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Vol. 31 No. 1684

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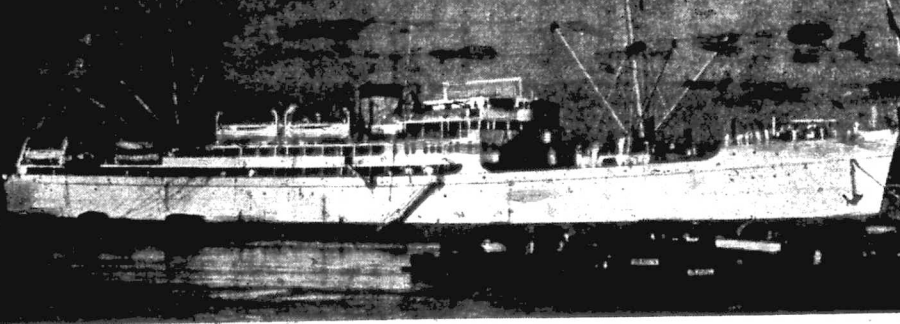
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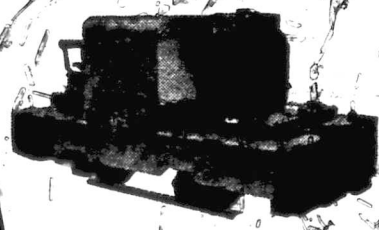
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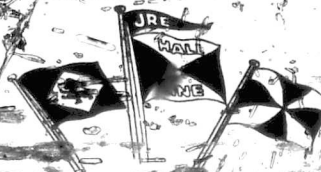
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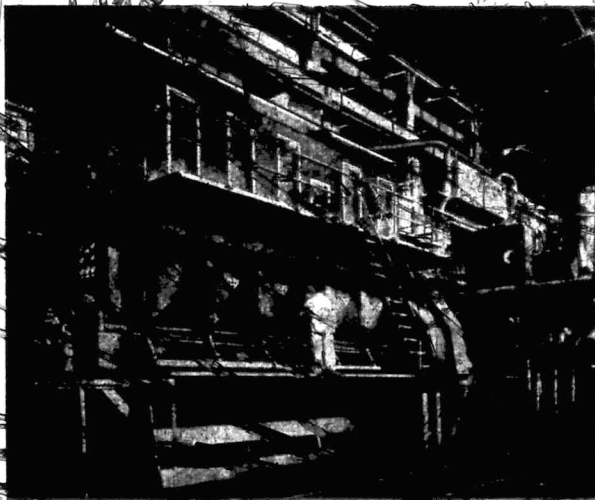
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Johnston

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE NEW CABINET indicates a determination to end the drift which has caused such deep frustration in the United Kingdom in the recent past and substitute that firm and imaginative leadership which is the nation's first need. Nobody doubts that Mr. Macmillan will be a much more effective Prime Minister than Sir Anthony Eden, and Conservatives are greatly relieved that, thanks to the public spirit of Mr. Butler, there has been no sign of that split in the party which many of them feared. Eight members of the last Cabinet retain their posts, four have retired at their own request, and two others have been dropped. Newcomers to the Cabinet are Mr. John MacLay, now Scottish Secretary, who had had only a few months as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs; Sir Percy Mills, a leading Midlands industrialist who has never sat in Parliament and will now go to the Lords as Minister of Power; Dr. Charles Hill, who, entrusted with co-ordinating Government information services at home and abroad, has the responsible duty of making the voice of Britain heard and respected; Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government; Lord Hailsham, Minister of Education; and Mr. Harold Watkinson, still Minister of Transport, but now admitted to the Cabinet.

Their offices are retained by Lord Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, the most powerful man in the Government next to the Prime Minister; Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor; Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary; Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; Mr. Adam Bennett-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Heathcoat

Amory, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Iain Macleod, Minister of Labour. To his burdens as Lord Privy Seal Mr. Butler adds those of Home Secretary; Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, a robust President of the Board of Trade, is succeeded in that appointment by Sir David Eccles and made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Duncan Sandys is given the tough task of improving defence arrangements at greatly reduced cost. There are thus fewer changes than many people predicted, but enough to give the Government a new look and encourage the hope that it will get quickly to grips with the most pressing problems.

The urgent need is a dynamic policy which will revive confidence in a nation which has been more bitterly humiliated by the Suez fiasco (rather than the Suez venture) than by any issue since Munich. Unity can be restored by authentic leadership which shows how the country can work its way out of its difficulties, recaptures the trust of the Commonwealth and the United States, gives high priority to Commonwealth development, recovers the initiative in Europe, and establishes better relations with the Opposition. The creation of a Minister of Power, with control of atomic power stations, coal, electricify, gas, oil, iron and steel, should give an immense impetus to industry in the new atom age, for Sir Percy Mills has a great reputation for drive. Vigour is, indeed, a characteristic of this Cabinet, and its joint labours should soon again begin to produce results. Speed is essential, for only a much improved political and economic outlook can strengthen United Kingdom influence in Commonwealth and foreign affairs.

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Reduction of the overtaxation which, to the general detriment, drains industry of its reserves and deprives individuals of incentive, is long overdue, and unless ability, initiative, and responsibility can be more adequately rewarded they will be lost to the country, as is proved by the long queues which assemble daily outside the Commonwealth offices in London which deal with migration.

Dangerous Lack Of Incentives.

Not for more than twenty years have they been so besieged and there is a serious danger that, unless Government expenditure and taxation are sharply reduced, many thousands of the liveliest young scientists, technicians, and business men will quit the United Kingdom. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has, of course, always advocated migration to the Commonwealth, but it cannot be soundly based if the economy of the Mother Country grows weaker. Indeed, greater migration will demand increased investment in the territories in which the migrants settle, and it would be tragic for those funds to be drawn from non-British sources. Since the war United Kingdom exports of capital to the Commonwealth have been less than one-third of the sum which the Treasury has publicly declared to be necessary. Strong emphasis ought therefore to be placed on means of encouraging savings and investment.

* * *

Fifteen years have passed since Mr. Macmillan became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his first speech, we recall, was a virile defence of British administration and

Common Market in settlement in East Western Europe.

At the chèque he has given practical help by dealing most sympathetically with Kenya's repeated appeals for grants or loans towards the heavy cost of the Kikuyu Rebellion. He attended the first sessions of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in 1949, was elected to its General Affairs Committee, and, like several members of his Cabinet, has consistently supported that movement, out of which has grown the plan for a common market for Western Europe, with progressive reduction of import tariffs over ten or more years until they disappear (except in respect of agricultural products). United Kingdom adherence must depend on fair terms for the Commonwealth, and that aspect of the matter will need the closest attention of British Governments here and

overseas. Great Britain has certainly her part to play in trade liberalization in Europe, but it must not be at the expense of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Macmillan's record shows that he is more impressed by facts than theories, that new methods appeal to him, and that he has the courage of his convictions. His administrative ability was strikingly proved in his **Political Record.** when as Minister of Housing he fulfilled Mr.

Churchill's election promise to build three hundred thousand houses a year, a pledge which the Socialists scorned as impossible. He is the first Prime Minister since Walpole who was a King's Scholar at Eton. After the 1914-18 war (in which he was three wounded while serving in the Grenadier Guards) he often criticized his own Front Bench for its failure to deal with mass unemployment, on one occasion referring to it as "a collection of extinct volcanoes." Later he was a sharp critic of appeasement, and when a Conservative Government agreed in 1936 to withdraw sanctions against Italy after her Ethiopian aggression he refused the party whip. After Munich he went so far as to help an Independent Socialist fight Oxford against the official Conservative candidate. Principle and courage, it is evident, count more with him than with most politicians. In rhetoric, and invective, he is a match even for Mr. Aneurin Bevan; and he is proud that his grandfather was a crofter in Argyllshire and that his father founded the family publishing business. His intimates consider him one of the strongest characters in public life.

* * *

It is excellent news that Mr. Lennox-Boyd remains at the Colonial Office, to which he has brought exactly the right qualities when understanding, energy, enthusiasm, and authority are needed. His devotion to his onerous task was again proved last week when he flew from

Rhodesia to London to plead with the Prime Minister not to move him. Few politicians would have taken a course which superficial judges would consider an obstacle to future advancement. His is a potential Prime Minister, and he must know that prolonged tenure of the Colonial portfolio may in the future be used against him by some people, who may argue that he has not had charge of enough departments. Mr. Lennox-Boyd has put the Colonies before self-interest.

That does him honour and them great service—the successful discharge of which will be much more valuable from every standpoint than a succession of short periods in other ministries. It is greatly to be hoped that he will be given a competent colleague

of strong character as Minister of State for the relentless pressure upon the political heads of the Colonial Office ought to be reduced. There will also be pleasure that the Earl of Home remains at the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Notes By The Way

Lord Llewelin

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, returned to Salisbury in November after a leave in England. He was advised by his doctor a few days ago to take immediate recuperative leave of the Cape for about 21 months. That will be disappointing news to a Federation to which he has made an important contribution in its earliest, most difficult and formative years. His friendliness, his eagerness to see everything for himself, his judgment, and his experience in many Government departments in this country have been of great value to British Central Africa in general and, it may safely be assumed, in particular to Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky and their Cabinet colleagues and to the Governments of the three States within the Federation.

Question of a Successor

THIS RECURRENCE OF ILL-HEALTH will greatly increase the doubts that Lord Llewelin could accept an extension of his term as Governor-General. If that hope must unfortunately be abandoned, an appointment of high importance will fall to be filled, and I have already heard the names of two prominent soldiers mentioned as candidates for such a vacancy. Surely the need would be for someone with a good political and administrative record in this country, perhaps a peer who has held several ministerial posts with credit, one on intimate terms with members of the Cabinet, and equipped for a task which is very far from being a sinecure. Much may depend upon the Governor-General in the next few years, and every effort should be made to find a worthy successor with political gifts similar to those of Lord Llewelin, than whom a happier choice could not have been made.

Strange Views

IT IS STRANGE to find the *Economist* describing conditions in the Federation as "a quasi-liberal semi-apartheid regime" and to read its assertion that "every incident in the Copperbelt and elsewhere has magnified the suspicion in African minds that the independence demanded is to be for whites only". If that were the intention, would proposals for a larger Federal Parliament include a doubling of the African membership? Would it have been possible for the Luanshya branch of the Federal Party to suggest that every constituency should elect two members, one white and one black? (There can, I imagine, be little support for that idea in the Rhodesias generally, but it is significant that it should have been made, and especially on the Copperbelt). The *Economist* has also commented that the "broad mass of Africans have not yet heard how their interests will be safeguarded if and when British responsibility is eliminated".

Wrong Timing

IT WOULD SURELY BE WRONG for Sir Roy Welensky to start propaganda on this subject among the African

masses before he had discussed it with the Imperial Government, and indeed, reached some kind of agreement. The present Prime Minister of the Federation, who has a keen sense of the importance of public relations, recognizes the need to increase African trust in the Federation, and that is a more pressing task than the other matter, part of the answer to which must await the new legislation on citizenship and the franchise. The idea of Sir Roy Welensky "being swept out of his course by events, instead of shaping them" is not likely to be accepted in Rhodesia, where there is a general feeling that he has taken firm control of policy from the moment he succeeded Lord Malvern.

Civilized Government

THOUGH HIS DISCUSSIONS in Salisbury last week with Mr. Lennox-Boyd will have been delicate, difficult, and doubtless marked by candour on both sides, the fundamental fact is that both have been publicly pleading their recent statements for the maintenance of civilized government in the Federation. I do not recall any remark by Sir Roy Welensky which suggests that he does not recognize that the time must come when some Africans of character and ability will play a larger part in public affairs. Indeed, I believe that the Prime Minister of the Federation has the necessary breadth of mind and the political courage to appoint an African to ministerial office when one with the requisite qualities and qualifications is produced, and he must be sooner or later. The right course is clearly to await that development on its merits, since to force it would do much more harm than good. Upon the first African member of the Federal Government immense responsibility will rest, and it would be tragic to make such an appointment until the right man emerges.

Safe Pair of Hands

THANKS TO COMPANY CHAIRMEN are often perfunctory and usually in the traditional style (if "style" is not the wrong word). Originality is therefore to be welcomed, as it was at last week's informal meeting in London of shareholders of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies. "I was at school with the chairman and played cricket with him. As a wicket-keeper he had a safe pair of hands; and he still has a safe pair of hands", said Mr. Alvarez from the body of the hall. Sir Ronald Prain, in thanking the speaker and the 200 or so shareholders present, asked that he might be excused if he let a few extras pass by. It was a quick-witted reply to a happy little speech. Sir Ronald's second love in sport, I happen to know, was and is tennis, real tennis, not the lawn variety.

"In the Chiota Native Reserve in Southern Rhodesia there are now 923 African master farmers. In 1923 there was only one. On his eight acres one of them, Solomon Zawe, clears £500 a year out of intensive chicken farming by the most modern methods."—Lady Huggins, who recently visited Central and East Africa.

Copper Exports Will Pay Extra £3m. Rail Freights

New Rates Exorbitant and Inequitable, Says Sir Ronald Prain

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, said when addressing an informal meeting of shareholders in London last week that the profits of copper mining companies were likely to be as high this year as last, that the new railway rates on copper were exorbitant, and that there was need for a world-wide survey of copper marketing policy.

Production during the last quarter had been most satisfactory. For the first time since the war the Copperbelt had not experienced any interruptions or any problem of power supply. The introduction of hydro-electric power from the Belgian Congo into the Copperbelt system had been effective for the full quarter and on a scale up to the best expectations.

"Congo power means that we should be able now to do away with wood burning and oil burning and stop the import of expensive foreign coal. We have had to give proper notice to contractors engaged on wood cutting, and we have to work off large stocks of cordwood, but all this should be finished by the end of March, and thereafter requirements should be met with Rankie coal for our thermal stations and by the import of Congo hydro-electric power."

Delicate Period

"With luck, the situation should remain like this for two or three years, our objective being to bring in hydro-electric power from Kariba in 1960. There will be a delicate period on the Copperbelt just before Kariba comes in, when our existing thermal capacity and the Congo power may only just be sufficient to meet the Copperbelt requirements, which are growing all the time."

"It may be touch and go, depending on the exact date of commission of the first set at Kariba and hydrological conditions in the Belgian Congo. This matter is under review by the Rhodesian Congo Border Power Corporation, which, jointly owned by the copper companies, is the body charged with the responsibility for providing the Copperbelt with power from whatever source it is derived."

Having referred to the recommendations of the Branigan Commission and the wages arbitration proceedings before Sir Walter Harragin, Sir Ronald Prain continued:

"During October some very substantial increases on rail rates were announced by Rhodesia Railways. In the case of copper these increases amount to almost 100% on the previous rates. It has been remarked that I offered no comment on these in my annual chairman's statement. The reason is that these rates had not then been announced. Had they been, I would have said, as I say now, that these new rates seem exorbitant. The companies lodged a formal objection to the new rates which has been substantially rejected."

Unsound Principle of Railway Rating

"Since then the two copper mining groups have issued a joint statement which says that they consider the increases inequitable. The companies would have raised no objection to moderate increases in rail carrying charges arising from changes in the strictly operational costs of the railways. It is apparent that the present increases are designed to provide funds for the future expansion and modernization of the railway system. To finance long-term development of this kind by raising rail rates, in effect, on mineral traffic alone, is in our view unsound."

"Your group is to be associated with the new developments in the Rhodesian iron and steel industry. These developments will return to private enterprise the iron and steel facilities situated at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, which have been operated for some time by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, owned exclusively by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Our participation in the new Rhodesian Iron

and Steel Company is consistent with our declared intention of participating in the general development of the territories."

"You will have read of the intention of Rhodesia Railways, the Trust, Roan Antelope, and Mufulira to capitalize certain of their reserves by increasing their capital and issuing bonus shares. In the case of Roan Antelope this will take the form of four new shares for every one held by shareholders at the close of business tomorrow. The bonus issue will be £400,000 for five and, if the Mufulira proposals are confirmed by shareholders, the Rhodesian Selection Trust Company proposes to make a one-for-one issue."

"I approved the authorized capital of these companies will be £2m. for R.S.I. respectively for Roan and Mufulira and £1.2m. for R.S.T. These reorganizations will bring new issued capital into line with the actual capital employed in the companies so that, except future dividends expressed as a percentage of capital will give a more realistic picture of the companies' actual earning power."

"Earlier reorganizations were carried out in 1937 and 1951. The necessity for these reorganizations arises from the very large sums which are ploughed back into the business each year out of profits."

Chambishi Development

"Two of the main developments on which we are working are the opening of the Chambishi mine and the big expansion announced for Mufulira. The Chambishi development is dependent on our being able to arrange the necessary finance. The same will be true in due course of the Mufulira development, though in this case we have a going concern and are therefore able to proceed with our planning and the preliminary stages of this development."

"The most important single factor affecting our prospects is the price of copper. Supplies are now adequate to meet present demands. Even this equation can, however, be upset by such events as strikes or changes in Government stock-piling policies. We cannot look for any very appreciable reduction in our costs. We expect to dispose of our production for the current year, less any tonnage required for building up our pipe-line stocks."

"Our pricing policy should interest the shareholders rather less than it must interest the copper trade in this country. I say this because over a sufficiently long period of time I would not expect that there would be any great difference in the price received by any producer whatever his pricing method might be. From year to year there may be variations between the producers, but over a period of time these will average out."

"For this reason I prefer to refer to this matter as one not of pricing policy but of marketing policy, and it is for this reason that I think it is rather a professional question, and one which clearly is of considerable interest to the copper-consuming trade in this country. I underline the words 'in this country' because outside of this country the fixed price system is the general one."

Copper Marketing Policy

"In this country it has been traditional for importers to price their copper on the London Metal Exchange quotations, and therefore a departure by a major producer from this practice is bound to attract attention. Every tradition, however, requires re-examination from time to time in the light of events in a changing world. In our opinion it is not so much the question of the London Metal Exchange level of prices over the years which is the cause for concern as the system of daily price changes involving large sections of the copper fabricating and using industries."

"We would not wish to impose our particular views in this matter on the trade, unless we deemed this imperative and had the right so to impose our views. In fact, we did not impose our views on the trade. Early in 1955 we received representations, verbal and written, from the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation, the organization recognized by Government as representing the copper consuming industry in this country."

"These representations urged us to depart from our system of daily pricing and adopt fixed prices, by which was meant not, of course, prices fixed forever but prices which would remain unchanged for as long as possible. Since our own views coincided with these representations, we introduced this practice in May, 1955. In spite of all that has been written and said since then, we have the assurance of our major customers that they still adhere to the view that fixed prices

are preferable to daily fluctuating prices, and we have received no representations from the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation to the contrary.

"Should at any time either our customers or the federation make representations to us for some other, and possibly better method of marketing copper, we shall be only too glad to examine it.

"In our opinion, this question merits the most thorough investigation by the copper industry, not only in this country, but on a worldwide basis. The methods of marketing copper throughout the world are still largely traditional and have not received the appraisal which some of us think is necessary if the industry is to face its immense possibilities of expansion and its dangers from competitive products.

7% of World Production

"Our production represents only about 7% of the world production, and it is too much to expect that a producer in our position should have the power or the influence alone to bring about any major change on a world basis. We can take only one step at a time, and the step we have taken is one which has been discussed and agreed with trade circles in this country, and represents a sincere attempt to bring about an improved state of affairs. It has created some problems for the U.K. industry, owing to the existence of two pricing systems operating side by side. We trust that the solution of this state of affairs must depend on co-operation and consent by consumers and other producers, and is not one which we can solve unilaterally.

"Although we avoid any incursion into political matters at these meetings, I hope you will allow me to waive this rule for a rather special reason. Since the publication of the annual reports Viscount Moberg has retired from the office of Prime Minister, after holding that office first in the Southern Rhodesian Government and then since its inception in the Federal Government, a total of 23 years' continuous service, which constitutes a record in the British Commonwealth. As a Rhodesian company, it would be fitting that we should today pay a tribute to Lord Moberg for his great life's work in building up Central Africa to an important place it occupies today.

"Our good wishes go to Sir Roy Welensky for success in the difficult task he has taken over from such an illustrious predecessor."

Asked if any important discoveries had been made by the prospecting companies, Sir Ronald replied that the work was planned on a five to 10-year basis, with the intention of first surveying the whole area geographically and by air photography so that when drilling started it could be on what seemed the most promising prospects. Moreover, swift changes were occurring in modern methods of prospecting.

In Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland few of the present investigations were of copper; 40 other minerals were concerned. The plan was to prospect for anything and everything in the Federation.

A shareholder who expressed indignation at the doubling of the railway freight on copper was told that the additional annual charge on the output of all the companies on the Copperbelt, on the basis of last year's production of about 400,000 tons, would be well over £3m.

Use of the Benguela Railway

In reply to another question the chairman said that the R.S.L. group intended to export as much copper as possible over the Benguela Railway if the total costs were not higher than through the port of Beira. Railage costs would be the same, but there was no definite news yet about port handling and other charges. Exports of copper through Lobito had hitherto been limited to 19%. Now a maximum of 20% might be sent over the Benguela Railway.

Because no copper and practically no cargo for the mines had been shipped through the Suez Canal its closing had no immediate direct impact on the companies, but indirectly there was the influence of higher freight rates throughout the world, and what might be more serious, the possibility of a general reduction of industrial activity in Europe in consequence of oil shortage. That would affect copper producers. Indeed, that kind of consequence was already showing itself in France in particular.

To an inquiry about the Kafue Flats, Sir Ronald Frain said that during the recent dry season Dutch experts had prepared the experimental polder of 1,000 acres (in a scheme covering about one million acres), that the dykes had recently been closed, and that the water would now start to rise. It would then be seen whether the site was successful. If so, five years of agricultural research would follow.

A shareholder who inquired about race relations, with particular reference to Afrikaners on the Copperbelt, was told that the boards of all the companies were convinced that the difficulties inherent in the racial situation would be solved

and that they had great confidence in the future of the Rhodesias, confidence which could not exist if it was thought that the racial problems were insoluble. There was much good will on both sides. Some of the best employees of the companies were Afrikaners, and there was no political implication whatsoever in their having gone to work in the mines of Northern Rhodesia.

A suggestion that a pipe-line might be built across Africa produced the reply that it would take a long time and a great deal of money and could not relieve the present oil shortage. Such a venture would not be warranted by the amount of oil products which the Rhodesias could consume in the foreseeable future. It appeared that it would be cheaper to send large tankers round the Cape from the Persian Gulf than pipe oil across Africa.

Thrice-Weekly Britannia Service

THE NEW BRISTOL BRITANNIA AIRCRAFT are to operate a thrice-weekly service between London and Johannesburg, starting on February 1. Two of the flights will be by way of Rome, Khartoum, Nairobi, Salisbury, and Johannesburg; the third will omit Salisbury. The aircraft will leave London at midday, reach Khartoum in 17 hours, 10 minutes, Nairobi in 16 hours 5 minutes, and Salisbury in five minutes under 21 hours. The London-Khartoum first-class fare is to be £138 single and £239 return, and tourist class £97 and £174. London-Nairobi will cost £187 first-class single and £336 return, and £122 and £219 tourist; London-Salisbury first-class £203 and £365, and tourist £140 and £251. The Britannia has 19 first-class "slumette" seats and 48 tourist seats. There will be considerable saving in time. The flight to Nairobi for instance, takes 16 hours 5 minutes, compared with the Constellation's 21 hours. B.O.A.C. will use Entebbe during the rainy season (March-June) when Eastleigh, Nairobi, is liable to flooding.

Talks on Parliamentary Government

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., Sir Patrick Spens, O.C., M.P., and Mr. D. W. S. Lidderdale, one of the clerks at the table of the House of Commons, will leave London Airport tomorrow to fly to Uganda, where, in conjunction with Makerere College, they will give a series of addresses on Parliamentary government. After spending nearly a fortnight in Uganda they will go to Nairobi for about a week at the invitation of the branch in that Colony of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which has invited the Legislative Councils of Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar to send representatives to hear the addresses and discussions in Nairobi. Mr. Morrison is to fly to Zanzibar for one day, and will then pay a short visit to Tanganyika Territory.

Lord Llewellyn Gravelly Ill

AS THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS, it was reported from Salisbury that the Governor-General of the Federation, Lord Llewellyn, had a severe heart attack just before midnight on Monday. An official bulletin signed by two doctors describes his condition as critical.

Lord Llewellyn is 62. He has suffered from heart trouble since just after his assumption of office as the first Governor-General in 1953. For the past month he has been confined to his rooms at Government House, and was to have left on Tuesday for a month's holiday at the Cape.

"No one who has observed affairs closely in Kenya can fail to have realized what a dramatic change there has been for the better, not only in the ending of the fighting but in the superb work of rehabilitation, the tremendous social drive, and spectacular agricultural progress." Mr. A. T. Lennex-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Extra Money Earned by Wages, Not by Growing More Cotton

Survey of Earning and Spending by Rural Africans in Uganda

FOOD, AFRICAN DRINK, clothes, blankets, education, and bicycles are the objects on which the Acholi spend their incomes, apart from the bride prices, which appear to be the most significant factors of all in the rudimentary economy. So a report prepared for the Government of Uganda by the Marketing Development Co. Ltd. of London.

Some passages from the document have already been quoted. It also states:

Collection of budget data was slightly complicated in Acholi, compared with Buganda, by the fact that both men and women go shopping in the north. Women make the small day-to-day purchases of food while the men make, or at least know of, the larger purchases of food, clothing, etc.

Much evidence supported the belief that the Acholi did hoard money. Many budgets showed that incomes were not being fully spent, and the respondents agreed that they were saving money. In some cases, when expenditure had exceeded income, the explanation was given that the balance had come out of savings.

The most compelling reason for saving of the first type appeared to be bride-prices. These are very high in relation to incomes, and although they are often paid by instalments or by contributions from the bridegroom's clan, they do take and keep much money out of circulation.

Expensive Brides

The largest bride-price recorded during the survey was £84, and it was said that sums in the region of £100 are by no means unknown. It can be seen that the official limit of £24 has no restraining effect; in fact, it has perhaps some influence in the opposite direction. The price to be paid was, it was said, often decided by adding the legitimate £24 to the 'free market value'.

The recipient of a bride-price is expected to reserve the money to buy another wife either for himself or another member of the clan, and since bride-prices have been, and perhaps still are rising as returns from cash crops have increased, the effect has been to immobilize a constantly growing amount of money.

On the other hand, a number of peasants were found who were prepared to make an effort to earn more money so that they could buy a wife, more and better clothing, blankets, or a bicycle. This seemed to be virtually a complete list of goods which to them were incentives, in order of importance.

The most striking fact which emerged, however, was that when they decided to make an extra effort to obtain any of these things they nearly always earned their money by taking employment of some sort, not by producing more cotton. Growing cotton, they thought, was a hard way of increasing their earnings, and it was also uncertain, because they did not know how much more cotton they would get from a larger area, still less what cash return they could expect. There is some foundation for these views.

There seem to be two main problems to be solved before there is much hope of greater productivity in Acholi. The first is how to improve the supply of incentive goods and make the primary producers consciously aware of a wider range. The second is how to ensure that they will look to cash crops to provide for their increasing desires; and this is the more difficult problem.

The formation of co-operative societies may help to solve it. Although the profits to be made from the bulk sale of cotton are small in relation to the work involved, the growers

have at least better assurance that their cotton is fairly weighed and that they will get the proper price. The attraction of co-operatives is, of course, greatly increased when they can operate their own ginners, and it seems at least possible that the efforts to increase productivity could be very successful until the growers have more confidence of sale at least at the ginneries than at the market.

In the rural districts in which we worked, the goods bought by Africans carry the simplest stock, to be foodstuffs, salt, soap, kerosene, and a very small amount of other foodstuffs are their staple commodities. A few boxes of matches, packets of cigarettes, medicines, pencils, sweets, cheap tinware and tin plates are almost universally needed. A stock of simple bicycle spare parts, cloth, shirts, shorts, etc. is common. A number of traders own sewing machines by which an employe makes dresses, shirts, and shorts, in measure of the standard sizes for sale of ready-made clothes.

There is little here to compare with the goods and services available from Labeta area and probably the best of the East African trade, from Avahi, are prepared in the form of a wholesale shopping trip to Gulu, and there are surprisingly wide ranges of goods which can be bought. They are, however, not so well displayed as in the usually dim interiors of the Asian bazaars. No attempt is made at the marshalling of display, and the shopkeepers do not welcome close inspection of their stocks, particularly by Africans.

A number of the respondents felt that there must be many articles they would like to possess, if they could only know about them. They need to be shown goods, told what they are for and how they work, if they are unfamiliar, and how much they cost.

There seems little immediate prospect of the Asian traders taking much action of this sort, but the opening of the wholesale showroom in Gulu, would change the situation, if the decision to establish a showroom was taken in order to provide the African traders with facilities for buying at wholesale prices.

It is suggested, however, that conditions will not exist in which wholesale facilities can greatly benefit African trade until the range of goods known to the Acholi consumers and stocked by African shops can be widened, and until shopkeepers know and practise at least elementary business methods. This is realized by the Government, and it is proposed to establish, alongside the showroom, a model shop. In addition, a trade development officer has now been appointed to the Northern Province.

Showroom Space

These companies who have applied for space in the showroom should realize that they cannot expect a great expansion of trade with African shopkeepers until present circumstances are altered, and they should supplement the efforts of the Government officers.

It was possible to visit a number of traders who had had guidance 18 months to two years ago from the economic officer in the Northern Province. None of them was following the simple accounting systems explained to them, partly because of fecklessness, but quite largely also because they found they did not really understand the procedures of the uses they could make of them when it came to the point of putting them into practice and no one was there to explain and encourage. The time and trouble will not be repaid if some competent retailers are created, through whom an expanding range of goods can be introduced, kept before the consumer, and sold.

Advice on trading and on the use of capital is needed, even to Acholi, rather than capital itself. Judging from the survey experience, in the limited area covered, those traders who had applied themselves to their businesses, although without the most elementary knowledge of keeping and using accounts, had all succeeded in accumulating capital sums which would have allowed as much expansion as would have been won if they had used them sensibly.

One trader with £150 capital had used the whole amount in building a large shop, with commodious living quarters at the back, of brick concrete-faced, and roofed with corrugated iron. When this was finished he had so little money left that the large, light shop was most sparsely stocked.

In another very similar case the owner had had no money left when the building was completed, and during the period was dependent on his wife to use the shop as a living room while he worked on a farm for the money to buy stock.

A third African retailer had saved £450 to £500 apparently in eight years. He used some £200 to build a shop, £50 of

so to buy a sewing-machine, and put the whole of the remainder into a second-hand truck. This he thought would earn him a considerable income by enabling him to become virtually a carrier for the district. In fact, the cost of running it, and particularly the expense and difficulty of maintaining it, were beyond anything he had foreseen, and now it lies derelict beside his shop.

"All these people, and a number of others from the few rural centres examined, might become competent traders, and the principal selling agents should co-operate with the Government to make them so, for only by doing this, it seems, can considerable trade expansion and application of incentives be achieved in the Northern Province.

"Asian traders in the principal centres, even if not directly stimulated by the agents who are taking a closer interest in the north, can hardly fail to be moved to some effort by development of African trade. Their salesmanship and display methods are as much in need of improvement as those of the Africans, even if they do carry much larger stocks and have more ideas of financial control.

"Beyond bicycles, roof sheets, and clothes there were no very general desires. Three respondents were hoping to buy radios, five gramophones. Two wanted fertilizers and insecticides for their gardens.

Bicycles Popular

"23% of those who did not want one, had a bicycle. All but five had bought roof sheets and a good deal more clothing, and some household equipment, and, in some cases, clocks and watches had been acquired. The most generally expressed plan was to improve the house by means of roof sheets and carpenter-made doors and windows if these were not already fitted, or by facing the building with cement.

"One of the group had a motor-cycle, and three others wanted one, and six or seven wanted a radio or gramophone. A few felt they would still like to be able to spend more on clothing.

"Of 18 respondents with more than £200 per annum, Group A, only one very old man was without a bicycle. Two had not bought roof sheets, but one of these planned to do so, and the other intended to build a new house and roof it with tiles. Generally Group A had brought clothing quite lavishly, and were fairly satisfied with what they had. They had added only modestly to household equipment, but seldom seemed to have much desire for more.

Furniture Not In Demand

"One of them owned a motor-cycle, one a car, and two lorries. Some of the others hoped to buy a car or motor-cycle, and most of them possessed a radio or gramophone, a clock, or watch. Almost all had house-building plans, and these probably expressed their firmest intentions for spending surplus money. The richest of all the respondents had already built a good brick house, but he, too, intended to build a bigger and better one, equipped with an electric light generating plant. His ideas of furnishing, though beyond those of any other respondent, were still very limited.

"Experience in the survey leads to the conclusion that such things as bicycles, gramophones, records, radios, clocks, and watches in particular could be sold more freely if they were well shown where they could constantly stimulate the cultivators' desire to possess them; that is to say, in centres at which the cultivators regularly made their day-to-day purchases.

"The anxiety of all classes of respondents to own improved houses was remarkable, and simple prefabricated houses might well find an appreciable market among the peasants. No less remarkable was the comparative lack of attention given to the furniture and equipment of all homes, old and new.

"In order to sell houses and to broaden the African conception of interior fitting and decoration a permanent exhibition of a house or houses, appropriately furnished and equipped, should be established in Masaka.

Expanding Trade of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Continental Exporters Competing Keenly for Business

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are being lost to this country by the "casual treatment from United Kingdom exporters", says the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Salisbury in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal*. It states: *inter alia* :—

"The rate of expansion of the market in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is among the most rapid in the world. Imports, approximately £26m. in 1946, had risen to £139m. last year and are likely to reach some £160m. this year. Big capital projects now in hand should bring an even greater impetus to development.

"There is a natural preference in the Federation for British goods, and a new customs tariff, introduced in July 1955, improved the opportunities open to many United Kingdom firms. The U.K. share of total imports has, nevertheless, remained constant at about 43%—say, some £60m. in 1955. The Union of South Africa is the next most important source of supply, enjoying 32% of total trade. In addition to consumer goods, South Africa is becoming an increasingly important supplier of capital plant and consumable stores, particularly for the mining industry. Competition from the European continent and the United States has increased with the recent liberalization of import control.

Capital Expenditure

"International experts have estimated that capital expenditure in industrial and other development following on the £113m. Kariba hydro-electric project should amount to over 10 times the cost of the scheme itself. On the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt new mines are to be opened and there is to be further large-scale capital development in existing mines. Expansion schemes in the mines over the next three years may cost well over £50m., and will bring in their train a high

volume of investment both in the provision of public services and by private enterprise.

"Rhodesia Railways are expanding carrying capacity at the high rate of some 1% per annum (although still lagging behind demand) and their expenditure on capital development is now running at the rate of nearly £10m. per annum. In Southern Rhodesia an expansion scheme to cost £8m. to £12m. is planned for the iron and steel works of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, near which there are immense untapped reserves of high-grade iron ore. This should bring opportunities for new firms to set up in the manufacture and fabrication of steel.

Large-Scale Prospecting

"There has been a surge of interest and expenditure in mineral prospecting over the last year throughout the Federation. New prospecting subsidiaries have been established by existing mining companies and new firms of world standing have entered the field. Results are encouraging, and large-scale prospecting activity is still on the increase. In addition to copper, asbestos, gold, chrome, zinc, lead, and tin, which are already mined, nearly all of them with increasing production, other deposits including nickel are now being investigated.

"The relatively high-volume of trade in consumer goods so far been mainly supported by the European population, which has grown by about 40% since 1951 and is now about 250,000. The consequences of the increasing entry into this market of some seven million Africans can be readily imagined. So far a large proportion of the African population has lived on a subsistence basis outside the cash economy, but there are plans to invest large sums in converting the basis of African farming from a communal to a yeoman farmer system which should have big consequences over the next few years.

"The provisional figures for the 1956 federal census show that there are now over a million Africans employed throughout the Federation—200,000 in Southern Rhodesia, 260,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 160,000 in Nyasaland. The number is rising rapidly.

It is estimated that total African income has increased 50% in the past few years: 1951, £33.2m; 1952, £46.6m; 1953, £57.8m; 1954, £67.2m; and 1955, £76.6m. This year's figure may reach £90m.

Whereas a few years ago the African was a buyer mainly of textiles, bicycles, axes, and fixtures, he is now increasing his purchases for sewing machines, radios, wools, clothing, packaged foods and drinks (especially for infants), cosmetics, household cleaners, kitchensets, gramophones, records, footwear, medicines, and some electrical appliances.

African bookkeepers are earning up to £720 a year. Foreman bakers up to £550, and lorry drivers up to £1,000 a week. They are already buying European goods on the European scale.

African engineers are earning as well as proprietors of small businesses. They have even greater purchasing power.

Imports from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Africa, and Japan all increased by over 70% between the first 12 months of 1955 and the first 12 of the year — though the completed part of the trade was still only 5% of the same period's imports from the United States, which went up from £2.5m to £4.7m (1% of total imports), mainly because of increases in machinery and transport.

In 1955 the main foreign competition in the metals group was from the United States. Germany was second, followed by Belgium and Sweden. In drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers the Netherlands was the largest foreign supplier, with Western Germany second. Austria ranked next to the United States as the principal foreign source of glassware.

German competition is particularly keen in scientific instruments, cutting tools, photographic supplies and some items of capital plant. A German supplier of a 250-ton press recently offered not only to meet the United Kingdom price (despite the preferential tariff) but to throw in a free air trip to Germany, as well.

The behaviour of German and other Continental firms in answering correspondence, in return, supplying samples by airmail, giving special attention to business visitors and so on, is often the subject of high praise, in contrast to complaints about casual treatment from United Kingdom exporters.

Agents and distributors should be domiciled in the Federation itself. There are often complaints about salesmen handled by agents in South Africa, and even about sales in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland being entrusted to firms in Southern Rhodesia.

Weaving Modern Ideas into the Texture of African Life

Franchise Question in the Context of Race Relations: Policy as a Whole

A NEW NATION is being built in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, says the current newsletter of the Dominion Party. It states, *intellectually*—

"Owing to the menacing illusion entertained in certain quarters in the United Kingdom that universal adult suffrage is an unfeeling pathway to progress for all peoples in all countries, and in all conditions, it has become essential for the Dominion Party to say exactly where it stands in such matters.

"It would be a grave error to concentrate exclusively on one facet of the task, such as the African and the franchise, and let other parts of the problem go by default.

"The age of the primitive African is past. Events are making over anew the whole life of the African. There is no Native reserve anywhere in the Federation that does not feel the impact of things new to Africa; nor is it possible, on any grounds, to reserve any area for the preservation of primitive ways as a sort of human Whipsnade.

Crossing the Frontier

"Our task rather, is to supervise the building of a new African nation, weaving modern notions into the texture of African life. Not only has the industrialized, urbanized African to be helped to adjust himself to new conditions, but also the rural African in the reserves and the Native purchase areas. Nor must we make the all-too-easily made mistake of concentrating upon the few who progress rapidly; we have to deal with the whole people. All, in different degrees, have to advance over the frontier that separates the primitive African from the modern world.

"The moulding of national character—especially a new nation's character—depends largely upon religious observance and instruction in personal conduct, but it depends still more upon environment; and 'the most important aspect of environment is the structure of society in which the life of its members is led'. It is that structure of the new African society which will engage the attention of the Dominion Party in African affairs—the whole.

"For a numerically small but relatively greatly advanced people to build anew a primitive but numerically far greater people (the ratio today is one to 30) and set it in a new 'structure of society' in such a way as to secure the best results for both communities, is a task that has never yet been achieved with complete success in the world's history.

"Two factors suggest that the problem of land and of where the African is to live will become acute shortly. His present farming methods appear to require some 100 acres for each family unit of five engaged in peasant farming. Secondly, owing to the benefits of European rule the rate of natural increase of the population has increased considerably, until at present the indigenous numbers are doubling every 25 years.

"The position is that, at 10 acres per family, the Native area will very soon reach saturation point; and the population is increasing at present at about 60,000 a year. Where does the surplus go?

"The late Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia declared his conviction that all future increases of African population would have to be absorbed into industry. The position is probably not quite as bad as that.

"Improved farming methods can certainly reduce the acreage required per family unit, and with an increased labour force required on the European farms and in the Native purchase areas, and employed in rural industries, the total to be absorbed into European industry might well be reduced by half. But that would leave an increase, at the present rate, of some 30,000 a year to be absorbed into urban industries and life; or, say, a million in the next 25 years.

Two New Townships a Year

"If we say that that number would require at least two new Native townships such as New Highfield and Mpopoma every year for 25 years, it will give an idea of the problem before us.

"The Dominion Party at its first congress in Lusaka in May, 1956, passed a resolution to have a very strong commission set up to investigate this question and its cognate problems. In other words, this commission must investigate:

"(a) Where the future African population will live;

"(b) How it will live (i.e., what industrial or other employment);

"(c) By what means the industrial African can be made sufficiently efficient as a worker to be worth, and to be paid, a wage that will enable him and his family to live in decency, paying an economic rent for his housing and without State subsidies; and

"(d) All the other problems arising from the urbanization of a population which two generations ago at the most was a completely rural population living in a purely subsistence economy.

"Let us not forget the horrors of the Industrial Revolution in Britain 150 years ago, when even a comparatively advanced rural population was suddenly introduced to urban factory work.

"With the commission's report (or reports) the Dominion Party believes it will be possible to have an all-round picture of the major special problems of Native policy.

"These remarks demonstrate: (1) how relatively unimportant the franchise is in securing the good structure of society which the party aims; and (2) the creative spirit in which the party will tackle the humane problem—never yet solved with complete success."

Letters to the Editor

**Political Advancement in Uganda
Criticism of Our Editorial Views**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
SIR:— In your issue of January 3 you published an Andrew Cohen's valedictory address to the Legislative Council of the Uganda Protectorate. This detailed the economic and social progress of the country during the past few years, showing a definite emphasis on economic development. It was made quite clear that the inevitable political advance during the period was, in fact, kept closely in step with this economic progress; social progress too much needed and demanded by the people, but this has never been a major interest of your estimable journal.

In spite of this, you write in your editorial article in the same issue of the "extravagant emphasis" on political advancement in Uganda and of the swift thrusting of responsibility into hands little ready for it, encouraging "inordinate ambitions" and "threatening racial harmony. Those of us who know modern Uganda — and we appreciate that you are writing without the advantage of this knowledge — and enjoy the relaxed feeling that exists between the races today, are unable to share your view as to the results of this political advance.

Furthermore, Sir Andrew's address has surely made it abundantly clear that there has not been any extravagant emphasis on political development to the exclusion of more material forms of progress. True political progress, which phrase should mean a steadily increasing share of their own governance in the hands of the African people themselves, there has been, but to say that this may be desirable in itself is beyond the scope of this argument.

The final paragraph of your editorial is so clearly based on the incorrect premise that political advancement has taken place without adequate thought for economic and social progress that I trust you will allow me to comment further. As we cannot remain blind to world trends, the long view of African political development must be that the African people of East Africa will in due time be governing their own countries with a greater or lesser degree of help from the immigrant Europeans and Asians. Realization of this inescapable fact is certainly not political expediency, and the short view is surely that the reins of government should be retained in the hands of the immigrant few on the grounds that they may be presently more practised in its exercise. Although they are still better administrators and executives, no one can any longer seriously believe that Europeans are better representatives of the mass of the people.

There can be little doubt that, for good or evil, the vast majority of Africans today would prefer to manage their own affairs rather than have us do this for them, and this admittedly sweeping statement, to which of course there are certain reservations, does not mean that they are either unfriendly or unappreciative: unfortunately self-government is on the whole more desired than good government.

Few Europeans in East Africa are willing to face this fact but one has only to look across the Indian Ocean to realize its truth. To ignore this trend and do nothing about it is to take the short view, the view of the ostrich with his head buried in the sand.

Yours faithfully,
Mweya, Uganda R. M. BERT

[Far from objecting in principle to political advancement for Africans we wrote only last week that Sir Andrew Cohen's doubling of the proportion of Africans in the Legislature

in the short space of four years "could have been secured without casting the quality had long since with that very great measure. Our insistence has been on the importance of quality. The general level of capacity is disappointingly low," we write, "quality has been sacrificed where African political appetites have been stimulated."

Of course many politically-minded Africans want to manage their own affairs, but it is, we consider, a breach of Britain's responsibility as trustee for the people as a whole to thrust power upon a tiny minority before they are able to use it competently and for the good of the community in general. The retiring Governor himself has quite recently described one of the important African councils as unwise, stubborn, and reaching for the moon, and has told us that it was impairing the progress of the country and had done no constructive work for years.

We have certainly not entertained the incorrect premise that political advance has taken place without adequate thought for economic and social progress. That is evident from another passage in our comment on Sir Andrew Cohen's address, namely, "His initiative and thrust in economic affairs and the social services — at very heavy cost to the large surplus balances which he inherited — may be overweighted by the extravagant stimulus given to politics, with unfortunate effects in Uganda itself, upon neighbouring Kenya and Uganda, and upon the East Africa High Commission, which has been weakened when it ought to have been strengthened."

Mr. Bere's remark that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has never had "a major interest in social progress" is surprising. Can he mention any outstanding aspects of social progress in East and Central Africa which we have neglected to record? Our endeavour has been to chronicle progress of all kinds in all the territories, and this is the first occasion on which we have been charged with having failed to hold the balance fairly in respect of social advancement. — Ed.]

New Life of Cecil Rhodes

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — More than 100 years having passed since the birth of Cecil Rhodes, and more than 50 years since his death, a new and possibly more detached estimate of the man and his work can now be made than may hitherto have been possible.

Accordingly the Rhodes Trustees have been kind enough to place at my disposal hitherto unpublished papers and correspondence relating to Rhodes which they have had in their keeping. I hope to make full use of these in the life of Rhodes I am writing, and would be grateful for any other unpublished materials your readers can be kind enough to supply.

The Athenaeum, Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1. J. G. LOCKHART

Nyasaland Congress Charges

MR. T. D. T. BANDA, secretary-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, is said by the Left Wing weekly newspaper *Tribune* to have written to Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., alleging that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was "quickly becoming a police State". He asserts that "it is not safe for an individual to express his feelings even to his friends, fearing that he may be reported to the police", adding, "I do not mean expressions of any hostile nature, but ordinary feelings like complaints against discriminatory practices". Referring to the decision of the Governments within the Federation not to grant African political leaders passports so that they might attend the Asian Socialist Conference, the letter says: "Members of Parliament and members of the Legislative Council have protested to the Nyasaland Government. Legal investigation is in progress, asking the Government to state why the passports were not issued. The Nyasaland African Congress is perturbed because the Asians had arranged an air trip at their own expense. Why should the Government block people's political activities?"

PERSONALIA

SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, has been appointed to the reconstituted board of National Bolts and Rivets, Ltd. MR. BASIL SANDERSON, who has visited East Africa, has been appointed to the court of the Bank of

MR. JOHN BENTLEY, a British actor, has arrived in Kenya to make a series of films for television under the title of "African Patrol."

THE REV. FR. DENIS MARSH, father guardian of the Society of St. Francis, will visit the dioceses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in June.

REV. J. A. P. DANIELS, rector of Filabus with Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed rector of Willey with Barrow, Shropshire.

MR. CLAUDE G. P. SIMPSON will shortly join Sander-son & Co., the London produce brokers, and will be admitted into the partnership early in April.

MR. JOHN HARÉ, Secretary of State for War, and lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is visiting Army units in Cyprus, Libya, Malta, and Gibraltar.

INSPECTOR D. CHIKOPI, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has arrived in London to attend a six-months' Colonial police officers' course at Hendon Police College.

SEYID OMAR ABDULLA, a member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar, and principal of the Muslim Academy in that island, is spending most of this month in Kenya.

MR. H. B. FORTI, a director of Campbell, Booker, Carter, Ltd., has sailed for the Cape on a general tour of South East and Central Africa. He is expected home in mid-April.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, has arrived in London for discussions with the Colonial Office and the Treasury. He will be here until the beginning of February.

CHIEF JOSEPH MUTISO, of Machakos, Kenya, has been granted a bursary by the British Council to study local government and farming institutions in this country. He will arrive in April.

MR. J. V. R. LEWIS, Q.C., has been gazetted president of the Federal Tariff Court, established to hear appeals lodged under the Customs and Excise Act. MR. BASIL CARTWRIGHT is the registrar.

SIR ARCHIBALD and LADY MCINDOE flew to East Africa last Saturday to spend a holiday on the West Kilimanjaro farm in which they are partners with GROUP CAPTAIN ROBIN JOHNSTON.

MR. D. F. SANTOS, a Coan laboratory technician in the East African Virus Research Institute in Entebbe, has received an Uganda Government scholarship for a year's study in histology in London.

THE REV. MAURICE OTUNGA, who was educated in Uganda and later studied in Rome, has been made auxiliary bishop in the Diocese of Kisumu. He is the son of Chief Sudi, of Bakusu, Kenya.

MR. SYDNEY GUY and COLONEL I. JERRETT, chairman and vice-chairman of Guy Motors, Ltd., are outward-bound for Rhodesia to inspect sites for proposed development in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

MR. B. K. S. VERJEE, an Asian Representative Member of the Uganda Legislative Council, who has been on holiday in this country and on the Continent for the past three months, flew home on Saturday.

THE REV. FERGUS MACPHERSON has taken up his new duties as principal of the Overtoun Institution, Livingstonia, Nyasaland. He was formerly stationed at Mwenzo and Mufuhra, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. T. D. RUTTER, deputy chairman of Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., and MR. L. E. GRAY, a director, left for Kenya on Monday, and are returning to London on February 6. Mr. Rutter will also visit Tanganyika.

KING LEOPOLD has accepted the chairmanship of a study committee appointed by the Belgian Government to investigate the economic and social repercussions of the progress of science in Belgium and the Belgian Congo.

MISS RUTH DOUGLASS, Secretary for overseas education of the Church Missionary Society, has left England for a tour of four months to Iran, Pakistan, North India, and East Africa. She visited Kenya and Uganda four years ago.

SIR MAURICE DORMAN, Governor of Sierra Leone, who was for some years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory, has been promoted a knight of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and LADY ROTHERWICK, who are bound for the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE, are to visit the Rhodesias. They will return at the end of March.

PRINCE BERNHARD of the NETHERLANDS, who has an estate in Tanganyika Territory, which he has visited on several occasions in recent years, has been appointed an Associate Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order of the Hospital of St. John and Jerusalem.

THE REV. L. S. K. FORD, who was recently appointed principal of the Teacher Training College at Nyakasura, Uganda, is appealing for funds to build a chapel for the African student-teachers. One building now serves as an assembly hall, dining room, and chapel.

MAJOR A. A. S. FAWSETT, of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps, who is attached to the 1st Bn. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has arrived in England to attend the 1957 course at the Staff College, Camberley. He is accompanied by MRS. FAWSETT and their two children.

SIR PERCY MILLS, whom Mr. Macmillan has appointed Minister of Power, with a seat in the Cabinet and a peerage, and LADY MILLS recently visited Kenya to see their son, MR. ROGER CLINTON MILLS, who has been a district commissioner in the Colony for about 10 years.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN EX-OFFICER (33) seeks any African employment. Four years largest-Tanganyika sisal estate. Excellent English, Swahili. Write Box 624, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60a Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

YOUNG MAN, AGED 35, married, having spent several years with a large tea growing and manufacturing firm in North India, seeks similar employment in East Africa. Would consider any other plantation work. Holds excellent references. Write Box 625, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

COMMERCIAL CONSULTANTS

RHODESIAN CONSULTANTS, LTD. offer advice and assistance in connection with business and property transfers, finance, and professional employment in the Federation. The firm are also qualified to act as agents in business and land transfers, and have a number of attractive properties on their books. Rhodesian Consultants, Ltd. 22 St. Giles' High Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Covent Garden 1800.

MR. JOHN OLDHAM, chairman and joint managing director of Oldham & Son, Ltd., the battery and electrical manufacturers, has left to visit the company's subsidiaries in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. He will be away for about two months.

BRIGADIER R. MICKLEM, member of the London advisory committees of several companies of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and MRS. MICKLEM left last week on the ATHLONE CASTLE to visit Salisbury and the Copperbelt. They will return in the EDINBURGH CASTLE next month.

MR. FRANK WINSTANLEY, a director of the General Electric Co., Ltd., and its export sales manager, left for the Cape last week in the ATHLONE CASTLE, to visit branches in South and Central Africa, including Salisbury, Bulawayo and Ndola. He will be back in London by the end of March.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of the Colonies, left Salisbury Airport last Thursday for London in order to see the new Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan. After only a few hours in London he flew back to complete the rest of his visit to Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and the Gold Coast.

From March 1 Mr. N. HYDE JONES, a director of Syfret's Trust Co., Ltd., of Cape Town, will become managing director of Syfret's Executor and Trust Company Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., and responsible for the group's activities throughout the Federation. He will remain a director of the parent company.

DR. (MISS) K. F. SALMOND, an entomologist seconded to the Northern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture from the Colonial Research Service, will represent that Protectorate at the international conference in Salisbury on stored food products which has been called by the Commission for Africa South of the Sahara.

LADY ALTRINCHAM left London last week for a visit to Kenya of about six weeks. She has not been in the Colony since her husband, the late Lord Altrincham, then Sir Edward Grigg, retired from the governorship. Early next month she is to open a new maternity hospital in Mombasa for Africans and Arabs; it will bear her name.

MR. P. H. GREENWOOD, a scientist of the East African Fisheries Research Organization in Jinja, Uganda, has for the last three years spent much of his leisure studying more than 14,600 fossilized fish bones collected in 1950-51 in the vicinity of Lake Edward, by an expedition of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, of Brussels. The collection covers almost the entire pleistocene period.

MR. MORGAN ALISTAIR BOYD, aged 22, an Oxford graduate, arrived back in London on Monday after a 52,000-mile journey on which he embarked with £5. The last part of the trip was by hitch-hike through Central Africa and the Belgian Congo and by Norwegian tanker from Matadi to Sicily, whence he came home by train — with his original capital substantially increased.

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, M.L.C. who accompanied the Kenya Olympic team to Australia as chairman of the Kenya Olympic Association, was presented with a silver salver by the team on their return to East Africa. He said that Kenya has now an athlete of world class in NYANDIKA MAIVORO, who has the temperament, balance, and perspective necessary for the highest reaches of international sport.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who has been staying at Governors' Lodge, Lushoto, returned to Dar es Salaam at the beginning of this week. LORD LIMERICK and Sir HAROLD HINES WORTH are now guests at Government House. Sir EDWARD TWINING will visit Mbeya to inaugurate the town council next Monday. Four days later he will fly to Tabora to attend the temple memorial to David Livingstone.

Obituary

Major Edward Lugard Miss Perham's Warm Tribute

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has written to the *Times* of Major Edward J. Lugard, of whom an obituary appeared in our last issue:

Major Lugard would not in the least have minded being known and remembered mainly as Lord Lugard's brother. Neither in life nor in fiction have I come across such a deep devotion between two brothers. Both had an intense capacity for affection and were devoted to their wives, but it was as widowers living together at Abinger that I knew them during their later years.

"For much of his life Edward, in strict truth, lived for his brother who was always his hero, sinking himself utterly in service to him and most happy when he could work, as in the Kalahari expedition and during the Nigerian governorship, as his assistant. A stranger who saw them in later life would never have guessed from their gruff, undemonstrative bearing, the nature of the bond between them. Yet Edward, for all his self-effacement, had his own distinguished career as a soldier and in public service, and his own strong and very Christian character.

"During the years when I was writing his brother's life, a process which was naturally of overriding importance for him, he was eager to help in every way, but restrained himself from any interference, deeply though he felt any critical or even what seemed to him a too objective treatment of his beloved brother's actions. He showed his strict Victorian upbringing and soldierly training by meeting every obligation, large or small, with a combination of courtesy, punctuality, and thorough exactitude which were the marks of the best men of a generation of which he is one of the last."

DR. CULLIS CHARLES TAFES, L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had practised in Watton-on-Stone and Desford, in this country, and had served in the Colonial Medical Service in Malaya. He had qualified in medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

MR. HUMPHREY BOGART, who died in Hollywood on Monday at the age of 57, gave a memorable performance in the film "The African Queen", a story set in Tanganyika at the time of the 1914-18 war with Germany.

MRS. C. E. WIENAND, one of Broken Hill's oldest residents, who has died at the age of 75, settled in the town in 1918. Her husband, whom she married 58 years ago, served in the Matabele Rebellion.

The death is reported of the REV. JOEL NJASE, one of the first African Methodist ministers in Northern Rhodesia. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Gwembe Tonga Native Authority.

SIR CECIL GRAVES, K.C.M.G., M.C., who has died in Scotland at the age of 65, was the first director of the Empire Service of the B.B.C., established in 1932.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. THOMAS has died in Salisbury at the age of 59.

Openings at Sandhurst

FIVE VACANCIES at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst are expected to become available in January 1958, for selected East African candidates, so that they may be prepared for the Queen's commissions in the East African Land Forces. Candidates must be British subjects or British-protected persons, able to write and speak English fluently, physically fit to the infantry standard, and holding either the Cambridge Overseas Certificate with five credits or the Higher School Certificate with three credits (including one in English in each case) or the General Certificate of Education or its Scottish equivalent.

Criticisms of Sir Roy Welensky

"Independence for Whites Only"

IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE the *Economist* writes under the heading "Sir Roy's Politics".

Sir Roy Welensky, whose Federal party is in political difficulties, has evidently decided to outbid the Dominion Party opposition in Central Africa by demanding more independence for the Federation and an end to Colonial Office interference, by having done so in a speech made while Mr. Lennox-Boyd was still in the country.

"By a clever piece of casuistry, Sir Roy is arguing that it is the Africans, not the whites, who are repudiating the basis of racial partnership on which the Federation stands; he takes as proof of this fact that the African nationalist leaders still denounce federation and say that their aim is the establishment of African States on the Gold Coast model. So long as the Colonial Office has responsibilities in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, says Sir Roy, the Africans will turn from the local Governments to us in their search for support in this ambition.

"All this will seem entirely convincing to the white electorate in Rhodesia, but it will not convince many people in Britain. Sir Roy himself has repeatedly said in London that federation stands or falls by its ability to win African co-operation. He seems to be making very few allowances in an attempt to secure it.

"The emphasis now should not be on the undoubted existence of some individual African crackpots; the blunt fact is that the broad mass of Africans have not yet heard how their interests will be safeguarded, if and when the Colonial Office, and British responsibility, is eliminated. Plans for a federal citizenship were drawn up over a year ago. Lord Malvern blurted something about a two-tier franchise and then went mum. All that has happened since is a rising European claque against the Colonial Office and a demand for independence.

"The suspicion has not entirely unreasonably grown in African minds that the independence demanded, in advance of the due date, is to be for whites only. Every incident in the Copperbelt and elsewhere has magnified this suspicion. A recent one was Mr. Lennox-Boyd's snub to Mr. Nkumbula, put partially right by a last-minute meeting with him this week; the latest is the highly regrettable refusal by the industrial arbitrator to give the African mineworkers any advance in pay against their claim.

"Sir Roy knows all this. He knows the dangers of endlessly frustrating Native peoples under a quasi-liberal semi-apartheid regime. It is a pity to see him swept out of his course by events, instead of shaping them."

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Difficulties Facing the Federation

Exceptional Width of Judgment Needed

PROFESSOR BAZIL A. FLETCHER, Vice-Principal and Visiting Professor of Education, said in an inaugural lecture in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that a man can be called educated only when his mind moves with some facility in the worlds of literature, science, art, politics, and philosophy. He therefore asked in what way each contributed to the development of the educated mind.

"The present century is a critical one for Rhodesia, three territories as yet incompletely welded into a single whole," Professor Fletcher said. "Rhodesia today, as England three centuries ago, needs leaders who will look beyond party or race to the good of the Federation. The Federation is now committed to as difficult an enterprise as any territory in the world.

"It has to dissipate natural and deeply-rooted fears. It has to ensure firm and civilized government whilst steadily enlarging the region of participation in it. It has to bring together for the common good the work and gifts of peoples of utterly different backgrounds and history.

Colonial Office Policy in Africa

Federal M.P.'s Criticize Premier's Speech

"IT IS HIGH TIME the Federal Government paid more attention to what Africans think and feel", the Rev. B. Doig, a Nyasaland European member of the Federal Parliament, says in a statement issued last week.

Commenting on the speech of the Federal Prime Minister which was reported fully in our issue of January 3, Mr. Doig said: "One wonders how he expects to persuade the British Government to surrender power readily when he accuses them of incompetence in Colonial affairs."

He disagreed with Sir Roy that Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia looked beyond their own territorial Governments. "The provincial and district administration" retains a very real place in the affection and trust of the Africans, while African leaders have recently commented favourably on the increased degree of consultation of Africans sought by the territorial Government on matters of policy and on the speedier advancement for African civil servants."

Commenting on demands for constitutional changes, Mr. Doig said: "Surely the least we had a right to expect was that the Prime Minister would wait and allow whatever reception is accorded by all communities to their franchise proposals to serve as a test of the growth of unity and confidence in the Federation before demanding any material amendments to the constitution or improvements in the status of the Federation."

Mr. Doig argued that any talks in Salisbury or London on constitutional matters should be fully representative, not private.

Mr. W. M. Chirwa, a Nyasaland African Federal M.P. has described the Prime Minister's speech as "mischievous". "The whole purpose," he said, "was to put a wedge between the territorial Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the one hand and the African people on the other. Sir Roy's motive is to persuade Mr. Lennox-Boyd to refuse to make any concession to demands put forward by the African people." Nyasaland Africans, he added, had no serious quarrel with the Government.

Africans and European Beer

Views of Colonel A. S. Hickman

BASING MY VIEW on my long experience as a policeman, I feel sure that to allow Africans to have European beer and wines, and possibly spirits too eventually, would be sensible and right, Colonel A. S. Hickman, former Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, said recently in Salisbury.

Prohibition, which had been introduced to save the primitive inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia from themselves, was proper and benevolent at the time, but circumstances had changed.

"Now the more restrictions there are the more people will find ways of getting round them. Relax the restrictions and you get less law-breaking and less abuse. To allow Africans European liquor would, for one thing, put out of business a lot of seedy characters who make a living supplying it to them illegally.

"That is a parallel with what happened in Bulawayo when there was only one beer-hall for the whole African population and the *skokiaan* queens flourished as a result. When a bulk ring of satellite beer-halls many of the shabens went out of business.

"I would like to see this for Africans run by Africans under licence in urban and country areas and supplied a choice of European beer or wine. The cost of alcohol licences could be withdrawn immediately. That is the principle on which the African Police Training Centre is being run very successfully.

"During the Police Commission's annual report we reported in November that brandy is being sold to Africans in Southern Rhodesia by illicit dealers up to 40s a bottle and gin at 30s. European beer, which Africans in Rhodesia (unlike those of East Africa) do not seem to buy, sells at 5s a quart in Bulawayo hotels in Salisbury.



ENGLISH HARBOUR: English Harbour, Antigua lies in the South Eastern corner of that beautiful island. Sheltered from storms by high cliffs and a narrow entrance, which makes it almost invisible from the open sea, this admirable harbour gave safe anchorage to the ships of the British Navy for over 150 years.

It was originally conceived as a suitable centre for refitting warships of the West India Fleet which would otherwise have had to make the long trip to the North American Colonies. Construction was begun in 1720 and throughout the next century the harbour witnessed the arrival and departure of many famous English admirals. It is, however, with the name of Nelson that English Harbour will always be associated for it was here that he served from 1784 to 1787. Nelson arrived at English Harbour in command of H.M.S. "Boreas" in 1784 and quickly incurred local displeasure by seizing four American ships off Nevis, thereby enforcing the Navigation Act which at the time forbade trading with the United States. For this action he was unsuccessfully sued in the colonial courts for damages amounting to £20,000. Nelson again visited Antigua in 1805 when in pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve, a pursuit which was to end at Trafalgar. Tradition has it that he refitted his ships at English Harbour before commencing the chase. English Harbour was finally abandoned by the Admiralty in 1889.



As the only British bank with branches in the Leeward Islands we are particularly well placed to assist those who may be considering a visit to Antigua either for business or pleasure. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



No Bars to Talent

MR. W. URQUHART, Deputy General Manager of East African Railways and Harbours said when addressing the annual conference of the Railways' Asian Union: "Promotion cannot be made merely because it is felt that more Asian staff should hold senior appointments. Promotions can come only through ability, conscientiousness and hard work. We have recently altered and improved the bursary scheme. Now it is possible for young men of all races, either within or outside the Railway service, to be given very substantial financial assistance to enable them to attend a university or college where they may qualify fully in their chosen profession, subject to their promising to work for the Administration for a period of five years after obtaining their degree. The way is open for any member of the staff to press to the very top, providing he is able and conscientious."

Effendi

SEVENTEEN EFFENDI from seven battalions of the King's African Rifles have completed a training course of six months and returned to their units in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. All had commanded platoons in action against the Mau Mau, and some had served against the Italians in Ethiopia and the Japanese in Burma. Lieut. General Sir Gerald Lambury, C.M.G., in C. in E. Africa, told them at the passing-out parade that they must not act in a way which would lead others to think that they had sworn heads off, and that they must be careful to respect the traditions of the British Army. Company sergeant-majors.

Nairobi to North Borneo

MR. A. E. LUCAROTTI, D.F.C., I.D., who has been appointed general manager of North Borneo Railways, is now assistant construction engineer to East African Railways and Harbours. Since joining the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Service in 1948 he has served in all three East African territories, and before being posted to Nairobi last year he was for some time acting regional representative in Dar es Salaam. He was educated at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, Nottingham, and had six years' service in the Territorial Army with the Royal Engineers when war broke out in 1939. He was seconded to the R.A.F. while serving with whom he won the D.F.C. Mr. and Mrs. Lucarotti and their four children will leave Nairobi for Jesselton at the end of next week.

Week in Office

MR. D. WINCHESTER GOULD has resigned the acting chairmanship of the Northern Rhodesian executive of the Dominion Party, a post which he held for only a week. Mr. Winchester-Gould, who is a director of the Northern Rhodesia Master Builders' Association, said: "The unnecessary publicity given the Master Builders' Association and myself is most undesirable, and it is to be deplored. As my business has only been inaugurated recently, I cannot afford to have it jeopardized by the repercussions arising from the fact that certain people have chosen to use my political views as weapons against me."

Director of Broadcasting

MR. JAMES McCLURE, regional director for the Transvaal of the South African Broadcasting Corporation has been appointed Director of Broadcasting in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and will take up his duties at the beginning of April. He entered the broadcasting service of the Union in 1934, went to Egypt with the South African broadcasting unit early in the last war, and became regional director in Johannesburg in 1946. Born of Irish parents in Cape Town 43 years ago, he was educated at St. Joseph's College, Rondebosch.

T.U.C. Visit

SIR VINCENT TEWSON, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, SIR WILLIAM LAWYER, a former president of the National Union of Mineworkers, and MR. EDWIN HALL, a member of the T.U.C. general council, flew to the Gold Coast last week to attend the first African regional conference of trade union leaders, called by the international Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Sir William Lawyer will go on to the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia and is not expected back in London until March; he has visited Northern Rhodesia twice previously. Sir Vincent Tewson recently paid a short visit to Kenya.

New Editor

MR. FRANCIS BAUGHAN will leave England in the STIRLING CASTLE in the middle of next month for Salisbury to take up duty as editor of the new *Central African Examiner*, to which he has been appointed by a board of trustees of which MR. A. B. MACLAREN is chairman. Mr. Baughan lived for seven years in Southern Africa, first in Natal and later in Southern Rhodesia, where he farmed near Salisbury. He joined the *Times* in 1948, and for the past five years has specialized in Colonial affairs. He is married and has three daughters.



Darling

do give me a

Churchman's No. 1

Kind Words for the Crocodile Beneficial Animal Says Zoologist

CONTROVERSY OVER CROCODILES occupies a page and a half in the "Review of Kenya Fisheries" (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s. 6d.), which documents as a page to give both sides of the case.

"It has been stated", says the report, "that the present situation, whereby commercial interests operate for gain, has so reduced the number of crocodiles that the balance of nature has been upset. On the other hand, there is also the view that we are well rid of them. The position in Uganda and Tanganyika is very different from that of Kenya, as both these territories have far more water and far more crocodiles to deal with.

"In Kenya we have the waters of Lake Victoria which are under the Kenya Government, the Athi and Tana Rivers, and Lakes Rudolf and Baringo. Lake Rudolf is completely unexploited, but the two rivers and Baringo have been exploited. The number of crocodiles in any sheet of water is always overestimated by the public.

Lake Baringo

Some years ago a company was formed to exploit fish and crocodiles in Lake Baringo, and in the process the profits were based on the figure of 4,000 crocodile skins a year. In two years' working the company did not obtain more than 2,000 skins, and then said that there were not enough crocodiles for the company to continue working. This in spite of the fact that the Game Department had estimated the total number of crocodiles in the lake as 2,500 of all sizes.

The value of crocodile skins exported in 1954 was £39,009 from Kenya, £44,552 from Uganda, and £146,206 from Tanganyika. The number of crocodiles shot was probably about 60,000.

In Kenya the numbers are falling, and traders are alarmed.

"Another point of view", the report continues, "is that held by certain scientists that the crocodile takes out of the water fish of no economic value, while it returns excrement of great manurial value to the lake; also that the crocodile removes fish which are predatory upon the economic fish such as tilapia, thereby protecting the fish, and even helping it to greater survival.

Curse to Fishermen

The view of the fishery officer is that the crocodile is a curse to fishermen, destroying his nets, etc.; and even if it ate only those predatory fish and no others, those predatory fish are good food, fetching a good price in the market. So why not make a Native fishery especially for those fish, thereby restoring the balance of nature? Also there is not enough information available about the ecology and the problem as a whole to enable the right decision to be reached.

"Dr. Hugh Cott, of Cambridge University, spent nearly a year investigating the food of crocodiles chiefly in the waters of Lake Victoria. During his survey he examined the stomachs of 105 crocodiles, and considered the records of another 68, making a total of 173 stomachs recorded.

"The ordinary person will be surprised to learn that when the crocodile is one metre or less in length the food is principally insects; from one to two metres, insects and crustacea and only 13.5% is fish; from two to three metres there is an increase in fish consumed, up to 45.5%; from three to four metres 50% is fish; and from four to five metres the consumption of fish falls to 37.5%, the main food being reptiles, birds and mammals.

"The conclusion therefore is that crocodiles feed mainly on fish when they are between three and four metres long, or roughly between nine and 12 feet.

"Dr. Cott gives no definite opinion on the favourite fish eaten by the crocodile, but for years of experience I would place the lung fish, the large Barbus and catfishes such as Bagrus as their first choice. Dr. Cott agrees with the start of reproductive life as at eight feet long and in the eighth year. He suggests a close season at the breeding grounds for the two annual breeding seasons.

Dr. Cott reached similar conclusions during a survey in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia. In his preliminary statement he said that there was no evidence apart from the damage to nets, that crocodiles were "harmful to fisheries" and that stories of human fatalities were "seized upon by the crocodile hunter as justification for a pursuit which has its main motive not humanitarian considerations but personal gain."

"On the credit side", Dr. Cott wrote, "evidence is now forthcoming which points to the crocodile as a beneficial animal. As an adult it destroys its quota of predaceous fishes and others, but more important the young crocodiles are found to exist almost entirely on night water bugs, larva and adult dragon flies and large water beetles, all of which themselves prey on fish-try."

In Lake Bangweulu he found that the main item of diet was the water snail *pila*. The stomach of the largest crocodile examined, 3.58 metres, contained nothing but these molluscs. In another large crocodile more than 400 shells were counted.

Shot Out of Existence

Criticizing hunters, Dr. Cott wrote: "Crocodile shooting as at present practised takes its toll over all sizes, young and old. Breeding stock is being killed but on the nesting grounds and potential breeders killed years before they can come to maturity. In some parts of the Kalungwishi and the Zambezi the reptiles have already been virtually shot out of existence. The question may be asked whether the time has not come for a reconsideration of policy towards an animal which is a natural though fast declining asset."

The female lays her eggs in September and the incubation period is 90 days.

The Kenya report concludes:—"Another interesting fact is that Lake George and Edward have no crocodiles, and yet the yield per acre of fish may be the highest of any water in Africa; it is certainly much higher than that of Lake Victoria. Again, Lake Tana in Ethiopia also has no crocodiles, and yet is very high in fish yield. The reason for this has never been satisfactorily explained."

"It is a British failing to be too modest. I attribute this possibly to too much indulgence in cricket."—Mrs. Christopher, M.L.C., Kenya.

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East African Section of London Chamber

Mr. W. A. Du Buisson Elected Chairman

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON, a partner in Henckell, Du Buisson and Co., was elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting last week. He had been deputy chairman since the resignation of Mr. H. C. Eagleton six months ago.

The new deputy chairman is Mr. R. S. Legge, a director of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.

Messrs. L. A. Dent, H. F. Eagleton and R. A. Wade were re-elected and Mr. G. H. A. Haynes elected to the Shippers' Committee. Commander S. T. T. Parsons will continue to represent the section on the Transport Committee. The new chairman will join the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants' Section.

Mr. E. C. Sortwell, the retiring chairman, said that it was fortunate that the closing of the Suez Canal coincided with a period of overstocking by traders in East Africa, so that shipping delays were not being accentuated.

The members warmly congratulated Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, on his knighthood, for no man had shown such enthusiasm and drive against untold difficulties in regard to the technical developments and financial problems of the Railways and Harbours.

Mr. B. K. S. Verjee, an Asian member of the Uganda Legislative Council, and of the executive of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly on the rapid expansion of the economy of Uganda. "When we need money we shall always turn to London," he said. "Uganda is a very safe place for British money, a legitimate field for its trade and investment."

A factor hampering commerce was the difficulty of attracting the right type of personnel to Uganda, due, he thought, to erroneous beliefs in this country of "unrest in Uganda. There is no question of political trouble. I can assure you that there is a good future in Uganda for the right type of British person", Mr. Verjee said.

During a discussion on the repercussions on East African ports of the closing of the Suez Canal, Mr. V. G. Matthews, Commissioner for East Africa in London, said that from November 5 to the end of the month, 30 additional ships had bunkered at Mombasa. So far the East African ports had absorbed the extra traffic without difficulty. Special port committees had been formed to regulate priorities in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

In November the port of Mombasa's performance was: exports, 66,140 tons, imports, 78,442 tons; total, 144,482, compared with the October figure of 163,982. There were 43 empty berth-days in November, against 32 in October—a rather high proportion for a port which had invested so much in development.

Total tonnages passing through Tanganyika ports during November were: Dar es Salaam, 65,820; Tanga, 18,062; Lindi, 4,653; and Mtwara, 3,556 tons.

Britain's Poor Propaganda

London Chamber's Strong Resolution

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has submitted to the Prime Minister a resolution condemning the British information services during and after the Suez crisis. It reads:—

"That in view of the vital part which propaganda plays in the modern world, both economically and politically, the attention of H.M. Government be drawn to the deplorable weakness in this respect displayed by this country since the war, and more particularly before, during, and after the Suez crisis.

"That this country is capable of first-class and effective propaganda was fully demonstrated during the war, and that our case should go by default now is inexcusable.

"The Council of the Chamber therefore urges H.M. Government, in the strongest possible terms, to establish, as a matter of first-class urgency, adequate machinery for informing the world of our great achievements economically, socially, and politically, and of our present and future needs and objectives.

"A positive, forthright statement of where we stand and why, in this Chamber's submission, the only effective way of countering the ceaseless propaganda put out to belittle our still considerable influence in the world."

United States and "Colonialism"

GREAT BRITAIN has long suffered from charges of "colonialism" and "imperialism", says the current issue of *Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs*, published by the Conservative Party, which adds that these attacks have been so constant in countries like Soviet Russia and Egypt that "colonialism has almost come to be the signature tune of Moscow Radio and the Voice of the Arabs".

The editor of the brochure was recently asked to meet a well-known American columnist about to engage on a series of articles on "colonialism"; he had never set foot in any British Colony, and still believed that some of them contributed to the British Exchequer.

"To some extent the American obsession with 'colonialism' stems from their own history. The 'Boston tea party' still holds an important place in their textbooks; but there are pages of American history on which territorial expansion is plainly written and which are not so widely read.

Overseas and Overland

"As Mr. Voigt wrote to the *Daily Telegraph*: 'Britain extended her rule overseas. This' is rightly called imperialism. The United States extended her rule overland. But this is not called imperialism. Why not?'"

"In 1800 more of the territory now comprised by the United States was under the flag of Spain than under the flag of the Union. The United States acquired Louisiana from France (to whom it did not belong). At different times Florida had been under the French, British, and Spanish flags when it was acquired by the United States. The claim of the United States to Texas was surrendered to Spain as partial compensation for Florida, but Texas and Oregon were taken by the United States from Mexico in 1836, California in 1846.

"Even American expansion was not entirely overland. The United States took Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Guam after the war with Spain. Some Americans still take the view that the British conquest of India was an immoral act. Why should this conquest, which was followed by multiplication of Indians, be considered more reprehensible than the American conquest of a territory inhabited by Indians, a conquest followed by extermination of Indians?"



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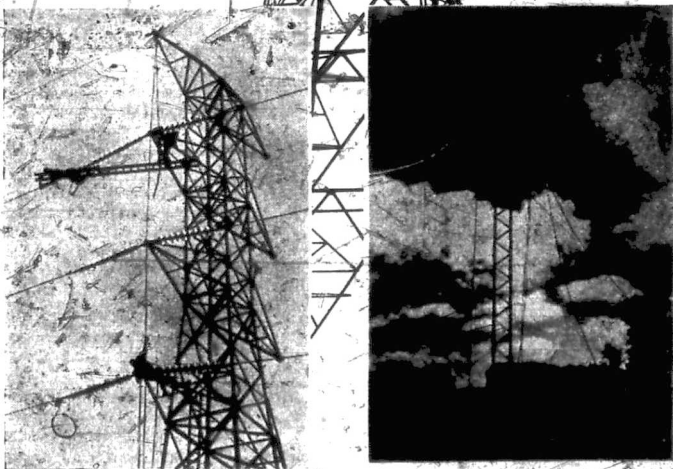
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On left: African workmen stringing a 132kV. transmission line in Uganda.

On right: 60kV. line in Queensland in course of erection. P.B. poles supplied by Painter Bros. Ltd., Hereford.



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East Africa's Inter-Racial Territories

Unreality of "Africa for the African"

"THE EUROPEAN SETTLER, to at least as great an extent as his counterpart in Government, has a contribution to make to Kenya which the country, including the Asian and African, cannot afford to be without." writes the Very Rev. Geoffrey Lester, Provost of Nairobi, in the *Newsletter of All Saints' Cathedral*.

"I do not believe the attitude of the European to the African around him to have been the sole cause of the Mau Mau rising. I believe the Church, the Government, the impact of the 20th century materialism, the too rapid application of progressive policies, and the African himself must also share the responsibility." Too often, the writer added, people talked about "Africa for the African" in wilful forgetfulness of the fact that not one of the East African territories was now an African country. Kenya was not an African, a European, or an Asian country. Multi-racialism as a doctrine was fraught with danger, but it had to be reckoned with and accepted.

Photographs of East Africa

AN EXCELLENT COLLECTION of photographs of East Africa has been brought together by Mr. T. V. Bulpin in "East Africa and the Islands" (Bailey Bros. & Swinfen, London, 42s.). Most of the pictures are reproduced to the size of a full page nine inches across and 12 inches deep. Instead of relying solely upon the results of his own work, the photographer has included many of the best photographs in the possession of East African Railways and Harbours, the East African Tourist Travel Association, and the Departments of Information in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. This 98-page book is bound to give great pleasure to many East Africans.



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BYLINE

Tsetse Fly Eradication

MORE THAN 3,000 TSETSE FLY PUPAE have been flown from the E.A. Trypanosomiasis Research Organization in Shinyanga, Tanganyika, to the Atomic Energy Research Station in Harwell, England, where they will be bombarded by gamma rays in new experiments in the production of sterile tsetse flies, based on an American technique used to eradicate tsetse flies in Curacao. Mr. J. K. Chorley, formerly Director of Tsetse Control in Southern Rhodesia, thought the process might be applied to tsetse flies, and the work in this country will be carried out by Mr. W. H. Potts, who retired some years ago from the post of chief entomologist at Shinyanga. If successful, the technique would be applied after known processes of tsetse elimination, which can achieve a 90 per cent. reduction, had been used, and the few remaining females would be sought by treated males which would render them sterile.

Uganda Agricultural Report

SIGNED ON JUNE 21 LAST, the annual report of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda (Government Printer, Entebbe, 7s.) has recently reached London. The cotton acreage of 1,738,821 was the second largest recorded, but the yield was nearly 100,000 bales fewer than in the previous season. A record production of 60,160 tons of clean coffee (excluding 6,170 tons from Bugisu valued at £2,015,662) brought growers a total of £13,922,022. Acreages of all three types of tobacco increased, as did the area under groundnuts, but production of maize declined owing to low prices the previous year. Progress was also made in agricultural development, land use, agricultural education, and mechanization.

Buganda Dispute

THE LUKIKO OF BUGANDA has challenged the right of the Government of Uganda to purchase from the owners in Buganda the mailo land through which the new railway to the Western Province passes. The Resident, Mr. C. A. L. Richards, had explained to the Lukiko the reasons for the Government's decision, pointing out that the Uganda Agreement gave the Administration the right to construct railways and that the Land Acquisition Act, which had been used on a number of occasions, empowered the authorities to acquire full title to such land. After the Lukiko had made its protest the Governor said that the Protectorate Government would welcome reference to the courts in order to test the correctness of its interpretation of the law.

Elections in Uganda

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION of the Uganda Legislative Council, which wanted to send a delegation to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to introduce direct election of African members in all districts of the Protectorate this year, has been told that Mr. Lehnor-Boyd hopes that the issue can be settled locally. The Government of Uganda proposed nine months ago that there should be direct elections on a common roll in 1961, except in Buganda, which could hold elections in 1957 if desired. It is not certain that the Lukiko of Buganda will want elections this year.

SHEIKH MOHAMED HAMED TIMANY and MR. ALI ABDULLA SHIKELY have been returned unopposed as Arab members of Mombasa Municipal Board. Mr. Shikely, a member of the board since 1951, contested the Arab seat in the Kenya Legislative Council at the last general election, but lost by a narrow margin. Sheikh Mohamed was Liwali of Malindi until his retirement two years ago. He entered the Civil Service of Kenya in 1923.



*"When the flute is heard in Zanzibar,
all Africa East of the Lakes must dance"*

This old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's, for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which colonies the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

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Afro-Asian Influence at U.N.O.

Analysis of Present Membership

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS, which numbered 51 States at the time of the establishment of the Organization in 1945 by the San Francisco Conference, has now risen to 80, the increase since 1950 being no less than 20. The whole continent of Africa had only four members in 1950. Now there are eight — exactly the same number as the whole of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In 1945 North and South America had 22 members (43%), Western Europe 8 (16%), Eastern Europe 12 (24%), Africa 4 (7%), the Middle East 6 (12%), Asia 1 (2%), and Australasia 2 (4%).

Though North and South America still have 22 member States, their percentage has fallen to 28. Western Europe with 16 members, twice the original number, has raised her percentage only from 16 to 20, while Eastern Europe, with 10 members, can now rally 12% of the voting power. Africa, with eight members, represents 10%, the Middle East, with nine, 11%, Asia, with 13, 16%, and Australasia, still with the original two, merely 2½%.

The four original African members were Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, and the Union of South Africa. In 1955 Libya was added, and recently Morocco, the Sudan, and Tunisia.

The Middle East began with Iraq, the Lebanon, Persia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Turkey. Two years later the Yemen joined, Israel in 1949, and Jordan in 1950.

The first Asian members were China, India, and the Philippines. A year later Afghanistan and Siam were admitted, in 1947 Pakistan, in 1948 Burma, in 1950 Indonesia, in 1950 Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, and Nepal, and last year Japan.

Of the eight African members at present all but one (the Union of South Africa) consider themselves part of the Afro-Asian bloc, which has thus a voting strength of 23 out of a total of 80.

Seychelles Rebuke for Two M.P.s.

Reply to Statements in Parliament

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., has been criticized in the Legislative Council of the Seychelles by Dr. M. H. Stevenson-Delhomme for statements made in the House of Commons, in July and August, which had, she said, given a false and malicious interpretation of affairs in the Seychelles. She condemned "the innumerable calumnies which have been contrived, and spread with baited breath and evasive correspondence to Members of Parliament."

Mr. Johnson had told Parliament that "this lady Mrs. Delhomme and some people in that clique in the local plantocracy and in the Legislative Council opposed an increase in the minimum wage." The facts were that she had served on the Minimum Wages Committee, was one of the signatories of its report, and had voted for its adoption.

Mrs. Delhomme thought that Mr. Johnson's statement that "this lady is a member of the Legislative Council and that the Minister will inquire into the subject" meant that the Governor had had a hand in her election. In fact, she had been elected unopposed in 1951 and again in 1954. She objected to Mr. Johnson's "innuendoes and base insinuations."

In the debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Fletcher had spoken of "discrimination of non-Catholics" and had quoted the case of La Digue. He had been very unwise to do so, for all the parties concerned were Roman Catholics, and there could therefore have been no question of such discrimination. She hoped that some M.P.s would visit the Seychelles, for there was nothing to hide, and much of which the little Colony might be proud.

"Wherever one may look in the three territories, and especially in the field of heavy industry, the Nyasaland African is everywhere much in evidence with his contributions of labour and skill." — Sir Robert Amgate, Governor of Nyasaland, in a New Year broadcast.

AIR TRAVEL IS THE ANSWER IN EAST AFRICA

This map shows the comprehensive network of DC Dakota services throughout Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, in many cases linking centres with no direct land connections. No wonder air travel is East Africa's chief mode of transport.

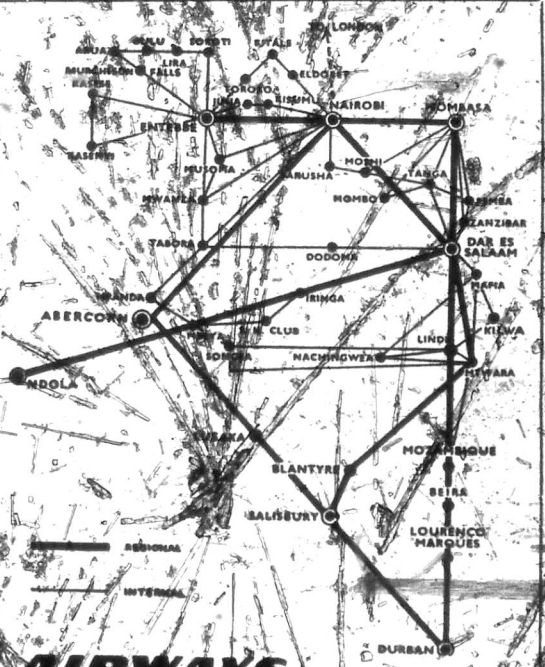
East African Airways also offers regular flights to South Africa — an inland route via Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia and a coastwise route via Portuguese East Africa. Your local travel agent or air line office will give you full details.

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News Items in Brief

A National Labour Party has been formed in Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesians must now pay 30s instead of 4s for their passports.

Immigrants into Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year numbered 26,193.

The African Community of Kenya are to run a club in Nairobi at a cost of about £10,000.

A school for the parrots sighted has been opened near the George V Memorial Centre, Nairobi.

A revised bulletin on tropical ulcers has been published by the Ross Institute's industrial advisory committee.

Hotels tariffs in Northern Rhodesia are no longer controlled. Most hotels are abandoning the daily rate for full accommodation and hall board.

A survey of African adult education in Nyasaland is being carried out by Mr. T. D. Thomson, who is in charge of the School of Social Government at Doncaster.

Kenya will have a Kenya Stand at this year's Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich. The Government has agreed to provide ground for pound up to £5,000.

The scheme under which chiefs and other prominent Africans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia visit one another's territories to study developments is to be extended.

During the past 10 years the Government of Uganda has reclaimed nearly 5,000 square miles of waste-land. In the course of the work about 7,000 game animals had to be destroyed.

Newspapers in the Uganda language are being boycotted in Kinyoro in connection with the campaign to obtain return to that part of Uganda of the counties "lost" to Buganda many years ago.

The 1st Bn of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which has been on garrison duty in the Persian Gulf during the Suez crisis, is to return to Kenya, where the advance party arrived a week ago.

A reorganization of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Uganda provides for decentralization of the agricultural, forestry, and veterinary services into six divisions with headquarters in Mkonzo, Bawa, Miti, Mbiranga, Masende, and Masaka.

The first issue of the "Uganda Post" since the expiry of the six months' ban on publication by order of the court, said in reference to the departure of Sir Andrew Cohen: "It is high time we ceased having foreign Governors. We want an all-African Government now."

Parties of businessmen, accompanied by district officers, have been visiting various areas in the Gwembe Valley of Northern Rhodesia to choose sites for new villages when the people have to be moved to make way for the flooding of the Kariba Valley in the 1958-59 winter.

Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, and the Sudan are among the Commonwealth countries which have promised contributions to the International Hall of Residence for the University of London which is to be built in Brunswick Square. H.M. Government has promised £200,000.

A competitive entrance examination for the Kenya Civil Service for candidates who had not gained the Cambridge school certificate was taken by 240 candidates (out of more than 1,000 applicants). Of those who were successful 10 completed a clerical training course and have reported to their departments for duty.

The wingless cobra, a species hitherto thought to exist only in the Sudan, is now known to inhabit several areas of Northern Rhodesia. The first specimen was found by Mr. F. M. H. Henley when game rangers in the area, a second by Mr. John Blower, his successor, and recently other specimens have been seen as far south as the river border between Karibia and Bugisu.

Proficiency in African languages is to be rewarded in Northern Rhodesia by higher bonuses for civil servants. For passing the lower standard examination the bonus will be 25s, instead of £20, and for the higher standard £60, double the previous figure. There is to be a new "interpreter" examination of a very high standard; those who pass it will receive £75 in addition to the scale for the lower standard.

To prevent speculators from sub-dividing certain land in Southern Rhodesia into sub-economic units the Government has amended the Town and Country Planning (General) Regulations, 1956. In the case of subdivisions in the Limpopo, Chiredzi, Chimanimani-Milikwa, and Sabi Valley intensive conservation areas the minimum has been increased to 15,000 acres. In other parts of the Colony it remains 750 acres.

Income Tax in East Africa Investigations Yield More than £1m.

TAXPAYERS on the books of the East African Income Tax Department reached nearly 100,000 in the year ended June 30, an increase of almost 200% in the past five years. The number of returns issued during the year represented a rise of 50% over those for 1955, and in the first half of 1956 nearly as many assessments were issued as in the whole of that year. Balancing of tax collections, which were delayed by a year or more when normal methods were used, took only five days by mechanization in the year under review.

Last year assessments in Tanganyika dropped by nearly half, owing to the recession in sisal, but for the first half of this year assessments in all the territories totalled £11m.

Co-operation by the public in making returns was particularly satisfactory. It was estimated in January 36% in Kenya, 40% in Tanganyika, and 60% in Uganda had not been completed by June. Many have not yet made their returns for 1956.

The employment of experts from the United Kingdom to investigate fraud have achieved good results. In the last four years the number of cases settled rose from 33 to 101, and the sums collected (with penalties) from £396,126 to £1,157,179. Of the last mentioned sum Kenya share was £230,000, Tanganyika's £430,000, Uganda's £445,000, and Zanzibar's £45,000.

Passing-out Parade

FOUR CABETS FROM THE FEDERATION received their commissions at Sandhurst recently. They were 2nd Lieutenant R. J. N. Lever (Plumtree School), Kilabusi; R. A. Shannon (Guinea Fowl School), Fort Victoria; J. Donaldson Selby (Prince Edward School), Lusaka; and H. E. Hardy (Churchill School), Salisbury. The parade was taken by Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.B.

Among those present were the High Commissioner for the Federation, Sir Gilbert Reanie, and Lady Rennie, the Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. J. W. M. Fitt, and Mrs. Fitt, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. R. A. G. Prentice, and Wing-Commander and Mrs. J. R. Moss.

£100 for a Wife

A SOUTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN, Mr. P. Chirawu, of Sinoia, has written to a vernacular newspaper complaining that under the *lobolo* system an African marrying into a conservative family has to find about £100, a sum which a young urban worker cannot possibly have saved. The future father-in-law, he says, demands £80 for dowry, £60 for cattle, 5s. for shaving his beard, and £5 for a beast to be killed at his daughter's first confinement. All his wife gets in cash is 2s. 6d.; the standard fee for seeking medicinal herbs in the bush should her daughter fall ill. There are also gifts for the in-laws and other people.

Teachers Exchanged

TWO SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TEACHERS are to spend this year in Great Britain under the scheme for the interchange of teachers sponsored by the League of the British Commonwealth and Empire. They are Miss E. J. Miners, of Guinea Fowl School, and Miss D. G. Mwenik, of Thomas Rudland School. Miss Miners will change places with Miss E. M. E. Headland, who is employed by the Middlesex Education Authority, and Miss Wozniak with Miss A. Hawkins, who works with the London County Council.

Rhodes Scholarships

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF EDUCATION has announced nominations for the award of Rhodesian Rhodes Scholarships for 1957, subject to the confirmation of the British. The selected candidates are Mr. H. C. Hummer, Prince Edward School, Salisbury, and Rhodes University of Natal, and Mrs. D. L. Whitehead (Plumtree School and Natal University), of Livingstone.

Sisal Growing in East Africa One of Best Organized Industries

FOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY sisal is the world's cheapest fibre, says a brochure entitled "Sisal" which has been published by Barclays Bank D.C.O. It gives all the information about the product which business men are likely to want to know.

The demand which brought about the establishment of sisal growing as a large-scale industry was caused chiefly by the introduction in 1880 of the machine harvester on the world's grasslands and its attendant invention, the automatic grain binder. This created a need for binder twine—used to tie into bundles the sheaves of wheat, oats, barley, etc., cut by the grain harvesting machines.

To be of value for binder twine a fibre must be strong, of an straight, and rather stiff; it must not be subject to injury by insects, moisture, or mildew, and should be inexpensive. Sisal, because of its suitability and cheapness, took first place as binder twine fibre. As the use of machine binders spread over the world, so did the sisal industry, keeping its position as the

extraordinary "boom" of the industry between 1880 and 1940—the annual production increasing during the period from less than 22,324 tons to over 212,500 tons—was closely linked with the prosperity and modernization of world agriculture. The fibre is still maintained.

The demand for binder twine, 80% of which was made from sisal, has lessened with the advent in recent years of the combine harvester in place of the binder machine. But the combine harvester requires the use of baler twine, which is of greater strength and composed of more fibre per yard; and for this sisal has established its position as a suitable raw material.

Good Fibre Carpets Made From Sisal

Small quantities of the best grades of sisal (about 10,000 tons) are now spun into twines for manufacture into carpets and mats. The very white machine-dried (as distinct from sun-dried) fibre is preferred, as this can be dyed attractively. The early sisal carpets were not popular in Britain, they were found difficult to clean and became shabby quickly. But great improvements have been made, and the manufacture of these hard-wearing and inexpensive floor coverings is foremost among the new and expanding markets for sisal.

Holland now makes good sisal pile carpets, and the sisal industry has hopes that this example will be followed by manufacturers elsewhere.

East Africa is favourably placed for keeping down the production costs of this low-price commodity, and her sisal industry is recognized as among the best organized of the primary producing industries. The heavy production costs have discouraged cultivation in some countries.

Brazil made a late entry into the field, to meet the demand for sisal and now takes second place with her heavy Government subsidized production while Angola, Mozambique, and Haiti have expanded their areas under sisal cultivation.

In Tanganyika in 1954 British-owned estates numbered 35 and produced 31% of the total output. Indians and Pakistanis owned 20 estates and produced 30%, Greeks owned 59 estates and produced 25%, and Swiss owned eight estates and produced 9% and all other nationalities together has seven estates and 5% of the production.

George Gascoine, Ltd.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST JOBS of the Uganda Administrator-General's Department was that of the receivership and liquidation of George Gascoine, Ltd., a company carrying on business in Kenya and Uganda as earth-moving contractors and road builders, which at the time of its collapse was building two roads, one in Kenya and one in Uganda, and constructing part of the western extension of the Uganda railway. Many of the problems were novel, but the least being the dispersal of the company's personnel, who were stranded without money via distances from Kampala. The total liabilities of the company amount to approximately £285,000, of which £125,000 is secured. As yet the value of £58,824 have been sold to date. Report of the Administrator-General, Uganda.

Debate on East African Railways Effects of Decreased Revenue

WHILE APPRECIATING THE STEPS TAKEN by East African Railways and Harbours Administration to reduce expenditure in view of the reduction of traffic, Sir Alfred Vincent stressed the definite aspect of the problem during the debate in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. It was essential, he said, to maintain a state of preparedness. He wanted storage to be dispersed throughout the territory.

Mr. J. T. Simpson suggested that increases in rail rates were being delayed too long, and that they should have been introduced on January 1. He hoped that members of the Transport Advisory Council, when considering the requirements of the railways, would not act as delegates of their particular territories.

Sir Charles Phillips felt that the Department had given too expenditure of the money available. He pointed the improvements in housing for African staff.

Mr. Pandya complained that there was a need to direct them to the least crowded coaches, or to control those leaving and entering coaches.

Depressing Prospect

Major A. G. Keyser found the drop in revenue and the possibility of increased rates depressing. There had been fall in the prices of coffee and sisal, and the United States decided to release her enormous stocks of agricultural products there would be a slump. He would have liked to hear the Commissioner for Transport speak of the possibility of reducing costs. Staffs at country stations were, he considered, unnecessarily large, owing to everyone being a "one-job" man.

Mr. Pandya did not expect the recession to last long, and therefore considered the threat of increased rates unjustified. Replying to the debate, the Commissioner for Transport said that the railways had two months' reserve of fuel. "Dead storage was a costly burden, and it was wrong to over-insure. In 1935 rates had been reduced for the lean years. The present rate was only 40% above the pre-war level. It was not artificially inflated, and greatly below South African, Central African, and United Kingdom rates. Locomotives and waggons cost four times as much as before the war, and interest rates had risen. No reduction in station staffs was possible unless stations were to be closed.

Warm tributes were paid to Mr. A. F. Kirby, the general manager, who will retire shortly.

Mombasa Port Contract

A CONTRACT FOR NEARLY £2m. for the construction of wharf walls on the mainland opposite Mombasa Island has been placed with Messrs. J. C. Kier & Co. and Messrs. Christiani and Nielsen, the first of whom built the new deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam, while the second group built wharves at Mombasa some years ago. There are to be four wharf walls, each 600 ft. long, as the first instalment of a scheme which will about double the capacity of the port.

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Nigeria: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Lagos

Federation As Tobacco Producer

Now World's Second Largest Exporter

MR. S. S. MURRAY, lately Commissioner in London for Nyasaland, has contributed an interesting article on Empire tobacco to the *Times British Colonies Review*, in which he says *inter alia*—

"The craving for tobacco in some form or other, never more than temporarily assuaged by puritanical disapproval or moral warnings, enables the Governments of nearly all countries to base an important part of their revenues on the taxation of this form of inebriance."

"What is a little puzzling is that, although people of all nations seem prepared to pay such relatively high prices for tobacco in the form of cigarettes, pipe blends, or cigars, the actual producers are unable to take advantage of this fact to any great extent. But the Government of the consuming countries and sometimes of the producing countries get a magnificent rake-off."

"The United Kingdom, for instance, uses in manufacture for the home market some 240m. lb. of tobacco a year. At a rough guess, the grower has obtained about £45m. to £50m. for this. The British Government has managed to net in excise duties on it well over £700m., taking the current rate of duty of about £3 a lb."

Flat Rate

"It does not make any difference whether the producer in Nyasaland has been paid less than 1s. a lb. for his raw tobacco or whether it is Borneo cigar wrapper worth over £1 a lb.: the excise duty is a flat rate on all sorts and conditions of leaf, allowing for the fact that it is 1s. 6d. a lb. less on Commonwealth tobacco because of the new somewhat attenuated Imperial preference on tobacco."

"Total world exports of tobacco are reckoned at about 1,250m. lb. a year. Although there are many countries even within the Commonwealth that produce more tobacco than the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, there is no country except the United States that now exports more. Of all the tobacco that enters into world trade the Commonwealth exports one-fifth, and well over half of the Commonwealth exports come from the Federation of Nyasaland and Rhodesia."

"The Federation supplies nearly one-quarter of the flue-cured tobacco used in the U.K., and the cigarettes that are exported from the U.K. to the various Colonial territories also contain nearly that proportion of Federation tobacco."

"When it comes to the dark tobaccos, used largely in the pipe trade and for snuff and chewing tobaccos, Nyasaland, as part of the Federation, supplies over one-half of the total used each year in Great Britain."

Mr. Murray mentions that the tobacco floors in Salisbury are now the biggest tobacco market in the world.

Farmers Good and Bad

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE IN KENYA said when addressing the Makerere Luo Students' League in Kisumu that the African peasants of Kenya produced only about £10 worth of produce annually per family. In Nyanza the average African farmer owned about 12 acres which yielded only 14s. per acre per annum, though if the same lands were properly farmed they could be made to produce at least 10 times as much. "If we can get African peasant farming on to a basis of rotational farming, we can within the next 10 years raise production to nine times its present level," Mr. Blunden said. "When there were more efficient young farmers, they would begin to buy the holdings of older and less efficient men, and farms might grow to 40 or 50 acres." To an African who said that his people might never become as good as European farmers, the Minister replied: "I have seen African farming equal to the best peasant farming in Europe. There are Africans in Kenya who are farming just as well as European farmers."

Industries in African Areas

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has set up an African Industrial Estates Development Committee to plan industrial and commercial development of African tribal lands. Three of the 10 members will be Africans, two of them representing the Native Lands Trust Board. The chairman is to be Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister of Commerce and Industry. For the development of industrial sites in African areas the Government has provided a fund of £25,000. Expenditure in preparing sites for development will be recovered from those to whom grants of such land are made. The first development site is to be at Karatina, in the Kikuyu Reserve, where a large dehydrated vegetable undertaking operated during the war.

Higher Air Freights

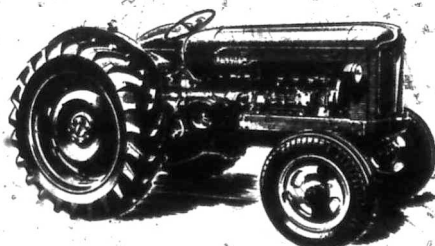
AIR FREIGHTS have been increased by about 5%. The rate per kilo from London is now 19s. 11d. to Addis Ababa, 25s. to Bulawayo via Nairobi or 25s. 11d. via Salisbury, 23s. 11d. to Dar es Salaam, 21s. 11d. to Kampala, 16s. 4d. to Khartoum, 24s. 4d. to Lusaka direct or via Nairobi and 29s. 10d. via Johannesburg, 23s. 5d. to Mombasa, 22s. 8d. to Nairobi, 23s. 10d. to Ndola direct or via Nairobi, 25s. via Lusaka, or 30s. 6d. via Johannesburg, and 25s. to Salisbury direct or 28s. 10d. via Johannesburg.

The Swedish Atlas Copco Company has established Atlas Copco Congo S.C.R.L. in Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, within a fortnight of opening the new office a mobile repair shop and demonstration van was at work. It is to operate in the mining areas of the Katanga and Ruanda-Urundi.

FARMERS IN TANGANYIKA

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Of Commercial Concern

Agricultural projects in the Embu district of Kenya include rice-growing scheme on the Mwea Plains, the Marindoko settlement scheme, in which 15 African settlers have already been established on farms of 151 acres; the Kania scheme, which provides for 100 holdings and a 100-acre irrigation farm, and the Mbezi irrigation scheme covering two acres with a cropping programme designed to supply food for settled families and a pilot scheme of eight acres to show correct rotations.

Proposed removal of fishing restrictions in the Uganda and Tanganyika areas of Lake Victoria has been described by Mr. R. S. de Beauchamp, director of the East African Fisheries Research Organization, as likely to do irretrievable damage. His organization and the Government of Kenya strongly support the existing regulations, but the other two Governments have favoured the abolition of the restrictions.

A Tanganyika Government loan of 5½% stock, 1978-82, is issued in London today at 99½. Of the total of £3m. one-sixth had been taken up in advance on behalf of Colonial Governments. The money is required for capital projects. The rate of interest is the highest offered by any Colonial or Dominion stock. In September the East Africa High Commission placed a 5½% issue at 98½.

At last week's auctions in London 3,217 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 5½d. per lb., compared with 4,689 packages averaging 5s. 4.82d. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 6s. 11d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Fish production from Lake Victoria last year amounted to 52,576 tons, valued at £3,350,000, of which 22,768 tons, worth £1,560,000, came from Uganda waters. Catches in Lake Victoria are estimated at 1.6 tons per sq. mile, against 5.1 tons in other Uganda lakes.

Nyasaland Railways have started preliminary work on re-siting and rebuilding Blantyre goods and passenger station. The £80,000 project will take about three years, but the new passenger station should be in use by the end of this year.

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., is to pay an interim dividend of 4% on its £350,000 of ordinary capital (5%). For 1955 there was a final distribution of 10%, making 15%.

This season's tobacco crop in Buganda has yielded 384,526 lb. of fire-cured and 238,999 lb. of air-cured leaf.

Total earnings of East African Railways and Harbours Administration in November amounted to £1,658,000, against £1,842,000 in November, 1955. Railways revenue was £1,392,851 (£1,502,156), and that of harbours £265,000 (£319,000). Total revenues for 11 months was £15,717,066 (£15,971,081).

Total exports from Kenya in the first eight months of last year rose to £3m. to £19,660,000 and imports by £6m. to just over £59m. Coffee was the main export, accounting for 47%. During the period Japan trebled her exports to the Colony and doubled her imports from Kenya. **East African Bank, Ltd.,** has declared an interim dividend of 5% for the year ending June 30 next on a capital of £2,267,000 by a scrip issue. Last year's interim was 7½% following by a final of 3½%.

The Bank of India, Ltd., proposes a final dividend of 10% net, making 16% tax free (the same). Profits are up from Rs. 1,10,00,000 rupees to Rs. 9,203,294. Taxation requires Rs. 1.8m. (Rs. 2.5m.).

The secondary runway at Chileka airport, Nyasaland, has been stabilized some months ahead of schedule. Reconstruction of the main runway, extended to take Viscounts, has been completed.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., report group trading profits reduced from £973,930 to £776,991 for the year to September 30 last. After tax the net profit is £300,334 (£603,618).

Tea Factory for Africans

A TEA FACTORY costing £55,000 will be opened in April in the Nyeri district of Kenya to deal with the output from 5,000 acres which are to be planted by Africans with tea in smallholdings. So far 172 acres have been planted in African gardens and 22 acres in experimental plots run by the Agricultural Department, which has a nursery of 14m. seedlings for sale to Africans. Mr. Gary Yates, the district agricultural officer, has pointed out that 13 days a month must be spent by a single labourer on each half-acre plot to keep it in good condition, and that it is wise for African farmers with other crops to accept a limit of half an acre under tea. The factory will buy the plucked leaf at 2s. 6d. per lb.

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MINING

Copperbelt Wage Claim Rejected

Issue Fought on Semi-Political Grounds

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Harragin has rejected a claim for 6s. 8d. a shift increase in basic pay in the copper mining industry made by the Northern Rhodesia African Mine Workers' Union.

The award says that the arbitration was fought largely on semi-political grounds; the union stated frankly when presenting its case that "the fundamental issue is ultimately a racial and ethical one."

The companies were admittedly making handsome profits. But Sir Walter asked whether that was sufficient reason for raising the wages of everyone who happened to be working for them. The issue of profits was relevant only where the industry was on the verge of bankruptcy or where the worker could show that he was on the bread-line or was receiving less than those working in similar conditions.

On the argument that the wages of the daily-paid European employees were disproportionately large compared with those of African employees, which was not disputed by the companies, Sir Walter said that this was the old problem of the skilled v. the unskilled, and it harked back to the time-honoured problem of supply and demand.

"To put it bluntly, the fact is that there is a plentiful supply of African labour, whereas that is not the case with regard to the more skilled Europeans. Another reason for the disparity is perhaps the superior bargaining ability of the European union; but who could not bargain over an article in short supply?"

The fact that a certain class of labour was paid more than it might appear to be worth was hardly a reason for paying everyone more than they were worth. He understood the irritation caused to the rest of the labour force by the more favoured position of the daily-paid European, but two wrongs did not make a right.

Reduced Salary Ratios

Sir Walter notes with satisfaction that the new African posts created under the advancement scheme have reduced the ratio between the lowest paid European and the highest paid African during the last two years from 5.32 to one to 2.28 to one.

Sir Walter found that the companies had increased the emoluments of their African employees by between 10% and 12% since the Guillebaud award of 1954, which more than compensated for any rise in the cost of living since that date. African Copperbelt miners were, in fact, the most highly paid African workers in Southern Africa. The Union pointed out that increased production in the mines must be due in part to the increased productivity of the workers. The companies replied that it was accounted for by new machinery and more efficient techniques. The companies called a number of highly-paid officials who supported their view and Sir Walter could not reject their evidence.

He added: "I feel, and one witness agreed with me, that the productivity of an African employee, particularly in the lowest groups, may depend to some extent on the sympathy and tact of the European ganger in charge."

Sir Walter Harragin was assisted by four assessors—Mrs. W. M. Comrie and Major W. J. Donnelly, nominated by the employees, and Mrs. O. B. Bennet and Mr. R. N. Harle, nominated by the employers.

The dispute was between the union and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., Bancroft Mines, Ltd., and Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd.

The case for the union was presented by Mr. Katilungu, its president—Mr. W. G. Trollip, Q.C., and Mr. A. F. Hofmeyer represented the companies.

Telegrams from Ndola at the beginning of this week stated that members of the African Mineworkers' Union were being urged to strike in protest at the findings, but that the president of the union, Mr. Katilungu, opposed strike action. The next move is likely to be an appeal to the Chamber of Mines for an increase of the cost-of-living allowance, which was not within the terms of reference of the arbitrator.

Mr. R. M. Peterson

MR. R. M. PETERSON left London a few days ago to revisit the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. Born in the U.S.A., he graduated from Michigan College of Mining with degrees in mining and science and was then employed by copper and mining companies in America until he went to Northern Rhodesia in 1928 as mine superintendent of the Roan Antelope company. Eight years later he became assistant general manager, two years later he was transferred to the Mufulira mine, and in 1940 he was appointed general manager of both, and five years later consulting engineer to both mines. Both companies appointed him to their board in 1948 as technical director. In 1955 he resigned the offices of technical vice-president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Roan Antelope, Mufulira, and Chibuluma companies, but he remains a director of all of them.

Studying American Methods

MR. ANDREW STEWART, a mining engineer born in Kenya, who is now on the staff of the Department of Mines in the Colony, has left for a three months' study tour arranged by the Bureau of Mines of the United States so that he may study mineral dressing methods now in use in laboratories in North America. Mr. Stewart was born in Kisumu, educated in Mombasa, Nairobi, and the United Kingdom, and then spent two years studying mining in Southern Rhodesia. After serving in the Royal Navy he was for a short time employed by a gold mining company in the Kisii area of Kenya before he joined the Government as a metallurgist in 1949.

Company Progress Reports

Kenton—2,480 oz. gold were produced in December at the Geita mine from 17,500 tons of ore milled. The operating loss was £13,437.

Motapa—A working profit of £1,514 in December (£1,548 in November) was earned from crushing 15,000 tons of ore for 2,320 oz. gold.

R.S.T.'s London Meeting

A FULL REPORT is given on another page of Sir Ronald Prain's address to the informal annual meeting in London of the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

Mining Briefs

The Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union is considering a new policy towards their members going on monthly pay—and thus losing union membership—Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, president of the union, said at a recent private meeting between the union's supreme council, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, and Government officials, in Kitwe. The Minister suggested that by their reluctance in accepting monthly pay, with its consequent increase in wages, Africans were themselves inhibiting their opportunities for franchise.

It is estimated that the copper bonus paid by the Northern Rhodesian mines may fall by about 4% as a result of the new rail rates, confirmed by the Rhodesia Railways, which will cost the mines at least £10 more a ton. The bonus is based on the difference between production costs and the competitive selling price on the English market. This difference is affected by higher transport costs.

Control of Ankole Tinfields, Ltd., having been acquired by clients of Maitland Sions & Co., Ltd., 140 Park Lane, London, W.1, Messrs. F. H. Agar, F. St. John North, and H. P. T. Lattey have resigned from the board. Major Sions is now chairman of the company, and the other members of the board are Major P. D. M. Sions, Mrs. F. M. Sions, Mr. Clifford Beck, and Mr. P. Fishers.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika in the first 11 months of last year were valued at £4,671,246, against £4,617,556 in the corresponding period of the previous year. November exports were £352,286 (£379,332).

A **pitchblende deposit** 10 miles south of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, is being investigated by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority.

"We increased the price of cotton to the grower a few weeks ago and were prepared for the Uganda Light Marketing Board losing £12m. on the season's business. In actual fact, there is now a good chance of our breaking even."—Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of the Board.

Company Report

Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

A Year of Progress in All Departments

MR. W. BOYILL'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on January 15 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

MR. E. W. BOYILL, the chairman of the company, presided.

A representative of the secretaries (Treat, Bovill & Company, Limited), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the statement by the chairman which had been circulated with the report and accounts:—

Accounts

"The consolidated profit and loss account for the year ended June 30, 1956, shows a profit of £32,243, after charging all expenses, including £12,861 for rotation planting and £28,990 for depreciation. The board recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% less tax. The net cost of this payment will be £11,212 and taxation will absorb £20,744. After crediting £3,420 over-provided for taxation in previous years and £2,350 from taxation equalization account, we shall carry forward to the current year a credit balance of £42,281 in the consolidated accounts, compared with £36,224 brought forward from the previous year.

Production Costs Reduced

"Although the year under review was not an easy one, it was a year of progress in all departments. Our output slightly exceeded the estimate, our costs of production were reduced, our factory ran trouble-free, our new workshops were completed, and our ambitious development programme went forward as planned.

"All this was achieved under the dark cloud of a very unfavourable sisal market, which still hangs over us, and in spite of a temporary shortage of labour.

"Since the close of the year the labour position has corrected itself, and our general manager feels confident of achieving our estimated production of 2,800 tons of line fibre for the current year. Happily, too, we have had good rains and the growth of leaf has been all that we could desire.

Important Purchase of Land

"Turning to development, at the end of the year under review 450 hectares of the 688 hectares of new land we acquired in 1953-54 were planted with sisal, and the rest was cleared or partly cleared, and some of it was ploughed.

"In the last few weeks we have acquired from Government 1,000 more hectares of first-class land, the development of which we are putting in hand at once. This is a most important acquisition, for it should enable us eventually to raise our output of fibre to the 4,000 tons a year for which our factory was designed.

Commitments

"The parent and subsidiary companies' commitments on capital account for the current year amount to the substantial sum of £33,000, including £22,000 for development of new areas. In addition, we shall have to build a new godown for storing sisal on the estates,

and sheds for locomotives and tractors, all of which are urgently required. The cost is likely to be in the region of £15,000.

"All this expenditure and the completion of our development programme over the next few years will naturally make heavy inroads into our cash resources, but we can look forward to material benefits from the resulting increased production.

Sisal Weevil

"We have recently found sisal weevil more prevalent than hitherto, but not seriously so. This pest, which for many years has been a constant trouble on estates in Tanga Province, has never caused much concern on the Central Line. But we are not going to assume that it never will, and we are taking warning from its increased prevalence and adopting appropriate counter-measures.

Soil Fertility

"We have also taken warning from the concern which declining soil fertility is causing on many old-established sisal estates. In spite of much valuable work done at the Mlingano research station, the manurial requirements of sisal and how to satisfy them are still hedged with much uncertainty. Moreover, they naturally vary from estate to estate. We are, therefore, laying down manurial trials for our own in order to determine how best to maintain the high fertility of our soil.

The Future

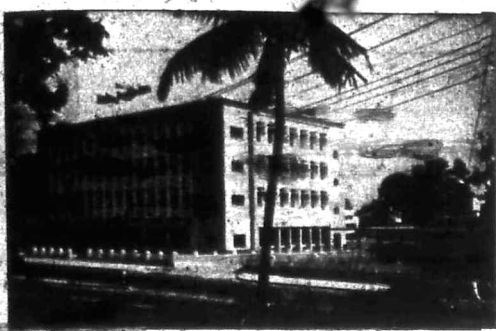
"In the 20 years of this company's somewhat chequered history I have never known our affairs in better order than they are today, nor the board so free from concern about the future. The market is, of course, a constant worry, but I believe this company to be well equipped to face whatever the future has in store for our industry, and I am confident that our staff will not relax their efforts to reduce our costs of production to the attainable minimum. In present circumstances that is the compelling need we all have to bear constantly in mind.

Team Spirit

"That I can speak so reassuringly about our affairs is almost wholly due to our staff who, under the able leadership of our general manager, Mr. Sorensen, work with a team spirit such as our estates have never known before. This has been achieved in spite of our small staff of 11, comprising no less than four nationalities. Mr. Sorensen and one of the estate managers, Mr. Breitenstein, are Danes; the other estate manager, Mr. Adrian, is a Dutchman; and the company engineer, Mr. Smith, is a Scot. Our estates could not be in better hands. But we also owe much to our visiting agent, our consulting engineers, and our managing agents."

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend of 10% less income tax was approved.

The retiring director, Mr. F. S. Sykes, was re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Spicer & Pegler, having been fixed, the proceedings terminated.



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S.S. "Kathleen McKay"	mid Feb./mid March	—
S.S. "Maya Lykes"	late Feb./mid March	mid/late March
S.S. "Jesse Lykes"	mid March/early April	—
S.S. "Reuben Tipton"	late March/early April	mid/late April

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COMPANY
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has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate.

The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE
Ford, A.E.C., B.S.A., Duple, Garros, Becht, etc.

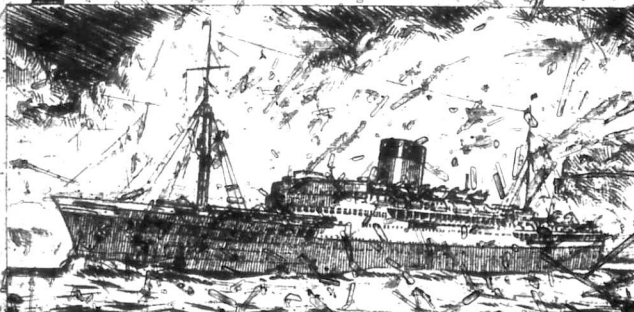
COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ANALYSTS
Platt Bros. Machinery; John Shaw Presses; H. Young Steelwork.

ESTATES—OWNED AND/OR MANAGED
East African Tea Estates Ltd., Toro Tea Co. Ltd., Nanki Tea Estates, Ltd., Salama Estates and Ankole Tea Co. Ltd.

MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121 AND AT Jinja, Mbale, Fort Portal
London: 16 Byward Street, E.C.3. Tel: ROYal 6486

**SOUTH
AND
EAST
AFRICA**



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

From Southampton	
"Edinburgh Castle"	Jan. 24
"Whaler Castle"	Jan. 31
"Dunottar Castle"	Feb. 7
"Warwick Castle"	Feb. 14
"Durban Castle"	Feb. 21
"Rhodesia Castle"	Feb. 28
"Abulone Castle"	Mar. 6
"Carnegie Castle"	Mar. 13

Via Rhodesia via Las Palmas

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

From London Rotterdam	
"Boschar Castle"	Jan. 16 Jan 17
"Dunottar Castle"	Jan. 24
"Warwick Castle"	Feb. 8
"Durban Castle"	Feb. 13 Feb. 14
"Rhodesia Castle"	Mar. 6
"Rhodesia Castle"	Mar. 13 Mar. 14
"Dunottar Castle"	Mar. 20 Mar. 21

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

UNION CASTLE

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