

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

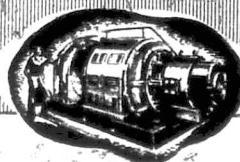
Thursday, December 27, 1956

No. 1681

30s. yearly post free

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

## Electrical Equipment?



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

P.O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Sole Agents for:

Legg (Industries) Ltd.; Murex Welding  
Processes Ltd.; Oldham & Son Ltd.

Batteries — Charging Equipment — Arc Welding Equipment

## African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

**MOMBASA**

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of  
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

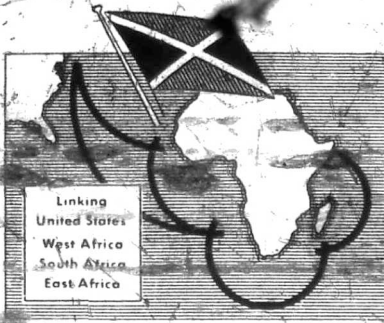
Estimates given free of charge

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers**

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVElue 4660)

Another Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya



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

General Agents:

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

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

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

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY  
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland*

*(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tote)*

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

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

Return 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, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

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

## NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information  
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"  
Telephone: Writtlehill 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings  
between NORWAY,  
SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:  
MADAGASCAR,  
REUNION and  
MAURITIUS

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

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

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

# DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages arranged by sea and air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business

## BRANCHES

### KENYA

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 30  
Mombasa Nakuru  
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

### TANGANYIKA

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

### UGANDA

Kampala — P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET  
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fen, London" Telephone: ROYAL 6850 (16 lines)  
also Branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



EDM. SCHLUTER  
& CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1854

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN  
EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA



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

REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE



COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

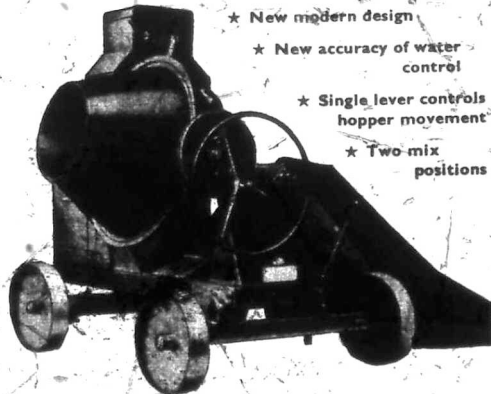
UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

AMSTERDAM

# Winget 7T/HR CONCRETE MIXER

(Hopper-fed · Capacity 10/7 cu. ft.)



- \* New modern design
- \* New accuracy of water control
- \* Single lever controls hopper movement
- \* Two mix positions

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

London Associates

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

# CLAN-MALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



## EAST AFRICA

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

CITY OF LILLE  
DEFENDER  
CLAN MACBETH

Closing S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
Jan. 4	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Jan. 18	Jan. 16	Jan. 16

\*If inducement  
also by arrangement.

### RED SEA PORTS —

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

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

### THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA

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

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



The Federation  
with a Fine Future

## RHODESIA and NYASALAND

For

TRADE — TRAVEL  
FINANCE — FACILITIES  
and INFORMATION

Consult:

The Office of the  
High Commissioner for  
Rhodesia and Nyasaland,  
Rhodesia House, 429 Strand,  
London, W.C.2.

Telephone: COVENT GARDEN 1212

## LYKES LINES



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

	Loading South Africa loads	Loading East Africa
s.s. "Reuben Tipbon"		mid/late December
s.s. "Harry Calbreath"	late Dec/ early Jan	mid/late January
s.s. "Charlotte Lykes"	late Jan/ mid Feb	mid/late February
s.s. "Velma Lykes"	late Feb/ early March	mid/late March
s.s. "Louise Lykes"	late March/ early April	mid/late April
s.s. "Kenneth McKay"	late April	
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"		
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"		
s.s. "Reuben Tipbon"		

\* If necessary, stevedores' charges, when  
received, will be paid to the local agents.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES, 100 BROADWAY, DURELL,  
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.  
LESLIE & ANDERSON, EAST AFRICA LTD.,  
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
KAIRO, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.  
THE BIRLA BOATING CO., 100, BIRLA  
SMITH MACKENZIE RD., BOMBAY.  
KARLJEE RYANIE & CO. LTD., MUMBAI.

# send goods *Fast* by **AFRICARGO**

## Traffic Trebled!

in the first six months of operation

... is proof that manufacturers of goods are rapidly recognizing the advantages of moving their goods swiftly and economically by "AFRICARGO".

the regular **ALL-CARGO** air service between **U.K. and AFRICA**

4,000-mile deliveries effected within 36 hours by "AFRICARGO"—the all-cargo air service operating regularly between the UNITED KINGDOM, EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA.

Packaging, insurance and interest charges are reduced to a minimum and space reservation is guaranteed for all cargo accepted. For immediate bookings or further information, consult any Forwarding Agent, or apply to any H.C.A. office listed below.

# AFRICARGO

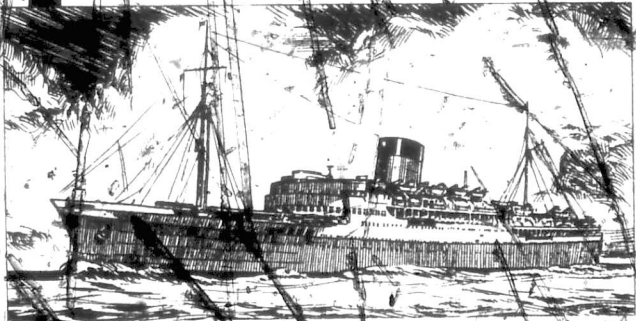


OPERATED BY  
LONDON  
MANCHESTER  
NEWCASTLE  
GLASGOW:

## HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED

London Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex. (Cargo Reservations: Phone Skyport 043)  
78 Deansgate, Manchester 3. Tel.: Deansgate 6546 (6 lines)  
Woolington Airport, Newcastle upon Tyne, 3. Tel.: Newcastle 869031  
109 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.1. Tel.: Central 7050 or 1899.

# SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



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

From Southampton	
Arundel Castle	Jan.
Athlon Castle	Jan. 10
Carnarvon Castle	Jan. 17
Edinburgh Castle	Jan. 24
Wipchester Castle	Jan. 31
Cape Town Castle	Feb. 7
Stirling Castle	Feb. 14
Victoria Castle	Feb. 21

Via Durban to Las Palmas

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICES TO SOUTH & EAST AFRICA VIA LAS PALMAS

From London Rotterdam	
Bismfontein Castle	Jan. 1 Jan. 2
Maemar Castle	Jan. 10 Jan. 11
Sunnottar Castle	Jan. 17 Jan. 18
Overwick Castle	Jan. 24 Jan. 25
Durban Castle	Feb. 7 Feb. 8
	Feb. 13 Feb. 14

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

# UNION-CASTLE

MARKET STREET, LONDON E.C.1. MAN. 2860

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



# East African Picture

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



**THE STANDARD BANK  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

750 offices throughout South, East and Central Africa; agents and correspondents  
throughout the world.

London Address: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street and 77 King William Street, E.C.4.

**EXTENDING  
LIGHTING?**

**EXTENDING  
POWER?**

**You'll need  
METROVICK  
Type MC  
fuse switchgear**

Metrovick Type MC fuse switchgear provides complete flexibility and ease of assembly. From three standard bus bar chambers, standard fuse switch units, cable fittings and floor stands, any switchboard requirement can be met. All units are supplied jig drilled ready for assembly on site. Type MC fuse switchgear will provide a long trouble-free life.

Write for full technical details and price list.



**METROPOLITAN-VICKERS**  
ELECTRICAL CO. LTD. · TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER 17

*Member of the A.E.I. group of companies*

FIV004

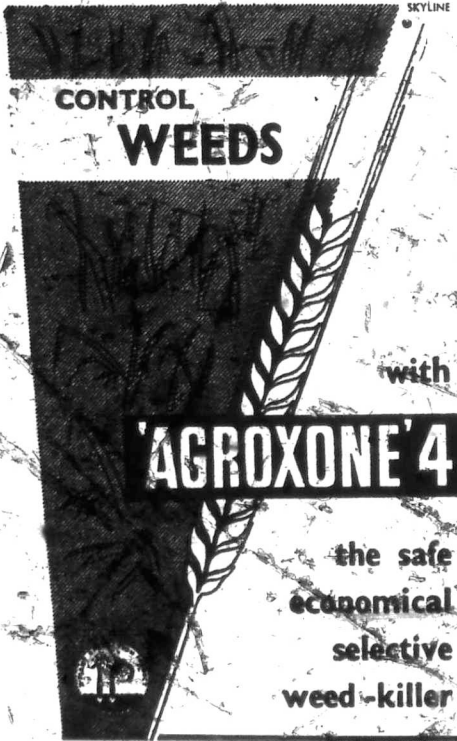
# INSURANCE

The Insurance Department of The KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (Co-op.) LTD. offer covering in practically all classes of insurance, including the following:

Fire, Houseowners and Householders Comprehensive, Motor (including Private Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Tractors, Combines, etc.), Burglary, Workmen's Compensation, Personal Accident, Livestock (Pedigree Cattle, Horses), Third Party (including a special Farmers Third Party Policy), Aircraft and Aviation, Travellers Baggage, Marine, Life Assurance, etc., etc.

Members and NON-MEMBERS are invited to write or call at our offices Arcade House, Donald Avenue, Nakuru. Phone 2281

where our highly-trained insurance staff will be pleased to assist and advise on any class of insurance.



Agrozone 4 will control a wide range of weeds in wheat, oats, barley & maize without damage to the crop. Write for full descriptive leaflets.



AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 5480 · RHOKATAN HOUSE, NAIROBI · PHONE 25905



# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Westcent, London

## Principal Contents

	Page	Page
Matters of Moment	567	Report on Southern Rhodesia Disturbances
Notes By The Way	569	Letter to the Editor
Sir Edward Whittington's Address	570	Personalia
Minister on Franchise and Citizenship	571	Company Report

Founder and Editor: F. S. Jowles

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1956

Vol. 33

No. 1661

30s. yearly, post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A** DELEGATION of four Conservative and three Socialist Members of Parliament will leave London by air next week to spend about three weeks in Kenya. Their hosts,

### Parliamentary Delegation.

the local branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, are to be congratulated on their invitation, for in present circumstances it is more than ever desirable that many more members of both Houses of Parliament should have at least some personal knowledge of the British territories in East and Central Africa which are so often the subject of discussion in their Chambers, and too often of innuendo and unjustifiable accusation in the Lower House. No sensible person objects to honest, informed, and constructive criticism, but there is good reason to resent the spate of uninformed, biased, malicious, and destructive comment of which Kenya and Southern Rhodesia in particular have been the victims for decades. If the expenditure of a modest amount of public money can improve Parliamentary understanding of the fundamental facts about Kenya it will have been well worth while.

At the height of the Mau Mau challenge Mr. Walter Elliot led a Parliamentary delegation of three Conservatives and three Socialists to Kenya, and he had the merited satisfaction of presenting a unanimous report.

### Opportunity for Enlightenment.

That unanimity was not obtained by avoiding examination of controversial subjects; on the contrary, the report contained some very blunt statements and suggestions, which the Government of Kenya could not have been expected to relish and which the Secretary of State for the Colonies might have preferred to see omitted. The inclusion of such matter increased the value of the document, and its unanimity reduced the

temperature, at least for a time, when Parliament discussed the Colony. When it can be honestly reached on a Colonial question, bipartisan agreement is most valuable—much more valuable than satisfaction in high official circles in Africa or London. It would be excellent if a unanimous report were rendered by this new delegation, but that is of less importance than that the members, having seen as much as they can in the time available and been given access to authoritative information and opinion, should each have come to a genuine judgment on major matters, and having reached that point of decision, resolved to express his or her convictions in Parliament, in party committees, and in other circles.

Far too many of the Members of Parliament who have visited East or Central Africa in the past quarter of a century have broken their promises of continuing interest in the territories. Some M.P.s. who have shown enthusiasm for a short period (occasionally

### M.P.s. Who Failed The Territories.

perhaps with an eye on the possibility that the pretence of such interest would help their political career) quickly found it convenient to turn in other directions. Some who continued to keep themselves informed about the affairs of the territories nevertheless rendered them no recognizable service, either because they were indolent or indifferent, or more often, because they were not prepared to adopt a critical attitude which the party whips would inevitably dislike. But in both Houses there have long been a few staunch but not uncritical friends of British Africa, men who may always be relied upon to reach an objective judgment and express it fairly; they may not support something which is temporarily popular in certain quarters, but if they cannot always act as advocates of a policy propounded in Africa

They will give the useful service of explaining why and proposing some other practical course. That, indeed, is the best kind of service. The worst disservice is the refusal of a few very vocal men to judge a case on its merits; to them a Colonial Government still more a settler or business spokesman must be wrong in any matter about which one or two extreme Africans raise their voices.

Since the delegates were sent to Kenya shortly has almost everything we learn about the country, all they see and hear will have the impact of reality. The wider their experiences in the next month the better, but it is to be hoped that a constructive thread will run through the programme. The main need is for the members to return with clear ideas on a few major matters, such as (a) the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau terrorists and their adherents, and the future of that hard core which for obvious reasons cannot be allowed to return to tribal or town life; (b) the financial and economic problems and prospects of the country; and (c) the maintenance of inter-racial political harmony, without which there will not be that substantial public and private investment which are essential to Kenya's development, and even to her stability. These questions touch one another at many points. Indeed, the political, social and economic problems of all the East and Central African territories have always to be considered together if sound solutions are to be found.

That has certainly not been adequately understood in the House of Commons. Those of its members who are most vocal about Kenya usually give the impression that all would be well if only every adult were given the vote and "democracy" were left to do its work. That is a foolish and dangerous misconception. So is the idea of the few reactionaries who declare that Africans would be better off without education or any of the modern nonsense. Since Africans can hear broadcasts from Moscow, Cairo, and other polluted sources any night, and read within a few days of publication in Europe or India the most unbalanced and often subversive misrepresentations of British Colonial policy, the need is for more of them to have better education, wider experience, an understanding of the country

in which they live, larger incomes, and a vested interest in law, order, steady progress, and the attainment of ever higher standards in individual and public life. It is to be hoped that the team under Sir Thomas Dugdale's leadership will think on these things, among others, and that when they return at least two on each side will have resolved to do what they can in future to foster understanding in Parliament of the real truth about developments in Kenya.

It has been very much the exception to the reports of delegations of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be published, but if the full text of that which the party will render cannot be made available to the public, it is very much to be hoped that at least the main passages will be issued to the press. The original intention was that the whole document should be generally issued, and a reference made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State was based on that assumption. We have reason to suggest, however, that the matter has been reconsidered and a decision taken to reverse the earlier proposal. Much of the value of the visit will be lost if the impressions which it makes upon the inquirers are not made widely known by publication of as much of their report as possible. Indeed, the public of Kenya, which is to pay the expenses of the visit, has an obvious right to learn what these representatives of the United Kingdom electorate think of the Colony's problems, prospects, and achievements.

**Report Should Be Published.**

### Statements Worth Noting

"We should get on better in this country if we had a bit more of 'all for one and one for all' and less political machination." — Mr. W. F. South, Minister for Education, Labour, and Lands in Kenya.

"The provision of higher education in the Colonies is one of the most urgent tasks to be pursued in our generation, prior in importance to the provision of democratic forms of self-government." — Professor C. E. Harrington.

"The strongest opponent of the returning rehabilitated Kikuyu detainees is not the Government, nor the police, but the loyal Kikuyu. He remembers very clearly the atrocities that took place as a result of their actions, and he is most loath to accept them." — Mr. B. A. Ochieng, Minister for Community Development in Kenya.

"If we are to instil the necessary confidence in overseas financial circles to attract the much needed private capital for investment in Kenya, we must create political stability in the country. We would be doing a far greater service to the African community if we concentrated a little less on their political development and a little more on their economic development." — Lt. Col. Stanley Gherrie, M.C., Kenya.

## Notes By The Way

### Pioneers

THE PIONEERS OF RHODESIA were about as varied a company as could have been collected for the adventure to which they daily committed themselves, for Cecil Rhodes wisely insisted that they should be so chosen that when the country had been occupied they could provide the nucleus of a new settlement. Those enlisted for the hazardous enterprise consequently included men of all kinds — scions of the English nobility, young Dutchmen whose families had been settled in South Africa for generations, doctors, dentists, stockbrokers, lawyers, clerks, accountants, teachers, butchers, bakers, and the rest, including at least one journalist. But none was accepted unless he was physically fit, able to ride and shoot, likely to stand any strain, and calculated to bear adversity with equanimity. In short, the manliness was an essential qualification.

### Johann Colenbrander

THAT VIRILE COMPANY nobody was more generally admired than Johann Colenbrander, whom I recall because the centenary of his birth in Pinetown, Natal, has just been reached — without even a line in any publication in this country, so far as I can discover. A plaque in his memory has been unveiled in Colenbrander Avenue, Bulawayo, and a park bearing his name has been dedicated in the place of his birth. Early in his twenties he served in the Zulu War (being thrice wounded by assegais) and then he went to what is now Rhodesia, where he quickly won the friendship of Lobengula, king of the Matabele. When Lobengula decided to send two envoys to see Queen Victoria, it was Colenbrander who took them to London, and when the Pioneers advanced they would almost certainly have come under heavy, and quite possibly fatal, attack from the Matabele but for Colenbrander's advice that they should avoid the territories in which the *impis* kept guard and make for what is now Salisbury, not the king's kraal at Bulawayo.

### Matapos Indaba

AT THE GREAT INDABA in the Matapos which brought the Matabele Rebellion to an end some years later, Colenbrander acted as interpreter to Rhodes, who, with a small and unarmed entourage, spent weeks among thousands of warriors who might at any moment have killed them all. But they trusted Rhodes and Colenbrander. In the South African War Colenbrander raised and commanded Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. Afterwards he went to the United States, where he is said to have fought as a mercenary with the Mexicans. Be that as it may, he became a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1918 he was drowned while employed by a film company in making a picture of Rorke's Drift. That, in brief, is the outline of the life of a man who greatly impressed all who met him. I have known quite a few of the 1890 and 1893 Pioneers, most of whom are now dead, and I do not think there was one who, quite early in our conversation, did not mention the name of Colenbrander, sometimes coupling it with those of Selous and Frank Johnson, commander of the first column, who greatly depended on the other two men. At least one gallant Pioneer, now dead, who won the D.S.O. as a junior officer, when that was a very rare occurrence — considered Colenbrander the bravest man he had ever known.

### Rackless Misuse of Men

PROMISES to avoid the frequent switching of administrative officers from station to station have been broken so often by East African Governments that the public has grown cynical and callous about official disregard of elementary prudence in this matter. Non-official members of the Legislative Councils could and should have criticized every transfer which was not justified by the circumstances, but partly because they have neglected that means of protest, scores of unjustifiable moves have occurred in recent years. Malindi, which must have one of the worst records in all Africa, provides a shocking example of the failure of the Government of Kenya to use its European man-power intelligently, for, according to the local correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News*, that little town has just said farewell to its 15th district officer in four years. As a successor must have been appointed, the average tenure of the post has thus been no more than three months.

### Inexcusable

IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES what possible prospect could there be of efficient administration? Unless an administrator is given a reasonably lengthy time in a district, a period reckoned in years, not months, he cannot do justice to himself, to the functions which he is supposed to be discharging, or to the people with whose affairs he is entrusted. His own qualities, however marked, cannot overcome in a few weeks the handicaps of lack of local knowledge. In the case of Malindi, it is evident, men come and go before they can acquaint themselves with the needs of the area or get to know its inhabitants. If that happened occasionally it would be bad enough. That it should have happened four times a year on the average for four successive years is absolutely inexcusable.

### British Refugees

A LEADING BUSINESS MAN IN EAST AFRICA, who spent many years in Egypt, has asked me to call attention to the need for much more help for the many hundreds of English men and women, and other British subjects, who have been thrust out of Egypt. They have been deprived of their means of livelihood, their homes, and other property; in more than a few cases the rings were even taken off their fingers, and the most that anyone was permitted to bring away was £20 less 10% "commission", a callous deduction from a mere pittance. The inevitable consequence is that they are many cases of extreme hardship. Yet no special fund has been opened for these British refugees, though a voluntary society has had a grant of £100,000 from the Exchequer for the relief of distress among them. That amount can certainly not do all that needs to be done, and I agree with my friend that this was a good subject for a public appeal. So far as I know, not one Member of Parliament on either side has made that suggestion; but a few on the Opposition benches have tried (strikingly unsuccessfully) to raise money for Egyptian sufferers from recent events.

Owing to the Christmas holiday, this issue, though dated December 27, had to be printed on December 24.

# Governor's Warning to Trade Union Extremists

## Sir Edward Twining's Speech to Tanganyika Legislature

THE SUDDEN AND MUSHROOM GROWTH of the trade union movement in Tanganyika might have a profound and adverse effect upon the economic future of the Territory, Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, told the Legislative Council recently. He emphasized that some of the existing demands for increases made were to nobody's benefit and that illiberal increases in wages without a corresponding increase in output were beyond the capacity of the country.

"It is the Government's policy to encourage the growth of proper trade unions," said Sir Edward. "To enable workers to enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining with employers. Some of the activities of the trade unions lately have not only been correct, but have undoubtedly by collective bargaining improved the conditions of labour where there was room for it."

"I very much want to see the Africans, skilled and unskilled workers, get a fair wage, but it must be related to the amount of work they do. As far as Government is concerned, the amount of money available to pay wages in self-employed departments has been voted and no more money will be available. Therefore any increase in wages means fewer persons employed, which may be a good thing as there is plenty of room for individual increased production. But let everybody understand the position: there is no bottomless sack of silver coins and paper notes with which to pay labour."

### Trade Unions Oppose Labour Department

It had lately been noticeable that trade union leaders had shown signs of being in active opposition to the policy being pursued by the Labour Department. In order to foster the growth of the unions the department had started to organize a number of courses to train trade union officials, and those courses were operating successfully until recently, when the local trade unions started to boycott them. "I trust that these are not indications of sinister influences from outside," said the Governor.

Council would have to deal with a new Trades Union Bill. This is to bring our legislation into line with common practice elsewhere. Enactment of this Bill is a matter of urgency, as irresponsible leaders of some of the trade unions have threatened action which is not only illegal but not in the public interest."

The Franchise Committee had concluded its work and submitted a unanimous report, which had been forwarded to the Secretary of State with the Governor's comments and recommendations. When the Secretary of State's approval had been given a public announcement would be made and a Bill giving effect to the decisions submitted to the Legislature.

Commenting on the new five-year plan for African education, the Governor said that, despite a warning by Government that the financial position would not permit the plan to be implemented fully at present, Government was pressed to pursue a policy in connexion with African education which could only lead to bankruptcy.

"I am well aware that in every corner of the Territory there is a burning desire to increase educational facilities. This is fully recognized by Government, who wish to provide more and better education as quickly as resources permit. However, means of implementing the plan were not immediately foreseeable, and it would have to be modified, carried out at the expense of something else, or paid for by increased taxation."

The Governor stated that he had been glad to receive from the 16 African Representative Members a petition setting out their views; they recognized that, while education was most urgently required, sufficient funds were not available to provide it.

They had asked for a commission to work out a plan for the development of natural resources in each district, and that those plans should be implemented with grants provided from H.M. Treasury.

"Every thinking person must welcome this statesmanlike move. I have arranged for the Deputy Director of Agriculture to co-ordinate and make plans which were being framed by principal agricultural officers and in consultation with the district commissioners and district councils. It is essential that they should be the people with us from the start, and

not impose upon them measures which, however desirable, are not understood and do not carry popular support. Such development is being hindered in several districts by agitators under the guise of a popular political movement."

"These people are trying to sabotage the measures that are being taken to better the lot of the people and to defy Native authorities who are responsible for ordering them out. Such action is detrimental to the welfare of the Territory, and I warn these people that Government has no intention of tolerating such action, and that the full force of the law will be used against them."

### Room for Increased Production

By any standards Tanganyika was a poor and backward country. Natural conditions did not lend themselves to rapid development, and the huge distances and scattered population made development, especially communications, expensive. There was certainly room for increased production, and the Governor hoped to see agricultural production increasing at the rate of some 5% annually.

"If anything substantial in excess of this is to be expected, we must look to outside enterprises with capital and technical resources. It is somewhat discouraging both to those who are endeavouring to ensure sound development and those who are prepared to bring in capital to read of ignorant and prejudiced statements being made by irresponsible political leaders on such proposals, for instance, as the project for growing sugar in the Kilombero Valley. Government, of course, is not going to be deterred by such attitudes, and negotiations are continuing with what is in effect a British company operating in Natal without any political associations, who alone can develop this huge and unoccupied area in an efficient manner."

"The main difficulty about this project is for Government to find the money to build the railway. If we succeed, this project will be of inestimable benefit to thousands of Africans, and if we are unable to proceed, there will be great disappointment among the Africans living in the country adjacent to this empty area who are looking forward to it as their economic salvation."

"This and many other projects, including the development of our mineral resources, are being actively pursued, but it takes time—usually a very long time—for these schemes to bear fruit and appreciably affect Government revenue."

There was not likely to be a large margin for expansion of services until Tanganyika could get some substantial increase in production. Meanwhile, like all countries dependant on agriculture, the Territory was at the mercy of two factors beyond its control—climate and world markets. For this first three months of the current financial year revenue was £840,000 below that for the corresponding period last year.

Council would consider a five-year medical plan which would be complementary to the education plan. "The plan is soundly and realistically conceived, is modest enough, but is beyond our capacity to implement fully in the immediate future. We must see that what is available is shared out sensibly. At present social services are costing us 28% of the annual revenue, while the economic services receive only 22%. This is disproportionate. It is therefore incumbent upon Government not to take any step which in the long term can only be damaging to the Territory and its inhabitants."

### Development Priorities

The Governor said that he had been considering the best way of adapting the 1955-1960 development plan, the education and medical plans and any increased agricultural productivity schemes that might be drawn up as a result of the petition addressed to him by the 10 African Representative Members, and adjusting the priorities for development in the light of the financial resources likely to be available. He proposed to appoint an *ad hoc* committee for that purpose.

The Governor ended his address thus: "I hope that I have made it clear to honourable members that we are going through a difficult period, and although I can see no reason why our confidence in the future of Tanganyika should in any way be reduced, I emphasize that we must exercise restraint. There are a great many things which we all want to see done, and there are many services which must as soon as possible be expanded, but it would be utterly irresponsible to disregard the fact that we should not recklessly with expenditure on services which, however desirable, cannot be financed without distorting the balanced structure of Government activities."

"According to orthodox views, our development programme must be got out of balance, and it is perfectly clear, as I have emphasized on many occasions, that the development of economic resources must be given first priority."

# Franchise and Citizenship Problems in the Federation

Statement by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Law

**PENDING THE ANNOUNCEMENT** of the Federal Government's final proposals for the electoral franchise and citizenship in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it seems desirable that the constitutional and legal position should be examined and closely studied.

The Constitution of 1953 provides for a Federal Assembly of 35 members. In the first general election held at the end of that year 26 ordinary members who are not charged with special responsibility for African interests were elected under interim arrangements which the Federal Assembly has power to change for ensuing elections. The election of the nine special members who have particular responsibilities for African interests was effected by means of regulations made in terms of the Constitution and over which the Federal Assembly has no control. However, as the Constitution stands a federal electoral law can deal only with the election of the 26 ordinary members.

In formulating proposals for the election of the 26 ordinary members one must naturally take into account the hard facts in the Constitution relating to the nine special members. Talk of a common voters' roll is misleading unless it is clearly understood that the Constitution, by effecting a dichotomy between the 26 and the nine, prevents the attainment of a common roll for the election of the complete membership of the Federal Assembly. A "common roll" can operate only for 26 members. The other nine are selected by methods, to say the least of it, uncommon.

## African Representation

Where there is a common voters' roll one generally understands that candidates and voters alike may belong to any race. The Federal Constitution, however, provides for nine special members to represent Africans. It specifies that three of them are to be Europeans charged with special responsibilities for African interests and six are to be Africans. It divides them into three territorial groups of one European and two Africans, and vests control of the method of selecting them in the three territorial Governments.

The two Europeans in the northern territories must be nominated by the Governors, and the four Africans must be elected by bodies representative of Africans. In fact these bodies are the all-African Representative and Provincial Councils. The European voters in the northern territories have no voice whatever in the selection of these six members.

In the case of Southern Rhodesia all three of these special representatives are elected by means of the Southern Rhodesian territorial common voters' roll, which has some 50,000 Europeans and 500 Africans.

The reasons for the difference of treatment in the election of the nine special members lie in the fact that before Federation the three territories had attained a different level of political advancement.

Southern Rhodesia had a wholly elected Parliament with a Cabinet system of government and a citizenship-law of its own. The electoral franchise was by virtue of a common voters' roll. Indigenous Africans, being British subjects by birth, were able to find their way on to the common voters' roll, albeit in relatively small numbers. It was natural that the Southern Rhodesian Government, vested by the Constitution with control over the election of three special members of the Federal Assembly, should use its common roll for the purpose. A concession was made to Africans by a requirement that 25 out of 30 signatories to the candidate's nomination paper should be African voters. At the general election candidates for all three seats were sponsored by various political parties, and the three members returned take their place in the caucus of the political party to which they belong.

In the northern territories the Legislatures were not wholly elected. In fact, in Nyasaland, until Federation, elections were unknown. Each Legislature was presided over by the

Governor and had a quota of official members, besides groups of representatives of African interests, some of them Europeans and some Africans. In the case of Northern Rhodesia there were also elected members chosen by voters on a theoretically common voters' roll—theoretical because admission to this roll was confined to British subjects, thus excluding the indigenous population of British protected persons. Neither of these territories had a citizenship law of its own. In these circumstances the northern Governments were unable to select their special representatives the way that Southern Rhodesia decided to do.

Returning to the 26 ordinary members, 12 of them represent Southern Rhodesian constituencies, eight Northern Rhodesian constituencies and four represent a Nyasaland undivided into constituencies. The qualifications for the electoral franchise under the interim arrangements vary. There is thus an obvious need for the early enactment of a uniform federal electoral law. Apart from this administrative necessity, until a federal electoral law is enacted there is bound to be a feeling of anxiety amongst politically-minded persons of all races and especially the present European electorate.

## Safeguards for Africans Only

The Constitution provides guarantees and safeguards for Africans in the form of the block of nine special members, of whom six must be Africans, from whose number is drawn an African Affairs Board with power to compel the reservation of discriminatory legislation. For the Europeans the Constitution provides no safeguards or guarantees whatever. It is natural, therefore, for the European electorate to look to the Federal Assembly to provide some guarantee of safeguard for Europeans.

Moreover, the European electorate dislikes the composition of two Federal Members of Parliament by Governors and the election of four others by small bodies composed of Africans only, rendering the party system election impossible in their cases. The institution of six members in a House of 35 by these undemocratic methods is regarded as a slur on the Constitution and as being likely to have all the drawbacks of an "Irish Party."

It should not, in these circumstances, be a matter for surprise that the Federal Party Government should be considering plans for dealing comprehensively with the election of all the 35 members of the Federal Assembly. To achieve this course, however, not only are drastic amendments required to the Constitution, but, having regard to Article 90, those amendments must have the prior approval of each of the three territorial Legislatures, as well as the subsequent approval of the United Kingdom Government.

If it becomes possible by Constitutional agreement to deal comprehensively with the election of the 35 members many people would agree that the best method would be a common voters' roll, with candidature and voting open to all races. Some Africans would readily accept such a system based on manhood suffrage. The more responsible Africans, however, and the vast majority of Europeans would not accept this basis, resulting inevitably in the swamping of the European.

## Income and Education Standards

A franchise based on high income and educational qualifications which would appeal to the European electorate would mean that all 35 members would for some years to come inevitably be Europeans. It is unlikely that the politically-minded Africans and their supporters in the United Kingdom would agree to the eclipse, even temporarily, of the six African Members of Parliament whose seats at present are guaranteed. Nor would they be willing at this stage to accept the deletion from the Constitution of the African Affairs Board.

This solution may, therefore be regarded as a non-starter. A way out of the difficulty would be to preserve, temporarily at any rate, the reservation of nine seats for representatives of African interests, three to be European and six to be African.

The election of these nine special members, in common with the 26 ordinary members, however, might be entrusted to voters on a common roll. Each voter would have three votes—the first for the member representing one of the 26 ordinary constituencies, the second for a European special member, and the third for an African special member. This is what occurred in Southern Rhodesia in the federal general election in 1953. This solution is not likely to appeal to African Representative and Protective Councils, who now control the election of four African members.

Even if the solution along the lines of a single voters' roll to elect all 35 members is possible, it seems imperative to

attempt some reform of the Constitution which would enable the election of the nine special members to be conducted on the basis of a uniform and democratic federal law, replacing the hodge-podge of divergent territorial regulations.

A possible solution is two votes, both common to members of all races, the first of which would be for voters with relatively high qualifications, to choose the 26 ordinary members, and the second of which would be for voters with lower qualifications to elect the nine special members. To enable a solution to be reached along these lines a conference of the federal and three territorial Governments is indispensable.

If such a conference were to reach a decision, the way would be open for the Bill to amend the Constitution and so pave the way for the Electoral Bill. If the conference cannot agree, the Federal Assembly can then at least proceed with an Electoral Bill to provide for the election of the 26 ordinary members.

Consideration must now be given to the qualifications which might be required for candidates and voters, on the assumption that the electoral law deals only with the election of that number.

### Racial Difficulties

As the Constitution has seen fit to specify the race of the nine special members, the first question to be considered is whether the race of the 26 ordinary members and the voters who elect them should be specified. No Bill satisfactory to the European electorate but differentiating on a racial basis would seem to have any chance of acceptance by the African Affairs Board or the United Kingdom Government.

The European electorate must be given some guarantee; and a test of civilization, if one can be devised which is both sound in principle and administratively practicable, would be the best means of ensuring that members of the Federal Parliament are responsible people. Africans have but recently emerged from barbarism, and the great mass of them have neither the tradition nor the education to equip them for the vote. Nor is it certain that their temperament as a race will fit them for democracy any more than it has suited the people of the Balkans. Manhood suffrage would pave the way for a Liberman anarchy, unthinkable to the European electorate.

The "multiple vote" has had a great vogue since Neville Shute's "In the Wet". It may be speedily ruled out. The first difficulty would be to get agreement on the optimum number of votes. Should it be two, three, seven or 100? What should be the criteria for the assessment of fitness for one, two, three, or more votes? Having regard to the difficulty of getting people to agree on the qualifications for one vote, we may expect a geometric progression of difficulty in deciding the qualifications for extra votes.

An infinity of criteria could be used to separate the one-vote goat from the two-vote sheep, and the various higher grades of sheep from each other. No goat would ever agree that he was not a top-grade sheep. How would the constituents be delimited? Would you count votes or voters?

### Qualifications for Voting

A one-man-one-vote system is the only practicable approach, although it may be possible to have two or more alternative sets of qualifications for one vote. A likely basis is a high income qualification coupled with a simple educational standard, including a working knowledge of English. A lower income qualification coupled with a relatively high educational standard could supply an alternative route to the voters' roll.

To complicate the position further, it has now become a question whether the membership of the Federal Assembly should not be increased. Some of the present constituencies are geographical monstrosities. One Federal member has a constituency larger than that represented in the United Kingdom by the 618 Members of the House of Commons. A larger Assembly would offer a much wider choice of members for the Cabinet. The simplest method of enlarging the Assembly would be to double the membership all round. This requires a constitutional amendment and the agreement of the three territorial Legislatures.

The position in the Federation is vastly more complicated than it is in any of the other Commonwealth countries because of the association in the Federation of a self-governing British Colony with two Protectorates. Before Federation Southern Rhodesia had been admitted to the select fellowship of Commonwealth countries allowed to enact their own citizenship laws. This follows the Commonwealth pattern whereby the citizens of each country are recognized in every other Commonwealth country as British subjects.

The indigenous inhabitants of the two northern territories are British protected persons, not British subjects, and the latter status cannot be imposed upon them without annexation, a step the United Kingdom Government is not disposed to take. The federal citizenship law cannot, if it follows the Commonwealth pattern, automatically include indigenous Africans, though it may, and should, allow them voluntarily

and on easy terms to apply to come within the citizenship fold.

It would be possible to enact a citizenship law automatically embracing not only British subjects but British protected persons, but without converting the latter into British subjects. Such a law would, however, depart from the Commonwealth pattern, and accordingly federal citizens under it would not be recognized in the Commonwealth at large as British subjects. It is unlikely that the citizens of Southern Rhodesia, who now enjoy recognition in the Commonwealth as British subjects, would ever agree to the repeal of their citizenship law in favour of a federal citizenship law which would not enable them to enjoy the same recognition.

### Naturalization

The enactment of a federal citizenship law is necessary not only to enable the Federal Government to take control of the naturalization of aliens but also to ensure that the children of Europeans born in the northern territories attain the status at birth of British subjects and are not labelled out with what the parents regard as the inferior status of British-protected persons.

Reverting to the association between the electoral law and citizenship, while there is no inherent link between the two, it is noteworthy that in the existing electoral laws of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in the electoral laws of Nyasaland enacted since Federation the status of British subjects is essential to the exercise of the vote. No one may at present vote for any of the 26 ordinary members of the Federal Assembly unless he is a British subject in some shape or form. All these members must themselves be British subjects. As regards the other nine members, four of the African members representing the two northern territories are elected by African councils whose members are probably all British protected persons. Only British subjects are concerned in the election of the three Southern Rhodesian members, who must themselves be British subjects.

In these circumstances it seems likely that there will be strong resistance on the part of the present entirely British electorate to the extension of the electorate franchise, at any rate in respect of the 26 ordinary members, to British protected persons.

### Commonwealth Recognition

The enactment of a federal citizenship law does not require a two-thirds majority or any constitutional amendment, but the recognition in other Commonwealth countries of the citizens embraced within the federal law requires amendments to the schedules of the various Commonwealth laws. The initiative in the matter lies with those countries.

It may be expected that the Federal Citizenship Bill will follow the model of the Southern Rhodesian Citizenship Act, while also making provision to ensure that children of British subjects born throughout the Federation attain at birth the status of British subject.

In conclusion, the Federal Assembly has power to enact an electoral law to lay down the qualifications for the 26 ordinary members. Such a Bill requires a two-thirds majority, it must be reserved for the approval of the United Kingdom Government, and its operation in Nyasaland in relation to the four members for that territory may be delayed by the Nyasaland Legislature.

The Federal Assembly has also power to enact a citizenship law for the Federation. If this is to be done it should swallow up the Southern Rhodesian Citizenship Act. Such a law could not force the status of British subject on indigenous African protected persons. To make it effective the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries must amend the schedules to their Citizenship Acts.

The question whether the electoral and the citizenship laws are to be linked is fraught with difficulties. If the federal electoral law is to go beyond the 26 ordinary elected members the Constitution must be drastically amended, which can be done only with the consent of the three territorial Legislatures.

### Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya

THE ALL-PARTY DELEGATION from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association will, it is now expected, leave London for Nairobi on January 4. The members are Sir Thomas Dudgeon (chairman), Mrs. Eirene White, Lord Balmie, Mr. C. F. H. Gough, Mr. F. W. Mulley, Lord Polwarth, and Mr. Kenneth Robinson. Four are Conservatives and three Socialists.

# Disturbances in The Southern Sudan Mishandled

## Effect of Dismissals from The Zande Scheme\*

IN JULY, 1955, the management of Equatoria Projects Board, the organization set up to run the Zande Scheme with all its branches, dismissed *en masse* some 300 workers.

In our view these dismissals, coming as they did at a time when Northern Sudanese technical staff comparatively increased resultant on Sudanization, were a major blunder, in that the decision, though necessitated by reason of economy, did not take into consideration the repercussions it might involve in the political situation prevailing at the time. To the Southerners they meant a deliberate attempt by the management (which is Northern) to deprive the Southerners of livelihood by bringing Northerners instead.

On the morning of July 26 (one day after the Yambio trial), the acting general manager of the Projects Board found on his desk a petition signed by 60 workmen in the weaving and spinning mills demanding higher wages. In the event of the management refusing the demand the workers gave notice of a strike to begin on August 1.

At 9.30 a.m., while the acting general manager was still considering the petition, a report came to him that while some of the Northern officials were coming back to the offices after breakfast they were insulted and abused and were shouted at to "go back home" to their "own country." A Northern official, Mekki, complained to the acting general manager, the late Sayed El Taher El Sarrag.

### Ringleaders Released

He immediately called the ring-leader to his office, and as he was interrogating him a crowd of 250 workmen from the weaving and spinning mills left their offices and staged a demonstration just outside the manager's office, demanding the immediate release of their leader. Armed with sticks and tools, they started to smash the windows of the E.P.B. offices, and a few officials sustained minor injuries. The acting general manager thereupon released the ring-leader.

The workmen left the E.P.B. compound and went in a procession down to Nzara market. They were joined by hooligans and unemployed and other civilian Natives, armed with spears, bows, and arrows. The crowd swelled to a thousand. There were only three policemen in Nzara at the time, and they were quite helpless to restore order.

At that moment a telephone message was sent to the D.C., Yambio, informing him of the events at Nzara. He at once ordered the A.D.C., Sayed Mahmud Hussein, and the Sudan Defence Force officer M. T. Mutassim Abdel Rahman to proceed immediately to Nzara. The A.D.C., Yambio, collected five policemen and five tear-gas bombs. The S.D.F. officer collected 11 soldiers, and both drove full speed to Nzara. The A.D.C. and his party reached Nzara market at 11 a.m.

The crowd had meantime looted two Northern merchants' shops and were looting a third. The owner of one of the shops was assaulted by the crowd.

The five policemen and the S.D.F. section alighted from the lorry and formed a line; the A.D.C. took a middle position between the policeman on his left and the S.D.F. detachment on his right. The distance between them and the nearest part of the mob was estimated by the S.D.F. officer and the A.D.C. at 150 yards, but it was probably less than that.

\* Being further extracts from the report of the Commission of Inquiry into disturbances in the Southern Sudan in August last year.

The A.D.C. shouted to the mob in Arabic three times to disperse. They did not disperse. The A.D.C. himself tried to throw a tear-gas bomb. He had little training in their use, and the bomb almost exploded in his face. He succeeded finally to throw two more tear-gas bombs, but they did not explode. The mob started coming in the A.D.C.'s direction.

He at once ordered the S.D.F. officer to open fire. The officer warned the mob in Arabic to disperse. They did not. Then the officer ordered one of his soldiers, Wakil Oubashi Pelegrino, to fire one round at a Native who appeared to be the ring-leader. The Oubashi fired one round and the Native fell dead. The officer ordered the section (11 soldiers, nine carrying rifles, one a Bren gun, and one a Sten gun) to load their weapons. The crowd advanced to about 70 yards from the section.

### Order to Open Fire

Then the officer ordered fire to be opened. Fire was opened into the crowd, which ran away into the bush and disappeared almost within seconds. As the crowd was running away, the A.D.C. threw after them a tear-gas bomb which did not explode, and ordered the S.D.F. to fire into the air. The S.D.F. officer then ordered the soldiers carrying the Sten gun and the Bren gun to fire; 56 rounds from the Bren were fired and 20 from the Sten. Then the officer drew his revolver and shot three times into the air. Total rounds fired into the crowd were 19 (nine from ten rounds each plus one round at the beginning) and 79 into the air.

The police officer of Yambio, (Placido) then arrived. The soldiers, officer, and A.D.C. then mounted the lorry and departed, while the police officer collected the dead and wounded. No arrests whatsoever were made. When the S.D.F. section opened fire there were three policemen with the crowd trying to pacify them. When the S.D.F. section was shooting at the crowd two Northern merchants, Mohammed Ali and Abbas Hassan, were shooting at the mob also, one from a .22 rifle and the other from an elephant gun.

There were eight fatal casualties: four dead at the market; two succumbed to their injuries immediately after their admission to hospital at Li Rangu; two died from drowning as the mob was running away from the scene and probably stampeded by the mob as they crossed a stream. There were 11 non-fatal casualties; but there is reason to suppose that there were others who had sustained minor injuries and did not report to hospital or dispensary.

Many witnesses alleged that the two merchants were responsible for many casualties. Sayed Arabi Abdel Basit, D.C., Torit, sent to conduct a magisterial inquiry, found that whilst the two merchants did use their arms, they did not cause any casualties since it was established (a) that they were shooting from a distance of some 500 yards and it was unlikely that injuries could have been sustained from that distance, and (b) that, according to the evidence of Dr. Appostallides, none of the injuries could have been sustained by an elephant gun bullet.

### Administration Unprepared

Prima facie, the situation was mishandled. The administration was completely unprepared for a riot or demonstration at Nzara, though, because of its proximity to Yambio, the ease of communication with it, and the prevalent mood of the people, due regard must have been paid to its reinforcement, with the result that a police force of three could not deal with a crowd of 700 to 1,000. It is also evident that the 11 S.D.F. soldiers and five policemen who arrived later were not enough to restore order by peaceful means.

The S.D.F. officer and the A.D.C. are very young and inexperienced, and they were possibly overwhelmed when they saw (perhaps for the first time in their lives) such a large and violent crowd, and they had to resort to means which may not have been according to the law.

Whether the situation was well handled or not, the incident had a bad effect on the minds of the Southerners, and was regarded by them as the beginning of a war. If the confidence left in the administration had then disappeared completely.

Inspection when the conspiracy was discovered and misjudgment of the situation in Torit from July 16 onwards.

On July 23 a meeting of corps commanders took place at S.D.F. headquarters in Khartoum. The following were present: Ef Farik Ahmed Pasha Mohamed, Kaid; El Miralat Ismail Bey

Salem, Commander Southern Corps; El Mirataj Mohamed El Hassan Bey Osman, Commander Eastern Corps; El Kaimakam Ahmed Bey Abdullah Hamid, D.S.M., Acting Commander Camel Corps; and El Kaimakam Magdoub Bey Magdoub El Bahary, D.S.M., Artillery Regiment.

The following was decided.

Support Company Camel Corps will move to Juba on Kaid's decision; in this case the Southern Corps detachment at Yei and Juba will be withdrawn.

Two points here must be kept in mind. First, that the Southern Corps Company which was to form part of the Khartoum detachment was to move to Khartoum for an indefinite period; secondly, that the decision to move the Support Company Camel Corps was made before the deterioration of the situation in the South as a result of the Yambio-Nzara incidents and the discovery of the conspiracy to mutiny in the Southern Corps, and was in fact a normal routine in the usual army movements. The fact that the Support Company Camel Corps was to move to Juba only on the Kaid's decision has a significance which will appear presently.

Prior to August 10, 1955, no Northern troops were stationed in the Southern Sudan, and since Sudanese administrators took over the duties in the Southern Sudan they have been insisting that Northern troops should be stationed there just in case of eventualities.

#### Grave Error of Judgment

Whatever were the arguments against the sending of Northern troops to the South before August 7, by that date, when the loyalty of the Southern Corps could not be relied upon, it was imperative, in order to protect life and property, that Northern troops in sufficient number should have been flown to the South without any delay. The failure to do so, in our view, was a grave error of judgment.

After the arrest of Wakil Buluk Amin Saturlino on a charge of attempted murder and the capture of the documents, it seems to us that the force of the intended mutiny had spent itself. Prior to August 5 only a few of the conspirators supported Saturlino in his plot to murder Northern officers, and it was for this reason that he remained in disgust.

However, the Army authorities in Torit considered the situation to be so grave as to order the immediate evacuation of Northern officers' families. Approval was obtained from Khartoum and the wives and children left Torit on August 14. It is strange that if the Army thought the situation was so serious as to evacuate their families the administrative authorities did not take measures to evacuate civilians. (Incidentally, the Southern troops understood by these precautions that the Northern officers were making preparations for a battle to exterminate all Southern troops). Other precautions were also taken, viz.: that all officers bejarmed by day and night, and that they were to walk or sleep in twos.

On August 14 oral orders were given to No. 2 Company, Southern Corps, that they were to proceed to Khartoum to take part as representatives of the Southern Corps, in a march past to celebrate the evacuation of foreign troops from the Sudan. No. 2 Company were given written orders to this effect on August 16 by the O.C., Southern Corps. Since the 14th, when oral orders were first given, the troops and N.C.Os in No. 2 Company did not like it and were positively unhappy with the news.

#### A Damaging Influence

After the arrest of Wakil Buluk Amin Saturlino, No. 2 Company came under the damaging influence of M. T. Taffeng, who warned them that the move was "a trap in order that the Northern troops might have a free hand to do what they like with your wives and children, and you will be killed in Khartoum yourselves."

By that time No. 5 Company Camel Corps (Haggana) was in Juba. The very name of Haggana—probably due to their excellent record in the last war—was feared by the Southern troops, and as a result of the incidents of the Zande the Southerners were very receptive to almost any sort of rumours about Northern troops in general and the Haggana in particular. It was difficult to convince anybody in the South in those days that Northern troops were there only on grounds of security.

The fact that the men of No. 2 Company were going to refuse to obey orders was known not only to high Army officers but also the ordinary man in the street. Even a Greek shopkeeper in Torit, one Lollo, warned an Army officer, the late Bimbashi Bannaga, when the former gave him a cheque for £E.150 that he was "unlikely to cash it since the Army will mutiny tomorrow and you won't be able to leave."

The general feeling of reluctance of the troops was conveyed to the O.C. Southern Corps, who was in touch with both the administrative authorities in Juba and responsible authorities in Khartoum. Everything possible was done to try and get more troops flown in. The first batch of Northern troops arrived by air on the 10th, and by the 18th there was a full company (about 200 men); but most of their vehicles and equipment were coming by steamer.

By August 17 it was clear that No. 2 Company would very likely refuse to obey orders. A meeting at the Muderia decided as follows:—

That No. 2 Company, Southern Corps, must, for the prestige and dignity of the Army, proceed to Khartoum; that Yuzbashi Salah Abdel Magid, having had more contact with No. 2 Company, was to go with the company in addition to Bimbashi the late Bannaga Abdel Hafiz; that no ammunition should be issued to No. 2 Company; that arms should be issued to the troops in platoons, each platoon to proceed to Juba at an interval of one hour, and that it was advisable to keep the Northern Company in Juba and not move it to Torit, as, if anything should happen, the Northern Company would be at least to defend Juba.

#### Impacticable Suggestions

After consulting our learned assessors, we are of the opinion that none of the above four suggestions could have been implemented by reason of the following:—

Since the Army Command in Khartoum and Juba thought that no arrests should be made in the Army personnel involved in the conspiracy to mutiny which was discovered on August 7 because preparations were incomplete, then a *fethesi*, preparations were not complete to start military operations on the lines of any of the suggestions put forward.

Exploding the ammunition stores in Torit secretly would have endangered the life of many of the inhabitants, and it is certain that there would have been some casualties.

That from a strategical and tactical point of view it was not practical to send Northern troops into or around Torit, as, because of its small force and the presence of a considerable number of Southern troops in Juba and on the West Bank, their rear would have been unnecessarily exposed to a successful attack.

It seems to us that the only sensible thing to have done was to cancel forthwith the order for movement. The arguments for prestige and dignity of the Army in view of the fact that it was known that there was a likelihood of no certainty of a mutiny, is unconvincing.

The prestige of the Army, as well as the administration, in Equatoria, had been lost already, and the decision not to alter previous orders, without having or making alternative plans, shows a reckless disregard to the life and property of other citizens. We find, in fact, that this was a major blunder.

## Problems of National Parks

### Three U.S. Investigators in Uganda

THREE AMERICAN ZOOLOGISTS are trying to discover why some species of game in the two national parks of Uganda have to spend months of the year outside the security of the parks in order to survive. It is known, for instance, that many of the animals in the Queen Elizabeth Park move seasonally into the Kibale and Kalinzu forests.

The visiting scientists are Dr. G. Petrides, Associate Professor of Wild life Management and Zoology at Michigan State University, Dr. V. G. Swank, leader of research projects in the Fisheries and Game Department of Arizona, and Dr. H. K. Beuchner, Associate Professor of Zoology at the State College of Washington. All three have had considerable experience of studying game problems. Dr. Petrides having done a year's study of animals in the national parks of Kenya.

The scientists, who were sent to Uganda on Fullbright scholarships, are working in co-operation with the Game and Fisheries Department's biologist, Mr. A. C. Brooks, a Canadian who recently went to Uganda from Tanganyika. His is a new appointment, which illustrates the importance attached by the Government to the need for scientific investigation into some of the problems which have arisen in recent years in connexion with the preservation and conservation of wild life. Mr. Brooks will be responsible for a systematic examination of all problems and for co-ordinating the work of other scientists.

Drs. Petrides and Swank are working in the Kibale and Kalinzu Park, while Dr. Beuchner is concentrating on the Murchison Falls Park.

Another urgent problem under investigation is that of serious soil erosion in the Kazinga Channel and the Lake Edward and Lake George areas. It is caused by many hippopotami over-grazing the area and trampling down the banks.



Letter to the Editor

Reply from Mr. James Johnson, M.P.

This Paper's Parliamentary Reports

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

I was surprised to see more than a column of your notes by The Way devoted to a personal attack upon myself. It appears that some comments of mine in the Commonwealth development debate so offended the editor that he terms me inaccurate and careless, and even alleges that I question the fairness of his paper.

(a) *Howling mob* - I was speaking "off the cuff" in my early sentences, and, having read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that morning, I had a mental picture of the "By The Way" paragraph entitled "Howling Mob". I have checked the index that heading is a quotation from a letter of a friend of the editor's. I am sure that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has called attention to the pandemonium created day after day in the House of Commons by the Socialists. Then further down the page he quotes Sir Norman Angell as using the term "howling mobs". Thus my memory was correct; the statements were in E.A. & R. My inaccuracy lay in not making clear that they were quotations. This I readily admit; and I hope the editor will clear his mind of any implication of deliberate misrepresentation. Of course this was never intended; on such a quotation in such a context leads me to assume that the editor supports his friend's views.

(b) *The Term "Solely" in the Suez Debate* - This means and was meant to mean that the House was accused in E.A. & R. of being "howling mob" solely in these debates, and not in any other debates, i.e. Suez was the "sole" or "only" occasion in which Members ( Tories as well as Labour ) had misbehaved themselves.

The editor's interpretation is really a little absurd and does betray an undue sensitivity for his paper's reputation. I am an annual subscriber of E.A. & R., am well aware of its high standards, built up so jealously and know full well that the editor has not "solely" spent his time lately in accusing the Labour Party of being a "howling mob".

(c) Lastly, the anxiety about E.A. & R. going "bald" - idea about the Suez debates and also about our Colonial debates". Here I am afraid that I expressed myself somewhat cursorily. I was making the point that people overseas are often a little afraid about us (i.e. Members from debate after debate) usually the House is well behaved, and Africa's - in particular - results give no other impression but that this is the case. I am sure I have met no African who thinks any other. In fact, soon was the co-operative atmosphere that has been the Commonwealth debate in the Chamber of Deputies the terms "council of States".

Despite the well-derived structures (re Suez) of Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare in Notes By The Way of December 1956 I do not believe that there is any danger of our Parliamentary democracy being killed as in Fascist Germany. I would deem it mischievous in the extreme if anything in E.A. & R. were to give that impression in any way to our African Dependents. I am absolutely sure that the editor shares my view in this.

To sum up: frankly, I believe that the editor has made too much of a little incident, but I sincerely trust that this statement of mine will enable him and his many readers, particularly in East and Central Africa, to place the matter in true perspective. I am very glad he got a false impression of my speech as a fairly no Member of the House made any speech on the day of the debate, nor has anyone else done so since. I can only

apologize - particularly at this season of good will - if the fault was unwittingly mine.

House of Commons, London S.W.1. Yours faithfully, JAMES JOHNSON

[At this season of good will we can best reciprocate by publishing Mr. Johnson's letter without comment, except to say that the editor exaggerates greatly in stating that more than a column was given to a personal attack on him. On any other week in the year the letter would have seemed to need a footnote of some length! - Ed.]

Dedicated to Idea of Federation

Mr. Baxter "Leader of Suicide Squad"

MR. GEORGE HERBERT BAXTER, who was Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations when the first scheme for federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was hammered out - and who originally was the motto of the Federation - was interviewed by Mr. Michael Newman in a recent "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

He began by asking Mr. Baxter, who has now retired from the Civil Service, to say something about the background to the federal scheme.

Mr. Baxter replied: "There's quite a story to be told. Some day I must write a little book about it. Let me take you back to the autumn of 1950. For many years there had been a demand for closer union, but it kept bouncing off a brick wall. Ministers from Southern Rhodesia had conference after conference with Ministers here; while one lot saw many advantages, the other lot saw only the difficulties. Meanwhile in Rhodesia there was a growing sense of frustration."

"All the points at this end were clear that closer union was impracticable. I realized the difficulties, but I saw that each of the three territories in isolation could not hope to stand firm amongst the economic and political blizzards of the modern world. It suddenly came to me almost with the force of a conversion, that the change had to be brought about. You know the landscape alters completely when instead of wondering 'Can it be done?' you say 'How shall it be done?' I dedicated myself to this aim, and you know the result."

The Turning Point

The politicians had had their slack, and I worked to see whether the officials (from both sides) could put their heads together and achieve something. Baxter, surprisingly, was allowed to have a frank say, pretty clear that I would be chairman of the conference, and a procession of my colleagues came to me on leading a sort of suicide squad; but I knew that the effort was not doomed to failure, because I was determined that we should evolve a practical outcome and not just one more pretty report to moulder in a pigeon-hole.

"But it wasn't easy going. Both the Colonial Office side and the Southern Rhodesian team led by my good friend, James Stevenson, and Tuffy Evans, were redoubtable and able men. My job as chairman was to find a way of reconciling the strongly held principles of both sides. In the end we produced a report unanimously on all points. We not only agreed in principle that closer union was urgently necessary, but we agreed how it could be brought about. That was the real turning point."

Mr. Newman: "The Constitution, which is largely based on the recommendations of your report, is often attacked particularly by the Federation. What have you to say about it?"

Mr. Baxter: "I don't. People say that the constitution is a crazy document, a top-heavy larder, back in '51 when we had the first Press conference on the Baxter Report. I rather took the view that all the faults of the critics by giving all the credit to the other side, and hasn't got full choice, as it is a product of a band-box effect. The miracle was that we could devise anything which could at least work and could be accepted by a concerned people."

"What advice can I give from 5,000 miles away? In the case of the Federation I have every faith in the man on the spot, but perhaps you would mind my just saying 'Keep on looking forward.'"

# PERSONALIA

MRS. ELSPETH HOULEY was due back from Kenya just before Christmas.

DR. TIBÚRCIO D'SOUZA, of Mbale, is the first to go to be appointed to the Uganda Legislative Council.

MR. IAN HESS arrived in London last week from Southern Rhodesia for a visit of about a fortnight.

MR. H. S. [unclear] Director of Education in Zanzibar, has been appointed to the Council of Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. G. W. ALLEN, assistant manager of Ellerman Lines, Ltd., has been elected to the board of Montgomerie and Workman, Ltd.

LORD CARISBROOKE, having reached the age of 70, has relinquished office as an advisory director of Unilever, Ltd. He joined the board in 1922.

MRS. CHERRY KEARTON will sail today in the PRETORIA CASTLE to spend four or five months in Southern Africa. Her book is now in its fourth issue.

COLONEL R. J. WALKER, a director of the Benguela Railway, and MRS. WALKER, arrived in England a few days ago in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE.

PROFESSOR J. G. D. CLARK, of Peterhouse, has been appointed head of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology of Cambridge University.

MR. A. S. WILLS, a Congregationalist who is to join the staff of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, served in the Royal Navy from 1948 to 1955.

SIR JOHN HOBBS, the cricketer, and LADY HOBBS sailed in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for Cape Town on their way to visit their son in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. I. INGHAM, Nyasaland Secretary for Native Affairs, is chairman of a committee which is to formulate a scheme for loans to African farmers and businessmen.

MR. B. S. NEWELL, chemist and hydrographer of the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization in Zanzibar, is to be seconded to Uganda early next year.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

DR. S. R. JACKSON, who is preparing a rainfall map of Africa, has visited Salisbury in connexion with the Federation's contribution to the International Geophysical Year.

MR. IAN CARGILL, representative in the Middle East of the International Bank, left Khartoum last week after discussing the admission of the Sudan to the bank and the International Monetary Fund.

MR. G. F. BEDFORD and MR. A. E. LEMON, general managers, and MR. C. GILCHRIST, manager of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, have been elected to the board of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

MR. J. B. DAVIS has been appointed an additional manager of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., which are operating in East and Central Africa.

MR. ERIC BÜRDITT has become the first person to fly a glider from Salisbury to Bulawayo. Piloting a Slingby Skylark 11, he took just under eight hours to cover the 300 miles, reaching 15,000 feet.

MR. FRANCIS BUTTERS, who visited Kenya some time ago in connexion with the advertising and public relations of East African Railways and Harbours, has been elected a member of Berkshire County Council.

MR. HARRY NKUMBHA has been re-elected president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia by 151 votes against seven cast for MR. DAUDI YAMBA.

MR. KABINDA was unanimously re-elected secretary.

MR. J. HOUGHTON is on the point of leaving for Northern Rhodesia with MRS. HOUGHTON to take up the post of superintendent of the school at Byana Mkubwa established by the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind.

MR. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, who has been in Spain for some weeks, has gone to Italy and will probably revisit East Africa fairly soon. He is engaged on a novel of which part is set Kenya at the time of the Mau Mau rebellion.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, Director of the Imperial Institute, who was for many years in the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, has written a pamphlet entitled "Imperial Institute, 1887-56."

MR. R. D. PILSON, a plant ecologist of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Tororo, Uganda, is being lent to the World Health Organization for work against the tsetse fly in Bechuanaland.

MR. BERNARD G. S. CAYZER and the HON. ANTHONY CAYZER have joined the board of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. and Mr. W. L. WOOL, assistant managing director of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has also been appointed a director.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD was received in audience by THE QUEEN on Wednesday of last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda. LADY CRAWFORD had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

SIR HARRY BATTERBEE will act as chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society during the forthcoming absence in Africa of SIR CHARLES PONSONBY. MR. L. J. WILMOT has been elected a vice-president on retirement from office as a deputy chairman.

THE REV. GORDON MAYO, chaplain of Nakuru, has been appointed to the Canonry of St. John Baptist in the Diocese of Mombasa. About the middle of next year he will take up the appointment of canon missionary and chaplain at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

BRIGADIER R. E. B. LONG, who has just completed a year's course at the Imperial Defence College, sailed last Thursday in the STIRLING CASTLE with MRS. LONG and their two children. On his arrival in Salisbury Brigadier Long will resume his appointment as Deputy Chief of Staff in the Federation.

MR. A. A. MACKETH, an administrative officer in the Somaliland Protectorate, has been awarded the silver medal approved by the King of Denmark to commemorate the Danish Scientific Galathea expedition of 1950 to 1952. Mr. Macketh was serving in the British Solomon Islands at the time.

SUB-INSPECTOR WELTON KUMWENDA, of the Nyasaland Police, who finished third in the last five months' course at the Metropolitan Police Training College, Hendon, flew back to Blantyre, a few days ago. While in England he was attached to city, provincial, and county police forces, went on the beat, and performed traffic duties.

MR. R. F. L. HATCHWELL, since 1954 Deputy Accountant-General in Northern Rhodesia, is to retire shortly. His appointment in May, 1924, is thought to have been the first made in the territory by the Crown after the British South Africa Company terminated its administrative responsibilities in the previous month. Mr. Hatchwell will settle in the Federation.

MR. C. J. MARTIN, Director of the East African Statistical Department, who has returned to Nairobi from Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, where he attended a conference on vital and health statistics, led two discussion groups broadcast over the local radio. The conference was organized by the World Health Organization and the Association for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara.

## Obituary

### Mr. W. P. P. Archdale

A FRIEND OF THE LATE W. P. P. ARCHDALE has written in *The Times*: "Old friends will be saddened and old days in the Sudan recalled by the recent news of 'Billy' Archdale's death in South Africa. He was one of the great triumvirate who laid the foundations of the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan, and carried it successfully through its days of adversity."

"He might have been a soldier, for he came from that land of great soldiers, Northern Ireland, where his father, Sir Edward Archdale, Bt., was for many years Minister of Agriculture. But he turned to overseas development, and devoted to the land and people of the central Sudan those qualities of his homeland, toughness, leadership, and loyalty, which he possessed so abundantly.

"He will remember him as a superb captain of a polo team, always turning a defeat into victory. It was the same with his work. While scientists and financiers made their contribution to the great enterprise with which he was associated, he brought to it that indispensable ingredient, so often forgotten in economic history, of executive personality. Generous to a fault with his friends, if hard on laggards and those he did not understand, his character set a pattern in vitality which inspired his staff in uphill days.

"For those doubting which course to pursue he had one principle; 'Do the difficult thing', he would say; 'it is almost certain to be right'."

COLONEL EDWARD FRANCIS THACKERAY, C.M.G., D.S.O., whose death is announced, joined the B.S.A. Company's service in 1896 and served against the Matabele in their rebellion that year. He was one of Kitchener's Scouts in the South African War, and he commanded the South African Brigade in France during the action in Delville Wood.

SIR ARTHUR GRIMBLE, whose death in this country at the age of 68 occurred recently, was Governor of the Seychelles from 1936 to 1942. After his retirement from the Colonial Service in 1948 he became well known as a broadcaster and writer of stories about his service in Western Pacific.

MR. STANLEY GORDON CAREY, who joined the B.S.A.P. in 1906, has died in Salisbury, aged 70. When he retired from the police he joined the Education Department, in which he served for 20 years. During the last war he was a commandant in the Internment Camp Corps.

FR. F. KETTERER, S.J., who reached Southern Rhodesia from South Africa in 1929 and did missionary work at Makwiro and Chishawasha, has died in Salisbury, aged 75. He was formerly parish priest in Gwelo and Umtali.

MRS. MARY ISABEL COURTIER HEYWOOD, widow of the Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood, Bishop of Mombasa from 1918 to 1936, died at her home in Kenilworth last week at the age of 86.

MR. CHARLES STAFFORD ANDREWS, who served in the South African War and the British South Africa Police, has died in Shabani, aged 77. He had lived there since 1928.

INSPECTOR P. T. BROWN, of the Nyasaland Police, who has died from poliomyelitis at the age of 22, left this country last September to join the force.

MR. A. MATSUKIS, who settled in Salisbury in 1906, has died at the age of 82. He was a past president of the city's Hellenic community.

MRS. ADA STUART SHAW, who settled in Bulawayo 49 years ago and later moved to Ndola, has died in Cape Town.

MR. J. W. G. HUTCHONS, has died in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, as the result of a motor accident. He was 65.

MRS. MARGARET HELM, widow of Mr. Cecil Helm, one of the first Rhodes scholars, has died in Bulawayo, aged 75.

MRS. WANDA SODEN, wife of Group Captain F. O. Soden, of Chateau Shauri, Timau, died in Kenya last week.

MR. JAMIE MCCRAE, formerly of Kenya, died in Mexico City on Friday at the age of 78.

LADY FELL, widow of Sir Bryan Fell, has died in this country at the age of 87.

## Passenger Lists

### S.S. Kenya

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the S.S. KENYA include the following:

*Beira*.—Lt. Col. the Hon. R. E. B. and the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. D. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Kirk, Mr. & Mrs. H. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Todd, and Mr. B. W. R. Wilson.

*Dar es Salaam*.—Major & Mrs. G. G. M. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Dickinson, Lt. Col. F. B. H. Drummond, Mr. & Mrs. T. Forshaw, Major & Mrs. E. Greenwood, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Morecroft, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Palmer, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Road, Mr. W. A. Walker, and Mr. D. J. Williams.

*Zanzibar*.—Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Fox and Mr. P. B. Sweeney.

*Tanga*.—Mr. J. M. Orr.

*Mombasa*.—Dr. J. Anderson, Mrs. F. W. Armitage, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Armstrong, Mr. K. A. Baird, Mrs. J. M. Scott-Barrett, Capt. & Mrs. G. V. Bakendala, Mr. J. Battelcamp, Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Bradbeer, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Bridge, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Chamberlain, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Coffin, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Coomber, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Cream, Mr. N. D. Creaser, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Cross, Mr. W. F. Danqu, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Dean, Mr. R. B. Eldred, Mr. E. Evans,

Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Heywood, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hobson, Mr. G. D. Jones, Mr. W. R. C. Keeler, Mr. & Mrs. J. Maughan, Mr. J. H. Marrian, Mr. & Mrs. D. B. McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Montgomery, Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Mortboys, Mr. E. Mullis, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. G. Patrick, Mr. & Mrs. W. Pearson, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Pratt, Mr. & Mrs. J. Rollo, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Runaces, Sir John & Lady Russell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Settle, Mr. K. P. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Stroud, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Niblock Stuart, Mr. R. E. Trevithick, Mr. F. Walker, and Mr. A. G. Webb.

### S.S. Uganda

THE BRITISH INDIA LINER "UGANDA", which sailed from Mombasa on December 11 and is due in London on or about January 6, carries the following passengers, among others:—

*From Beira*.—Mr. & Mrs. G. J. T. Landrèth, Mr. F. C. Palmer, Dr. & Mrs. W. Sheffield, and Mr. & Mrs. G. F. H. Woodcock.

*From Dar es Salaam*.—Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Chudley, Mr. & Mrs. V. E. H. Fenner, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. G. Hurst, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Moore, and Dr. & Mrs. A. Wittek.

*From Zanzibar*.—Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Wilkinson.

*From Tanga*.—Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Banks and Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Millbourn.

*From Mombasa*.—Dr. & Mrs. F. M. Arscott, Mr. E. P. Brookes, Mr. C. A. L. Broome, Mr. & Mrs. C. Cadwallader, Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Coats, Mr. & Mrs. V. S. Gheric, Mr. & Mrs. K. R. James, Mr. W. L. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. McEntegart, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. G. Michelmore, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Morris, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Neal, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Pembroke, Mr. D. Peary, Mr. D. R. W. Salmon, Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Wicks, and Mr. & Mrs. G. Wilson.

### S.S. Rhodesia Castle

THE S.S. RHODESIA CASTLE, which left London on December 21, carries for Beira, among other passengers:—

Sister L. Bangham, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. D. Butterfield, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Cherrymann, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Edgar, Mr. & Mrs. J. Enebh, Mr. R. A. Gardener, Dr. & Mrs. C. G. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. A. Kerr, Mr. J. H. La Bayse, Mr. M. McMaster, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Simpson, Captain & Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. A. Tetley, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Tilbury, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Turk, and Mr. & Mrs. M. Ward.

## Rise of Nationalism in Africa Revolt Against Theories of Superiority

ARCHBISHOP PAGET OF CENTRAL AFRICA has written in his diocesan letter:—

"There is great need for those who live in these parts of Africa to realize more fully that behind our problems of race there is the universal revolt against Western theories of superiority. The rise of nationalism everywhere is but the outcome of the response to the arrogant claims of the white races of the West to essential and inevitable superiority.

"The indigenous races of Africa and Asia are no longer prepared to accept these theories and leave them unchallenged. The peoples of China, Japan, India, Africa, and so on represent the vast majority of persons in our world; and this vast majority are more and more united in their protest against the contempt in which they have been held by the white minority and the lack of respect and courtesy from which they have suffered so long.

"Here in Southern Rhodesia we are not isolated from all these influences, and we forget or overlook this fact to our peril. To face this fact in humility and in penitence for past wrongs is the surest way to peace and good will. Above all, it is the solemn responsibility of the Christian Church to learn the lessons of our day and set itself to put its own house in order. Europeans, Africans, and members of the Coloured community must take their part boldly and unflinchingly in this difficult task, and be prepared to suffer abuse and misrepresentation from some people in the world outside.

"The Christian Church is a community within the community of the world in which it works. It has different rules and traditions from the world; it has a different purpose for life and a different set of values from those of the world around it. These differences need to be made more obvious in the lives of all its members.

"For Christians to hold stubbornly to a nationalism or a racialism that separates them from their fellow Christians of other nations or races is sin; and this is true whatever our race or nation. There is 'white' and there is 'black' nationalism; both are wrong amongst those who claim discipleship of Christ."

## Nationalism and "Colonialism"

MR. CHARLES MOTT-RAIDLYFFE, M.P., wrote in a recent letter to the Press.

"When you cede the natural demands of nationalism you run the risk of creating a vacuum, and if a vacuum is created the Communists are apt to step in under the umbrella of newly-won independence. When, on the other hand, demands for independence are resisted on the grounds that it is premature or impracticable the Americans call it out-of-date colonialism.

"At what stage and under what conditions, in relation to peace and stability in any given area, is self-government with its political risks preferable to sound administration with its political drawbacks?"

"No one, for instance, supposes that the Sudan will be as well administered by the Sudanese as it was by the British. The South may well revert to long grass and long knives; but by giving the Sudanese their independence we have, I hope, retained their friendship."

"We have never before been able to view the economic future of Nyasaland with such optimism: Development money from federal and territorial sources has become more freely available, leading to a general improvement in communications and public services. Revenue is buoyant, and industrial activity is visibly apparent for the first time."—Mr. P. Howard, retiring president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

## APPOINTMENT

### The Incorporated Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Limited, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary to the Chamber, which is expected to become vacant shortly. The duties of the post, which is of a highly responsible and confidential nature, include the following:—

The Secretary is responsible to the Chamber's Director and Executive Committee for the provision of efficient clerical and secretarial services to the various departments and committees of the Chamber, and for their co-ordination and supervision. He is also personally in charge of high level committee work and of certain of the more specialized of the Chamber's functions. He is responsible for the maintenance of the Chamber's property, including buildings and houses, and for the administration of subordinate staff. In addition, he acts as Company Secretary of the Incorporated Company.

#### Qualifications

Applicants must have a good education and record, and recent and substantial experience in responsible positions in industry entailing duties of a similar nature to those outlined above.

The possession of secretarial and accountancy qualifications will be an advantage, but is of less importance than character and experience of the right kind, preferably in a mining industry.

Maximum age 45, but this may be relaxed in the case of applicants who are otherwise exceptionally well qualified.

A medical examination will be required before appointment and applicants must be in first-class health.

#### Terms

Starting salary will be according to experience, but will not be less than £2,150 per annum, basic. In addition, the post carries the following benefits:—

Cost of living allowance, at present amounting to £5 4s. per month; a "Copper bonus" which fluctuates with the price of copper, and currently amounts to 69½ per cent. of basic pay; a house with basic furniture at a sub-economic rent; generous leave; pension and medical benefit schemes. The Company will provide first-class fares for the successful applicant and his family from his home to Kitwe.

#### Applications

Applications (in duplicate and preferably typed) should be forwarded by air mail to the Secretary, Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 134, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, marked "Confidential—Secretary," so as to arrive not later than 15th January, 1957.

They should contain the following particulars in the order given here:—

1. Name, age, family, nationality, and religion.
2. Full details of education, degrees, and professional qualifications, with dates.
3. Positions held since leaving school/University, including war service, if any, in chronological order.
4. Full particulars of present position.
5. Names of two referees (for possible future use, with applicant's permission).
6. Date when services can be made available.
7. General information regarding eligibility and regarding outside interests.

Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Applicants may be called for interview either in London or in Africa, at the expense of the Company. Applicants already employed in the copper-mining industry of Northern Rhodesia should submit their applications through their mine management.

## Land Bank Take-Over

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has informed the Northern Rhodesian Government that it considers that it should assume responsibility for the Land Bank of Northern Rhodesia. The Land Bank granted loans totalling £392,015 to 156 farmers and loans totalling £1,425,000 to seven co-operatives during the year ended June 30, 1956. Repayments during the period amounted to £1,041,750.

## Kenya Supports Mid-East Policy

### Mr. Mangat's Outspoken Approval

SUPPORT FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY in the Middle East was approved by the Kenya Legislative Council on a motion by Sir James Markham, which read: "That, having regard for the strategic and economic importance of the Suez Canal to this Colony, this Council notes with satisfaction the recent action in the Middle East, by H.M. Government."

Sir Charles said that it had been suggested that foreign affairs and the foreign policy of H.M. Government were outside the scope of the Council, but, in view of the remark by the Secretary of State that "Kenya is on the edge of the Middle East whirlpool", he believed that Kenya was deeply involved.

Mr. N. F. Harris seconded, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. G. Tunbull, accepted the motion on behalf of the Kenya Government, adding that in many respects, the U.K. Government and the Colonies were one body, and that the opportunity of expressing pride in that unity and its faith in its parent Government was welcomed.

### Mr. Nazareth Opposes

Mr. Nazareth regretfully opposed the motion, which, though he thought, not to have been moved, because there was no need for any opinion to be expressed. The Government's action had not had the support of the great bulk of the British people, and a large proportion opposed it. The consequences of the action would be detrimental to Kenya and create economic and political difficulties.

Lieut. Colonel Stanley Ghesic pointed out that there were many ill-informed people in the world and that the Commonwealth was no exception in that regard. He supported the motion.

Dr. Hassan emphasized that the people of Kenya had complete faith in the Crown, but said that action taken in Egypt by the British Government had not received the blessing of the

British people or the blessing of her allies or the Commonwealth. He would therefore not vote for the motion.

Mr. N. S. Mangat declared that the motion should be accepted with acclamation. There was no need for apology. The mover had said that he did not want to hurt the feelings of any community in the Colony. Neither Government nor the population should try to humour the whims of any section of the public merely because they had religious ties with a Power involved in the conflict.

Government should be clear that nobody was allowed to have religious or sectarian attachments to any Power which was opposing Great Britain, and that loyalty was expected towards itself and the Government of Great Britain in concept and in deed from every British subject. In this argument the action taken had been wholly justifiable.

Mr. Mangat concluded: "I must express the thanks of the Council for his putting up this motion, and I would like to support it. When I say that I am confident that it represents the views of a greater number of voters than any of the three colleagues on this side of the Council from any Community."

Mr. E. W. Crosskill was unimpressed by the argument that the motion had not been blessed by the majority of the British people, but said that international agreements were to be honestly kept. There must be integrity in international commerce. The United Nations had proved a broken reed.

The Speaker called upon anyone who wished to question his decision that the Ayes had it to rise. No one did so.

## Kenya's Social and Economic Plans

IT CAN BE SAID THAT 1955 was the year in which the Mau Mau threat to law and order and to progress was defeated. The emergency continues and involves great expenditure, hardship, and inconvenience, particularly to the African populations of the affected areas, but the main energy of the Government and of the people of all races in the Colony is now devoted to social and economic progress and to the urgent constructive tasks ahead." Thus the Colonial report on Kenya for 1955 (H.M. Stationery Office, 6s.) sums up the struggle against the terrorists during last year.

The remainder of the first part of the report is devoted to development projects which underwent some revision as a result of the limited building capacity of the Public Works Department and a shortfall on the full amount of development capital required to fulfil the plan for 1954-57.

Total P.W.D. building capacity was assessed at £4.12m. for 1955-56. Of this total £2.976m. were allotted to the three-and-a-half-year development plan.

Against a revised plan costing £22.895m. for the three and a half years, available finance is put at £21,248m. and it was estimated that by the middle of this year £4,707m. of development money would have been spent.

For the Swynnerton plan, which involves £6,745m. in the five years 1954-56, it was considered that £1,748m. would be expended in 1955-56, bringing total expenditure on the plan to approximately £3m. up to mid-1956.

The report gives the usual information about the Colony and its activities.

## Kenya Police Report

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY in Kenya last year increased from 12,806 to 14,903, compared with 1954, and against persons from 1,521 to 2,199. In Nairobi thefts from vehicles fell from 745 to 531 and of bicycles from 918 to 310, and robberies were reduced from 376 to 225, but the number of breakings rose from 792 to 976 and of other offences against property from 621 to 839. Juvenile crime in Nairobi was still a major problem. "Gangs of children separated from their parents as a result of the emergency roamed the city, and up to the end of May, 1955, they had been responsible for theft of property from vehicles to the value of £12,000." Murders, including those inspired by Mau Mau, were 764 in 1954 and 423 last year. Of 28,258 penal code cases reported 4,096 were concerned with the emergency. The annual report for 1955 of the Kenya Police, from which these facts are taken, is published by the Government Printer at 2s.



when  
planning  
your next  
holiday...

... consider the variety of attractions of

**KENYA, UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA  
and ZANZIBAR**

Literature and Information  
may be obtained from:

London Manager:  
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,  
The East African Office, Grand Buildings,  
Travelers Square, London, W.C.2.

Information Officer:  
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,  
P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya.

## Colonial Office Policy in Central Africa

### The Football of British Party Politics

"WE WANT SELF-GOVERNMENT for the Federation, and we cannot have it unless the two northern territories are masters in their own houses." Mr. Geoffrey Beckett, chairman of the Northern Rhodesia division of the Federal Party, said in a recent speech in London.

It was essential, he thought, to clarify some aspects of the party's policy in view of recent statements concerning a national political status. "The party's intention is to achieve self-government after Dominion status. That is a misnomer because Dominion status can only follow after we have achieved self-government and when the other sister Dominions agree we should enter the august company."

"Our party policy has never deviated from it. It is almost buried in our constitution and is mentioned in its preamble. We back the Federal Government completely in its desire to obtain a higher political status. That, in itself, will mean self-government for the Federation. I want to make something equally clear: that no self-government as envisaged can come about if the two northern territories are not masters in their own houses."

"We have as our party policy in Northern Rhodesia the intention of getting away from the connexion this territorial Government has with the Colonial Office as soon as possible. This is not said because it is popular. It is said because without any doubt at all the Colonial Office does possess a large influence on the policy of this country in every sphere, particularly in Native affairs."

### London's Controlling Voice

"One has only to take one simple example—the Bill on land tenure which passed through our legislature and was held up for very many months in London. One could mention many more. That shows that I am not exaggerating when I say London has a controlling voice in our affairs."

"Right up to the last war the Colonial Office has done and was doing a very fine job of work in Africa under conditions that were vastly different from those of today. Neither economically or politically was this country so well advanced. But at that time in any debate in the House of Commons if you did get a couple of dozen M.P.s. to a Colonial debate you were lucky. In other words, the Colonial Office policy was not then a great importance in the United Kingdom."

"Today I am not exaggerating when I say that the Colonial Office, particularly in Africa, is the football of British party politics. It is used purely as a level—a tool—in the everlasting game between the two parties trying to score off against each other. The effect in this case is very bad indeed."

"Look over Africa since the end of the last war. In London they must realize that something is very wrong with their administrative policy for Africa, because there has been trouble everywhere. There has been no serious racial trouble in Southern Rhodesia, where they have been masters of their own affairs for a long time."

"One hears talk about hatred of the Colonial Office. If there is any such hatred it is due to the fear of the Colonial Office policy in Africa because of the obvious results on race relations that have occurred in their territory over the last eight or 10 years although it is possibly a sincere policy by those who espoused it."

"I will not say the Colonial Office are not sincere, but their policy is based on a certain amount of political hysteria, certainly of sentiment, and certainly without any knowledge of our own affairs from the inside. Certain sections of our African people feel they can go further than we feel they can justify present. It could be a case of more haste less speed."

"The party football statements, as at the annual conference of the Federal Party, were set forth into the hearts of many of our people who live here. These statements militate gravely against good relations here, because good relations cannot prosper when the race fears what the other may be attempting to do."

"In this territory we have how a far greater population than had Southern Rhodesia when she gained self-government. She has not done so well economically or politically. The problems of our territory, economic and racial, can be settled only by those who live here, know the conditions, and know all what we now enjoy our children will reap tomorrow. The Government must accept this. In our hands alone is the answer."

## Governor on Nyasaland's Bright Future

### Sir Robert Armitage's Christmas Message

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, issued a Christmas message which was broadcast on Tuesday from Lusaka. He said:—

"1956 marks the end of the third full year of Federation, a period in which Nyasaland has shared in the benefits of this vital association. The territory's contribution has been important. Wherever one may look in the three territories and especially in the field of heavy industry, the Nyasaland Africa is very much in evidence with his contribution of labour and skills."

"In the short time that I have been in the country I have seen enough to convince me that much development has been achieved in the past and that there is promise of greater progress in the future. This year has seen the introduction of a new constitution for the Legislative Council. This, I am sure, will form the foundation of a sound political system for future generations. It has also been a year of good progress in social and economic fields."

### Happy Personal and Race Relations

"Nyasaland's past is bright with the aspirations and endeavours of its people. No less bright is its future. In a community such as this men of all races are compelled to strive side by side for the fulfilment of a scheme which has as its very basis the creation of a society here in Africa in which men will be equal and in partnership. Nyasaland has always been the scene of happy personal and race relations, and with the good will and co-operation of all sections of the community this record will be maintained."

"Christmas always brings with it the message of peace and good will towards men. It is through this spirit of trust, fellowship and mutual understanding that we can help our country forward to a more prosperous future."

"The New Year holds in store for us an event unique in the history of Nyasaland. Early in July we shall have the privilege of welcoming Her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen-Mother. This will be the first time that this territory has been honoured by a visit from a member of the Royal Family. I know that you will bring to that occasion the same feeling of joy and good will which we feel on our hearts at day."

"My wife and I send our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all people of Nyasaland wherever you may be. Good luck to you all."

## Nyasaland's Shire Valley Scheme

### Government Waiting for Survey Results

"UNTIL THE REPORTS of detailed investigations and surveys were received it was not possible to frame a firm plan for the Shire Valley project, said Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Power, in the Federal Parliament recently. He had been asked by Mr. John Foot to explain the delay in starting on the first stage of the project, with particular reference to the Matope barrage, and to say when hydro-electric power would be available."

The Minister replied that the Matope barrage and the provision of hydro-electric power from the Shire River must depend on decisions which could not be taken until the necessary investigations had been completed. The £250,300 provided in the development plan set the limit to the works which the Federal Government intended to pursue at present.

The Colonial Development Corporation was sympathetic to the development of Nyasaland based on proposals contained in the Malrow Report. "It should be borne in mind, however, that the proposals and their financing must be subject to amendment in the light of the investigations that have been completed since the publication of the report and also those now in progress."

Mr. Foot then asked whether it was true that in three or four years extra thermal power would be needed which could not be avoided by hydro-electric power.

Sir Malcolm Barrow replied that it was expected that there might be a shortfall in thermal power before it would be possible to produce hydro-electric power from the Shire, and that it might be necessary to put in another thermal unit.

# Attempt to Assassinate Neguib - Inquiry into Olympic Incident

## Is He Still Alive? Kenya Officials Exonerated

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL NEGUIB failed recently, according to the first of the *Sunday Times*, who has written in that paper.

"General Neguib, the former president of Egypt, represents a menace to the Nasser régime as long as he remains alive, and news has just reached me of an abortive attempt to murder him at the start of the Suez campaign."

"Neguib had been removed from Nasser's villa outside Cairo to a safe hide-out in the Delta, to forestall a rescue attempt by British Commandos."

"One evening an askari of the General's guard warned him: 'Between two and three o'clock tomorrow morning a ladder will be placed against the wall under your room. A man with a sub-machine gun will climb the ladder and fire straight through the window. Do not sleep in that room tonight.'"

"The attempted assassination was duly carried out and Neguib's empty bed riddled with bullets."

"The next morning the general was walking in the garden with his guards. He went straight to where the gardeners were working, gathered them round him and told them the story. 'Such a bold fellow-heen, 'are the men who govern Egypt today, men who would murder me while I sleep.' He turned to the guard commander and shouted: 'Do it now. Shoot me in front of these men.'"

"Who can be sure that General Neguib is alive today?"

### Kenya's Efficiency Conference

MRS W. F. COULTS, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya, will be chairman and Mr. R. E. Luyt, Labour Commissioner, deputy chairman, of a conference arranged by the Labour Department which will be opened by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, at the Royal Technical Institute, Nairobi, on March 25 on the promotion of efficiency and increased production by the training of staff while in employment.

Organizations, firms, and corporations will be invited to send five delegates, for a fee of £15 15s, and individuals attending will pay £5 5s each. Among the speakers will be Mr. R. G. Edwards Jones, training manager of the Shell Company, who will fly from London for the conference, Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster-General in East Africa, and Mr. A. G. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbour Administration, Mr. J. L. Rogers, managing director of the East African Tobacco Co. Ltd., and Major-General C. Bullard, principal of the Royal Technical College.

### Kenya Road Authority

LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES IN KENYA rose to 49,778 in 1955 to 56,866 in 1955, according to the report of Road Authority of which Major-General C. C. Fowkes is chairman. Petrol sales increased in the same year from 27.7m gallons to 31.2m gallons. Revenue from vehicle licences for the year to June 30, 1955, amounted to £451,210, from petrol consumption tax to £4,194, and from drivers' licences to £32,607. Total recurrent expenditure was £1,007,506, and capital expenditure £828,916. The report states that increases in revenue and expenditure on maintenance were more than counteracted by damage resulting from increased traffic. On the Nairobi-Thika road, for example, there was a daily average of 990 vehicles, and in the vicinity of the place named 3,783. The report is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s.

"Four-fifths of the total income raised by income tax and surtax in Kenya come from men whose incomes are over £2,000 a year," Colonel R. Wilcock, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council, said.

A TWO-MAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE set up in Melbourne by the Kenya Olympic team to inquire into the failure of Arere Anertia to appear at the start of the 10,000 metres race on November 23 has blamed the stadium organization for failure to warn him of the starting time.

The report, signed by Mr. E. H. L. Clynes, vice-president of the Amateur Athletic Association of England and Wales, and Mr. Boddy, manager of the Kenya hockey team, reported the Kenya coach and athletic team manager, Mr. A. Evans, from only 30 minutes before the event and again 10 minutes before, and conducted to the arena.

"These calls were made and heard by the athlete, and the call was also heard by the team manager, who was back in the dressing room just after the 10-minute call," says the report. "A point out that at the start of the Games, when an athlete was taken by Mr. Evans to the assembly point on the 10-minute call signal, the athlete was sent back to await collection by a steward."

Although the procedure was laid down that liaison stewards would be in constant attendance at dressing-rooms to ensure that every competitor moved on to the arena when called, this was not carried out in the case of the 10,000 metres. The committee criticizes the stewards for failing to check which athletes were present at the start of the race.

In their last athletics meeting in Australia the Kenya Olympic team won three out of four events in which they took part at a meeting arranged by the Melbourne Raciers at Toorak Park, Leresse cleared 4ft. 5in. to win the high jump, Ruffin came first in the 400 yards, and the Kenya team was successful in the mile medley relay, thanks to fine running by Bob and Rotich. In the two miles Mayford ran second to Gordon Rie, with Arere in fourth place.

The high jump which secured Ptolu of Uganda 12th place in the Olympic Games was 6ft. 5 1/2 in. and not 6ft. 5in. as previously reported.



## Mr. John Mundy to Retire Introduced Income Tax in East Africa

MR. JOHN MUNDY, Finance Member of the East Africa High Commission since it was established in January, 1948, has decided to retire from the Colonial Service at the age of 56.

He was born and educated in Brighton, enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in 1918, and on demobilization joined the Inland Revenue Department, serving in a number of different districts in England until 1931, and then for the next six years on special investigation work in Glasgow.

When it was decided to introduce income tax in Kenya, he was seconded to the Colonial Service as Commissioner of Inland Revenue in that Colony, and when war was declared two years later he undertook numerous other

He was in charge of transport for war purposes, was for eight years vice-chairman of the War Compensation Board, chairman of the War Bonus Committee, which devised a system of bonuses for the Civil Service, and Motor Vehicle Controller. He was also responsible for the registration of the non-African population for food rationing purposes.

Soon after the outbreak of war he designed an income tax system for Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and in 1940 he created the Joint Income Tax Department and was appointed Commissioner for all four territories. A little later he drafted the legislation for the excess profits tax, and, so that he might introduce it, in all four Legislative Councils, he was made a temporary member of each. He was an official member of the Kenya Legislative Assembly from 1940 to 1948.

Since then he had been a member of the board of East African Airways, and for five years a director of International Aeradio (East Africa), Ltd.

He was a past president of the Kenya Golf Union, the Kenya Golfing Society, and Muthaiga Golf Club, and a vice-president of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion.

## Mr. H. G. C. Mallaby

MR. H. G. C. MALLABY, who was lent to the Government of Kenya in 1954 to serve as secretary to the War Council and the Council of Ministers, is to become High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in New Zealand next April when General Sir Geoffrey Scobeev retires.

Mr. Mallaby, who is 54, was headmaster of St. Bees School, Cumberland, from 1935 to 1938. He was commissioned in the Army in 1940, and at the end of the war held the rank of colonel. He had joined the Military Secretariat of the War Cabinet in 1942, as secretary of the Joint Planning Staff, and in that connection attended the war-time conferences between Sir Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt and the British and American Chiefs of Staff. After the war he was seconded to the Ministry of Defence, but he returned to the Colonial Office in 1950. For the past year he has been deputy secretary to the University Grants Committee.

## Management Changes at the N.B.I.

### Mr. N. W. Gresham Retires After 50 Years

MR. N. W. GRESHAM, who has been general manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., at the head office in London, since early in 1953, will retire on Monday next after nearly half a century of service with the bank, but he will continue to serve on the board.

The new general manager is Mr. William Kerr, now deputy general manager, who will be succeeded in that appointment by Mr. G. T. Gillespie. Mr. H. D. Cayley has been appointed assistant general manager.

Mr. Kerr, Mr. Gillespie, and Mr. Cayley have all made tours of inspection of the East African branches in recent years.

Mr. R. C. Hunter, who served in East Africa for many years, managing the Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Nairobi branches, has been appointed co-manager in London with Mr. K. Chawfurd.

## African "United Front" in Kenya

### Statement by Members of Legislature

THE EIGHT AFRICAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya have formed a "United Front" for the forthcoming African election, the first to be held in the country. Control by H.M. Government is recognized to be necessary for the present, but the "United Front" declares its objective to be democratic government with majority rule.

Loyalty to Kenya and the Crown; equality of opportunity in economic, social, and political matters; appointments to responsible positions in the public service of Africans of quality and with the requisite qualifications; support for the retention of public bodies, including the Legislature, of African staff and mature experience; an African majority on the non-official side of the Legislative Council; maintenance of communal rolls until Africans attain full adult franchise; and freedom of assembly, speech, association, and the Press—these are to be bases on which the policy is declared to rest.

The United Front will press for an increase in African appointments to ministerial posts and extension of the jury system to include Africans; it will urge much greater expenditure of public funds on African education, and the immediate introduction of compulsory primary education for African children in Nairobi up to the age of 15.

The statement says: "We have fought against racial discrimination in the laws of Kenya. The *kipande* system has been abolished; the derogatory use of the word 'Native' in Kenya laws has been removed; the prohibition of the consumption, possession, and sale of liquor has been done away. We can list more legislation of that kind. We shall continue to fight against all forms of racial discrimination in public places and do our best to encourage racial harmony."

## Memorial to Lari Victims

AN APPEAL has been launched in Kenya for funds with which to erect a stone memorial to victims of the Lari massacre on the night of March 26, 1953, by Mau Mau terrorists, in which ex-Chief Luka, nine home guards, 24 women, 46 children, and 32 other Africans were slashed or burnt to death. Contributions should be sent to the District Officer, Box 120, Limuru, who writes in his appeal:

"Anyone who had felt a misguided sympathy for the Mau Mau movement up to that time then saw it in its true colours. Far from eliminating the loyalists in Lari, this wholesale murder served to rally those who were spared; so that the Lari Kikuyu Guard became the strongest of all the guard units in Kiambu district.

It has been decided to erect a memorial in honour of those who died on this most significant night in Kenya's history. Not only will the monument commemorate the dead, but it will stand also as a reminder to the Kikuyu people of the Mau Mau terror which many are already tending to forget.

The Lari loyalists have asked that the monument be erected on ex-Chief Luka's land, close to the place where he met his death. The intention is that it shall be built of local stone and bear a suitably inscribed bronze plaque recording the names of those who died."

## Mr. Larby Retires

MR. NORMAN LARBY, Deputy Director of Education in Kenya, before leaving the Colony on retirement after 30 years' service, compared the state of African education now with conditions existing when he took over the African section of the department in 1945. Expenditure had risen in that short time from £111,000 a year to £2m., and the number of African children attending school had jumped from 100,000 to 400,000. He considered it essential that the eight-year course of primary education planned by the Government should have enough practical bias to fit African children for life in their own country.

"To give every African in Kenya eight years of primary education would cost recurrently £21m. If a quarter were taken on to secondary education, the bill would be increased by a further £24m."—Mr. W. F. Coutts, Minister for Education, Labour, and Lands in Kenya.



# you fly

11,146 passengers were flown a total of 50,525,569 passenger/miles on "SAFARI" services between AFRICA and Great Britain during 1955—an enormous increase over the 1954 figures.

# with

This year-by-year increase in traffic reflects 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 carefree and enjoyable journey.

# when you

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

# fly—Safari

(Coach Class air service)

**RETURN FARES TO LONDON**

NDOLA	£210 12s.	Single	£117 0s.
LUSAKA	£212 8s.	Single	£118 0s.
BULAWAYO	£217 16s.	Single	£121 0s.
SALISBURY	£217 16s.	Single	£121 0s.

**SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN RHODESIA**

**TO THE UNITED KINGDOM**

**NDOLA**

P.O. Box 94. Grams: Airxec, Ndola. Tel: 2918

**SALISBURY**

Hunting-Clan African Airways (Pvt.) Ltd., Kingsway Air Station (P.O. Box 2278), Kingsway, Salisbury, Tel: 28571, Grams: Huntavia, Salisbury.

OPERATED JOINTLY BY

**AIRWORK LTD  HUNTING-CLAN**

## Buganda Wants Self-Government

### Katikiro's Message to The Queen

THE BAGANDA are determined to work their way to self-government. Mr. Michael Kintu, Katikiro of Buganda, said in a speech of official farewell to Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor of Uganda, when Lady Cohen and he attended the opening of the new Bulange building housing the Council Chamber of the Lukiko and the offices and law courts of the Buganda Government. Mr. Kintu repeated his statement by asking the Governor to communicate it to the Queen.

The Kabaka said that Sir Andrew had done many things during the past five years which would live in the memory of the Baganda, the most important of all being the 1955 agreement, which had cleared the path and enabled them to know where they were going. He hoped that the new Governor would help to alleviate the country's need for more hospitals.

Sir Andrew Cohen described the new building as magnificent and in a splendid setting. He would soon lay a foundation-stone for the new Legislative Council, and those two buildings, not far apart, would add to the beauty of Kampala and symbolize the country's progress and desire for further progress. The Protectorate Government would present a clock for the tower of the Bulange building, and he (Sir Andrew) wanted to give a sash and a writing set for use in the Lukiko Hall.

The new buildings and grounds occupy nearly five acres. Including money paid in compensation, the cost to the Buganda Government has exceeded £200,000.

## Cypriot Delegation

THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT has invited a delegation to go to the Seychelles at its expense to discuss Lord Radcliffe's constitutional proposals with Archbishop Makarios. Those invited are the mayors of Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol (the latter is at present in detention), and Sir Paul Pavlides and Mr. J. Clerides, Q.C., both of whom resigned last year from the Executive Council. The delegation will be accompanied by a lawyer of its choice, and Mr. Kramidiotis, secretary of the Ethnarchy, who is under house arrest, may also go if the delegation wishes. Mr. Derek Pearson, of the Colonial Office, who has been acting as Lord Radcliffe's secretary, has already flown to the Seychelles, and with a Greek Cypriot legal expert as interpreter will be able to answer any questions about the proposals that Archbishop Makarios may put.

## Hungarian Refugees

A SPECIAL APPEAL is being made in Rhodesia by a Hungarian Refugee Fund in association with the Rhodesian Child Protection Society. One-third of the sum collected will be given to the Society for the Hungarian Child Immigration or to the Save the Children Fund for Hungarian Children. The Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration has promised the use of a plane, and the Federal Government has given £900 towards the cost of air transport. It is hoped to extend the scheme to adult Hungarian refugees for whom employment could be found, chiefly on farms. The chairman of the Hungarian Refugee Fund is Mr. H. H. R. Finn; the hon. treasurer is Mr. M. F. Haddon.

## African Middle Class

AFTER A FOUR-DAY TOUR of the Central Province of Kenya, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley said that progress and development had taken the place of anti-terrorist operations as the main feature of life. Land consolidation would, she believed, lead rapidly to the creation of an African middle class. Already some African farmers were paying higher wages to their employees than some European farmers. Mrs. Huxley has been commissioned to write a history of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

## Northern Rhodesia's Constitution

### Forthcoming Talks on Amendment

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has agreed unanimously that talks on a new constitution for the territory should start early in 1957 and that the proposed changes should be announced in the first quarter of 1958.

It was decided by 18 votes, of those of the three African members that the changes should pay full regard to the public desire for a greater measure of responsible government and to the territory's readiness for an entitlement to it.

The Chief Secretary accepted the motion for the Government with the reservation that he must not be taken as committing the Secretary of State to an announcement on a particular day or in a particular way.

Mr. H. J. Roberts said that the Federal Party, which he leads in the Council, would resist any proposed constitution being imposed from outside.

## Southern Rhodesian Minerals

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT has already exceeded the £20.5m. record of last year and is expected to be about £23m. by the end of 1956. Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of Mines and in Bulawayo recently. He added that a further 8% rise was expected in 1958, and that when the Katiba hydroelectric station came into operation in 1960 production would increase rapidly. Just over 20 minerals had been identified in the Colony, which had the world's greatest deposits of metallurgical chromite, the type in most demand. Nickel would remain classified in secrecy until certain announcements were made, and little could be said about lithium and the radio-active materials. The Government was to send an official to America next year to study new methods of extraction and treatment of refractory ore.

## Rehabilitation in Kenya

THE MAIN PREOCCUPATION of the Department of Community Development and Rehabilitation in Kenya, according to the annual report for last year (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.) was inevitably with the Mau Mau detainees, and encouraging progress is claimed, though most of the workers were new to the regulations and systems employed and had to learn "the hard way". Special praise is given to the African staff, all proven loyalists and many of them Christians. It was on them that the main burden of the work fell. They managed to win the confidence of many detainees and win them to their own way of thought.

## Alex Lawrie and Company

ALEX LAWRIE & CO. LTD., propose to increase their authorized capital to £1m. and double the present issued ordinary capital by issuing to shareholders one new share for every share held on January 3 next; the sum of £364,000 involved will be taken from share premium account and a profit of £267,400 on the sale of investments. The directors consider that the present capital does not adequately represent that employed in the company's business and, in particular, that in dealing with overseas customers further capitalization would improve the company's position.

## One-Sided Propaganda

AN EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT FILM of the British attack on Port Said has been shown in cinemas in Kenya. Soon after the first public performance the film was withdrawn as it had not passed the censor, but it returned to the screen shortly afterwards, slightly cut. The Sudanese Press, for almost entirely boycotted information sent out by the British information service.



## Central Line Sisal Estates Report Higher Profits and New Land Acquired

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD. earned a consolidated profit of £2,241 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £6,338 in the previous year. Over-provision for tax on the amount to £3,420 and £2,350 is transferred to a taxation equalization account. Taxation absorbed £2,744, and a dividend of 10% requires £11,212, leaving £42,281 to be carried forward against £36,225 of surplus.

Net paid-up capital of the parent company is £195,000, and shares of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £23,777, revenue reserves at £106,177, reserve for future taxation at £14,000, taxation equalization account at £10,345, subsidiary company at £61,467, and current liabilities at £40,480. Fixed assets are valued at £267,944, being in a subsidiary £270,000, and current assets at £123,000, including £11,357 in cash.

The company owns 1,551 hectares of mature and 1,354 hectares of immature sisal in a total of 5,585 hectares of land, of which will now be added another 1,000 hectares acquired from the Government. It is to be developed immediately. Production last year totalled 7,515 tons of fibre, against 7,200 on the previous season.

Directors are Messrs. E. W. Bovill (chairman), C. E. Nangwili, A. F. S. Sykes, and R. W. Brydon (deputy for Mr. Bovill). The secretaries are Messrs. Trevelyan and Co., Ltd., and the managing agents in East Africa Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on January 15.

## United Tobacco

UNITED TOBACCO COMPANIES (SOUTH), LTD., a company with large Rhodesian interests, reports that consolidated net profits for the year ended September 30, 1956, were £500,000, in the two previous years they have been £560,000 and £876,500. Interim distributions totalling 5% against 7% have been paid to the £3m of ordinary and £1m of deferred capital. There is to be no final dividend. Net profits of the parent company were £451,270 (£520,618) before deduction of manufacturing and marketing—the directors believe, should result in more satisfactory profits next year.

E. A. & R.

## Are You Reading This in a Club?

IF SO, it is highly unlikely that you will be able to make anything like the best use of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

You will be interrupted by friends, distracted by movements, troubled by the thought that some other member is waiting to read the paper as soon as you put it down, or rushed because you have an appointment.

You cannot make the best use of the weekly issues in such circumstances. Why not order a copy to be sent home? That would not only increase the value of the paper to you, but make it available to your family and friends.

The subscription costs only 75s. a year to East and Central Africa; and the surface mail edition 30s. annually to any address.

*East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

## Of Commercial Concern

Balances in the territorial savings banks in East Africa have declined in recent months. On June 30 the Kenya balance stood at £9,944,000, after reaching its peak of £10,310,000 in December last year. The respective figures for Tanganyika in January this year were £2,509,000 and £2,615,000, and for Uganda £2,465,000 and £2,588,000 in June last year.

Dar es Salaam Seaport handled 2,720 tons of iron ore, 1,440 tons for transshipment, 3,615 tons of exports, 1,000 tons of bulk oil. At the port of Tanga the figures were 8,530, 12, 13,733, and oil, at Lindi 7,741, 1,200, 1,200, and at Mtwara 3,659, 52, 6,695, and nil.

In the first quarter of this year four public and 86 private companies were registered in Kenya with a total authorized capital of £1,534,000, in Tanganyika one public and 21 private companies with capital of £745,000, and in Uganda 52 private companies with capital of £730,000.

New permanent immigration into Kenya in the first quarter of this year included 1,413 Europeans and 2,714 Asians and Arabs. Permanent emigrants numbered 761 Europeans and 279 Asians and Arabs. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika were 113, 833, 141 and 71.

Tanganyika Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., during the year ended June 30 dealt with 14,881 tons of coffee, of which 10,718 came from African producers. The total output of clean coffee was 11,923 tons, an overall loss in curing of 18.78%.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 2% for the year ending March 31, 1956.

Rhodesia Railways' gross revenue for the year ended March 1956, was the highest on record, totalling £27,558,454, a decrease of £2,996,997 over the previous year.

First Permanent Building Society advanced more than £2m. in the first 11 months of this year, and the inflow of investments in October-November exceeded £1m.

Licensed vehicles in Kenya for the year numbered 56,864, compared with 48,778 in the previous year. Petrol sales rose from 27.6m. to 31.2m. gallons.

Sales of electricity for the first quarter of this year amounted to 15,964 kwh. in Kenya; 10,100 m. kwh. in Tanganyika; and 7,410 m. kwh. in Uganda.

Expenditure by the Public Works Department of Tanganyika for the year amounted to £4,484,903.

## Sisal Outputs for November

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—648 tons of fibre, against 639 tons in November last year. Total production for eight months was 4,575 (4,774) tons.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., produced 58 tons of sisal fibre in November, making 250 tons for five months.

## Nchima Tea and Tunga Estates

THE NCHIMA TEA AND TUNGA ESTATES, LTD., after providing £30,489 for taxation, earned a profit of £35,676 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,334 in the previous year. Estate development reserve receipts £20,000 and dividend equalization reserve £4,000. Dividends totalling 20% less tax require £7,716, leaving a carry-forward of £5,640, against £8,296 brought in.

The issued capital is £67,100. Revenue reserves stand at £133,860. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £10,498, trade investments at £10,270, and current assets at £9,192, including quoted investments of £4,775, Treasury bills at £29,630, and cash at £23,801.

The company has 890 acres of tea and 1,524 acres of tunga on its Nchima and Naborona estates in Nyasaland.

The directors are Mr. H. Ross Gardiner (chairman), Mr. M. G. Bernal, Mr. W. G. Hiles, and Mr. J. W. Calder.

The 4th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31.

## New Holland Africa Ship

A 14,000-TON PASSENGER SHIP, so far named RANDFONTEIN, has been ordered for the Holland Africa Line, whose present FONTEIN ships are about 4,000 tons. The vessel will provide accommodation for 100 passengers in 29 first-class cabins, 128 lower class passenger in 128 cabins, and 47 first-class or tourist class in 11 interchangeable cabins.



*Switchgear specialists  
with a worldwide  
reputation*

AIR-BLAST SWITCHGEAR

SMALL-OIL-VOLUME SWITCHGEAR

OIL-BREAK SWITCHGEAR

AIR-BREAK SWITCHGEAR

FLAMEPROOF SWITCHGEAR

*Manufacturers of:*

DISTRIBUTION SWITCHGEAR

CONTROL EQUIPMENT

PROTECTIVE GEAR

A.C. COMMUTATOR MOTORS

ARC-WELDING EQUIPMENT

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

**Reyrolle**

HEBBURN

COUNTY DURHAM

ENGLAND

### Trade Review by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

THE FAVOURABLE VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE of the Federation of Rhodesia and Basaland with the rest of the world during the first half of 1956 was nearly double that for January-June 1955 at £17.7m. compared with £9.8m. For the whole of 1955 the favourable trade balance was £11m.

Imports of merchandise into the Federation during the first six months of 1956 were valued at £72.5m. an increase of more than £11m. for the period, and exports at £95m. were up by nearly £19m.

Attention to these facts is drawn in the December issue of the *Overseas Review*, published by Barclays Bank D.C.O. which states that nearly £3m. worth of goods have been given over to African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd. for their new fertilizer factory near Salisbury, which for the first few months obtain supplies of phosphate rock from Morocco, but later draw on the Dorowva deposits. At present the Federation spends more than £1m. annually on importing phosphates for fertilizers.

The first company to make electric motors in the Federation to introduce a conveyor-belt system. It has now a capacity of more than 100 motors monthly of 5 h.p. on which it has concentrated, but it is tooted to make motors of from one to 20 horse-power.

In the last month for which particulars are available nine companies in Southern Rhodesia increased their nominal capital by £1,328,800. There are moreover an increase of £99,900 by Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd. and £100,000 by National Industrial Corporation (Rhodesia) Ltd.

#### Record Motor Sales

A large motor organization with branches throughout the Rhodesias reported that its sales of new cars in October were an all-time record.

During the past year Salisbury City Council has approved building plans totalling £39m. The contribution for the past year alone being £1.5m.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The municipal council of Ndola approved building plans in October totalling £39,889. In the

first six months of the year the total exceeded £9.5m.

The cement mill at Blantyre has just started production. The company concerned has decided to build a cement factory at Chingalum, near Zomba, within the next six years.

The Government's capital works programme includes a provincial and district headquarters in Blantyre to cost about £450,000, a new High Court—costing £130,000—and 200 African houses in Zomba involving £230,000.

Tobacco farmers earned rather more than £2m. in the season just closed. For the new season 49,822 African farmers on 100,000 acres in the northern division have registered growers, an increase of 2,000 in the whole division 1,304 have registered in the southern division 1,584.

Kenya.—Cocoa sales are reported at 798 tons averaging £54 13s. 4d. a ton. For the new season 784 pyrethrum growers have been licensed, against 686 last year.

Murphy Chemicals (East Africa), Ltd., jointly owned by Anglo-Siam & Co. Ltd. and the Murphy Chemicals Co. Ltd. of Wheatingham, have established a factory near Nairobi to produce agricultural and horticultural insecticides.

The Carbacid Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has opened a new factory at Mombasa to supply carbon dioxide gas to shipping and other coastal users, and dry ice to facilitate the transport of perishable goods up-country.

Uganda.—The machinery capacity of Uganda in terms of tons of clean coffee a year was reported on September 30 to be 122,682, whereas on July 1, 1954, it was only 100,000 tons. In that period the capacity of the curing works has risen from 66,250 to 109,001 tons and of hulleries from 11,895 to 14,681 tons. The 1956-57 coffee season opened on November 1, and in the first fortnight 3,225 tons of Native-grown robusta were sold.

The total nominal capital of 156 new local companies and 45 foreign companies registered in 1955 is now officially reported to have exceeded £9m.

Uganda.—The estimated coffee crop from the Buganda district is about 8,000 tons of robusta and 2,400 tons of arabica. African-grown arabica in the Moshi district is now estimated at 4,960 tons. In the Tukuyu area the crop may reach 1,000 tons, against an earlier estimate of 800 tons.

In the first 10 months of the year pyrethrum deliveries in the Southern Highlands amounted to 483,282 tons, to which Njombe-Uwemba contributed more than 342,000 lb. In the Arusha district the total for the same period was 917,264 lb. a 50% increase on the comparative total of 796,319 lb. of the previous year.

## Aluminium, the versatile metal

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

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

### ALUMINIUM UNION LIMITED

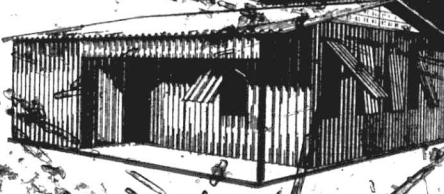
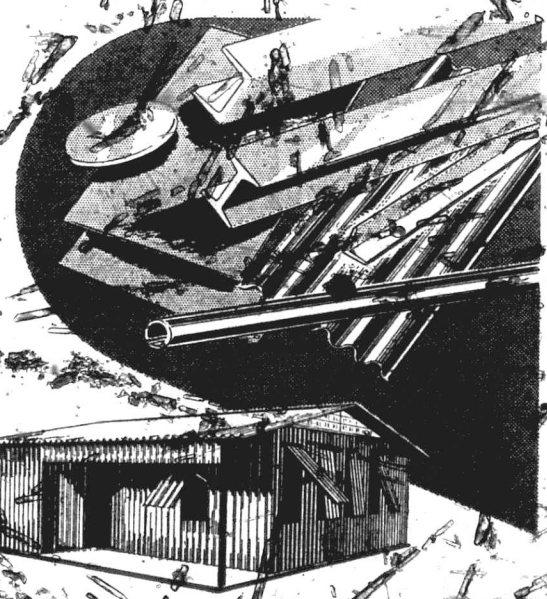


Presented by

## GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

HARDING STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisumu, Mombasa, Jinja, Kampala, Mbale, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Arusha, Iringa and Tanga



*steel-cord tyres*

This train has been running  
on

**MICHELIN**  
**steel-cord tyres**  
for 10 years,

a great achievement entirely due to

*steel*



**MICHELIN**  
**"METALIC"**





# MAMBANDA

This 42-foot Shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier and for towing barges. She has capacity in the Cameroons. For greater manoeuvrability and extra performance on her 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the funnel and, with her speed of four knots is, with her sisters, MUYUKA, MALINDI and MOKOKO, giving creditable and economic performance. All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



# ALDOUS

SUCCESSORS LTD  
BRIGHTLINGSEA · ESSEX  
ENGLAND

Tel. Brightlingsea  
Grange Slipway, Brightlingsea

## GELATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants  
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wad Halfa,  
El Obeidi, Tokar and Juba. Massawa, Assab and  
Asmara (Ethiopia), Jibuti (French Somaliland). Addis  
Ababa, Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt)

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

## GELATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.

(Jeddah)

Agents in the United Kingdom:

## GELATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

1 Lloyd Avenue, London, E.C.3  
Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,  
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

For One Year, and until countermanded:

ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)

OR

AIR EDITION (75s. per annum)

(Delete as necessary)

PLEASE  
SEND  
ME

Name and Rank.....  
(Black Copies please)

Full Postal Address.....  
(Black Copies please)

Signature.....

## MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA

and ZAMBIA

PREFER

*Ford*



FORD PROVES ITSELF TO BE THE IDEAL  
VEHICLE UNDER ALL THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING  
IN EAST AFRICA AND ARE BACKED BY  
WORLD RENOWNED FORD SERVICE

## RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

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

**Mining Personalia**

MR. N. B. SPENCER, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Dalny mine to join Chibulima Mines, Ltd., the refinery in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. EDWIN ROBERTS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is on leave of absence from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. V. T. HICKIN, M. INST. M.M., has recently been on leave from Tanganyika.

MR. R. W. HARDY, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has joined Sukulu Mines, Ltd., An Uganda.

MR. W. B. HARDING, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left this country for O. A. O. MORGAN, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has returned to Dar es Salaam.

**Tanganyika Mineral Exports**

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first 10 months of this year were valued at £4,318,224, against £4,318,224 in the same period of last year. October exports were £1,073,843 (£489,422). The difference is mainly due to diamond production which rose from £298,622 to £977,500.

**Oil Prospecting in Somaliland**

THE BRITISH PETROLEUM CO., LTD., has obtained a license to prospect for oil over an area of 6,000 square miles of the coastal strip between Bebera and the north-western border of the Somaliland Protectorate. Gravity and magnetic surveys will start immediately.

**To Attract Recruits**

"CAREERS IN OVERSEAS MINING" is the title of a booklet published by the British Overseas Mining Association, 8 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.1 in order to attract recruits into metal mining abroad. It is aimed principally at grammar and public school boys.

**Company Progress Reports**

Croze and Phoenix 2,085 tons of ore were treated in November for 3,729 oz. gold and a working profit of £20,995 against £21,713 in October.

Mochina—15,000 tons of ore were treated in November for 2,352 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,548.

**Company Report**

**Coronation Syndicate Limited**

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)  
**Continued Steady Improvement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CORONATION SYNDICATE LIMITED, was held in Johannesburg on December 15, 1956. MR. J. H. MITCHELL, O.B.E., presided and in the course of his speech said:

"The steady improvement in group mine working profits, which has been a feature of the annual report for the last three years, was continued, and the total working profits amounted to £719,790, in comparison with £791,361 in respect of the previous year.

"Your directors feel that the profit reserve of the company justifies a further increase in total distribution of 2% and you will therefore be asked to sanction a final dividend of 124% during the course of the present mining smelting (total distribution of 221%).

Operations at the Arcturus mine have yielded excellent results throughout the year. The working profit was £81,156 before charging depreciation, in comparison with £37,418 during the previous year.

The Murchie mine continues to play an important part in the success of your company. The working profit for the year before charging depreciation was £111,307, in comparison with £124,229 for the previous year.

"In my address to you last year I said that the life of the Tebekwe mine was drawing to a close, and I must now report that the payable ore reserves were depleted during the year. The profit for the year before charging depreciation amounted to £38,509, as compared with £11,332 for the previous year.

The Butterfly mine, I regret to say, has also had to close down. A gross working profit of £491 before charging depreciation, was made. The report was adopted.

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**

Associated with  
 TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
 AND  
 DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



	1955	1956	1957
NUMBER OF SUPPLY UNITS	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	1,904	11,092	61,837
UNIT CONSUMPTION	11 million units	724 million units	264 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD.  
 P.O. Box 691, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Malindi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nyeri, Thika, and Taita.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
 P.O. Box 48, Tanga.  
 System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
 P.O. Box 236, Dar-es-Salaam. Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora.  
 System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office:  
 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 2046.



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

**Branches**

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

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

**Teamship Agents**

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

**Highest Quality Products**

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



FLEXIBLES  
 Silk and Cotton  
 Braided-Tough  
 Rubber  
 Sheathed.

**WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.**  
 106 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH  
 LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Battersea 2273/4  
 Telegrams: Wandleside, London  
 Agents: Messrs. LOCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE

**BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE**

LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO

Regular fast services between

BELGIAN CONGO  
 ANGOLA  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 ANTWERP

Space for vegetable oils and refrigerated goods

Managing Agents  
**AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE**  
 ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, BOMA, NATAPI  
 (Belgian Congo) LOBITO (Angola)

**EAST AFRICA**

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?  
 Have You Considered

**East Africa**

Kenya Tanganyika Uganda  
 Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

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

Apply to

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

Telephone: Whitehall 5701-2-3  
 5948-39

Telegrams: Eamatters, Rand, London.

Cables: Eamatters, London.

**A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.**

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiaries

**A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.**

at  
 Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,  
 Dar es Salaam, Mtwara

**A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.**

at  
 Kampala and Masaka

**Wholesale Stockists of  
 Electrical and other  
 Engineering Supplies**

With resident consulting and installation engineers.

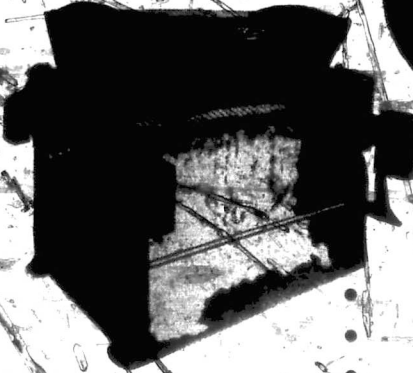
Agents for:-

**J. & E. HALL, LTD.**, refrigeration and air-conditioning.

**THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO. LTD.**  
 dust extraction, air filters and water-cooling towers.

**F. H. BIDDLE, LTD.**, ventilation

## Modernisation of Ginneries



## PLATTS ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIN

Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

**OUTPUT:** Has a lint output of 90-100 lbs per hour.

**LINT DELIVERY:** The machine can be arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton from both rollers to be collected from any one side of the machine, as desired.

**BEARINGS:** All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.

**DRIVING:** Either by flat or "v" belt, as required. Recommended h.p. for driving gin is 4 h.p.

**ADAPTABILITY:** Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance.

Further details of this machine or descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platts' cotton ginning machinery is readily available on request.

Platts Bros. (Sales) Ltd., and The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd. will be glad to assist all ginneries in bringing their ginneries into line with specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of the Cotton Ordinance.

**THE UGANDA  
CO. (COTTON) LTD**

P.O. BOX 1

**KAMPALA UGANDA**

## UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

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

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

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

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

P.O. BOX 442

KAMPALA, UGANDA

27 REGENT STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1