share in the country's development, but also a share in the country's development. The Government should be perfectly expressing the African's and co-operative in the country. Tanganyika's future is in the hands of the African and Asian members of the Government. They must join together to develop the country which alone can lead to self-government possible.

### Benefits of Co-Partnership

Co-partnership would lead to the growth of a prosperous and a vibrant country. The African would be able to expand and improve his wealth in the hands of the African will be the most important stimulus to business, and it will turn private enterprise into a public enterprise. Self-interest will be the best form of a proposal for all to benefit.

The European and Asian encourage the African to expand his activity and purchasing power. He will find his own interests expanding while the African will achieve the same amount of living as he desires and the place of an independent of his enterprises which he will have earned. This is the chance for which the African has been waiting. For him to try and do it alone would be a waste of time and prospect.

There are many obstacles to be cleared away if the misunderstandings which exist between races. We are all guilty of this. It is our judgment, the careless criticism, and which is virtually all the failures of our race seldom is to see on the faults.

If we are to achieve a common which lead to a better nation. Nationalism can be good or bad. Nationalism exclusively based on the African would stop the progress of this country to a high standard of living. The contribution which the African has made toward the advance of the country. The U.T.P. is a nationalistic party of a different sort. It wants a common for this country and independence within the Commonwealth. It also wants to ensure a fair deal on a common basis for every race in the country. It does not practice a colour bar, as do the other race only nationalists. The only way of the U.T.P. offered the only real hope to the African of achieving the material and the increasing progress. Not many Africans do not understand what the U.T.P. is all about. They have been subjected to a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation, in which the lie that the U.T.P. is a Government party, which is not true. It is seeking to establish itself on a popular basis. The U.T.P. is a party that contact between the races, European and Asian.

and African peoples had been sporadically suppressed. The racial barrier which has been referred to in the past was largely the harmony existing between groups who lived in worlds of their own. Little contact because there was little contact.

Genuine contact, genuine understanding, and genuine frankness have been established within the ranks of the U.T.B. It is the duty of members to spread this ideal outside the party. They should set themselves the task of converting at least one person each month. On this basis branches would double their strength each month. Don't be too proud to be converted. We must hammer home a message to who has not yet joined us.

Difficulties and differences, which are sometimes deeply felt and sometimes just surmised and unthinking, do not exist. Perhaps in some small degree they always

will exist. Our task is to minimize them and build a bridge of co-operation between the races.

**Africans Want Immigrants**

We do not want that the average African should not want to see the immigrant fall away, but what he does want is feeling that he has the knowledge of the immigrant are being imparted to him so that he can attain the same standards. This is what the U.T.B. stands for. Our African friends recognize the essential role of the immigrant and the opportunities which a multi-racial nation could provide. It is the first important step towards economic progress which has been taken.

"A nation is not just a community of people, for there are many such communities in this world and the feeling that we are all of one country and that we are all one people whatever our colour or our racial backgrounds. One of the best feelings we will have created the nation of Tanganyika."

**Mr. Kenneth Boyd's Party Political Broadcast**

**Stout Defence of British Colonial Policy and Achievements**

MR. KENNETH BOYD, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in a Party Political Broadcast to the B.C. Home Service on Saturday night at 7.30 of the Rhodesia Foundation, a total trust case through the Suez Canal. So did practically all trade routes to Europe and the territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and all the vital goods for their development.

Last year this trade was worth £1,550 million. We possess to leave this at the discretion of a later date the Nile basin. He continued his party.

There can be no question of concessions and agreements to be made with any country. This is back to the White Nile river in Uganda - British objected to it. We have an agreement with Egypt, under which our engineers stationed at our dam, can withdraw certain things down the Nile of water which reaches us through our Open Falls. Who would happen to Egypt's own interests if we were to tear up this agreement on the grounds that it infringed on our sovereignty?

We have immense Colonial responsibilities. There are some people who believe - and many more who say - that we have lost our resolution. Great Empires in the past they say, and they add, it might be true of our Commonwealth have always decayed from within when beset by weakness and the desire to give way in the struggle. If an individual or a people has been said to cease to believe in itself, its aims and ideals, only with firmer aims and beliefs will climb to the saddle. If this they say, is happening now.

It is our duty to give them the guidance and protection we have undertaken to provide.

**What Our Enemies Say**

You are on the wrong side of our enemies. Did we bank on the fact that England's back will be broken not of the banks of the Nile, but of the Ganges, the Tigris and the Nile? Our enemies in many parts of the world, not least in Africa, think with their eyes on the map. Can it be right when the unending struggle of the Treaty of Calcutta is signed and the Tropic of Calcutta is signed to get away with this struggle, then they would know the answer.

But he will not get away with it and the world will owe a great deal to the men of the nations who are determined on the Nile.

How many people are worried in the Commonwealth anxiety has made them wonder whether we are going to have any overseas responsibilities. This doubt plays into the hands of our enemies who in the despair of their friends' lives are too busy to our many fellow Commonwealthers. Our lives are being spent in the British Commonwealth, the only institution in the world which has constantly added to the number of its independent nations.

In the last 20 years we've seen more small nations created than any of them combined by those who would like to

condemnation. Yet we will not allow ourselves to be taken over the business of guiding and directing the natural desire of human beings to be their own masters. And I feel that it is that for us, civilization and not colour, the test for civil rights. (The job is a tough one, well. What is the normal hope of a Colony as it reaches independence? To stay with the British Crown and within the Commonwealth. The Colonial Empire is not breaking up - it is growing up. We have lots of growing pains. We have some unpleasant outside influences and from time to time these must be checked.)

When you hear people running down our Colonial administration and think what we have achieved. We have pressed on with economic development. There cannot be any social or political advance without it. Anyone who promises they can be a fraud.

**£600m Investment in A Year**

The £600 million investment in the Colonies has gone from the United Kingdom to the Colonies. The yearly value of all investments has leapt during these six years. They are now worth £450,000,000 in a single year. Colonial imports since before the war have gone up tenfold; their exports eightfold; their revenue twelvefold. We have set high standards of efficiency in administration. We are going to see that as we bring over our territory there will be many people in the Colonies determined to see that they are maintained. In parts of an African territory has been helped to live together in an efficient British administration. We are trying to remove the scars of misfortune.

There will be some in two fields - health and education. We have successfully fought typhoid, sleeping sickness and many other diseases. As for education - more than 100,000 children are at school in Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar, and there were 194,600 in 1946.

Part of our big human problems everywhere has problems of its own contribution to agriculture, industry, in Kenya and Tanganyika, European, African and Asian workers are working in partnership. Through the East and Central African African middle class is beginning to emerge. Many of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia jobs which until last year only Europeans were allowed to do are now being given to Africans.

Some of these great developments are being supported by the people. The Commonwealth Government has a majority of decent ones. But it is to remember on all these Colonial matters some words Sir Winston Churchill said when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Colonial Office. He was introducing a Colonial Bill to a hostile opposition. 'With all the opposition he said, we can do that if the gift of a party. You can make it the gift of England.'

'I wish I had time to tell you more of the work that is going on. We must not imperil it by giving way to a storm in Cyprus or weakness over Suez. Too much is at stake for too many people in the Colonies who depend on us.'

You know, a great British statesman - Lord Curzon - once summed up what we are trying to do. He was speaking to the administrators - the fellows who really do the job. He said not to fight for the right to do the job, but to fight for the job. To give a thumbs up or thumbs down to get your enthusiasm be soured by your courage growing up - but to remember that the Almighty has put you in the front of His plough, in whose furrow the nation of Tanganyika is being





present state of development and maturity, I consider anything like full democracy disastrous.

Commonwealth member to attract new capital and encourage savings we must reduce taxes and give development rebates in agriculture and basic industry.

**Labour and labour conditions**—It is not possible for agriculture and industry to bear the cost of higher wages and improved conditions for African labour which are now demanded unless there is to hand in hand with increased skill, greater skill and increased sense of responsibility on the part of employees.

The trade union movement in Kenya cannot be prevented from proper development if it is to be utilizing its influence in the industrial relations. There must however be full and proper supervision to ensure that the development of the movement is responsible and responsible. Above all the movement must be encouraged to work for the improvement of output and working conditions rather than the restrictive practices and individualism which are shown elsewhere.

It will be interesting to note the domination of the present state by the trade union movement as has happened in the U.K. It is essential to preserve the general liberty of the individual which is in danger from the power of modern movements or from an aggregation of interests such as the U.K.

With the rise in our European population and the number of African boys and girls in employment I am in favour of an Old Age Pension scheme. I also consider that as the movement towards land consolidation in the African areas grows the small farms to consider similar schemes for landless Africans. This must be done without greatly increased efficiency and productivity and a source of service.

**Domestic status**—I believe that one day we shall have an East and Central African Dominion within the Commonwealth. For this end we must encourage: (a) loyalty to the Queen as part of our national life for all races; (b) economic links between each territory; (c) road, rail and air communications; (d) thinking and working on an East and Central African basis; and (e) making the Rhodesia, East Africa, and our allies.

—N. S. H. K.

**Mr. S. H. Kowless**, Minister for Agriculture, Constituency, East Africa, has the honour to declare:

**Lyttelton Farm**—The Lyttelton Farm, situated in the Lyttelton Constituency, is a small farm of 100 acres, owned by the Council of Ministers. It is being used as a policy as the Cabinet does not have any other way to resolve the problem.

The advantages of the Lyttelton Farm are of appreciable power to the Lyttelton Constituency of African, European, and other Ministers where the power is to be in the War Council of Ministers. The Lyttelton Farm is in the folio of Agriculture, and the Minister for Health and Housing, and the Minister for Works and Transport, and the Minister for Community Development.

The advantages to be derived from the decision of Government to sell the Lyttelton Farm to get a Government farm.

The plan provides for the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Every Minister has the right to be a Minister of the Government. The plan provides for the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

and other Kenya as well as those with the Government recently announced on immigration. The Asian community has been presented by Asians in Legislative and Executive Councils since 1952 and I believe it would not be prudent or practicable to reduce their present position but I would propose any increase in their numbers to come, the challenge to us is going to be from African nationalists and the young educated Asians have a much to lose from this. We should be stronger in meeting the challenge if we are not alone.

To sum up, if elected I would work for: 1. The building up in the British Commonwealth of a strong and prosperous Kenya showing loyalty to the Queen and the Commonwealth of the Lyttelton Farm. 2. The Government to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 3. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 4. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 5. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 6. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 7. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 8. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 9. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers. 10. The Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

I would like to thank the members of the Lyttelton Farm for their support.

**Mr. S. H. Kowless**, Minister for Agriculture, Constituency, East Africa, has the honour to declare:

**Lyttelton Farm**—The Lyttelton Farm, situated in the Lyttelton Constituency, is a small farm of 100 acres, owned by the Council of Ministers. It is being used as a policy as the Cabinet does not have any other way to resolve the problem.

The advantages of the Lyttelton Farm are of appreciable power to the Lyttelton Constituency of African, European, and other Ministers where the power is to be in the War Council of Ministers. The Lyttelton Farm is in the folio of Agriculture, and the Minister for Health and Housing, and the Minister for Works and Transport, and the Minister for Community Development.

The advantages to be derived from the decision of Government to sell the Lyttelton Farm to get a Government farm.

The plan provides for the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Every Minister has the right to be a Minister of the Government. The plan provides for the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.

Ministers have to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers, and the Lyttelton Farm to be a coalition front of Ministers.



# Development in the Colonies

## Statement of Labour Party Policy

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO A FUTURE of economic development in every form of advantage to the Colonial peoples. The development of mining and other industries in the fields of a tribal area frequently shatters the local social structure without providing an opportunity for the planned transition from tribal to urban life. Attention must be given to the addition of considerable groups of people to the urban centers, to the social and economic advantages which follow.

Moreover, since urban enterprises are often under alien control, much work is done in the Colonial territories without any compensation to the less fortunate.

It is difficult to regulate precisely in advance the operation of industrial development in the Colonies.

*General Government and Governmental Responsibility*

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

It is essential that the Colonial Governments should be able to exercise their powers and responsibilities in a free and responsible manner.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

The Labour Party is in favour of the transfer of responsibility for the development of the Colonies to the Colonial Governments.

...the task of full responsibility... the object of the nation... the poorest class... the aim of a... the aim of a... the aim of a...

We must... funds, but... We must... funds, but... We must... funds, but...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

### Central

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

...the most... We have... We have... We have... We have... We have...

# PERSONALIA

MR. D. R. HORNBY is now registrar of the Supreme Court in Kenya.

MONSIEUR ELIAS MENDI has been consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. I. W. MILLIGAN has arrived in London to attend to her duties by sea on September 27.

MR. A. V. CORRIE, puisne judge in charge, has been appointed chairman of the Rent Control Board.

DEUT. COLONEL W. D. TURNER, chairman of Highlands Bacon Factory, will return to Kenya by air on October 27.

THE REV. F. T. SMART, an assistant vicar in Dulwich, is going to Northern Rhodesia as Rector of St. George's, Luanshya.

DR. AUDREY BIRCHALL is to speak on 'Some Aspects of Class Organization among the Baganda' at the Royal Anthropological Institute on November 10.

MR. JUSTICE SOMERLEIGH, who presided in the case against Lomo Kenyatta in Kenya, is now a judge in Northern Rhodesia, as on 27 in the case of GAYEBI SWAD, BATTI, Sudanese, in London.

MR. JUSTICE SOMERLEIGH, who presided in the case against Lomo Kenyatta in Kenya, is now a judge in Northern Rhodesia, as on 27 in the case of GAYEBI SWAD, BATTI, Sudanese, in London, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on November 10.

MESSRS. PETER DAVIES and JOHN MANUSSI have driven a Morris Isis car from Nairobi to Cape Town in the record time of 56 hours 34 minutes, an average speed of 62.4 m.p.h.

The British Council has appointed Miss M. L. HARROLD, formerly chief woman officer of the National Council of Social Service, to the staff of its Student Welfare Department.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include MESSRS. C. E. DUFF, Chief Conservator of Forests; M. TAYLOR, Financial Secretary; and S. F. TURNER, Director of Lands and Survey of Tanganyika.

MR. C. H. WILLIAMS, Provincial Commissioner of Nyanza, Kenya, has opened a new Goan Institute Building in Kapumu, costing £1,000, from funds raised entirely by the 400 members of the local Institute.

SIR FERDINAND WILLIAM POWELL, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently returned to Salisbury from a visit to the Batoro chiefs of the Zairezi Valley. It was the first time a Governor of Southern Rhodesia had ever visited the area.

MAJOR G. K. B. SORTAU, who has served in Nyasaland since 1936, latterly as District Commissioner for Dedza, has retired from the Colonial Service. He will live in Southern Rhodesia, as a member in the Regular Army for 10 years from 1957.

Members of the East African Income Tax are leaving for this country. SIR ERIC COATES, chairman, and Mrs. A. B. KNOX left last Thursday. Mr. J. R. PROCKES on Sunday, and MR. R. S. HARRIS, secretary, is due to leave on Sunday next.

THE HON. DONALD CAMPBELL, only son of The Hon. Gavin Campbell, Campbell, of Malindi, Kenya, and Mrs. Hilary Ann HOLMES TURNER, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. W. D. Turner, of Sabana, Kenya, have announced their betrothal.

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: MESSRS. C. C. HARRIS, administrative officer, to be Financial Secretary, Somaliland Protectorate; and E. J. THOMPSON, Accountant-General, Tanganyika, to be Accountant-General, East Kenya.

THE VERY REV. FRANCIS MARKALL, S.J., has been consecrated Archbishop of Cotico and proclaimed coadjutor to the Most Rev. Aston Chichester, Archbishop of Salisbury, who performed the ceremony. He was assisted by BISHOP SCHMIDT of Bulawayo, and BISHOP BARNES of Gwelo.

MR. JOHN INDEGWA, the first qualified African librarian in East Africa, joined the East African Literature Bureau in Kenya in 1957, attended a 2-year course at Coughborough College, School of Librarianship on C.D.S. Scholarship in 1954, and worked during vacations in libraries, Westminster and Rugby.

MR. JOHN FORD, Director of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Dr. K. F. C. WILSON, in charge of the trypanosomiasis research in Tororo, Uganda, and Dr. G. Grassow, holding a similar appointment in Mwanza, Tanganyika, are attending the International Scientific Conference for Trypanosomiasis Research in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. CHARLES MARKS, B.F.C.S., a Salisbury surgeon, has been appointed Honorary Professor for 1956 by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This is the highest honour that the college can bestow, and it is the first time such an appointment has been awarded to a surgeon in the Central African Federation. Mr. Marks will leave for London in next year. Before returning to Salisbury he will establish a surgical centre in America.

MR. IAN McDONALD, a Rhodes Scholar employed by the Federal Tobacco Research Board as an assistant and chemist, has been awarded a £1,000 grant from the Archie Henderson Memorial Trust so that he may continue his studies for a doctorate at North Carolina State College, where he has been working for the past year. Mr. McDonald, 34, is an only boy of Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia. During the war he served with the Royal Signals. From 1948 to 1952 he worked in the chemistry branch of the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Department, where he joined the Tobacco Research Board. He is expected to return to Rhodesia in September next year. The Archie Henderson Memorial Trust was established to perpetuate the memory of the pioneer of the Rhodesian tobacco industry who died in 1912. It is intended primarily for scholarships, bursaries, or grants to persons studying the growing, curing, or marketing of tobacco or other research in tobacco.

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

THE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.  
For One Year (12 months) in advance.  
PLEASE SEND ORDINARY POSTAGE (1958) annual  
SEND AIR DELIVERY 75% per annum  
(Deliveries if necessary)

Name and Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print name, please)

Full Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print, please)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Boarding School

BOARDING SCHOOL - Educational - 10 years  
Sound education combining with home comforts.  
Open during all holidays. Extensive grounds, prospectus  
from Principal, Bodman Court School, Str. Leonard,  
Boson Hill, Sussex.

### Obituary

#### Mr. Peter Andreas Feer Services to the Sugar Industry

MR. PETER ANDREAS FEER, who died suddenly at his home at Melegan in Switzerland on Saturday at the age of 58, joined Amborn Estates, Ltd., at Tanganyika in 1923. He became general manager of the latter Estates Ltd. 13 years later and ceased manager of Amborn Estates, Ltd. in 1944, a post which he held until 1948, when he returned to Switzerland and assumed the managing directorship of the company and of Companhia Colonial d'Angoche-Port, and Sambar Estate, Ltd. He was at one time a director of Wilesworth and Co. (Tanganyika), a member of the Tanganyika Sisal Board, and of the executive committee Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and chairman of the Tanga branch committee.

Mr. S. Tranter writes: "Peter Feer was one of whom it can truly be said that he left East Africa better than he found it. He united many Africans amongst his real friends, and he will be remembered with kindness by the very many who he helped quietly and unobtrusively."

#### Love of Africa

Apart from his undoubted administrative abilities, he was an expert big game hunter, and during the past few years he devoted his photographic skill to big game photography. He published a book of photographs in a limited edition in 1953, and when reading his prose one appreciates how deep was his love of Africa and how great his appreciation of nature and life itself.

Talking of Amborn, he wrote: "Nature, untouched, is a marvellous picture of unparalleled beauty. In depressions where water collects, the game quenches its thirst in a constant procession. The spoors of countless animals, from the mighty elephant to the smallest antelope, is readily visible and easily identifiable by those who know the marks and signs of nature. Alone and in groups the elephant wanders through this region. How fortunate are those who are privileged to see these mighty animals stroll through the open country in search of food or a suitable resting place. When they playfully use their enormous strength, even large trees fall before them and, where the herd in this mood has thus dispersed itself, his destruction—thus would a cyclone stray."

"His death leaves his friends and East Africa much the poorer."

"He leaves as a widow and three children, whose sorrow at his death cannot but be unmitigated with pride when later they think back upon a man who was a wonderful husband and father."

MR. WILLIAM FISHERWOOD, founder of the Nairobi Philharmonic Society, who has died in that city at the age of 70, came to British East Africa with his father in 1907. He followed his father's profession for diamonds and worked in his father's engineering business, but worked as building inspector for the Nairobi City Council. Elected to the Municipal Council at the top of the poll in 1939, he refused the office of mayor. He was prominent in the formation of the East African Conservatoire of Music.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRANT, M.D., who came to Southern Rhodesia in 1915, has died in Bulawayo, aged 83. He went to South Africa in 1908 where he joined the Cape Artillery and served in the South African War. He was also in the Bulawayo later during the Matabele rebellion. He designed the pipes in the construction of many buildings in Bulawayo. Gwelo and Que Que. He commanded the Que Que Rifle Company at one time. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

### Lord Malvern on Economic Progress We need to Watch Our Step

THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS of Federation during the past three years, Lord Malvern said at the recent Federal Party Conference, has shown that the concern was whether development was not too quick. It was the view of many outside economists that we need to watch our step.

Last year, the investment in the Federation rose by 24% and European immigration was more than in 1954. These increases, on an overall rate of development in previous years, made it necessary for the Government to take steps to curb the demands within physical limits: A policy of curbing credit, limiting immigration and putting restraints on Government expenditure had had to be adopted. The policy was disliked by the Southern Rhodesia Government, but was acceptable to the Northern Rhodesia Government and, as far as he knew, in the land which has had more capital development than any used to.

#### Limited Resources

With severely limited resources, educational facilities for the African still lagged behind needs, and three tend to be but the record was one of continuous accelerating progress. Discussing trade, the Prime Minister said the total exports of Federal products and manufacturers for the first six months of this year amounted to £90.5m., an increase of more than 20% over 1955, and nearly 129% over 1954. Ignoring exports of gold bullion, the Federation's visible favourable balance of merchandise trade amounted to £14.3m. for the first half of this year, compared with £6.6m. for the same period last year.

Lord Malvern said the probable average price for tobacco this year was £11.50 a lb., compared with £13 last year. But production has increased from 1,000,000 lb. to 1,600,000 lb., which would mean a total tobacco earnings of up to 10% over last year's income of nearly £24m. A great effort was being made to build up the way capacity and there was no limiting of funds for this work. But in each estimate was made it had to be revised owing to expansion of the Federation at an ever accelerating pace. "I said once before," said Lord Malvern, "if we catch up, development will have ceased."

### Housing Expert

MR. L. ROBERTSON, who has been appointed manager of Northern Rhodesia's new African Housing Board, was in sole charge of the Native Resettlement Board in Johannesburg, where he developed a technique of building houses for as little as £200. He was responsible for forming and including some 16,000 African families and over 100,000 people on the Meadowlands Estate outside Johannesburg. He picked out Africans, trained them intensively for about six months in a single aspect of construction, such as bricklaying or plumbing, and then set them to work. He hopes to introduce a similar system in Northern Rhodesia. The African Housing Board will have £1.5m. to spend during the current financial year.

### Indian Missionary in Kenya

THE REV. SAN DAYAL, the first foreign missionary of the United Church of Southern India, is now at work in Kenya as an associate minister of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi. He sees no hope for a multi-racial society in Kenya apart from Christian unity. He stresses in the past that all churches be open to all races. In the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, Mr. Dayal has been associated with Scottish and African ministers. He is a member of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of England.

"I have often been greatly helped by advice from responsible Africans," Mr. A. S. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said.

### Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt Strike

#### Men Return to Work

ALL THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN labourers who have returned to work on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt where a state of emergency was declared a fortnight ago will be paid 100 per cent of their normal wages.

The Chamber of Mines in Kimberley, a town on the border of the Northern Rhodesian province with the Republic of South Africa, announced that the average wage of the 90,000 men who made up the underground labour force was about 50% of normal. The situation at the mine has since improved.

The return to work followed an appeal by Mr. Lawrence Mathungu, president of the African Mineworkers' Union, which rejected an offer of a wage increase and being their own safety precautions that had previously been disregarded. Only at Roan Antelope was the response poor. The authenticity of Mr. Katlungu's statement was doubted. He had gone to the mine in person.

Mr. Mathungu is paying tribute to "my faithful people" who returned to work at the same time before some workers returned. They had been told by the strike leaders that the situation was indefinite and perpetual. Consequently many left the compounds and returned home. Mr. Katlungu promised that after the Copperbelt had returned to normal the union would take up the matter again.

The week again produced a crop of minor incidents, all of which were promptly dealt with by the authorities. A European peasant was assaulted by 20 Africans in a Mufulira compound. He then used tear gas to disperse 50 Africans. An African armed with a table leg attacked a European reserve inspector in the Government location at Mufulira and was arrested. Small groups of Africans in both the mine and Government compounds were dispersed without the use of force.

#### Baton Charge

At Luanshya, a police baton charge dispersed between 50 and 40 Africans who had been causing disturbances in the mine compound. Two more strike leaders were arrested in Luanshya. Over 30 African leaders are now detained. A gathering of about 40 Africans in the Kabusho location in Ndola scattered when ordered to do so by the police.

The Government have not neglected to show the flag. African troops, with four armoured cars, recently paraded through the Copperbelt towns.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Salisbury correspondent writes: "The miners draw an average of £30 a month in the wealthy Copperbelt, combined with an agricultural wage of £2 monthly. Every welfare facility is provided for them. They have no real grievance. That a few agitators, the few Mineworkers' Union officials or African National Congress men, were able to paralyse the Copperbelt is a comment on the indulgent attitude of the white administration."

European leaders in Salisbury and Lusaka may now again press their claim to unify Northern and Southern Rhodesia. They have not forgotten that it was the Colonial Office—albeit under Mr. Creech-Jones—that taught the African how to strike. And Rhodesians fear that there will be a Socialist Colonial South Africa.

Mr. De la Motte's article in *Tribune* says: "The central theme on the Copperbelt, as in all white settler colonies, is to maintain a white minority. The aim of the African union is to break the industrial colour bar. The gap between white and black wages is immense; a white worker can earn within the bonus as much as £200 a month, an African mineworker in the lucky minority if he earns £15 a month. A great many miners live in police compounds, while miners enjoy all the privileges of the white settlers."

"The mineowners traditionally stay off black and white workers against each other, a practice which was upset by the sudden and explosive growth of the African Mineworkers' Union until it had the mass support of the African copperbelt. With a membership of 35,000, it is the most powerful 40,000 in the mine powerful and best organized organization in Northern Rhodesia."

"In order to break its power, the white mineowners have formed the African Mineworkers' Association, which is a mere puppet. The struggle over this 'straw' union is the real cause of the unrest on the Copperbelt during the past two years. Though certain influential local interests were expressed in favour of bar forms."

"The white leadership of the African Mineworkers' Union, both central and local, including the general secretary, is now in prison. The one exception is the president, Mr. Mathungu. The workers, bewildered and leaderless, are under the whole weight of the Federal Police and Army against them, are maintaining solidarity."

The essence of the situation is that the white settlers have focused on the side-issue of the identity of the rioters and legions to distract attention from the real issue of the 'hobo' union, hoping to crush the Mineworkers' Union completely. If they succeed, it will not do to be the fault of Congress next year.

The set-up in Kimberley, of Kenya, however, the balloon went up when Mau Mau broke because the African leaders were arrested and the people left without experienced leadership.

Reports have now come from the deep level of the mine that the workers have returned to work. The state of emergency and attempts from the white settlers to cripple permanently trade unions and Congress can be expected, in particular, to demand that existing trade union law, which would have serious consequences.

#### Press Comment

The *New Statesman and Nation* said the imposition of the state of emergency was tyrannical and irresponsible because for one instance of violence or threat to public order had been quoted to justify the declaration. It was not possible because its inevitable result would be to destroy the moderate influences among the Africans, provide martyrdom for extremists and racialists, and incite racial conflict.

What is so frightening is the only excuse for strong-arm methods is the industrial disputes of the past few months. The resort to force represents the capitulation of the Northern Rhodesian Government (and the Colonial Office) to the pressure of the white settlers. For the past few months Southern Rhodesian and general leaders—Garfield Todd, Malvern, Welensky—have been demanding action against the African organizations of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, which have always opposed federation and have been busy destroying racial discrimination. The white settlers, the white farmers, the white businessmen, the white teachers, the white police and the white military, have been demanding action against their political and industrial organizations and their conservative leadership against racialism.

The least that should be demanded is the removal of the independent commission to investigate the situation in Northern Rhodesia.

### No Free Parking

MR. M. R. MENCALF, United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who had refused to pay for metered parking of his motor car, claiming diplomatic immunity, has been advised by the Federal Minister of External Affairs to pay the scheduled meter charge of 6d. an hour if he wishes to use a parking space in Salisbury. The Ministry's statement, which was made public a few days ago, says: "It is probable that in few other places in the world are meters used at present. The new problem in relation to diplomatic representatives in the Federal capital has been under examination and is still being considered. Meanwhile the High Commissioner, contrary to advice previously offered, is now asked to pay the meter charge if he desires the space. The Government regrets the inconvenience to which the United Kingdom High Commissioner has been put through no fault of his own."

### Chitambo's Golden Jubilee

CHITAMBO MISSION, Northern Rhodesia, is to celebrate its golden jubilee from September 23 to October 2. It was in the vicinity of the site of the mission that David Livingstone died on 18th May 1853. The local Church of Scotland congregations will singing services conducted by the visiting and the resident ministers. On September 29 members of the Moffat and Wilson missionary societies and others intimately associated with the early days of Chitambo will take part in a special meeting.

### Salisbury Bus Boycott Riot Over Thirty Africans Arrested

A RIOTING OCCURRED in Salisbury last week after the Hosiery Association's withdrawal of its buses from the town. It followed a boycott of local buses by Africans. A dispute over fares has been festering for some months. Troubles arose when Africans stoned an African. The boycott had been quietly observed until then. The stoning was used to disperse the crowd and as they retreated farther into the location the riot spread. An African girls' hostel was stoned and a mob of about 200 windows and a shop inside. One man was stoned. There were reports of a number of rapes and violent assaults. Over 30 arrests were made.

All the salaried European and African police were called out to deal with the disorders. Police reserves and African police were armed with shields and batons. The situation was brought under control with little difficulty.

The end of the boycott, which was decided at a meeting of 3,000 Africans, was to ensure more frequent services and lower fares. The Government have proposed an industry into the position.

Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, said that although the disturbance stemmed from the boycott, an irresponsible element had taken advantage of the opportunity to indulge in acts of hoodliganism. In a broadcast to Africans Mr. Garfield Todd said: "We have seen destruction, rape and theft and almost the whole African community in deep sorrow." He said that the police were stoned at close range, but although fully armed and greatly provoked they held their fire.

#### Public Meeting Prohibited

The Government has prohibited all open air public meetings and processions in the Salisbury area. The Salisbury United Omnibus Company, which is British owned, has on police advice stopped all services to or through the townships.

The Central Africa Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* said that it is difficult to say whether the rioting is solely connected with African protests against the proposed increase in bus fares or whether recent events on the Copperbelt and the political activities of the African Nationalist League are factors. The withdrawal of the Hosiery Association's buses appears to be that the riots have insignificant other than the desire to influence the boycott of buses.

The dispute which resulted in the boycott has been current for four months. The Africans have done this local trade with considerable patience and there are many people in Salisbury today who consider that the Southern Rhodesian Government has been unnecessarily arbitrary in dealing with a legitimate African grievance. At the proposed rise in bus fares the Hosiery Association were expected to lose between £6 and a month's profit and the bus company has said that it would lose 10 per cent of their earnings for travelling and from work.

The bus company has tried to reduce its operating expenses and has shown that it cannot carry passengers at the present rates without being a continuing loss. Some reform proposals have been had in the Government's mind, but it is not clear whether they had been prepared to establish a subsidy or if the Africans had been made responsible for part of the travelling costs incurred by African passengers. Some of these actions has been taken and there are good reasons for believing that the rioting and the present unbusinesslike conduct has been subject to inadequate and ineffectual on the Government's part.

### Emergency Declared in Rhodesia Fracto of African Railwaymen's Strike

A STATE OF EMERGENCY — the third in Central Africa in the past 18 months — was declared in Southern Rhodesia on Sunday night by the Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Peverell William Fox-Denst. It coincided with the beginning of a five-day strike of 22,000 African railway workers.

The strike, however, inspired. Only a part of the labour forces in Bulawayo, the headquarters of the union, did not report for duty. Stoppages also occurred at Livingstone and Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia, where the union has branch offices. But in Mashonaland, which includes Salisbury, and at all other Northern Rhodesia centres there was a full turnout. And on Tuesday the railways were back to normal on the Copperbelt.

The strike was called as a protest against legally binding wage awards of £420 to £25 a year. The new rates cost about £350,000. They are based on the joint recommendations of a tribunal established in Northern Rhodesia last year and a special industrial council formed under Southern Rhodesian law.

#### Rejection After Acceptance

Both employers and employees guaranteed their acceptance of the finding. Last Friday, however, the African leaders said that it was unacceptable. The increase, they said, was only the eighth of that demanded; the union could not accept less than half and would call a five-day strike in protest.

On Sunday night the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Garfield Todd, signed a number of emergency regulations to maintain order and safety to give the police powers to impose a curfew, to close any area, and to control the carrying of arms. The military was alerted, 600 police sergeants called out.

Mr. Todd in a broadcast appealed to African railwaymen not to strike. He said the police would be on duty through the railway system to protect those who wanted to work. The strike leaders, he said, were deliberately attempting to lead the people astray, none of them had come out to work, he called on the workers to keep the promise made on Saturday half. A railway spokesman at Bulawayo said: "We are faced with a situation designed by a few Africans to paralyse completely the country's transport system."

Although an emergency exists, public meetings have not been held (as they are in Northern Rhodesia), nor is there press censorship.

Under Southern Rhodesian law the strike is illegal. But none of the strike leaders have been imprisoned. Only six "minor" arrests have been made. No charges have been registered. In Northern Rhodesia the strike is legal. The European Railway Workers' Union has instructed its 2,000 members to maintain the movement of traffic at the highest possible level and to give full support to those African workers protesting for demands.

**EAST AFRICA**  
offers  
the holiday-maker  
everything

**HUNTING, GAME, SNOW-CAPPED  
MOUNTAINS, SURFING,  
GOGGLE FISHING, HUNTING,  
TROUT FISHING, OR  
PEACEFUL DAYS IN PLEASANT  
SURROUNDINGS.**

Full details obtainable from:

London Managers  
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,  
The East African Office, Grand Buildings,  
Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Information Officer:  
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,  
P.O. Box 2613, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Future of the High Territories Mr. Strydom Promises Apartheid

THE POLICY OF APARTHEID would be applied to the British High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, if they were transferred to the Union of South Africa. This was stated by Mr. Strydom, the Prime Minister, when he addressed the National Party conference in Pretoria last night.

He said it would be a tragedy if in the meantime a policy should be applied there which in essence differs from the policy carried out in our own Native areas. "In view of their desire for ultimate transfer to the Union of South Africa, we have the same interests in those territories and in their population as the Government of the United Kingdom."

It has been the clear intention at the time of the union that the High Territories should at a later stage be transferred to the Union. It had been said that the Territories could not be transferred without consultation with their African populations and such a promise had been made to them. "It speaks for itself that we have never subscribed to the point of view that consultation necessarily means consent," Mr. Strydom continued.

### Malignant Distortion

If the impression has been created, however, that the Natives would be unwilling to be placed under the control of the Union Government then such a viewlessness could only be the result of a malignant distortion of our policy by South Africa's enemies over a period of many years. "I make it plain to say that, if the Natives knew exactly what our policy is,

there would be no objection on their part to the transfer to South Africa."

In regard to the agreement with Britain (ratified by the Uniontown) made in 1955, Mr. Strydom said: "Although everything has not been put in the way in which we would have wished, we are nevertheless grateful for the good co-operation which existed between the British Government and the Union."

## Muslim Activities in East Africa

Dr. Max Wainini, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has written in its monthly newsletter that missionary zeal now being shown by Muhammadans.

The missionary outreach of Islam, he says, follows the traditional pattern of steady infiltration where, as in some parts of Africa, the Muslim leader imposes a higher standard of culture to a more primitive, or other, Islamic, appeal is being both more judiciously than Christianity and more accurately catering to the natural tendencies of the average sensual man.

But it would be very wrong indeed to dismiss the advance of Islam as being due simply to its offering an easy way to be religious—a creed which can manage without expensive buildings, without a paid professional ministry, without the expensive paraphernalia of ecclesiastical organization, and which yet makes a real contribution to a man's sense of dignity and worth as the member of a worldwide brotherhood is a compulsion that Christians should be bound to discern.

He quotes from three letters from Z.M.S. missionaries in East Africa.

### A Wealthy Sect

One wrote from Kenya: "The Muslims are making Africa the continent of their greatest missionary activity, and new mosques may be seen in most towns, even far inland."

The most active sect of Muslims here are followers of the Aq Qays. This sect is very wealthy, organized on an all-Africa basis, and is very strong on all kinds of racial service for their people. They have many fine schools, some hospitals and clinics and clubs, and are very public spirited. The second class, from Kenya, says: "About 500 yards down the road is an enormous mosque, now in process of being completed. It has new blocks of flats. They contain no fewer than 100 family flats, and they are the property and habitable only by members of the Aq Qays community. One of their leaders who took the report said that the old mosque, a mammoth building, is no longer able to accommodate the community."

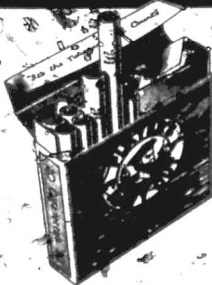
The third report from Uganda, states: "There has been a big increase of Muslim influence during the past five years. When I came in 1947 there were nine aided Muslim schools in Bugisu (Uganda); there are now over 50—mostly small, but all eager to expand as soon as teachers are available."

## Crime in Tanganyika

A reduction from 45,303 to 24,957 in the number of criminal cases brought before district courts in Tanganyika is recorded in the Judicial Report for 1955. The number of persons charged was 34,713 in 1954 (in 1950). There were 2,000 convictions for murder and manslaughter. Capital sentences were imposed on 45 persons (the lowest figure for 10 years). Seven were executed and 20 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

## Grain Loan

BY SEEKING U.K. GOVERNMENT SIBOX, Northern Rhodesia has realized £2m. (6 loans) to the Government as part of its policy of investing with the Federation funds not immediately required. The money will be loaned to the Grain Marketing Board to help finance holding over maize and other small grains as a hedge against the possibility of a bad season, said a Treasury spokesman.



*Player's  
Please*

# you fly

11,146 passengers were flown a total of 10,525,669 passenger miles on "SAFARI" services between AEB, Accra and Great Britain since 1951—a tremendous increase on the 1954 figures.

# with

This year-by-year increase in traffic is a growing recognition and appreciation of the many advantages of flying "SAFARI" to and from Great Britain.

# experience

All "SAFARI" aircraft are manned by crews whose knowledge of African flying conditions is exceptional by any standards—that's why you can depend on "SAFARI" for a safe, free and enjoyable journey.

# when you

No night flying—sleep in proper beds—overnight hotel stops—lowest fares on the route—any travel agent will confirm these advantages of flying "SAFARI".

# fly—Safari

Coach Class Service

### RETURN FARES TO LONDON

N'DOLA	£205 4s.	Single £114
LUSAKA	£207	Single £115
BULAWAYO	£212 6s.	Single £118
SALISBURY	£215 6s.	Single £118
ENTEBBE	£176	Single £98
NAMPONI	£181 16s.	Single £101

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN RHODESIA

### TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

**N'DOLA**  
P.O. Box 94, Graham, Alexéc, N'Dola, Tel: 2918

**SALISBURY**  
P.O. Box 2278, 35 Jameson Avenue  
Graham, Alexéc, Salisbury, Tel: 25449 or 25509

OPERATED JOINTLY BY

**AIRWORK LTD**  **HUNTING CLAN**

### Kenya Election Address

(Continued from page 118)

... as a single and clear choice before the electorate to accept the present arrangements or to vote for a change in 1960? Or do you wish to revert to the position we were in before in order to negotiate a new and better

#### ... to nominate a Vice

... Mr. P. S. CAMERON, Federal Independence Party candidate for Nairobi North, writes:

The issue before you is the acceptance or rejection of the election plan. It is a simple and a qualified acceptance of the plan with a view to supporting a Government in itself a basic acceptance of principles. It is not a vote for or against the proposals themselves that is the issue. It is the change of the election plan. Therefore it is imperative that your decision should be based on the constitutional issues at stake and not on the personalities of the candidates. It is not the election, but the principles and the importance of the principles.

... and all other Federal independence Party candidates... Lyttelton... largely because it is based on a multi-racial basis... the Colony... Multi-racial government means that all the people (Europeans, Africans and Arab and Indian) must take part in the Cabinet on a racial basis.

... The British are for a multi-racial government... The British Government... are

... civilization... the Asians who came as indentured

... to the British are the Kenya... leadership and development. The progress and progress of the Colony are almost entirely to British courage, sacrifice and enterprise.

... The African is in Kenya because it is his home. It is our responsibility and duty to develop an educational and economic position of the African to a level best suited to his mental capacity and to fit him for eventual self-government in his own province. It is the right of the African to govern himself in his own province as soon as he is sufficiently advanced. It is the privilege of the European to help him to that achievement.

... The Arabs are obviously entitled to a considerable voice in the Government of the Coast Strip.

... The Asians can claim... the historical background of the Asians and the Arabs, nor the fruits of leadership and achievement of the British. They constitute an exalted element of the development of the Colony along the lines of Western civilization.

#### Mr. Clive Salter

MR. CLIVE SALTER, who is standing as an Independent in Nairobi West, is a barrister who has been in Kenya since 1939. Throughout the last war he served in the Kenya Regiment, the K.A.R., at headquarters of East Africa Command, and overseas with the 14th (East African) Division. He sat for Nairobi South from 1951 to 1955.

He considers that the Lyttelton Constitution must be rejected, believing that if it were rejected by the electorate a common law would be introduced before 1960. In his opinion rejection would mean:

(a) that we should have a more retrogressive step of declining to play a responsible part in the government of our country; (b) that we should have failed to support those loyal Africans who look to us as leaders to help them to keep African aspirations within reasonable and legitimate limits, particularly in the African elections in March; (c) that our expressed desire to co-operate with the other races towards the achievement of a responsible form of Government is less than sincere; and (d) that we should not be able to bring about the satisfaction and improvement which we recommend by the European Elected Members.

It is often asked, who is to be the judge of merit and ability and will the standards remain the same whatever party is in power in England? The Independent Group answer this by saying: "No. Ministers would exercise executive powers unless accepted by other races as being proved loyalty, capacity, impartiality, and general integrity." It suggests that the other races go to the judges and bring down the standards.

Presumably, the Group anticipate no difficulty in persuading the Secretary of State to advise the Crown to nominate its first to choose its own Ministers. Presumably they also anticipate no difficulty in obtaining agreement amongst all the races upon such appointments.

Unless you think that the Secretary of State will agree to a more radical and more nebulous negotiations with the other races, you are prevented by refusing to accept this as a preliminary condition of the conditions to which the whole of the British population is subjected. That is the whole score with the Lyttelton Constitution.

The Independent Group also anticipate the refusal of the other races to accept the Lyttelton Constitution. They think that they would have to work out a new constitution which would have an independent and a separate legislative body in the form of a "Federal" or "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

They also anticipate the immediate start of negotiations with the other races in the form of a "Federation" of the races. They think that the Lyttelton Constitution is a "European" Parliament to renounce the responsibility which it has assumed.

### Lord Home

THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE has announced that, because of continued pressure of work, Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has postponed until next year the visit to the Union of South Africa and the High Commission Territories, which he had intended to make during October. Lord Home still hopes to make a short visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in November.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOAISE

**Belgian African Line**

LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO

Regular fast services between

**BELGIAN CONGO**

ANGOLA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Agents for vegetable oils and refrigerated goods

Shipping Agents

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

100, RUE DE LA SERRERIE, BRUXELLES

Belgian Congo, FRENCH CONGO

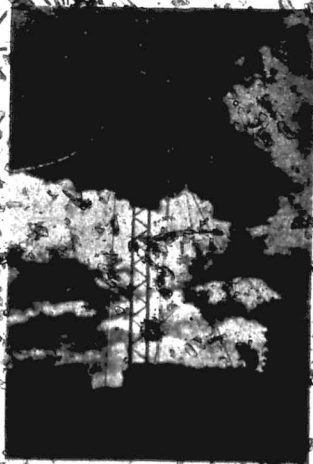


# For jobs like these

Above: A 60° angle tower on the  
275kV. British Supergrid.

On the left: Africa's new power line, a  
122kV. transmission line in Uganda.

On the right: 66kV. line in Queensland in  
course of erection by B. G. G. G. G. G.  
by Painted Bros. Ltd., Helmsford.



## British Insulated Callender's Construction Company Limited

Design, Supply and Erection of Power Transmission Lines anywhere in the World

MEMBER OF THE **BICC** GROUP

30 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Agents in East Africa: A. Bagmann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 538, Mombasa House, Nairobi, TEL. 273112

Letters to the Editor

News Items in Brief

African's Tribute to European  
Praisefor Siam Estate Starts

When most Europeans and Asians talk about the three races happily like one nation in East Africa, they always say "in future". Why not let us begin to become mad on account of it? I have met and known Mr. Neville Matthews, the managing Mr. Sorenson the general manager of the Siam Estate Ltd., Mr. Adrian as estate manager at Pangawe, and Mr. Breitenstein an estate manager at Kisumu, and other European staff. These gentlemen have taken out the word "future". Instead they have brought in "if an ever body, no matter what colour or race, according to his rank, honour, and respect". Africans are happy and at home because they are so kindly attended when they wish to talk to the general manager, managers and other European staff. Praise those gentlemen.

Yours faithfully,

Mbaroro,

M. NASSOR

Tanganyika Territory

Laborer

Point from Letters

FOA Strategic Reasons

HAPPENINGS IN THE MIDDLE EAST tend to call attention to your report of the Belgian plan to make oil from coal in the Belgian Congo near Lake Tanganyika. In view of the long haul by rail now involved in getting such products to the area, this project is probably justified on economic grounds alone but it has also its important strategic aspects. Is that not a good reason for urgent expert examination of the possibilities of oil production on a large scale from the great deposits of coal in the extreme south of Tanganyika Territory? It is quite possible to use the coal otherwise for it is a long distance from the nearest point on the Southern Province Railway, and it may be many years before funds are available to carry railroad to the coal and the adjacent iron ore. So far as I know, there has been no serious consideration of the possibility of doing there what the Belgians now propose to do in the Congo.

Making People Think

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is doing a wonderful job. I do not always agree with what you say in your paper makes all readers think. It is really necessary to make responsible people in the United Kingdom and in East and Central Africa give much more thought to the urgent problems which beset us. As a Rhodesian I am concerned in the first place with the Federation, and I am very glad that you often write challengingly about our affairs, for a seriously wrong step in the next few years could undo the Federation and all for which it stands, especially in regard to the colour problem of the world. If I can convince other people that our policy is the only one which will allow a peaceful and profitable co-existence between Black and White, I am convinced we shall have made a great contribution not only to the welfare of our own country and of Africa as a whole, but to the world.

The East African Central Executive Assembly will meet again on December 4.

The Royal Technical College in East Africa will begin its 20th year on October 1.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika and Uganda will be re-elected on October 2.

The new game park near Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, is about the same size as the one closed last year.

A Grand Marathon, Mr. Kapulu, of the Government of Malawi, began with a time of two hours 52 minutes on 28 September.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be held in the Tanganyika Legislative Council next month.

The Conference of British Missionary Societies has held its 45th annual meeting in London. The subject of "Africa and the Past" were among the subjects discussed.

The 10th meeting of the British National Party has involved the garden of residents in the South Hill, London, during the garden party.

The British Blind Society in the Blind report that £9,898 were received in donations and £112 in payment subscriptions as a result of Mr. Brian Wilson's broadcast appeal over the BBC on September 10.

All Nyasaland's Ministers, Mr. Singh, Mr. Charles Longwe, has been named as a member of the provincial council of Nyasaland, and refrains from reporting him for being a big game hunter.

Chief Sir James Mwangi has brought a woman to Rhodesia, who recently when Mr. J. Elbow and his mother, Mrs. Doris Elbow, from Koyito, East Africa, were reunited in Malawi after 35 years of separation.

Four Kenya civil servants, a European surveyor, an Asian schoolmistress, an African probation officer, and an African education officer, have been granted status facilities in Britain for their promotion in Government Service.

Federal Government has decided to increase the immigration quota by 100 additional residential permits in month for aged relatives and immigrants wishing to settle in the smaller towns. The Government's decision follows representations by M.P.

Police officers have been charged in Nairobi with the murder of Mr. J. M. Berkeley, a member of a golf club near the city in August 1955. Witnesses for the prosecution included a surrendered gangster who claimed that he had captured the gang which committed the crime.

A game patrol recently returned to its base in the National Park Kenya with a report that in one small area it had found 39 dead rhinos, 11 dead elephants, and many dead buffaloes all killed by poachers who possessed arrows of traps. Poachers had even slashed the legs of animals surprised in their enclosures so that they could return to eat the meat of the beasts.

The introduction of a ministerial system for the Executive Council of Malawi has been announced by the Governor, Sir Robert Scott. The new council will consist of 12 members, with the Governor as chairman. There will be three ex-officio members, five nominated by the Governor and four to be elected by the Legislative Council. There will be six portfolios: health and public services, labour, works and communications, education and institutions, agriculture and natural resources, and for the co-ordination of financial matters.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

The Olympic team of the Uganda Athletics and Sports Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Duga, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 and 200 metres. Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Mr. Lawrence Oryana will represent his country in the long jump and high step and jump. It had been intended to have five competitors, but it has now been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which will leave Entebbe for Rome for a training on October 20, will be accompanied by the manager, Mr. Wyn Owen.

# We grow AGAWA SISALANA

(Otherwise Sisal)



Sisal plants from which the leaves are cut prior to processing.

Covering nearly 8,000 acres, this Sisal estate at Ruiru is considered to be one of the most up-to-date in East Africa, particular attention being paid to communal labour welfare.

Recruited mainly from the Kavirio tribesmen, our native workers enjoy many up-to-date amenities. They receive good pay. They are comfortably housed. They are well fed. To provide them with meat, the estate breeds and rears its own cattle.

We have a school where visitors aim to teach every worker to read and write Swahili. In their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-stocked canteen.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councillor, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

It is in these ideal conditions that Sisal of fine quality is being produced.

## EAST AFRICAN Sisal ESTATES

RUIRU

LIMITED

Registered Office: CORNER HOUSE, HARDINGE ST., NAIROBI



One of the  
**MITCHELL COTTS**  
Group





*"The Railway is the beginning of a history in Kenya - The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown" - Sir Edward Gregg, Governor of Kenya from 1906 to 1911.*

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria commenced at Mombasa in 1895.

In 1906 the Directors of the National Bank of Kenya Ltd. shared the faith of the many who opened up the country, and the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa. The first Bank to open in the East African mainland.

Initially the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour.

force controlling them and the demolition of the present buildings in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

The Bank is proud that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who created Kenya a Colony of the Crown.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED**

Head Office - 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.  
 West End (London) Branch - 155, James's Square, S.W.1

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

### Nyasaland Railways Report

NYASALAND RAILWAYS LTD. report a revenue of £322,522, including dividend interest, and £12,214 over-provision for taxation for the calendar year 1955 compared with £396,046 in the previous year. Taxation charges for 1954 and hire purchase interest £11,440. Interest on debenture stock requires £188,410 and dividends £38,893. General reserve receives £15,000 and proceeds for the replacement of fixed assets £2,000, leaving a carry-forward of £39,083, compared with £18,000 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £118,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each, and £100,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. The reserve stands at £8,700, and the provision for future taxation £1,100. Loan capital at £4,938,859, plus assets of £995,342, subsidiary of £316,700, and current liabilities of £1,000,000. Fixed assets appear at £4,107,784, investment in other companies made in the year £99,000, and current assets £1,855,945, including £264,369 in cash.

The total average carried during the year was 6,493,751 tons against 6,399,000 in the previous year. Passengers numbered 327,000 (1955/56).

Directors: Messrs. M. Codrington (chairman) and J. G. Brown, C. J. Holland, Martin, M. P. O'Connell, F. J. Robinson and Sir J. M. Theobald.

The annual general meeting was held in London on 27th September, and the text of the chairman's statement appears on page 133.

### Mabira Company's Report

THE MABIRA CO., LTD., increased a consolidated profit of £51,112 in the year ended March 31, last, compared with £43,592 in the previous year. Over-provision for taxation amounts to £3,592, and the carry-forward is £16,473, against £1,100 brought in. The issued capital of the company is £80,000, and investments are valued at £85,000, and other assets at £24,000, including £13,000 cash. The deferred amounting to £1,000,000, and £87,000 in the previous year. The profit for the year was £51,112, against £43,592 in the previous year. The chairman, Mr. A. Todd, and secretary, Mr. J. G. Brown, held their 48th annual general meeting at their headquarters on October 10.

### Alex. Lawrie and Company Report

ALEX. LAWRIE & Co. Ltd. concern with interests in East and Central Africa, after reporting £120,000 for the year ended a consolidated profit of £100,221 in the year ended June 30, compared with £100,000 in the previous year. General reserve receives £50,000, and dividends require £36,465. Leaving a carry-forward of £146,793, and a profit £132,835 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £120,000 in preference shares, and £364,000 in ordinary shares, both of 1s. denomination. Current reserves stand at £67,000, and the reserve for future taxation £1,100, and the provision for future taxation £1,100. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £186,520, investments at £535,800, loan at £2,000,000, and current liabilities at £279,700, including £92,060 in cash.

During the year an estate in a tea estate in Tanganyika was bought. The estate is being developed with the help of the Mau Mau tea estate in East Africa. Production by the company tea estate has gone ahead.

Directors and Messrs. A. J. Stiles (chairman), N. Wirth, G. A. Alex. Gemmill, G. A. Gemmill, and G. A. Gemmill.

The 48th annual general meeting will be held in London on October 10.

### Federal Tobacco Sales

THE RHODESIA FLEET-RED TOBACCO SALES in Salisbury are expected to continue for another five weeks, making the duration of the 1956 sales 27 weeks. The Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board is considering a recommendation of a proposal for a third auction for 60,000 lbs. of tobacco, to be completed before the next crop is planted.

In the 27 weeks of the sales, 137,640,477 lbs. have realized £19,360,000, an average of 138.95d. per lb. U.K. buyers are taking slightly over half of the total offered. By September 13, they had secured 62,758,000 lbs., or 53.13% of the total sold to that date.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Associated with  
 TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
 and  
 DAVEN SALAM & NISIRI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. (P) LTD.



UNDERSTANDS	1938	1937
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	11,000	11,092
MONTHLY CONSUMPTION	11 million units	21 1/2 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.  
 P.O. Box 60, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Malindi.

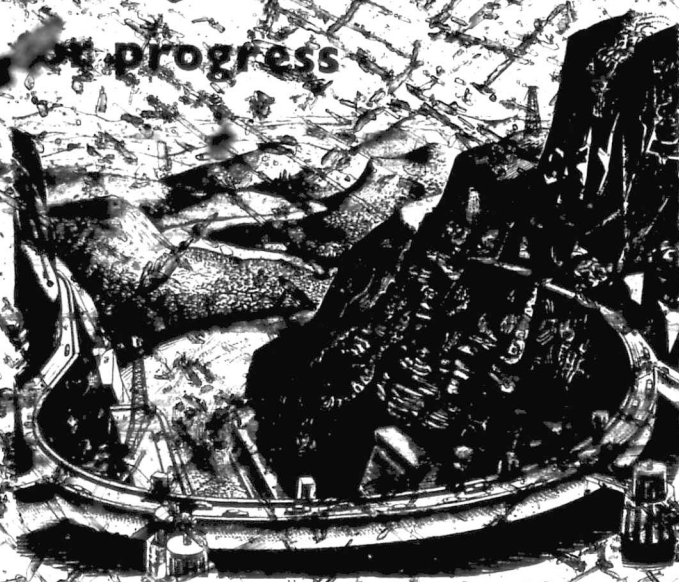
TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
 P.O. Box 48, Dar es Salaam.  
 Systems: 11,000/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAVEN SALAM & NISIRI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. (P) LTD.  
 P.O. Box 100, Lindi. Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mwanza, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, and Zomba.

Bondage Drive,  
 3, Queen Street, London, W.C.4. Tel. City 204.

# Power for progress

Wherever the latent power of water harnessed in the form of industrial and civic development will find its way to a source of power, it is changing its nature by providing fuel and lubricant for the machines of the dam, harnesses, pumps, bilis and bases for the smooth, unobstructed operation of the bins and generators. It furnishes electricity in its own right for progress.



But progress is its own taskmaster, generating new and changing demands of rich investment, resolute skill and professional strength in its wide-wide operations, is generally the end to the productivity of meeting those demands.

## servicing progress **WHEEL**

### "INJOLI" BALING PRESS

WIND, POWER, OR ELECTRIC DRIVE  
FOR MAKING COMPACT Bales IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation

Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating and Stripping Machines

Complete Sets and Similar Fibre

Supplied to order

Special machines supplied to clients' own requirements.

### WHEATLEY BROS. LTD.

10, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4  
10, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

10, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

ENGLAND

### TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA

— Beyond ZANZIBAR

— LIKE



Ford's "Timex" Commercial vehicles, from the four-ton van to the 3-ton petrol and diesel trucks, provide ideal under East African conditions and are backed by Ford Parts and Service facilities the world over.

### RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

Head Office: Mwanza

Branches: DAR ES SALAAM, SINGIDA, TANGANYIKA  
MOROGORO, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, KENYA

IRINGA





Company Report

# Nyasaland Railways, Limited

## Continuous Rise in Tonnage Carried

### Mr. W. M. Codrington's Review of the Company's Activities

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held in London yesterday.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, chairman of the company, circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for 1954 a statement in which he pointed out that the year 1954, which proved well at the start, was somewhat less auspicious from the traffic point of view. There was a clear though favourable climatic contrast which had adversely affected the tobacco crop. In spite of this setback, the continuous rise in the tonnage of traffic figures over the past year remained unbroken.

Operating receipts amounted to £891,843 compared with £855,861 in 1953. Operating expenditure rose from £641,580 to £728,760, leaving a net operating profit of £150,263 compared with £212,281 for the year 1953. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 77.7% compared with the 1954 figure of 75.3%.

In previous statements I have repeatedly emphasized that the fortunes of this company—and indeed of the railway business—are subject to speculative elements, in that they depend primarily on tropical agriculture. I have had a reminder, albeit not too painful, of this during the year under review. The disappointing tobacco crop adversely affected the export tonnage of traffic which declined by some 450,000 tons to 2,800,000 tons.

#### Rising Labour Costs

As you often hear, what a railway loses on the swings must be made up on the roundabouts; but if the roundabouts are less remunerative than the swings, the latter are bound to be affected. At the same time, what has happened in the case of all labour costs have risen, and the road haulage industry is suffering. Thus it is that the net profit for 1954 was £41,206 less than those earned in 1953.

We have added the sum of £24,234 to the reserve for the increased cost of replacement of our fixed assets and have set aside £35,000 in general reserve.

In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, the Central Africa Railway, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambesi Bridge and the South Approach amounted to £142,953 and £23,365 respectively, making a total of £188,818 compared with £158,200 in 1953. After providing £268,060 for interest on the 34% first preference stock and £27,550 for interest at the agreed rate of 4% on the amount of the first preference stock, we have been able to increase the recomended distribution to the ordinary shareholders from 21% to 22% last year.

You will remember that in my statement last year I mentioned the intention of the Board to raise further working capital in order to provide for additional working facilities to cope with the increased traffic. We were faced with the legal formalities involved in the incorporation, which included the substitution of the Board of Directors for the Nyasaland Government. The Government for the Nyasaland Association would in certain parts of our Articles of Association would have been quickly completed. In this regard, I have appointed a committee to study the use of the State and the credit facilities involved. It is my intention to raise our working capital.

We have therefore had to conserve as much of our cash as possible in order to meet the cost of new issues of new floating stock, without which the proposed company, and the issue of shares for the public, would offer to the public would suffer. It seems probable that when the operation eventually becomes possible, the costs will be considerably more expensive than I had hoped, and the interest charge which takes precedence over the reimbursement of the Equity Capital will be correspondingly heavier.

#### Locomotives and Coaches

In view of the strength of our own cash resources, we have placed orders for two more of our locomotives and four African passenger coaches. I hope to take delivery of the locomotives in the latter part of this year. The coaches will not however be available until the end of 1955. Our associated company, the Trans-Zambesi Railway, at the same time placed orders for a similar number of locomotives and coaches. When delivered all these units will form part of the rolling stock pool to operate in conjunction with the Trans-Zambesi Railway.

Though some mineral exploration is taking place in Nyasaland, the valuable minerals which would be remunerative to mine, have not yet been discovered. Increase in low-rated agricultural products such as maize, or the carriage of low-grade minerals, might be of little or no value so far as an increase in net receipts is concerned; and while we should doubtless benefit—through increased exports—from any general upturn in the economy of the country, we must bear in mind that a higher proportion of low-rated traffic, often involving increased capital expenditure, is a disadvantage.

#### Secondary Industries

The development signs of industrial development in the Limpopo-Bantura areas which indicate that the advantages of Nyasaland for certain types of secondary industries is being increasingly recognized. Progress in this direction would undoubtedly be stimulated as soon as cheap power became available in quantity, but we understand that though a start is being made on a dam or barrage which will have the effect of helping to stabilize the level of Lake Nyasa, it is unlikely that a start will be made with the big 100,000 electric scheme in the near future.

Meanwhile our company continues to improve its standards in raising the standard of housing and training for African employees. A further 40 cottages for Africans have been built in our village near Simba, where medical and social facilities are already provided. We have also started two apprenticeship schemes, in the Mechanical and Traffic Departments respectively, for Africans, who are prepared to undergo the necessary period of training and probation for posts of great responsibility.

Our relations with the Africans staff are excellent. A trades union has been established, with whom regular meetings are held by the management, and to which we are providing advice and assistance. It is the hope that all development on industrial lines and avoid the pitfalls of industrial entanglements. Departmental committees exist, which representatives of our

African workers can thrive on minor points with their departmental chiefs. All this is merely a continuation of the policy which has been pursued by the company for many years. We have now got 85 apprentices enrolled in the chief mechanical department and 15 in the traffic department, and though progress with these schemes is slow, we believe that over the years more and more Africans may develop the skill and, above all, the sense of responsibility which will entitle them to higher posts in the service of the railway.

**New Administration Building**

For a long time the administration at Limbe has been carried on mainly in accommodation which was built at the same time as the railway, and naturally quite inadequate for the much bigger business which we are now conducting. The board have therefore decided to build a new administration building. This new administration building, on a commanding site adjacent to our main station at Limbe, will house all the departments of the administration except that the chief mechanical engineer, which will naturally continue to be accommodated in our locomotive works. The building will initially be of six bays, but it has been designed so that additional bays can be added later, if need arises.

The loss on operating the lake service during 1955, including provision for renewals, amounted to £5,465, which was somewhat less than the previous year's loss of £11,591. A large factor in our success was the reduction in the rate of interest from 5% to 4% on the consolidated income debenture stock—a saving to the company of nearly £32,000 per annum—was agreed with the Federation Government in return for which the company undertook to continue to operate the Lake Service.

The cargo handled rose slightly from 9,487 tons to 9,917 tons during the year under review. The number of passengers carried on the lake increased from 6,907 in 1954 to 22,664. This was due to the lake having been in service the whole year whereas in 1954 it was out of commission for a considerable period while undergoing repairs as a result of extensive damage to her hull. The new vessel which we are erecting for account of the Federal Government was recently launched and should be in service by the beginning of next year.

**Remarkable Achievement**

In April last our line near Chimojo was badly breached as a result of a typhoon storm which added top inches in a single night to what was already unusually heavy. Some 20 feet of embankment were washed away and water to a depth of 120 feet poured through the breach. Our staff at once established emergency communication, and bringing into commission the stern wheel steamers at one time used on the River Zambezi, and for a few days passengers and urgent goods were transferred by this means. Meanwhile, our engineers worked night and day to restore the track, and the highest praise is due to Mr. Stevens and his staff for the fact that within 19 days of the breach occurring they had thrown a temporary bridge across the gap and passed loaded wagons over it. This remarkable achievement in this emergency is not, however, dim our gratitude for the loyal and devoted service during the whole of the year.

In the early part of this year we adapted new Articles of Association to conform with modern practice and the requirements of the Companies Act 1947. The new Articles have enabled the company to

appoint to the Board Mr. A. E. Roberts, whose election will be asked to confirm at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Mr. Roberts will be resident in Africa, and all that he has only been a member of the board for a short time I am glad of the opportunity to pay his tribute to his skill in the day-to-day handling of our affairs within the Federation, and I have no hesitation in recommending to you his re-election.


**Distinguished Visitors**

During the year the railway received several distinguished visitors, among whom we were glad to welcome the Governor General, the education, Lord Llewelyn, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, Sir Roy W. Mackay. We have every hope that the excellent service provided by our diesel railcars on the Limbe and Tlokozi and our service on the Itaba on Lake Nyasa, will attract an increasing number of people from other parts of Africa to come and enjoy the wonderful scenery that Nyasaland can provide.

We are naturally much gratified by the fact that the contribution made by our General Manager to the Territory in which we operate was recognized by the award to him in the Birthday Honours of the C.B.E. We extend to him and to all his staff in Africa our grateful thanks for the energy and enthusiasm they bring to the task of operating our railway.

The increased activity of our company in Africa has naturally thrown more work on all departments of our small London office, and our thanks are due to Mr. Short and his staff for the manner in which they have responded to all calls made upon them.

The report was adopted.



## SERVICES

**CLEANING & FORWARDING  
INSURANCE, SECRETARIAL  
SALES, DISTRIBUTION**

**TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING)  
LTD.**

P.O. Box 1111      Manton House, W. A. Nairobi

---

Subsidiary Company Offices  
**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,  
TINJA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO,  
and MWANGAZI**

---

Sole Correspondents  
**Rhynolds and Gibson  
Cotton Exchange Building  
Nairobi School, 3**




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

Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba & Mtwara, Mpote, Lindi, Mwanza

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

Steamship Agents

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



## EAST AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?  
 Have You Considered...

### East Africa

**Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda  
 Zanzibar**

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding:


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

Apply to

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

Telephone: Whitehall 4707/2  
 Telegrams: Esmatters, Rand, London  
 Cables: Esmatters, London.

# LYKES LINES



REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
s.s. "William Lykes"	late September	mid Oct. / early Nov.
s.s. "Louise Lykes"	mid October	
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	mid November	
s.s. "Barbara Lykes"	late October / mid November	mid / late November
s.s. "Rathen Tipton"	early Nov. / late Nov.	mid / late December
s.s. "Harry Culbreath"	early Dec. / early January	
s.s. "Charlotte Lykes"	late Dec. / early January	mid / late January

Subject to inducement offers, please refer to local agents at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply

**LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. DUBLIN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL**

**WILLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD. MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR**

**THE BEIRA COASTING CO., LTD. BEIRA**

**SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD. LINDI**

**KARUMBE & NYIRIE, CO. LTD. MUKINDANI**

From **AFRICA** to the **EAST** in Constellation Comfort




Every week two services leave Nairobi for Bombay, where quick connections are available for all parts of the Far East, Australia, and New Zealand.

*Air India*

## AIR INDIA International

FO 64, 30062 Cables "AIRINDIA" Nairobi  
 London Booking Office  
 25 Abchurch Lane, S.W.1, Phone FR 4041

