

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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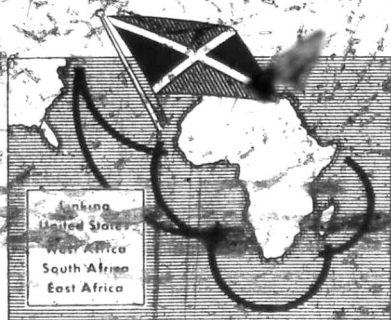
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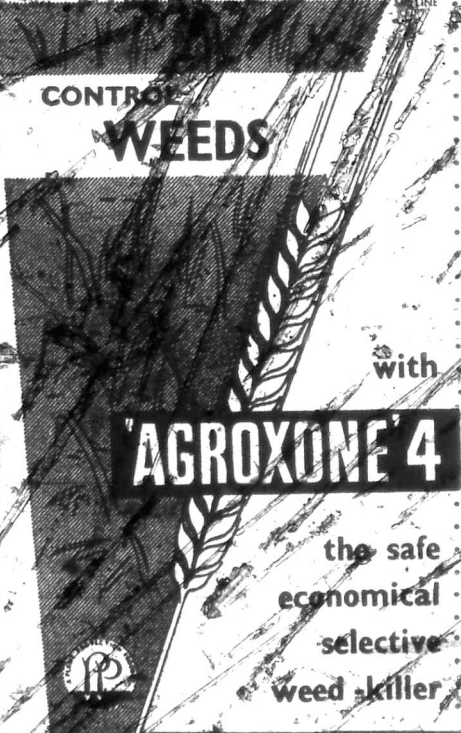
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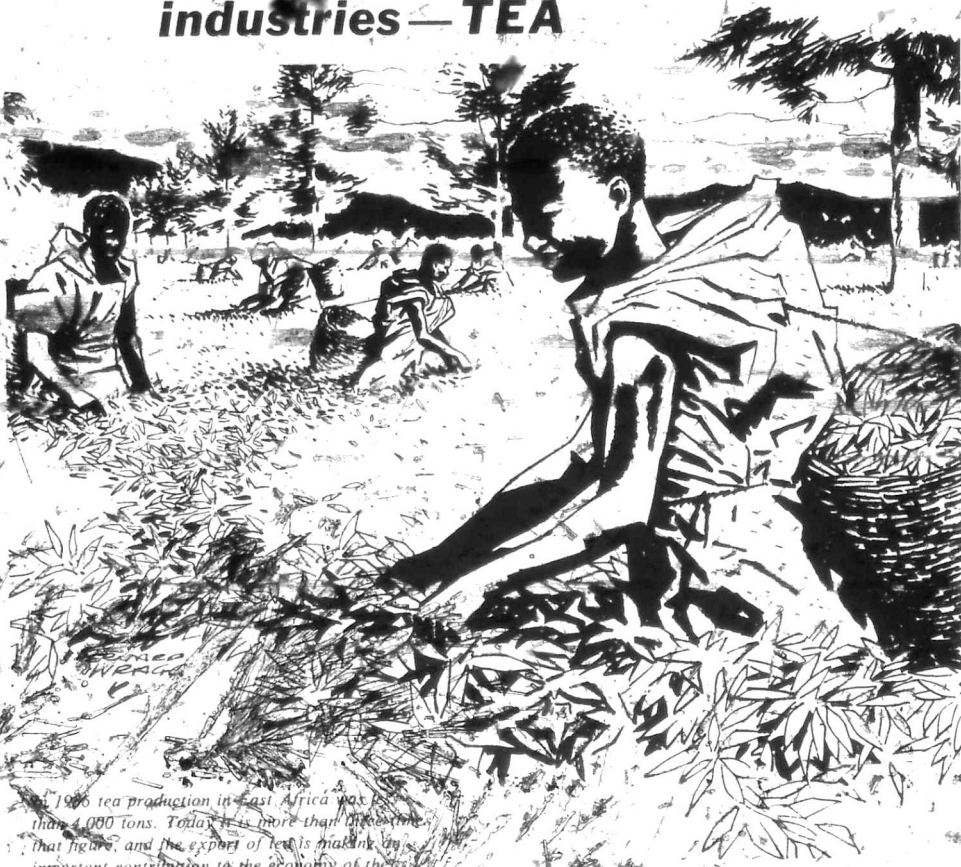
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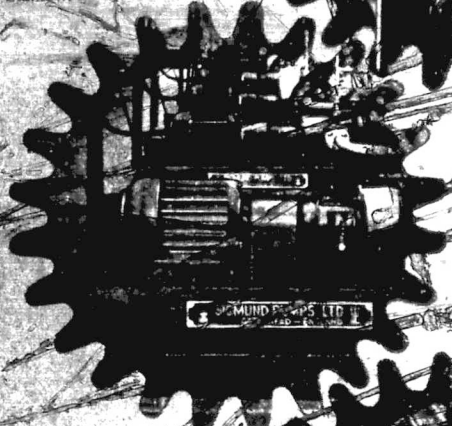
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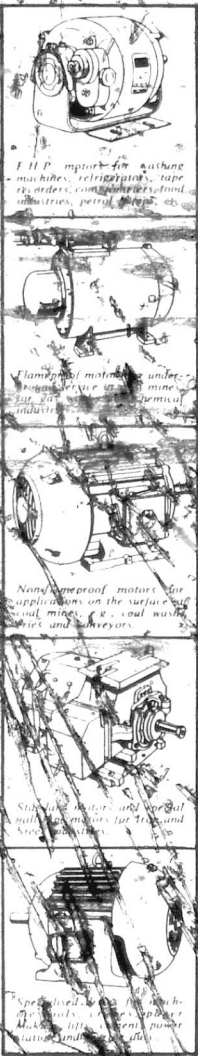
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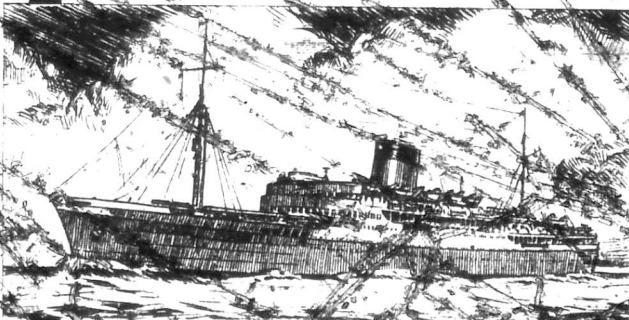
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOYCE

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ATTACKS ON THE FEDERATION of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been resuscitated by a number of publications in the United Kingdom, which were prominent in the movement to frustrate partnership in the larger union of the Federation. Three test-cases. Four or five years ago they encouraged a tiny minority of African political extremists to oppose a plan which promised great benefits to British Central Africa. Now they deem the time opportune to question the honesty of the Federal Prime Minister and, by implication, that of the Federal Cabinet and the Federal Parliament. Among the detractors is, of course, the *New Statesman and Nation*, the recent issue of which uses the heading "Welensky Fartoso" for the following tirade: "It is high time that Sir Roy Welensky stopped gazing at his white Rhodesian mirage and saw the realities staring him in the face. He asks whether the Gold Coast is being given independence by Britain because its rulers are black, while the Rhodesian Federation is refused self-government because it is ruled by white men. Surely even Sir Roy knows sufficient about Africa to realize that the difference is not between white and black rulers but between democracy and autocracy. The Gold Coast has universal suffrage. Rhodesia is ruled by a handful of white settlers who are outnumbered ten to one by the Africans. Welensky has just jeeringly rebuffed the British Government's offer of handing over African affairs to the Federal Government and vesting the Federal authorities with virtually complete control over Central Africa. His complaint that Africans look to London instead of Salisbury or Lusaka, and are thus undermining the Federal policy of racial partnership must surely have been made with his tongue in his cheek. This policy of partnership was written into the preamble of

the Federal constitution, but Sir Godfrey Huggins indicated that the preamble could be ignored as it had only been agreed to appease British opinion. The term has never been defined. To the African it means nothing more than a cover for white domination. No wonder he looks to London for justice and a hint of democracy."

That will doubtless satisfy the emotionalists and theorists to whom the *New Statesman* makes a special appeal, but those who know Africa will not regard it as any kind of satisfactory answer to some real problems. Whatever Lord Malvern may

Obstacles Placed by Imperial Government

have said in one of the teasing public statements to which Rhodesians were accustomed — and the commissariat Socialist journal appears not to know that Sir Godfrey Huggins has been Viscount Malvern for quite a long time — his actions as Prime Minister in his more serious declarations made it very clear on a number of occasions (as Sir Roy Welensky has done since his accession to the highest office) that partnership was not a mere phrase, but a policy to which the Federal Government stood committed and intended to implement progressively. Prudence would have argued against a leap forward, but the Socialist weekly also ignores the fundamental fact that the Imperial Government, under persistent pressure from the Parliamentary Labour Party, put serious obstacles on the path to partnership by depriving the Federal Government of jurisdiction in Native affairs. Since they are now almost completely the concern of the State Governments, the Federal Cabinet inevitably finds it difficult to provide striking evidence that its policy is achieving results in that direction. One proof that cannot be denied and ought not to be minimized is the rad-

ically changed structure of the Civil Service, in which appointment and promotion are now made solely by merit and ability, not skin colour. That is a very practical proof of partnership in action.

The policy of inter-racial partnership is not merely that of the Federal Government, but also that of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and since the authorities in that Colony have full control of African affairs, they have in the recent past been able to do more in this particular way than the Federal Government, however liberal its policies could have done. The reason, we repeat, is the decision of the House of Commons that African affairs should remain with the three constituent territories, and not be transferred to the Federation itself. With Mr. Garfield Todd as Prime Minister, Southern Rhodesia is very actively discharging its responsibilities for the welfare of its African community. In addition to all the normal social services, it is spending millions of pounds on town housing for Africans, it hopes to complete in five years an excellent plan for improved African farming which was originally intended to be spread over about two decades, it has made the revolutionary decision that Africans shall be admitted to white trade unions instead of having separate unions of their own, and it has a commission studying the franchise question. Unless the *New Statesman* is prepared to advance the fantastic argument that the Rhodesians who control the Federal Government think quite differently from the Rhodesians who control the Southern Rhodesian Government (both of which share the same capital city), its accusations are meaningless.

Left-wing readers of that paper who know nothing about Africa will doubtless have decided that the Gold Coast, having universal suffrage, is an African paradise, and that Rhodesia, labelled an "autocracy", denies Africans fair play and fair scope. Both suggestions are distortions. All the reports from the Gold Coast which have recently appeared in reputable newspapers have agreed that dissension and tension are dangerously high in that Colony on the verge of self-government; indeed, there has been open talk of civil war — not against a British administration, be it noted, but by up-country Africans against domination by African town politicians. So much for the

overvaunted "democracy" to which many Socialists in this country — but not, for instance in Belgium — attach a quasi-religious importance. It is against any possible repetition of such developments in Central Africa that white Rhodesians are resolved; they are determined that the political progress of the Africans for whom they are responsible shall depend not upon agitation but upon their fitness for the duties involved — which explains the outburst of the few score Africans whose capability and reliability bear no kind of relation to their ambitions. They turn for comfort to Westminster (rather than Whitehall) because Members of Parliament have shown such unwise impetuosity in thrusting upon the ignorant millions of Africa and Asia a political system which works in sophisticated Britain only with great difficulty and obvious inefficiency. Parliament has not understood that (to use the words of the *New Statesman*) "a hint of democracy" would have done greater justice to African and British interests than the impulsive imposition of the paraphernalia of the universal franchise upon populations which did not need it, want it, or understand it. By thrusting it prematurely upon them to appease little cliques of noisy political careerists on the spot and their Socialist mentors in the United Kingdom, British Governments have neglected their trusteeship for the mass of the people.

Statements Worth Noting

"About 94% of the land of Northern Rhodesia is available to Africans for settlement". — Mr. D. B. Hall, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"In his rural, tribal way of life the African is law-abiding. Unfortunately he does not bring that charming trait with him when he comes to the urban areas". — Mr. H. A. Watmore, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

"This ceremony is like a stone-laying, and I should like to ask the blessing of God on all the people engaged on this very great undertaking and those who come afterwards to benefit from their labours". — Lord Marnock, when he poured the first two tons of concrete for the main wall at the Kafiba Gorge hydro-electric site.

"Around and adjacent to the mission has developed the town of Blantyre, and in particular its industrial area, which has been in some respects an embarrassment demanding serious and even painful readjustments in your work. But it has also set you at the vital centre of the country's life. The growth of an urban community, a large African urban community, opens up new opportunities and challenges, calling for imagination, energy and long-term planning no less exciting than the old days we commemorate. Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, paying tribute to the Scottish missionaries who founded the Blantyre Mission, and celebrating its 80th anniversary.

Notes By The Way

Uncandid Miss Fletcher

MISS EILEEN FLETCHER has now carried her bitter campaign against the Government of Kenya across the Atlantic by contributing a three-page article entitled "Kenya's Iron Curtain" to the journal of the American Committee on Africa. Presumably scarcely any of its readers will be aware that very detailed replies to Miss Fletcher's accusations have been published by the Colonial Office, replies which, in the opinion of many people, and certainly of those who demolished the case to which such widespread publicity has been given in Great Britain. The article published in New York gives no indication whatsoever that there has been painstaking official investigation of Miss Fletcher's complaints. It was certainly neither fair nor candid of her to withhold from American readers the information that her charges have been carefully examined by the Government of Kenya and the United Kingdom.

Present Tense

USE OF THE PRESENT TENSE by Miss Fletcher must give readers the impression that the situation in Kenya is still as bad as it was a couple of years ago. She writes, for instance: "From time to time sweeps are carried out by the police and the army, African men, women, and children being swept up and placed in cages on the tops of lorries, and carried off to the huge detention camps where some remain indefinitely without trial." Not for many months has there been any such sweep, a fact of which the propagandist must be perfectly well aware. Why is she not satisfied to deal with the past, instead of suggesting that what happened a couple of years ago is still continuing?

Exaggerations

IN ANOTHER PARAGRAPH, having claimed that "things have happened in Kenya that are a disgrace to the name of Britain," she again uses the present tense, continuing: "things that are breeding bitterness and resentment among Africans that will take years to overcome; even tribes not affected by Mau Mau are horrified at the ruthless way in which the movement is being suppressed by the Government." For that statement there is as little justification as for the one about "sweeps." Unfortunately things did inevitably happen in the earlier stages of the Kikuyu rebellion, but it is false to say that present actions are ruthless, horrifying, and breeding bitterness. Incidentally, there is no word in the article about the bestial behaviour of the Kikuyu terrorists, or the fact that they murdered thousands of their own people, conspired to defeat established law and order, and aimed at imposing a tyranny from which Africans would have been the chief sufferers.

Unworthy Disparagements

ANOTHER THREE-PAGE ARTICLE in the bulletin by Commander Thomas Fox-Pitt, lately a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, who writes: "In Northern Rhodesia the word 'Capricorn' is a term of reproach which means 'police informer.' That the Capricorn Society is the political wing of Moral Re-Armament, which is active in softening up the African trade union leaders on behalf of its paymasters, is the belief of many Africans." Those are unworthy disparagements of two sincere movements — both of which have been vilified by people who were inconvenienced

by their activities. Both movements have doubtless made their mistakes, but it seems to me reckless to aver that the Capricorn Society is repressivist and acting in collusion with the police, and equally inexcusable to describe the society as the "political wing" of M.R.A. Most readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA know enough about the Capricorn movement to dismiss such sneers, but those for whom Commander Fox-Pitt wrote may accept his strictures at face value.

Good Example

I AM GLAD TO HEAR that the new Church of St. Nicholas in the African suburb of Mlala in the capital of Tanganyika Territory has decided not to appeal for funds in Great Britain. All but a quarter of the cost of £12,000 has already been raised locally, and the small debt still outstanding will, it is hoped, soon be cleared. I call attention to this case because so many appeals are made from Africa to the United Kingdom when the territory concerned ought to meet the bill itself. Several times in the last few months this paper has been asked to open appeals for good causes in East Africa which, it was suggested in reply, could obtain the necessary money locally by a little planning and a deal of concentration. Africans, Europeans, and Asians have given innumerable proofs of their readiness to contribute generously for purposes with which they are in sympathy, and in all but exceptional cases the appeal should surely be to the people of all races on the spot. A striking fact about the new Mlala church is that all the furnishings were the gift of a non-Christian Sikh, who wished them to be his memorial to King George VI. The site of the church, an adjacent convent, houses for African priests, guest rooms, and a parish room was bought by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa as long ago as 1893 for a plantation on which slaves released in Zanzibar might work.

Retrospect

A LONDON DOCTOR said in evidence in the High Court the other day that "anyone who has a temperature of 100.8 should stay in bed unless he is insane". He had evidently never lived in a tropical country. In the far-off days in which I lived in East Africa a temperature of 101 degrees was regarded as but a trifling departure from the normal, and it certainly caused nobody to worry. If it was insane not to stay in bed in such a condition, then most of us were often in that state. Before the air mail service was started there was almost always a last-minute rush in business houses to catch the ocean mail, and I have known men with a temperature of 105 degrees work far into the night with a wet towel round the head. It may not have been wise, but it was considered part of the job — which doubtless sounds shocking to a generation with Welfare State ideas. No Rhodesians or East Africans of pre-1914 war vintage would, I am sure, wish to have missed those days, primitive though living conditions often were. 100.8 indeed!

New Chairman

A CHANGE OF CHAIRMANSHIP will occur a month hence in an enterprise which has a great stake in East and Central Africa. At this stage I will say only that the two persons concerned hold the same high decoration, that there has been a close parallel between their careers, and that the newcomer is nine years younger than his predecessor.

How the Ministerial Changes Affect Africa

New Appointments to Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD remains Secretary of State for the Colonies at his own urgent request in Mr. Macmillan's new Government.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is now the 7th Earl of Perth, who, now to ministerial office, has been made a Privy Counsellor.

Born in 1907, he was educated at Downside and Cambridge University, joined the Intelligence Corps in 1914, served in the War Cabinet Offices in 1942-43, and was then for two years in the Ministry of Production. He succeeded his father in 1951 and in the next year became a Representative Peer for Scotland. He is hereditary Thane of Lennox and hereditary Steward of Menzies and Strathearn. On appointment to the Government he has resigned from the banking firm of Henry Schroder and Company and his directorship of the Atlas Assurance Company.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is Mr. John Dennis Profumo, M.P., lately a Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

The eldest son of the late Baron Albert Profumo (an Italian title), he was educated at Harrow and Oxford University, and in 1945 went to Japan as Chief of Staff of the United Kingdom Mission. He had joined the 1st Northamptonshire Yeomanry on the outbreak of war in 1939, and was later mentioned in dispatches. He has been M.P. for Stratford-on-Avon since 1950 and a governor of Harrow School since 1952. He was born in 1915.

The Earl of Home

The Earl of Home remains Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

His Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord John Hope, has been transferred to the Scottish Office as one of three Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and his successor at the Commonwealth Relations Office is Mr. C. J. M. Alport, lately Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Alport, who was born in 1912, was educated at Haileybury and Cambridge (where he was president of the Union), and was later called to the Bar. He joined the Artists Rifles in 1934, was embodied in the Royal Welch Fusiliers as a company commander early in the 1939-45 war, and after a spell in the War Office, went to East Africa Command in 1942 as a G.S.O.2. He commanded a company of the King's African Rifles and then returned as G.S.O.1 to Command headquarters. On demobilization he became director of the Conservative Political Centre. He is a past chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board. He revisited Kenya with the Parliamentary mission under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Elliot.

Mr. Maclay, lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is now Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. John Hare, who had been transferred to the War Office shortly before the reconstruction of the Government, remains Secretary of State for War. Previously he had been Minister of State for the Colonies.

The Earl of Munster, who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office from 1951 to 1954, when he was appointed Minister without Portfolio, continues in that office.

Commander Allan Noble, who remains Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, is to deal chiefly with United Nations matters, and will therefore be closely concerned with developments in Tanganyika Territory.

The Hon. David Ormsby-Gore, the second Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who was previously Under-

Secretary at the Foreign Office, will deal mainly with European matters. He is the son of Lord Harlech, who was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1922-24 and, after a short break, from November 1924 to 1929, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1936-38.

Mr. Niall Macpherson

Mr. Niall Macpherson, one of the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries at the Scottish Office, served on a British Military Mission to Madagascar and East Africa in 1943-45, and is a past chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, now Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Health, is also a past chairman of that body.

Mr. Airey Neave, who has become one of the Joint Parliamentary Secretaries at the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, was lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

Mr. Julian Amery, who affairs office for the first time as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State and Financial Secretary at the War Office, was one of the most prominent members of the so-called "Suez group", which persistently criticized Sir Anthony Eden over the abandonment of the Suez Canal base, the premature withdrawal from the Sudan, and his more recent attitude to Egypt. Mr. Amery, a son of the late Leopold Amery, has for some years been a member of the board of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. F. J. Erroll, now Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, visited a number of African territories between the wars, and in 1935-36 helped Lord Hailey on his African research survey. In the House of Commons he has shown much interest in East and Central African affairs.

President of U.M.C.A.

The Hon. Richard Wood, one of two Joint Parliamentary Secretaries at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, is the eldest son of Lord Halifax, whom he succeeded as president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. E. B. Wakefield, who has visited East Africa as a member of a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation, is one of the four Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Lord Fairfax of Cameron, who has shown interest in East and Central African affairs in recent years, remains a Lord-in-Waiting of Her Majesty's Household.

Lord Chesham, another Lord-in-Waiting, inherited from his father a large property in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

Two of the six junior Ministers who have not received appointments are Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, and Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. Both have visited East Africa, and shown much interest in the affairs of the territories. Mr. Mr. Dodds-Parker is a past chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Mr. Macmillan, who has made 84 appointments, has left only 26 Ministers in their old posts. So drastic a reconstruction of a Government has not been made for many years.

"The first duty of a government to its people is not to provide peace (peace is not within the command of one nation) but security. A nation can die of peace. If a longing for peace leads to policies of appeasement a nation can lose its life and liberty." — The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Africa's Spirit Akin to that of the Ancient Greeks

Colonel Laurens van der Post Says "Africa Has Been Denied Love"

WHAT IS THE SPIRIT OF AFRICA?

Before man became as fatally divided as he is today between two vital ends of himself, between an unconscious and a conscious, an irrational and a rational a natural and a civilized self, before he lost his sense of the whole that was greater than any of his parts and tried to raise a carefully selected aspect above the totality of himself, the question was always in the forefront of his imagination.

He somehow recognized implicitly then that the adequacy of his response to the challenge of life in the particular land of his birth depended greatly on the way he answered that elemental question: "The fact that only a small portion of the answer could be rational neither deterred him from the effort nor made him feel that what was irrational in it. Rather, the existence of the irrational content heightened the meaning of the rational context."

Instinct and intuition helped him to do the only thing the human being can do when faced with the known-unknown: he made music and danced and sang, he made poetry and mythology of the rhythms and other dynamic patterns that the land of his birth described in his inmost self.

Presence of the Spirit

The Greeks never regarded matter as dead or inert, but as full and overflowing with spirit. There was not a tree, wood, fountain, stream, meadow, valley, coil of sea, mountain top, planet, or remote belt of stars which did not vibrate with spirit for them. Wherever they walked they went in the presence of spirit made manifest, and whatever they touched they fingered with awe because it too contained some of the wonder and mystery of the totality which united such multitudinous being in one moment of time and one scheme of things.

As a result their imaginations were compelled willingly and ardently to make a personification in gods and goddesses, nymphs and centaurs, and a thousand and one other meaningful shapes of their awareness of the spirit inviolate in the becoming earth about them. They made a personification so rich and eventful that we to this barren day draw on the myth and legend that came from them like travellers at a rare spring in a dry land.

It is possible for us to do this only because this antique evolution in Greek imagination conformed to a basic need and permanent pattern in mankind. It was an absolute pre-requisite of the great flower of Hellenic culture which grew out of it and to which we owe so much.

The irony of the matter is that until the coming of the invaders of Africa, the Arab and the European, our great continent was full of peoples who submitted their minds and imaginations quite naturally to this discipline of communion with the known-unknown. There was a constant coming and going between their own imagination and the nature and spirit of the immense earth of Africa. They lacked many other things that we do not: consciousness, for instance, in our sense of the word.

They should have differentiated more clearly between the outer and inner, the things of the spirit and of the physical

world. They could have done with a peculiar awareness of objective values. They were constantly in danger of making our modern error, in reverse, and confusing the inner half with the whole of reality. But whatever they were, they were never poor in spirit. Their difficulty was never to be persuaded of the unrecognized spirit in events; it was rather to learn that matter existed also in a right of its own.

Their minds and imaginations were organic and never severed from their intuitive and instinctive roots in the land and universe about them. Their peril was that the known in them might be overwhelmed by the unknown. Once that they may be destroyed by what we know. We are in the grip of a tyranny of an inflexible knowledge. But for these other people the bridges between the known and the unknown were never down.

The Antique World Remains

There is enough of this antique world left in Africa today to know what it must have been like before we and the Arabs came to break it up. I spend half my time in the bush and wastelands of Africa, and I am continually amazed at how much of it is left, so much so that I am puzzled at times at the concentration with which modern man digs up old ruins in order to know what the antique world was like when ancient man himself is still alive and neglected in our midst.

I am never in contact with this aspect of Africa without feeling as if miraculously in touch with the early world of Greece and Crete and Babylon and Mesopotamia. Africa is Old Testament, is Homeric land. Again and again as I have listened to the old men of this old Africa talk around their fires at night I have felt as if a chapter of Genesis or a page of Hesiod or Homer was being read to me.

There is a passage in the "Iliad" where Homer, describing warriors of the Argive confederacy, seeing to their "tough ox-hide shields" before a sortie against the Trojans might well be the old *induna* who once told me how Cetewayo's impiet prepared themselves for battle.

I know an African people who, when a man dies, bring the finest cow in his possession to the side of the open grave where they make it lower its head so that it can look its dead master in the face for the last time. Thereafter it belongs utterly to the spirits, and no one in the dead man's family would ever dream of killing or selling it. What matters here is the comparison it invites with the Homeric myth of the sacred kine of Helios Hyperion.

I have learnt the same lesson from the oldest of all the old peoples of Africa, and the one we have despised most and treated most brutally—the Bushman of the child-man shape and pointed Pan-like ear. "When a man dies among these despised people they bury him facing the east, his bow and arrows and an ostrich-egg full of water for the long journey beside him. Then they pile the wood high at the foot of the grave and, weeping bitterly, set it alight, because, as they told me, "it is dark where he is going and he needs fire-light to show him the way to the day that is beyond." The great plain of Troy for a decade glowed with similar fire.

Process of Disintegration

The human spirit needs a certain security and continuity in order that it may come to its own increase. For a thousand years or more the human being in Africa had little of any such security. When we arrived on the scene African society had already been on the run for centuries. Invasion from without and great racial trouble within had already started the process of disintegration which we, sadly, were to continue.

It never occurred to Europe that the exciting, now, physical contact of its overseas discoveries concealed a great content of the rare first spirit of man increasingly estranged from itself. What was despised and rejected within was despised and rejected without, and Europe proceeded untroubled by conscience to inflict its divided self with violence upon Africa. How deep the rejection went in Africa is demonstrated most clearly by the manner in which the men of Europe dedicated to the service of the spirit and to the care of its still small, tender and enigmatic manifestations went out to meet the spirit of Africa.

Let a German scientist who devoted his life to a study of "the soul of Africa" and who significantly enough had his books burnt by one typical product of the split European spirit, the Nazis, speak for me. "How they misunderstood the myth and legend of Africa! The Jesuit missionaries of the 17th and 18th centuries found them comic and silly. The Protestant of the 19th, dumb, silly, and sinful interpretations of a self-made God. And yet they contained such a richness of cosmic and human wisdom that such judgments as 'they're people without a capacity for reflection, without knowledge of

* These passages are quoted by permission of the publishers from a long article contributed by Colonel Laurens van der Post to "Optima", a quarterly review published by the Anglo-African Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

God and his service, without indications of reason or humanity, can be recalled today only with shame.

D. H. Lawrence called Africa "the continent of dark negation." The negation is Europe's own negation. It is the denial of the first spirit in European man itself projected on to Africa. As our power in the physical Africa grew, the more widespread and fanatical became the projections of the spirit of Africa. We had come to Africa for its sake but for our own, and in the process rejected all manifestation of the spirit of Africa in the laws, customs, ways, and thinking of the children of Africa.

The other day I was an official guest at an agricultural show in one of the most agreeable of the new capitals of Africa. The show was held in a park planted almost entirely with exotic trees. An African band played European military music. A Union Jack hung bravely in blue air. The exhibitors were predominantly European and only one small unobtrusive stand was reserved for Africans, also in European clothes.

I sat there in a privileged seat and watched the grand parade of cattle and sheep. I saw one sleek European beast after the other, Aberdeen Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, Sussex, Devons, Red Polls, and so on, waddling like geese around the ring. They were followed by the fine-boned dairy breeds, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Friesians, and so on. After them came the sheep, but nowhere among them was a creature of color. The omission was all the more striking because, if one of the show animals had been made to fend for itself in the indigenous Africa which stretched far beyond the park, the animal would have been dead within a month. The pattern of life everywhere is a brain-imposed European pattern and not an organic pattern of Africa.

Rejection of Africa

What is far more sinister is that our rejection of Africa has gone on for so long and has been so powerfully sustained that what is left uniquely of the spirit of Africa is increasingly discerned among the children of Africa themselves. We have added another dimension to our negation and induced the children of Africa to accept our overvaluation of ourselves. We have taught the children of Africa themselves to despise what was uniquely of Africa. We have induced them to become like children ashamed of their mother, denying not only what created them but also what is created in them through the image and symbol of their own mother earth.

This, then, is the moment where in the life of individuals the problem child turns delinquent and the gangster runs amok

with his guns? where societies suddenly produce a class bent on wrecking the pattern which has denied it; when out of the tanks of civilization there steps abruptly a delinquent nation committed to revenge and dominant self-assertion. For one and all it is a moment of such nothingness, such meaninglessness, such deception that the human heart turns to stone.

The tragedy of Africa is that it has been denied love. Out of this first denial all the others flow logically; this is the denial that turns the hearts of men to stone. After 300 years we are back where we began. We have come home to find the building in ruins and the last of the fires out. Only we have come with this difference: we have been followed, and now outside the children of Africa are massing, crying to be let in to a shelter in ruins and a fire that is out.

A World Theatre

For the whole world Africa has become a symbol. It is as if Africa has become a world theatre where daily life is black and white. It presents a play which suddenly makes articulate the conflict which has been for so long hidden and inexpressible in modern man. It is as if this play of two great opposites hold up a mirror to the imagination wherein solely divided modern man sees a reflection of the horror of his own inner rejection. The trouble is that he does not always realize that it is also his own reflecting that he sees. That adds to the trouble and confusion of the sight of Africa.

Africa is for me the modern Atlas of the Greeks, with the world on his back. Africa, in addition to its own great load, carries the burden of a world-wide projection, because her instinct tells modern man that the conflict in Africa is also his own. Similarly, out of Africa's solution so might solutions also come to modern man. It is this which gives what is happening in my native continent such overwhelming meaning. I believe Africa to be the most advanced and vital battlefield of the modern spirit and out of that conflict might emerge a truly contemporary version of the first spirit of man. Out of this conflict can emerge what does not yet exist: a truly modern man whole within himself. I say this all the more confidently because in Africa there are thousands of people who do not feel themselves to be confined in the societies which produced them. Their communities and institutions no longer express what is best and changing in themselves. Life in its familiar form has lost the power of increase for them, and the conventional solutions of the time hold no prospect of restoring it. They are the truly displaced and the detribalized children of Africa.

American Congress Member's Report on African Visit

Tribute to British Administration in East and Central Africa

MRS. FRANCES P. BOLTON, a member of the Congress of the United States and of its sub-committee on the Near East and Africa, spent four months in Africa in the latter part of 1955, accompanied by a medical officer, a photographer lent by the Signal Corps, and an army transport officer who had lived in Africa for some years and served in it during the last war.

She has now submitted to the United States Committee on Foreign Affairs a report on her "Special Study Mission to Africa, South and East of the Sahara."

Her first recommendation is that "with the increasing importance of Africa, it would seem exceedingly important that we feature it in our State Department organization by originating a Division for Africa, headed by an Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs."

Mrs. Bolton continues:

If we are to play a real part in Africa's rebirth — and if we do not, others will — we should do three things:

(1) Make it clear to the metropolitan countries that we have no desire to interfere with their methods of bringing more health and education to their people, while at the same time encouraging the utilization of

more American personnel in Africa, more economic interchange, and a greater exchange of persons.

(2) Make it clear to the African that we know from experience his intense desire for freedom and sympathize with him. But because we had to win our independence and have since learned many of the difficulties of setting up and maintaining high standards of living and justice for all, we should do more than give them all the help we can without hurrying them into a freedom they would not be able to sustain.

(3) Above all else, we must prove to all races in Africa that we care deeply for them and their well-being, and that that is the mainspring of our desire; that we believe that the exchange of their raw materials and our know-how will benefit them as much if not more than it will benefit us.

Considering the enormous success attendant upon the use of films, radio, and libraries by our Information Service in some sectors of Africa, a much more extended coverage seems indicated for all areas. In fact, every governmental entity in Africa should have adequate United States information facilities available. The reciprocal advantage of this type of service will be found in a sympathetic understanding of the United States by these foreign peoples where visual materials are well used.

"Our educational institutions in the United States should make their facilities available in much larger measure to students from all over Africa. Our institutions of higher learning should be encouraged to make a concerted effort to assist as large a number of diversified African students as possible to study in our colleges and universities. Scholarships should be made available for specific areas of Africa.

"Leadership grants could well be stepped up. At the same time we should emphasize the necessity of choosing wisely young people of promise and vision, then seeing to it that we give them what they came for.

"The greatest immediate lack, both in Government and in the country at large, is information about Africa. At present what there is is so scattered that it is more than difficult to obtain.

"It would seem probable that somewhere, perhaps within the Department of State, there are some privately managed organizations—there be a clearing office. A central clearing office could provide authoritative material to business, to educational facilities, and to information media. On a reciprocal basis all African entities could request data regarding the American scene from a source not only official but reputable. Congressional committees, which should facilitate our legislative procedures when information is needed concerning specific countries.

"Education is, in Mrs. Bolton's opinion, Africa's greatest need and disease her greatest enemy.

"She writes most appreciatively of the "utterly consecrated personnel" in mission hospitals, Government hospitals, and clinics.

Land of Contrasts

The report says, *inter alia*:—

"Everyone who goes to Africa today and sees on one hand the primitive life of the desert, the jungle, and the 'bush' and on the other the modern cities, hydro-electric dams, railroads, factories, schools, clinics, and hospitals, finds himself almost dazed by the impact of the incredible contrasts.

"It is in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that we Americans can give of our know-how as in few of the areas.

"It became evident as we went from one land to the next that the 'responsible countries' are most definitely trying to raise the standard of living of the people in their areas.

"It was good to see the tremendous housing programmes everywhere—the hospitals and dispensaries, clinics, and maternity homes. In every country the missions, Catholic and Protestant, are responsible for a great deal of the education and the staffing of the health and educational work.

"We cannot close our eyes to Russia's invasion of Africa. Just as she took hundreds of students from China and gave them education in their Communist schools, so is she doing with hundreds of starry-eyed young Africans who see only the vision of freedom that is told them.

"Fundamentally the African is a deeply religious person and would accept an irreligious philosophy only if the others fail him. It is here that our responsibility is so great. In our ignorance of their traditions, their mores, even of their history, we are not meeting their deeper need, nor are we serving them in their search for the knowledge that will make freedom possible and secure.

"The impact of European culture has brought much good but also some evil to Africa. On every side we saw dramatic evidence that the Western philosophy of freedom had given the African an ever-increasing sense, that not only must he learn the new ways, but he must preserve the best of his own culture. These two urges have been combined, giving him incentive to resist European domination while building his own knowledge, capacity, and strength.

"Although this mission placed its emphasis upon the many millions of Native peoples of this vast continent, it at no time lost sight of the fact that some five million Europeans call Africa their homeland. In South Africa, in the Central African Federation, in Kenya and others as well as in French and Portuguese areas we made every effort to understand their points of view. Certainly they have done and are doing much to raise the standard of living of all the people, to provide education, and to combat disease.

Tanganyika Territory.—"As in most of their African possessions, the British are making in Tanganyika Territory very real and honest efforts to bring about the day when the Africans will be able to exercise their due share in government, leading, of course, to ultimate complete autonomy.

"It was very evident that in this multi-racial society the question of political maturity of the Africans was

of deep concern to the trust administration. At the time of our visit 'parity' was the watchword. This was interpreted to mean seven representatives of each racial group, European, Asian, and African, in the elected Legislative Council.

"We were told how this, naturally, is merely a temporary expedient until such time as the Africans, due to education and the raising of their standard of living, are better able to comprehend the problems inherent in their administration and will be able to exercise their franchise intelligently and be able to have a representation proportionate to their numbers.

Practical Independence

"The problem of Tanganyika is not an easy one, and gives the U.N. Trusteeship Committee grave concern. Officials, business men, and just plain people with whom we spoke felt that the Indian population regard Tanganyika as their homeland, that the Europeans feel their destiny lies with the local people, while the Africans, as they are granted increasing local independence and responsibility, intend to have an ever larger share in the control of their own country.

"An investigating mission was sent by the U.N. to sound out local opinion as regards political independence, but constructive proposals have not yet been propounded.

Kenya.—"It is a strangely beautiful country of contrasts, with a climate that is among the most delightful in the world. The scenery ranges from the tropical luxuriance of the coast, with its beautiful palm-fringed beaches and its old-world towns, through the arid low-lying areas to the cool beauty of the highlands.

Uganda.—"It is particularly interesting to note the political maturity of the people, as evidenced by the fact that most of the administrative duties are exercised by native Africans. Small wonder that they look somewhat askance at a union or federation with Kenya and Tanganyika. Their opposition stems from the fact that they feel that their tribes are much more advanced politically than those in Kenya or Tanganyika. They feel that such a union would retard their continuing progressive development.

"The Protectorate is free from problems of race and cultural relations, for there has never been any form of colour bar in Uganda. Equality of opportunity for all inhabitants regardless of race is the Government's aim.

"In furtherance of this aim, a unified Civil Service, with basic salary scales applicable to persons of all races, was adopted in 1954. The Government gives every encouragement to the furtherance of inter-social, cultural, sporting, and social activities.

"Uganda's multi-racial women's club is a definite effort to give women of all races an opportunity to know each other. The annual meeting which we attended was much like any such meeting in the United States, although one felt deeper vibration of serious effort toward a national goal of racial integration."

(To be continued.)

Lord Dlewelin

A BULLETIN ISSUED from Government House, Salisbury, on Friday stated that Lord Dlewelin's condition had definitely improved. A further bulletin was expected on Monday, but had not been received when this issue went to press. Lord Dlewelin, who has suffered from cardiac trouble since he assumed office as Governor-General in 1953, had a severe heart attack just over a week ago, when two doctors described his condition as critical. At the time of his collapse he was due to leave for the Cape for a month's rest, having been confined to his room at Government House for the past month. The Federal Chief Justice, Sir Robert Tredgold, is acting as Governor-General.

"For a Colony of the size of Kenya to spend £400,000 a year on officials' passage seems to me fantastic." Sir Charles Markham, member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Firm Statements

British Policy Towards Federation

SECESION OF NYASALAND from the Federation is out of the question, but so is amalgamation of the three territories, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Nyasa and Association, in Blantyre last week.

He said that he had assured Africans that Britain was not going to turn the Federation by back-stair methods into the amalgamation. Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky had both declared that there could be no amalgamation.

Nor would the British Government agree to any changes in the Nyasa land constitution which would arbitrarily give minority communities a share in the Government proper to their responsibilities. "I can promise you that we shall do nothing which will imperil the stability of Nyasaland as a constituent part of the Federation, and nothing which will lead the Government into irresponsible hands. But we must spread the responsibility over all faces."

"We recognize the vital role the British and European communities have played and are playing in Nyasaland. Without them there would not have been anything of the present prosperity and no hope for future prosperity. We do not intend to abandon our responsibility of helping the people of our race who are bringing the best qualities of the race to bear on the problems they find here."

The Best Hope for All

Federation had come to stay, and the talents and enthusiasm of Africans should be devoted to making it work, not to harking back to controversies that were past. "I am confident that in the future the Federation can bring to all the territories concerned the best hope of all these people, for least that Africans for whom I, as Colonial Secretary have a special responsibility."

At an earlier meeting Mr. Lennox-Boyd had said that he believed that Colonial affairs should be taken out of British party politics.

"If we are to do this and prevent Colonial problems becoming a football in British politics," he said, "we must face the need for compromise, even if there were a change of Government. It is my purpose to try to get an agreed approach on problems like those in Central Africa."

He criticized the "wild men" in Britain who were "on the fringe fringe," and advised people in the Federation to ignore their remarks.

The Minister told Blantyre-Limbe Rotary Club that the British Government did not see the future of Nyasa land on any basis except that of a territory in which a number of races made their home. A number of the Europeans had had homes there longer than those Africans whose families had entered during the first world war.

He assured Nyasaland settlers he did not think their community was in real danger, whatever might be said by individuals in Britain, where there was a much more moderate opinion about that some utterances seemed to suggest.

Of African opposition to Federation he said: "If any of you thought the Colonial Office would be overruled by opposition to Federation, I hope my visit has shown otherwise. Our support of Federation is undiminished, but we must not forget to encourage a truly multi-racial community."

"Our talks were satisfactory," said Mr. M. H. Blackwood after the European M.L.C.s and Federal M.P.s had met the Colonial Secretary. The delegation comprised Federal M.P.s Sir Malcolm Barrow, Mr. R. C. Bucquet, and Mr. J. Brereton, and M.L.C.s Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, Mr. M. J. Blackwood, Mr. F. G. Collins, Mr. L. A. Lurie, and Mr. H. F. Coombes.

Discussions on Federation between Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Nyasaland Africans, M.P.s and M.L.C.s, and the African National Congress ended in deadlock. As the Africans left a three-hour meeting in Blantyre they told the crowd that the Minister had insisted that the Federation was permanent. The discussion had lasted nearly an hour longer than scheduled.

An official statement said that "full and frank discussion took place on a number of matters" and that the Minister

The Africans arrived in taxis bearing slogans of "Freedom in Our Life", "Make Nyasaland an Associate State for All", and "Withdraw from the Federation". One Congress delegate, Mr. D. K. Chisanga, who was recently expelled from Southern Rhodesia, wore a palm-leaf fibre sash.

Mr. T. D. T. Bawa, president-general of the Congress, said that the delegates had told Mr. Lennox-Boyd that the European settlers wanted to keep them as holders of wood and drawers of water. They had claimed that the economic development in Nyasaland was not due to Federation, but to natural developments. On the Federation issue, we did not agree on anything, except that Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he liked people to differ, and we agreed to differ."

A statement issued by the African M.P.s and M.L.C.s, accuses their "extreme disappointment"; reiterated that Africans had the right to choose their own Government; criticized Britain for imposing Federation against their overwhelming wishes; and declared that they would continue to demand the secession of the Protectorate and the withdrawal of Government from Nyasaland and Barotseland. The statement was read by African dignitaries on the Executive and Legislative Councils and asked for an early review of the Constitution.

Coloured Community

Representatives of the Coloured Community Welfare Association and the Anglo-African Association, who saw the Minister, also asked for a representation of the Legislature for Coloured people, and were generally satisfied with our line. They said they emphasized that secession could succeed only if the white people had equal rights and standards. Failing that, they were opposed to Federation.

Mr. J. A. Scroff, of the Anglo-African Association, said that he had told the Minister that his people, now British subject persons, would never lift a finger to become British subjects, but wanted their former status automatically restored.

When Mr. Lennox-Boyd addressed the Southern Province Provincial Council, he said that "Federation is in the best interest of the African people of Nyasaland. We have given you and your fathers good advice before. Our advice now is that Federation has come to stay, and only in that way can we improve the living standards of your people."

The council asked for Nyasaland to be withdrawn from the Federation, for an African majority both in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and that Nyasaland should be declared an African State.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd emphasized that, even through the economic benefits of Federation to the African, he bettered.

but that in an African State and be recognized as an African State, but that to play your proper part in it, you should all of you that other races have made homes here for themselves for a number of generations. The best future for Nyasaland is one where all races move forward together."

He gave a warning that nothing would be more detrimental to African interests than to tighten away the central and people upon whom their advancement depended.

Mr. Chirwa's Outburst

Mr. W. M. Chirwa, Executive M.P., said: "This is a Protectorate and Britain is a foreign Power. Britain had no right to impose Federation against our wishes. You imposed it, knowing we had no military power as the Southern Rhodesia Europeans had. But we are a peaceful people and without constitutional means we shall get out of the Federation. He said the Africans wanted to rule themselves and welcomed Europeans to stay."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "I hope that what the practical results become more clear Mr. Chirwa, like other leaders of the people, will be forced by logical facts and the feeling of his own followers to change his view of Federation."

He assured Mr. Chirwa that he had certain duties to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia which would remain until people looked with the same confidence to Salisbury as they did to London.

Several chiefs, as members of the Southern Province Provincial Council, have expressed concern at the fiery tone of Mr. W. M. Chirwa's speech. They objected not only to the sentiments of the speech but to the breach of good manners in haranguing a guest.

Among them were Chief Msamali of Zomba, Chief Chikumbi of Manje, and Chief Isindu of Blantyre.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, put the point of view of that body to Mr. Lennox-Boyd on Monday. He asked for equal representation of Africans in the Legislative and Executive Councils, universal franchise for Africans, and withdrawal of Government from the Federation in 1962 or soon.

A memorandum which he presented declared that the Federation represented "deliberate sabotage of African hopes of self-government and independence within the Commonwealth. It criticized the statement of the Secretary of State made it clear that the United Kingdom had opposed both to secession and amalgamation for the Colonies that Government of Central Africa must remain in the hands of civilized men."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd told African representatives in Lusaka that any suggestion that civilization and colour went together was anathema to him; he preferred the word "responsible" to the word "civilized" when deciding who ought to have a vote.

Africans Who favour Federation Have a Battle to Make it Work

THE NEW NEWSPAPERS in the United Kingdom which have published any news of the visit to Nyasaland of the Secretary of State for the Colonies have reported the views on Federation made by African and the views of their spokesmen that Nyasaland would contract out—a plea which was rejected by Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

On the occasion the Nyasaland African Progressive Association recently presented a memorandum which stated that it was "totally against any efforts to contract out of the Federation and of African M.P.s. [withdrawing] from the Assembly. We believe we have a duty to make it work, and shall fight for partnership in the last world."

The association, however, made a number of criticisms of the Government and Europeans generally with failure to lead to see that partnership is practised. Its memorandum states, *inter alia*:

"... that there has been a very marked industrial development since the inception of Federation, with benefits to the country, and to be oversuppressed. The towns have had more expansion during the last three years than in the previous 10. For the first time new industries have sprung up, and more are coming. Along these lines we hope that there have been some blessings.

Promise of Partnership

"While this is good economically, politically a lot is wanting. The Colonial Office promised the Africans partnership, and those who preached the advantages of Federation also promised partnership policy as being the only solution to a peaceful co-existence of the different races living in Central Africa. Whether this partnership has materialized to any small degree is yet to be proved.

"It looks as if we are still being considered not ripe to take a greater share in the affairs of the country. If the Colonial Office had it in mind, it should not have agreed to the integration of the country with a self-governing unit until we were ripe.

"The underlying economic cause for fast-developing racial conflict is the hopeless failure by the Government to accommodate the educated man into the Western industrial system. The educated man is the chief victim of discrimination. He is so frustrated that he falls prey to many of the ideologies presented against the European.

"Let the man who qualifies by Western standards be treated employed and paid according to Western standards without differentiation, then it will be his duty to explain to his people the importance of social adjustments before complete integration. Equality of chances and continual claim for first-rate services should be the only criterion.

"As some Africans emerge they should be encouraged to invest in new companies and those already established. There are already some Africans who can buy shares. This will show the people the importance of industrialization; in short the African people will take seriously to industry thus helping themselves to accelerate the rate of their advancement.

"Concerns mainly identified with African advancement, such as Nyasaland Railways, the Nyasaland Transport Company, etc. are getting better co-operation from Africans, and it sounds only fair that shares and administration facilities be open to Africans who can afford them or be found. You

do not find really first-class Africans staying long in such companies because they have a very low wage structure. Such concerns will find better services, better co-operation and more business when they give the African admission into their shares and administration facilities."

Objection is taken to differential voting systems for Africans and non-Africans. On this subject the memorandum states:

"The separate vote creates racialism. It is a dangerous, bad precedent because the half-baked African politician has got just enough knowledge and scrap of psychology to swindle the masses into voting for him. It is easy to convince an illiterate man of a possible haven without federation or with it, and he gives you a vote because naturally he sees no further than his nose; whereas were a system of voting introduced where a man confines to the reasonable class that his principles if supported could work, then we could have a sensible and put in the right man.

"Whilst appreciating the services by chiefs, the Government has to realize that the time has come when Western standards only have to count, chief or no chief. It is disheartening that the Government has a policy of wanting to please the African at the expense of the right principles.

One Common Citizenship

"If the Government shows clearly that it is interested only in the best, it is then and only then that political and economic stability will be founded. The chief aim is to unite peoples and establish one common citizenship under one common loyalty, so that each individual is known only by his merits, irrespective of his colour. Only the best man to that — chosen by all for the good of the country. Reserved voting, seats, and rights are causes for racialism, and this policy is now out-of-date and must be done away with.

"Discrimination of any sort to the civilized African is molten fire, and might erupt our structure at some not distant date. Admission to Hotels and restaurants and other social centres, such as clubs and other public places should be open to Africans, and this should be arranged as quickly as possible. Discriminatory practices have contributed much to bitterness and misunderstandings between the races. A commission of inquiry into probable social adjustments should be appointed. We are already running against time."

Objection is taken to the composition of the Legislative Council and a claim made for a much larger African membership. Apart from the president (either the Governor or a Speaker), the African Progressive Association wants a House with 11 European and 11 African members. The Europeans would consist of six officials and five non-officials, some of whom should be spokesmen for departments. Some of the 11 African non-official members should, it is urged, likewise have ministerial responsibilities. Equal division between Europeans and Africans is described as "a reasonable proportionate representation of all races".

Nyasaland's European and African representation in the Federal Parliament should also be on a basis of parity, says the association. It considers that "African M.P.s should be going to parties with whose principles they could be identified. A vote of all the people for all the people is the only solution, and that must be enacted, and not as a matter of right."

The chairman of the association is Mr. C. Matinga. He has declared himself in favour of greater economic development of Nyasaland, the Africans of which must, he says, "accept a period of tutelage."

Threat to Kill Governor

THE LUSAKA MAGISTRATE, Mr. J. G. F. Scott, on Monday acquitted a private of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment on a charge of sending a letter threatening to kill Sir Arthur Benson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and the Chief Secretary. The magistrate found that the man, Private Sikazwe, had undoubtedly written such a letter, but that the Crown had failed to prove that he had sent it, though that was the offence with which he was charged.

The majority tend to accept uncritically whatever their self-appointed leaders tell them. There was noted, however, a healthy reaction to the unsuccessful General Workers' Strike in 1954 and the Mineworkers' strike at the beginning of the year, and to various ineffective demonstrations which were firmly handled by the police. Annual Report on African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

Letters to the Editor

A Plea for Lower Taxation Dangerous Weapon: Bureaucracy

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—It is not necessary to be an economist to realize that the prospects for Tanganyika this year are not bright. Heavy expenditure on education, and social services, lack of reserves, high income tax, and insufficient expansion of the country's economy add up to a gloomy picture that present policies, however well they may have served Tanganyika, need to be changed.

Lack of incentive, and excessive taxation have always been self-defeating. They are the weapons of bureaucracy, and lead inevitably to a straitjacket economy and eventual strangulation.

However much taxation figures for Tanganyika are juggled, the fact is plain that a young country, where the need is for enterprise and incentives, is over-burdened and restricted by its present rate of taxation. Yet there are strong rumours that income tax may be increased this year.

Such a "remedy" is fallacious. It is an admission that economic expansion is too slow. The only effect of such a policy is to slow down expansion still further by discouraging enterprise which is already here and discouraging new enterprise to come into the country. The suppressed feeling that the present rate of tax is unjust makes economic good sense, and the consequences of a further rise will be serious. This matter affects everyone and all races in Tanganyika.

The year which has just closed saw the beginnings of militant trade unionism in this country. It is unquestionably right that labour should be taught how to organize and bargain collectively, although a prerequisite must be a sense of responsibility and reasonableness if the result is not to make matters worse and produce economic chaos.

The majority of the inhabitants of this country are Africans, and their demands for a higher standard of living are just and their attainment is inevitable; but some simple economic facts must be understood, and of these the most important is that non-Africans today carry a very heavy burden of taxation.

The United Tanganyika Party recently conducted a pilot survey to discover how many people in a typical Dar es Salaam business enterprise paid tax and how many days it took to earn that tax. The facts are illuminating.

Class	Africans		Europeans	Asians
	Clerical	Non-clerical		
Average	£120 p.a.	£51 p.a.	£1,200 p.a.	£480 p.a.
Single	NIL	NIL	£110—34 days	£37 10s.—27 days
Married	NIL	NIL	£70—21 days	£10—8 days
No Children				
Married	NIL	NIL	£55—16 days	NIL — N/A
One Child				
Married	NIL	NIL	£50—14 days	NIL — N/A
Two Children				
Married	NIL	NIL	£45—12 days	NIL — N/A
Three Children				

Salary is taken as average. N/A means not applicable.

In this business concern employing 177 workers only two Africans paid income tax. The calculations based on Europeans' salaries were not representative, for the hard fact emerged that, almost without exception, married men with £1,200 a year had to ask their wives to work. (An adjustment to the above figures makes the total for a married couple, both working, £1,800, between £130 and £160 tax p.a.)

On top of this must be considered the extremely high cost of living. At this rate the income-tax-paying section of the country will be taxed out of Tanganyika with no benefit to anyone.

The alternative is to cut taxation, which will in turn stimulate enterprise and expand our economy, from which all sections of the population, African and non-

African, will benefit. Timidity and lack of faith never pay off. An economic new look for Tanganyika is desperately needed.

Yours faithfully,

A. M. Silverland

P. D. BRIAN WILLIS,

General Director,

UNITED TANGANYIKA PARTY.

Dar es Salaam,

Tanganyika Territory.

[Since all the non-official members of all races in the Legislative Council of the Territory are members of the U.T.P.—were, indeed, its founders—the statement in the third paragraph presumably implies that they expect the Government to raise income tax rates.]

Mr. Turnbull's Recipe for Eminence

Sir Edward Wilshaw's Retort

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—You have quoted Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary in Kenya, as having said: "If a man wishes to have the best possible chance of becoming an administrative officer he must be soundly beaten regularly throughout his schooldays, and after that he must apply himself to a study of the classics. Let us have no journalism, none of these trifling certificates for secretarial efficiency or public administration. If a man follows this infallible recipe he cannot fail to secure eminence in the service."

In view of these remarks it seems desirable to remind your readers that considerable prestige attaches to the possession of the diploma of this chartered institute in Government circles throughout the Commonwealth, and that the 25,000 members of the institute include many in Government and local government services. Papers on local government and on public administration are set at its examinations, and it is noteworthy that in Southern Rhodesia its examinations receive full recognition for purposes of promotion in Government service.

In the circumstances the phrase "trifling certificates for secretarial efficiency" seems inept, and, although obviously Mr. Turnbull did not intend his words to be taken seriously, they could mislead your readers into a misunderstanding of the high standards required by this institute in such matters.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD WILSHAW

Past President,

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES,
London, E.C.4.

Point from Letter

Crisis

"LIKE MANY OTHER PEOPLE, I have been buying many more papers lately in order to see the news from as many angles as possible. The letters to the editors have been especially interesting, and the leading papers have been wise, I am sure, to give much more space than usual to such correspondence, for many writers have made points which had escaped the regular commentators. May I say that I think the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the best of all the summaries, and that I agree with every criticism you have made? If we have done the right thing, and on balance I think we have, we could scarcely have done it more ineptly."

"The average man will feel that in 1956 political leadership throughout most of the world has been shown up in an unusually poor light"—Mr. Julian S. Crossley, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Great Britain and the Commonwealth

Points from Prime Minister's Broadcast

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN spoke in the course of a broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service and both television services last Thursday evening:

"This great country has no reason to quiver before temporary difficulties. Twice in my lifetime I have heard the same old tale about our being a second-rate Power and I have lived to see the answer.

"It is true that in a material sense — population, the tonnage of steel made, or supplies of minerals and raw materials — this island cannot match the vast resources of the United States or Russia. All the same, Britain is not alone. Think of the Commonwealth and all that this means. Then there are the peoples of Europe. With these countries, with France perhaps particularly, we already have close ties. I firmly believe it is our destiny to work more and more closely with them.

"The total of the strength and wealth in all these countries, Commonwealth and Europe, is no less than that of the two giant powers. But it is not just material resources that make a nation great; it is character and leadership, not only in Government, but in industry, in the trade unions, in the home, everywhere.

"There are certainly problems ahead of us. We are all pretty conscious of what they are. The shortage of petrol and oil for instance. I do not intend tonight to go into all the pros and cons of recent events in the Middle East. I believe history will justify what we did. The difficulties we are up against are the price of paying for action. But remember, the price of inaction, the price we should have to pay for letting things slide. That might have been very high indeed.

"How are we going to pay for it all? There is only one way — by our work, our skill, our brains, our know-how, in a word, our character."

The National Cake

"There is the old picture of the cake which is our national wealth. Some people are most anxious that the cake should be cut into slices of absolutely equal size, however thin. They do not seem to bother about the size of the cake itself. They are thinking of the so-called 'Equality State'. I do not believe that is what our people want. Ample opportunity, not drab equality, is what they want. No one should be allowed to sink below a decent level, but everyone should be free to rise according to his gifts, his work, and his worth.

"There is nothing to be ashamed of in getting to the top, whether it is your department, your profession, your business, your trade, or whatever it is, or being paid in proportion to the size of the job you do. The success of a country is the success of the men and women who make it up.

"A lot of people are worried about our relations with the United States. The life of the free world depends upon the partnership between us. Any partners are bound to have their differences now and then. I have always found it so. But true partnership is based upon respect. We do not intend to part from the Americans and we do not intend to be satellites. I am sure they would not want us to be so. The stronger we are, the better partners we shall be.

"I have a strong and united team. I am not bothered by this business of calculating whether we are on the left or the right of the Conservative Party. We all believe in progressive Conservatism, and we are going forward together with confidence.

"The country expects leadership, and I shall do my best to give it. As for courage and character, I know the British people have this in full measure. All we need is confidence in our country and in ourselves. So do not let us have any more defeatist talk of second-class Powers and dreadful things to come. Britain has been great, is great, and will stay great, provided we close our ranks and get on with the job."

Mr. Havelock's Election

MR. JUSTICE FORBES, whom the Government of Kenya appointed to inquire into allegations concerning the conduct of the general election in the Kambu constituency, has reported that some irregularities did occur but that they did not affect the result. In that contest Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, defeated Dr. R. L. Thompson by 23 votes. The Government has published the report and confirmed the election of Mr. Havelock.

Federal Citizenship Bill Gazetted

Following the Commonwealth Pattern

THE CITIZENSHIP OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND and British Nationality Bill, 1957, which has just been gazetted, follows in all essentials the established pattern of Commonwealth citizenship legislation.

The Bill would confer citizenship upon all persons born in Southern Rhodesia who already qualify for British subject status in terms of Southern Rhodesian law and upon all persons born in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who can claim British subject status by descent.

It also confers citizenship upon all persons, whether or not they were born within the Federation, who are Southern Rhodesian citizens at present, British subjects in any part of the Federation whose names are on a federal voters' roll, and persons registered or naturalized in the northern territories as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Newcomers

Newcomers to the Federation who are British subjects may be registered as citizens after a two-year qualifying period.

Alien immigrants are required to reside for five years before they become eligible for naturalization.

A unique feature of the Bill is the provision for the conferment of citizenship upon British protected persons in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who wish to apply for U.K. and other Commonwealth laws require British protected persons seeking citizenship to go through a process of naturalization and to satisfy much the same qualifications as are prescribed for aliens. Under the federal law British protected persons in the two northern territories would have an absolute right to become citizens on making application and subscribing to an oath of allegiance.

Special provisions are made in the Bill, consistent with similar provisions in other Commonwealth laws, for the conferment of citizenship on married women and minor children, and for the renunciation, loss, and deprivation of citizenship in particular circumstances.

In Place of Southern Rhodesian Law

The federal law is intended to supplant the existing Southern Rhodesian law. Persons who are now or might expect to become Southern Rhodesian citizens would exchange that status for the status of citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This new status would carry the same recognition in Commonwealth and foreign treaties.

By arrangement with H.M. Government it is also expected that, with limited exceptions, persons will no longer be registered or naturalized in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, but as citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

An official statement says that the drafting of the Bill was not a straightforward exercise because of the unique circumstances in the Federation. The combination of a self-governing Colony and two Protectorates presented a problem, since the nationality status of Southern Rhodesians is that of British subject, whereas persons born in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, unless they inherit British subject status by descent, are British protected persons.

The statement continues: "Under existing Commonwealth practice member nations define what categories of persons shall qualify for their citizenship and declare them to be British subjects. By a system of reciprocal recognition citizens of all Commonwealth countries are regarded throughout the Commonwealth as members of the same family and are treated accordingly. It is usual, of course, for a country to confer citizenship and the related status of British subject upon all persons who have associations with it by way of birth, descent, residence, or other close connexion. In ordinary circumstances the proposed federal law would have done likewise, but the Federal Government was faced with the necessity of respecting the British protected status of the indigenous inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the close attachment which many of them have for that status."

The statement explains that to confer citizenship upon such people would be to extinguish their status in favour of the British subject status. It adds that this is the reason why the proposed federal law is selective in its automatic application.

PERSONALIA

LORD CHANDOS is paying a brief business visit to Canada.

MR. DAVID COLE will leave London Airport today to return to Salisbury.

MR. F. R. WILSON has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Kenya.

MR. AM. BARRINGTON-WARD, editor of the *Uganda Argus*, has arrived in England on leave.

MR. E. H. HOPKINS, a missionary in Uganda, is to become a vicar of Billingham, Sussex.

MR. P. J. H. COLLEMAN, has celebrated in Kenya his 75th birthday and the 50th anniversary of his arrival in the Colony.

MR. R. S. THOMPSON has returned from his visit to Northern Rhodesia and **MR. P. B. BRIDGEMAN** from the Gulf of Guinea and East Africa.

MR. D. H. WATKINS has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Rhodes University, which will be conferred at a graduation ceremony on March 20.

MR. U. M. MITCHELL, chairman of the Milsom Trust, and of companies in East Africa, who recently paid a brief visit to England, has returned to his Nairobi headquarters.

MR. ENNOX-BOWD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and **LADY PATRICIA LENOX-BOWD** are to be guests at a dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club on January 24.

MR. G. GREAVES, lately Director of Health Services in Rhodesia, has been appointed Director of Health Services in Freetown and Freetown, Sierra Leone.

MR. A. W. G. WATFORD, Governor-designate of Uganda, and **MR. C. W. BORD**, who will leave London tomorrow for his post as ambassador there, are expected to arrive in the following days at Entebbe.

SIR KEITH HANCOCK has been elected Chairman of the Athlone under the rule which empowers the annual elections by the committee of persons of experience in science, literature, or the arts, or in public services.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT MANSFIELD has been appointed Colonel-Commandant of the East Horse Artillery. During the last war he served in Eritrea and Ethiopia, and in 1942 commanded the 11th (East Africa) Division. He was at school in South Africa.

SIR ANDREW COHEN has received from the Government and copies of the Protectorate of Uganda a portrait of himself painted in oils by an artist of his own choice. A copy of the portrait is to be made so that it may hang in the chamber of the Legislative Council.

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, Commissioner in London for East Africa, sails tomorrow in the *SCANDY* for his annual visit to Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Kenya and Uganda. He is due back in the middle of April. During his absence **MR. PETER V. ALLEN** will administer the London office.

MR. S. L. PATERSON, an executive engineer in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Water Development Department.

PROFESSOR H. S. COLEMAN, of California University, has arrived in Lusaka with his family. He will work with the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for some months studying the problems of African administration in urban areas. He recently undertook field work and research in East Africa.

COLONEL G. H. W. GOODE, who recently handed over command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment to **LIEUT. COLONEL R. R. J. PUTTERILL** of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps, has arrived in England to take up an appointment in the Military Intelligence Directorate at the War Office.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Parliamentary Secretary in charge of immigration at the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, has been touring Northern Rhodesia, including the Caprivi. He was accompanied **MR. W. H. HAMMOND**, who will shortly be responsible for migration at Rhodesia House, London.

On their arrival in Uganda last week **MR. ROBERT JORDISON**, former Deputy Prime Minister in the United Kingdom, **SIR PATRICK SPENS, O.C.**, M.A., former Chief Justice in India, and **MR. D. W. S. HENDERDALE** were the guests of the Acting Governor, **MR. C. H. BARTWELL**, at Government House, Entebbe.

MR. W. L. GORELL-BARNES, who had accompanied Mr. Lennox-Bowd on his tour of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, flew from Abercorn to Mbeya on Sunday to meet **SIR EDWARD TWING**, Governor of Tanganyika, with whom he travelled to Dodoma yesterday. He flew with **EADY TWING** to Mwanza, the wives of Nairobi and London.

MR. A. W. G. WATFORD, a British citizen who has been a Western Province of the Orange Free State, is to take up residence at Cape Town University. He is selected to play for South Africa in the first test match against the M.C.C. team, which begins in Durban on February 1. He recently made a Rhodesia against an advance in a friendly match.

SIR JEREMY RAJISMAN, who was chairman of the 1952 commission which considered the financial problems involved in federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been appointed chairman of a fiscal commission which will now study the allocation of duties between the Federal and State Governments. He recently arrived in Salisbury from London.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

ENGINEER (38), married, seeks appointment in East Africa or Rhodesia. Efficient managing director successful in small engineering companies in U.K. with experience industrial refrigeration and general mechanical engineering. Write Box 205, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

WELL EDUCATED GERMAN EX-OFFICER (33) seeks any African employment. Four years largest Tanganyika real estate. Excellent English, Swahili. Write Box 205, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

DEATH

MR. S. S. - On January 3, 1957, in Bristol suddenly, **DR. ROBERT LECKY SIKES**, only son of **ELSIE FRISCHILLA** and the late **HOWARD LECKY SIKES, C.B.E.**, formerly of Nairobi, Kenya.

COMMERCIAL CONSULTANTS

RHODESIAN CONSULTANTS LTD. offer advice and assistance in connexion 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 transfer and have a number of attractive properties on offer in Rhodesia. Rhodesian Consultants Ltd., 22 St. Giles High Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Covent Garden 1801.

Obituary

The Earl of Athlone

Lifelong Interest in Africa

THE EARL OF ATHLONE, who died a week at the age of 82 in his home in Kensington Palace, London, had been deeply interested in British Africa from the time of the Matabele Rebellion of 1896, in which he served as a second lieutenant in the 7th Hussars. For many years he had been president of the Royal African Society.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was the youngest son of the Duke of Devon and Princess Mary, was a brother of Queen Mary and a great-uncle of the present Queen. Until 1917 he was known as His Serene Highness, Prince Alexander; then he assumed the surname Cambridge, and was created Earl of Athlone and Viscount Tremanton.

At Eton he showed promise as a cricketer and at Sandhurst he developed a keen interest in soldiering. He was sent to the 7th Hussars in 1892, and when on active service against the Matabele in what is now Southern Rhodesia two years later he was mentioned in dispatches. Some of the friendships which he then made continued throughout his life, and he seldom missed the annual luncheon in London of the 1890-1893 and 1896 Rhodesian Pioneers. Men who had been comrades in his own regiment and men who afterwards attained general rank came to those gatherings and Lord Athlone was obviously happy in that company.

On the making of the Royal African Society, he was an active member and in his presence it, as far as possible, held a special place in his affection and he took seriously any office which it bestowed.

Service in First World War

In the summer of 1914 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada but was broke out before he could start on his mission and he was soon on active service in France as a major in the 2nd Life Guards. He was with that regiment until near the end of the war being twice mentioned in dispatches and receiving the C.M.G., but in 1918 he became head of the British Mission with the Belgian Army.

In 1923 he went to South Africa as Governor-General, General Smuts having asked for his appointment, and having said on his resignation to have brought back a jewel of a Governor-General. South Africa was General Hertzog was at the head of a Nationalist Government which demanded a separate flag and otherwise affronted the sentiments of the non-African section of the population. In such circumstances, when all British feelings ran high, the Governor-General's position was delicate and difficult, but so admirably did the Earl and Countess of Athlone deal with the situation that in 1927 General Hertzog himself asked for an extension of his term as Governor-General for a further four years. When the Sovereign accepted that advice he created Lord Athlone a Knight of the Garter.

At the end of his eight years in the Union Lord Athlone and Princess Alice had won a special position for themselves among Afrikaners no less than elsewhere. They had entered into every aspect of the life of the country, showing their interest in small things as well as great, demonstrating their knowledge of farming and horses, meeting people on the *veld* and the small townships, and gladly accepting the hospitality of those who at first had regarded them with enmity. They made themselves equally popular while visiting the Rhodesias and East Africa, and their interest in British Africa was not dimmed with the passing years.

Sir John Waddington

Services in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., who died in hospital in London last Friday in his 67th year, spent 19 years in the Colonial Service in Kenya and was from 1941 to 1947 a successful, respected, and unusually popular Governor of Northern Rhodesia. One of his two sons is now a district officer in that country.

John Waddington was born in Bermuda and educated at Dulwich College and Merton College, Oxford, and he went to Kenya in 1913. After spending some years in the Northern Frontier Province, he was posted to the Secretariat, and was later provincial commissioner in Mombasa. He had a kindly, administrative, and a modest and friendly attitude to people of all races, and was a keen sportsman, and there was general regret at his departure when he was promoted Colonial Secretary in Bermuda in 1932. Three years later he went to British Guiana in a similar appointment, and in 1938 he became Governor of Barbados.

The last war had been raging for two years when he returned to Africa as Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the copper production of which territory was of immense importance to the allies. Immediately on his arrival he broadcast an appeal for maximum output of metal, for greater agricultural production in order to minimize imports and expense.

Welfare of Africans

At Government House, Lusaka, and in all their travels Lady Waddington and he set an admirable example. They helped to raise funds for war purposes, they seized opportunities of advocating improved conditions of work and welfare among Africans, they took a personal interest in the hundreds of British evacuees accommodated in Northern Rhodesia, and Sir John's tact was of great importance in internal and external affairs.

The 1945 constitution owed much to him, and at the first meeting of the reconstituted Legislative Council he went out of his way to express his pleasure at presiding over a body with a non-official majority. Not only did he believe in the principle, but he gave wise and consistent encouragement in private to the official members upon whom increasing responsibilities devolved. From the time of his arrival he had been impressed with the ability of Mr. (now Sir Roy) Welensky, in whose developing political stature he had great confidence.

Towards the end of his term of office Waddington was able to welcome the late King and the Royal Family during their short visit to Livingstone, where Lady Waddington and he gave an informal garden party to which representatives came from all over the country.

Soon afterwards the machinery of government was reorganized, responsibility for departments being divided among members of the Executive Council. There were also changes in the composition of the Legislature, providing for nine official members, 10 European elected members, and four representatives of African interests. A large long-range development programme was also set in train.

Waddington showed great understanding of men and matters, took pains to acquaint himself with all aspects of all problems, and his scrupulous fairness was a great solvent of acerbities when feelings ran high, as they repeatedly did during those difficult years. He made a notable contribution to the work of the Central African Council and was regarded north and south of the Zambezi as a good Rhodesian, not merely the representative of the Crown in the northern territory. He trusted his advisers, official and non-official, and

was trusted by them. Anxious that Africans should be given new responsibilities, he elected the African Representative Council drawn from all six provinces. A Government for whom non-officials have high regard is not always popular with his servants. That was not so with Sir John Waddington. It was proved by the fact that on the eve of their departure Lady Waddington and he received from members of the Colonial Service in the Protectorate a silver cup bearing the inscription "From Their Friends in the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service". There had, it was thought, been no similar case in East or Central Africa. When they left Lusaka the crowd at the railway station was regarded as being without parallel in the history of the territory. Such were the tributes of esteem from a country which recognized its deep debt.

Commonwealth and the Common Market

Chancellor on Government's Policy

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., said when addressing the American Chamber of Commerce in London last week:

"We have recently taken the lead in proposing a free trade area for Western Europe—not for a bit of Europe, but for all Europe which will reciprocate in the abolition of tariffs on manufactured goods. This Government is solidly behind that scheme. I do not, of course, yet know whether we shall reach agreement in Europe, but over a period and upon agreed terms we will throw our markets open to their manufactures if they will throw their markets open to us.

"In Britain we are competitive, or we are nothing. I know of no economic theory which would enable us to survive in any other way. Europe is one side of the picture that is new and exciting. The Commonwealth remains the other that is firm and enduring and exciting too. There is nothing inconsistent between the two.

"We intend to maintain our special relationships with the Commonwealth. If we in this central part of the world can create a great trade area all the world will benefit. Efficient business needs big markets, and this is a big market which we propose—around 250m. people, and a prosperous market too. Between 1952 and 1955 world imports rose 10%; Western Europe rose 24%. The Messina countries' imports rose 27%, and the trade in these countries among themselves, by 53%. These six countries today take one-fifth of the world's exports.

"Efficient business is for us a first essential. If it grows big by its efficiency, so much the better, so long as it stays efficient. We have no prejudice against size in business, but we don't favour restrictive rings, arrangements which keep everybody, even the least efficient, in the game.

"Our belief is that by growing strong in the great European free market we shall help not only ourselves, not only Europe, but the Commonwealth and our American Friends. These then should favour the policies which I have described—policies which will make us a stronger ally and a better market. They will bring us nearer to the ending of dollar restrictions. Such restrictions spring from weakness, and increasing strength alone can banish them."

Stone Age Relics

STONE AGE RELICS have been uncovered near the Kalambo Falls, Northern Rhodesia, by Dr. J. Desmond Clark, of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum. Among carbonized tree trunks, which proved to be over 36,000 years old, were found many varieties of seeds, seed pods, leaves, and other vegetable matter, perfectly preserved in the clays. "It will enable us to form a complete picture of the vegetation and climate of this part of the country in the days when men were first making the magnificent hand-axe and cleavers which we have found just above this ancient swamp". Examples of decorated pottery previously known only from Kenya and Southern Rhodesia diggings were found, and in the deeper stone-age levels beautiful stone lance-heads, previously found only in Angola.

Importance of Incentives

Mr. Harry Ferguson's Figures

LAST WEEK'S LEADING ARTICLE emphasized the need to provide incentives for ability, initiative, and responsibility, and that continuance of the present levels of taxation in the United Kingdom, the most heavily taxed country in the world, would drive overseas thousands of the liveliest scientists, technicians, and business men, those whom the country could ill afford to lose, if it was to maintain its strength and afford adequate help to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Harry Ferguson's favouring of the tractor bearing his name and of a new system of power transmission for motor vehicles, has now written in the *Financial Times*:

"A man with a net salary of £1,800 will need an increase of £620 to give him £2,500 more to spend. A man with a net income of £3,000 needs a rise of £2,350 to give him £5,000 more to spend. It is virtually impossible to do anything for the men at the very top. The man who gets, and is worth, in his company, a gross salary of £12,000 is left with only £4,000 after tax, and it would cost the company £18,000 a year to give him a net increase of £1,000.

"If we could reduce prices on the average by 10%, it would not only at once increase everybody's spendable income by that amount, but, by saving the Government something like £150m. a year in the cost of the goods they buy, make it possible to reduce the standard rate of income tax by 8d.

"Reduction in prices and taxation would, without any rise of salaries, then give a man with £1,000 an increased tax-free income due to the drop in prices and the lower income tax of £123, the £1,800 man £256, the £3,000 man £523, the £4,000 man £846, and the £5,000 man £1,636."

Great Growth of African Market

KENYA IS IN THE MIDST of a combined social, industrial, and economic revolution. Mr. G. C. Reed said in his presidential address to Nairobi Chamber of Commerce last week, when he emphasized the need for business houses to plan adjustments to meet the changing conditions in which they had to operate.

Millions of African men and women, he said, now had money to spend on more than the few traditional articles, so that an enormous new market was developing. In Kenya four million new buyers might soon be spending an average of £1 a month over and above the cost of minimum clothing and African foodstuffs, and in a few years there might be a much greater market than that in the Colony.

Kenya's troubles had been so presented to the world in newspapers and films as to create a very distorted impression? The first essential if that was to be corrected was for Kenyans to have confidence in themselves, in their ability to develop the country on sound lines, and in their determination to see the job through. When people in Kenya had believed and exhibited that confidence themselves they would find little difficulty in passing on their enthusiasm to others and in convincing them that Kenya was a country in which capital could be safely invested.

African Voters

THE TOTAL NUMBER of Africans who have registered as electors in Kenya is 126,508, about one-quarter of those qualified to register. The number in each of the eight electoral areas is: Central Province, 25,644; South Nyanza, 26,177; North Nyanza, 19,609; Ukamba, 47,778; Central Nyanza, 11,750; Coast, 7,942; Rift Valley, 5,740; Nairobi, 2,388.

Locust Control from the Air Flying and Settled Swarms Attacked

INTERESTING DETAILS of aerial control work against locusts in East Africa are given in a report on the specialized uses of aircraft in the Commonwealth which has been published by the reference division of the Central Office of Information.

The report says:

"During 1954 and 1955 the Desert Locust Control used aircraft against both flying and settled swarms. Following the spraying of high-flying swarms, kills of 100,000 to 2,000,000 locusts per gallon of concentrated insecticide (1% gamma benzene hexachloride) were secured. In particularly favourable conditions, some operations against settled swarms resulted in a kill of 700,000 locusts per gallon; on other occasions the spraying of settled swarms resulted in kills of 200,000 locusts per gallon."

"In general, the spraying efficiency and costs of full-scale aerial operations carried out by the control have been comparable with those of ground operations. However, the main value of these aerial operations is also seen when they are considered not in competition with ground operations but as a complementary method of control making possible a sustained attack upon locusts throughout their life cycle."

"In the early stages of a locust outbreak aerial spraying can be decisive. For example, in May 1954, the control was called in to deal with a small swarm of locusts that had escaped from the Rukwa Valley, Tanganyika, into the surrounding forest, in which effective control from the ground was not possible. This swarm was destroyed in flight in four sorties by two Austers operated by the control with the help of a ground base provided by the International Red Locust Control Service."

"Since that time the International Red Locust Control Service has chartered spraying aircraft from British companies in East Africa. Aerial spraying has now become the main control method used by the Red Locust Service."

Upside-Down Thinkers About Africa Interference with Unfriendly Intent

TWO JOURNALISTS in Durban have written to *The Times*, a letter which deals directly with criticism in the United Kingdom of the affairs of the Union of South Africa, but is also opposite from the East and Central African standpoint. Mr. Lynn Godfrey and Mr. Vincent Matthews wrote:—

"There has been growing among certain politically vociferous sections in Britain a zeal, almost religious in its fervour, to 'protect the African' from his 'white oppressor'. The trouble appears to stem from an upside-down way of thinking—a malady particularly prevalent among some Labour M.P.s—who start with a premise that all people with black or brown skins are fundamentally Fabian idealists, full on Socialist understanding and racial liberalism."

"It is a situation which historians will find difficult to explain—how Europeans in Europe worked feverishly to help Africans pursuing a bitter racialist aim to strip the authority of Europeans living in Africa. These upside-down thinkers refuse to see—as Sir Roy Welensky pointed out recently—that the saboteurs of the multi-racial idea in Central and East Africa are not the whites but the very small groups of politically ambitious Africans."

"People in Britain must accept that those who have lived all their lives in Africa know best how to deal with the problems of their own country. If Britons continue to interfere with unfriendly intent they must accept the consequence—the losing of the affection of people whose loyalty has been beyond question."

"In times of crisis who are Britain's friends? Not, we contend, among the Krishna Menons, the Nkrumahs, or the Tom Mboyas. No; it is to those much-maligned white settlers that Britain can turn—the people who have changed Africa, who have turned its deserts and jungles into thriving areas where people can live healthily and wealthy with all the

benefits of twentieth-century civilization. Yes, settlers have contributed more to the welfare of those very Natives in one week's peaceful and work than the critics of Westminster and Transport House have offered in years of political theorizing. We earnestly appeal to the people of Britain: If you cannot help to ensure that white men can live their lives in their own way in Africa, then do not attempt to interfere. If you are content to live in Blackburn, Ebbw Vale, Eton, and Slough, let it be so; but do not hinder or sabotage the efforts of people who are building for themselves and their children a new life in this great continent. And do not condemn them because their skins are white."

African Meteorological Conference

MR. J. H. BRAZELL, Director of the East African Meteorological Department, and Mr. J. F. Henderson, the deputy director, represent East Africa and the British islands in the Indian Ocean at the conference of the Regional Association for Africa of the World Meteorological Organization, which opened in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Monday. The East African delegation will present 13 papers on a variety of subjects, such as rainmaking, evaporation control, automatic weather stations, the use of radar in weather forecasting, and improvements in forecasting for high level flights. On his way to the conference, which is being attended by delegates from all African territories, Mr. Brazell had discussions with the Colonial Office, the Air Ministry, and the Desert Locust Control Centre.

East African Tourism

VISITORS to the three East African territories, including holiday-makers, business men, and people in transit, in the first six months of last year numbered 25,687, an increase of 3,521 over the same period in the previous year. Kenya's share at 18,522 rose by 2,439; it included 2,315 from the Rhodesias and 1,893 from South Africa; increases of 541 and 438 respectively.



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SKYLINE

Nationalism in the Belgian Congo Opposition to 'Assimilation' Policy

THE BELGIAN CONGO is commonly considered to be insulated from political movements, but that position has changed in that regard has been emphasized in a message from Leopoldville by a special correspondent of *The Times*, who has reported:—

"An attempt is being made to forge a National Congolese Movement, non-racialist, free of Belgian political influences. A general programme is being worked out. This includes the substitution of election for nomination in the choice of African Council members, in the adaptation of the tribal system in a way that will preserve local interests without sacrificing co-operation on questions which concern the whole community, encouragement of external investment and preservation and restoration of African culture.

The group concerned with this programme consists of educated Africans resident in Leopoldville but drawn from a great variety of tribes. They include writers, traders, and those interested in trade unionism, over which a struggle for recognition is now in progress.

Campaign by African Civil Servants

African civil servants are simultaneously conducting a campaign for higher wages, which has led to a boycott of beer manufactured by a brewer who indulged in public criticism of the likely effects of such wage increases on industry.

One rather serious aspect of African sentiment is the almost universal opposition to the policy by which assimilated Africans are given special rights and privileges intended to create an elite class on an equal footing with Europeans, and certainly separated from the mass of tribal Africans. Congolese are not applying for special status in any numbers.

A similar policy is also at the base of much French and

Portuguese practice, and its breakdown would certainly be a matter of major moment.

To see that a country-side nationalist movement will develop immediately in the Congo would be to go too far. The groups at work in Leopoldville—a city of 300,000 inhabitants—are, however, in touch with Africans in other parts of the Congo with a view to ensuring that their proposals are a proper expression of the general feeling.

A particular feature of this Congolese nationalism, which has its counterpart in other parts of Africa, French and British, is the emphasis on African personality and the desire to get away from total assimilation with Western civilization.

The pace, or force, of these developments cannot yet be adequately gauged, but the general growth of industrialization, the introduction of higher education at Leopoldville, Elizabethville, and political advances in neighboring territories all seem calculated to make their augmentation inevitable.

Seychelles Budget Criticized Leakage of Details Alleged

THE ACTING TREASURER OF THE SEYCHELLES, Mr. P. G. Harris, said when he introduced the budget for 1957 to the Legislative Council that the estimated revenue was 4,483,546 rupees and expenditure only 31,644 rupees less than that.

Customs duties would be increased on motor vehicles from 17% to 25% on diesel engines and radios from 5% to 20%, on diesel oil from 5% to 10% on petrol by five rupees per 100 litres, and on bicycles from a flat rate of 10 rupees to 7% ad valorem.

The corn stabilization cess of 6% would be abolished, but the export duty on the f.o.b. value raised from 5% to 9%.

Licences on wholesale merchants would rise from 400 to 1,000 rupees per annum, for retailers from 40 to 200 rupees, and on the professions from 5 to 200 rupees. Licences on barbers, blacksmiths, carters, clerks, hatters, greengrocers, hawkers, pack-shave keepers, tailors, tinsmiths, and shoemakers were to be abolished.

Exemptions from income tax would start at 2,400 rupees, instead of 500 rupees.

Dr. M. H. Stevenson-Delhomme, Member for North Mahe, said that the statement had made her feel both angry and amused, and that she would do all in her power to get the budget altered out of all recognition.

Mr. Douglas Bailey considered that the planting community would be unfairly prejudiced by abolition of the corn stabilization fund inaugurated in 1949 to provide for bad times and by the Government's use of the 6% cess to increase the export duty.

Mr. E. de Coulhac Mairieux and Mr. H. C. Gontier were also critical, and to demonstrate their disapproval of the taxation proposals withdrew after speaking.

Le Satchellois declared in a leading article that the intention to increase export and import duties had been generally known in the town two days in advance. The leakage, it asserted, had not occurred through the indiscretion of any member of the Executive Council. It called upon the Government to discover how the disclosure had occurred.

Uganda National Congress

THE 14 MEMBERS of the central executive of the Uganda National Congress who resigned in October in protest against actions of the leaders withdrew their resignations last week. Dr. B. N. Kununka, secretary-general of the congress—who is one of the African members from Buganda in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate—said that the resignations were withdrawn after those concerned had read the report and recommendations of a committee appointed to inquire into the organization of the party. That committee blamed the leader, Mr. I. K. Musasa—also a Ugandan member of the Legislative Council—for having declared himself in favour of an extension of Sir Andrew Cohen's term as Governor, but it also recommended that the 14 members should be invited to rejoin the executive committee.



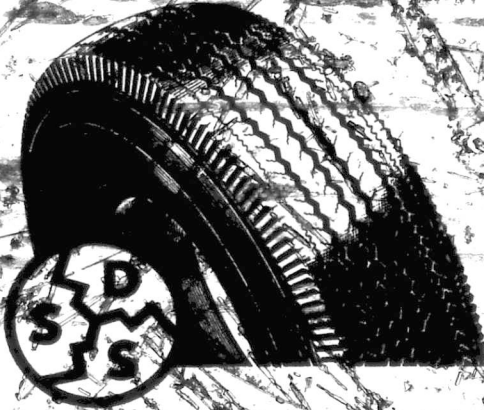
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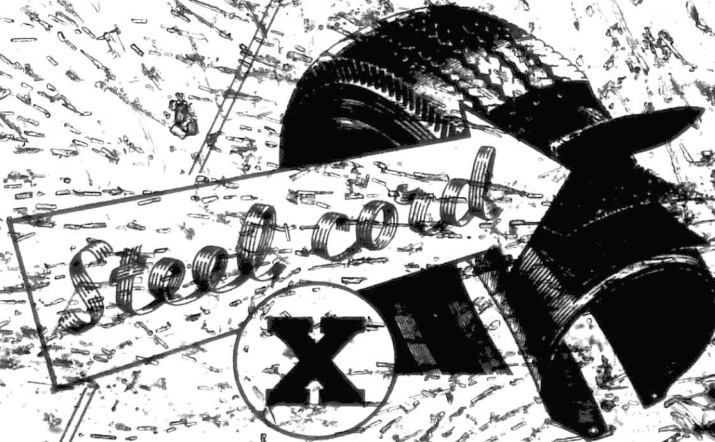
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Sudan Wooded by Egypt and Russia Dangers of Extremist Propaganda

AN INTERESTING ASSESSMENT of the position in the Sudan since the Anglo-French landings at Port Said has been published by the *Economist*, which states that those Sudanese in Khartoum who would not raise finger to save the Nasser régime in Egypt have nevertheless found it necessary to keep away from the British Embassy, which has therefore lost its normal contacts.

The Egyptian, Russian and Sudanese administrators in Khartoum had these days such hope, now seems to be swinging in favour of Egypt and the campaign against Britain has reached new heights of virulence.

The article says, *inter alia*:

The Government of Abdallah Bel Bahari appears to support the idea of a president on the French style who lacks executive power. Others, among them Ismail al-Mahdi, the former Prime Minister, want a president with executive power, as in the United States.

Three or four months in which a constitution must be completed, provide enough time for changes of political fortune. If the uneasy co-operation between Sayed Abdallah al-Mahdi, leader of the Muslim sect, and Sayed Ali El Mirghani, leader of the Khartoumists, holds until the elections, the influence of these two sects should be powerful enough to secure Government something like the present coalition and to defeat Agha.

Southern Tribes

One can be certain of it except for the problem of the non-Muslim tribes of the South, whose loyalties can be bought with promises of independence and sometimes with money and patronage. Egyptian propaganda has gained by the Port Said trials but for the moment it is showing greater moderation than in the extravagant and for Egyptian days of the Suez-Salem period.

Soviet propaganda is gaining a hand, particularly in the outlying areas of the cotton belt, where the congregation of

peoples in co-operative enterprises provide the opportunity for primitive forms of Communist propaganda.

The Russian approach to the urban population is quiet and deliberate. The women's delegation from the Sudan was impressed by its reception at October 1956. The women's conference in Khartoum and Soviet agricultural mechanization and hydro-engineering enjoyed equally impressive success. The Sudanese delegation to the P.A.O. conference at Moscow. The delegates were taken in 3 months tour of Soviet stations.

"Perhaps the greatest danger of the present situation lies in the extremist propaganda being poured into the Sudan and its associates. To compete with him the moderate may be forced into policies from which they cannot easily recede later. Elsewhere in the Middle East, notably in Egypt, this has happened (time and time again, and has often paralyzed the Government."

Federation's Art Gallery

MR. S. J. COURTAULD, chairman of the trustees of the Rhodes Centenary Gallery, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, the only gallery of the kind in the Federation, and one of the very few in all Africa, has issued a statement saying, *inter alia*:

It is described by experts from time to time as among the best designed galleries in the world. The building has been paid for by donations mainly Rhodesian, without any Government contribution; but the trustees do not own few works of art, and therefore no endowment fund, they depend on loans of better gifts from the United Kingdom and abroad.

"I plead with owners in Britain not to give or bequeath their art treasures to the already over-crowded national or provincial galleries there, but to distribute them among the bare museums of the Commonwealth.

A fine work of art makes a tremendous impact on the mind of a sensitive mind, and no one who really looks at them can take in many at a time. It is impossible fully to appreciate just a dozen magnificent Rembrandts in one room of the National Gallery, far better to keep three and display three to the starved galleries across the world.

"The possibility of war, with a sudden attack on the great art, is another reason for dispersal."

Federal Education

THE FEDERAL EDUCATION ACT, which brings non-African education in the Federation under one unified system, is now in operation. Under the new regulations the only fee payers will be those attending Government schools whose parents are not residents of the Federation, northern Bechuanaland, or the Bechuanaland Concession. Children of missionaries working anywhere in Africa among Africans will also be exempt. Boarders whose parents live in the Federation will pay £66 a year, except non-Europeans (£54). Rates for children living outside the Federation are substantially higher.

Congress Split

A MEETING arranged to discuss a split in the Nairobi District African Congress and elect new officers was postponed at the beginning of this week by order of the district commissioner. Mr. A. B. Taminjill, because anonymous telephone messages had said that there would be disturbances and possibly bloodshed. A majority of the executive committee had voted to suspend the president, Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek, and the secretary, Mr. J. H. G. G. on charges of mismanaging the organization. Mr. Argwings-Kodhek told the D.C. of the warnings and asked that the meeting should be postponed for about a fortnight so that the "non-base" might subside. Cancellation of the meeting was stated to have been made in the interests of public order and security.

Paintings from the Federation

FINE PAINTINGS from Rhodesia and Nyasaland reached London by air at the beginning of this week for exhibition at the Imperial Institute from January 27 to 29. The pictures which are representative of both European and African art have been described by Mr. Frank McEwen, curator of the newly opened Rhodes Centenary Gallery in Salisbury, as of very high quality.



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- Togo: Quimifanti Quimica Industrial Brasileira S/A, Lomé
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- Peru: Societe Industrielle de Produits Chimiques, Lima
- Rhodesia: Societe Industrielle de Produits Chimiques, Salisbury
- South Africa: Societe Industrielle de Produits Chimiques, Johannesburg
- Switzerland: Societe Industrielle de Produits Chimiques, Zurich
- Tanzania: Societe Industrielle de Produits Chimiques, Dar es Salaam
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Scientific Conference in Dar es Salaam

GRAT THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE last week in Dar es Salaam the principal chairs were Professor F. Hoop, of the Tuberculosis Department of the University of Wales; Dr. I. L. Briggs, of the tuberculosis station in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. H. R. Binns, of the East African Veterinary Research Organization; Dr. R. W. Lawton, Director of Colonial Medical Research; and Dr. E. A. Trim, Director of Medical Research. There are extracts from some of the papers.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in Kenya are estimated to be of the order of 50,000—approximately 750 hospital beds available for the treatment of the same.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Dar es Salaam to the Medical Department has risen from 111 in 1949 to 400 in 1956.

Co-operative control involving hospitals and laboratories in East Africa are practicable and can be carried out with a high order of efficiency and with few losses of patients during treatment.

Both diseases are endemic; tuberculosis spreads and leprosy recedes. This follows urbanization and anything which brings people into closer contact.

Through better economic causes, leprosy diminishes and is replaced by tuberculosis; as tuberculosis penetrates the community, leprosy tends to die out; as tuberculosis comes under control, cancer takes its place.

Leprosy and tuberculosis have much in common. The causal organisms look the same, and a common element to them is the tubercle bacillus, but there are many differences. Tuberculosis attacks many parts of the body, but leprosy generally confines itself to the skin and nerves.

The greatest single barrier to any serious contribution from experimental studies towards solving some of the outstanding problems of human leprosy is the failure to date to transmit the infection to any species other than man, and the failure of the causative organism to grow outside the body.

Leprosy Research Director

DR. JOHN M. B. GARROD, leprosy specialist in Northern Rhodesia for the past four years, is to succeed Dr. J. Ross as director of the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Hiesio, Kenya. He will take over his new duties in February, when Dr. Innes will leave East Africa to become medical secretary in London of the British Empire Leprosy Research Association. Dr. Garrod joined the Colonial Medical Service in 1929 and went to Northern Rhodesia, where he has since served. After qualifying he was for a short time in practice in Wortley, Yorkshire, and then joined the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

Statute of Emancipation

A STATUTE OF EMANCIPATION under which educated and civilized Africans would be accorded the same status as other races in Southern Rhodesia is suggested by Colonel C. G. Hanley, Salisbury Municipal Director of Native Affairs in his annual report.

This is the goal of every thinking African and he will not be satisfied until he achieves it. There can be no doubt that the title is the most suitable better class Africans have accorded some means by which they might distinguish them from the mass of uneducated migrants who through the past areas and whom they at present suffer under various statutes.

Today one needs little convincing that the practice of issuing to Africans of this class a variety of certificates or permits is a virtual fiction, which, on the one hand, these qualified are exempted from the necessity of complying with certain statutory obligations, and on the other are enabled to exercise certain rights, is totally out of date and unsuitable to the conditions of life and the status of this class of men. To overcome the situation it would seem that a statutory emancipation might well be introduced, under which the Government Council would be empowered to grant to suitable individuals a status created for the purpose of dealing with them on the rights and places on their own terms, and which are applicable to other races in the Colony.

East African Military Forces

THE WAR OFFICE has issued the following statement: "The future of the East African forces, which are at present under the control and administration of the Army Council in the United Kingdom, has been under discussion between the H.M. Government and the East African Governments. These Governments have now accepted reversion to the system in force before the outbreak of the Second World War, when the forces in East Africa will be administered not by the War Office but by the East African governments. H.M. Government have agreed that this reversion to local control and administration shall take effect as from July 1, 1957.

The Commander-in-Chief, responsible will not be affected, but he will be responsible not to the War Office but to the three Governors. Each of the three Governors will continue to control the use and movement of the territorial forces in his territory.

The new arrangements will enable the territorial Governments to assume greater responsibility for the expenditure of their forces, and the control of a closer control of the Government of the administrative organization needed for their forces.

On grounds of economy and efficiency it is proposed that certain administrative functions connected with stores, rationing, pay, and records should be performed on behalf of the three Governments by a section of the Administrator's office of the East Africa High Commission. This will require the approval of the legislatures of the three East African territories. Appropriate regulations will be submitted to the legislatures.

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By-Passing the Suez Canal Overland Route Through Israel

REPORT REACHING LONDON suggest that some importers in Europe are turning Israeli offers to transship goods from East Africa, thus by-passing the Suez Canal. A 500-cargo of hides and coffee from Mombasa is expected to arrive this week at Eilat, on the Gulf of Aqaba, whence it will be taken by lorry to Beersheba and by rail to Haifa for shipment to Genoa. The consignment comes from Mombasa to Genoa by sea, as a ship for that route is no longer available. The consignment must be taken eventually to the great port of Israel transport through the hostile and pro-Arab Suez Canal. Four Israeli ships now ply between Eilat and East Africa, and two more are shortly to be put into the service.

The Israeli Embassy in London said EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that it could confirm the report in detail if Israel in detail and said that the seeds of beans, sugar, and other route from Somalia, and citrus and bananas from Ethiopia to Italy. He added that efforts were being made to improve the sea haulage services from Eilat to Haifa, at Beersheba.

Livingstone Centenary

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO David Livingstone went to live at Hackley Green, near Barnet, within easy reach of London, to draft the most influential of his books, 'Missionary Travels in Africa', and then he prepared the lecture to Cambridge University which inspired the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Towards the end of May this year there will be a week of centenary celebrations at Barnet. Talks by and about Livingstone are to be exhibited at Rhodesia House in the Strand from May 13 to 21, and then in Barnet.

I have no estimation of alcohol as a civilizing agent. Mr. R. S. Garfield, M.D., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia

E. A. R.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO SCARCELY has there been in the past since 1949, that the publication of the specialist in the field publishing has had to meet urgent demands for copies from those with various claims. Circulation campaigns have been impossible. Now the situation seems likely to ease. East Africa and Rhodesia, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues. Satisfied readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their cooperation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it regularly? Will you get your subscribers? That would help them and the cause for which we stand, and add to our power to serve those whom. Every new subscriber widens the circle of friends of East and Central Africa. East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. R.

Water-Development in Tanganyika African Promise Against Irrigation

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN TANGANYIKA attracted more attention in 1955 from the Department of Water Development and Irrigation than ever before. Though only 650 acres were brought into irrigated production during the year, larger areas were surveyed for a three-year cycle of development.

There are difficulties, however. "A considerable amount of prejudice is to be overcome" says the departmental report, "in persuading the local villagers to accept the concepts of modern irrigation practice. A sample of this attitude, which is fundamentally not upon sound basis, was displayed when an existing area under swamp irrigation near Karim in the Morogoro district was to be brought over to a properly controlled irrigation project. The local engineer was informed by the local inhabitants that they would not welcome any development of the area along planned lines — that they would, in fact, emigrate from the area if the project was started."

In the face of such conservatism it is difficult to push up any additional areas for permanent irrigation and the traditional methods of critically dependent on rainfall will continue to produce only a small fraction of what could be assured in the area by the acceptance of modern ideas. The "Livingstone" section of the report — which might be given a more descriptive name — describes successes in some areas.

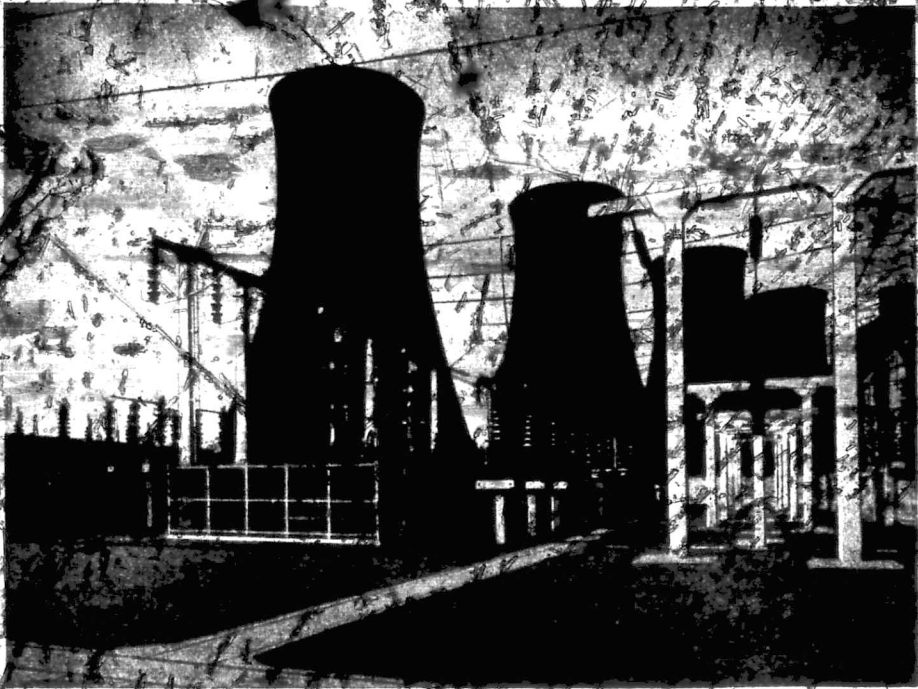
The document is published by the Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, at 3s. 6d.

Testing Agricultural Machinery

MR. S. D. MINTO, who has been appointed to lead the new agricultural tractor and machinery testing unit established in East Africa under the auspices of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, holds the degree of B.Sc. (Agriculture), and farmed with his father in England until the last war. He spent six years of the Army and then returned to farming. In 1945 he joined the Overseas Food Corporation for work on the groundnut scheme at Nongoma, and two years later he was appointed to its operational research unit. From 1951 until last year he had charge of a small experimental machinery section which is stated to have done excellent work for the O.F.C. and later for the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in testing all types of agricultural machinery selecting the most suitable for particular kinds of work, making modifications where desirable, and designing and testing entirely new equipment. Mr. Minto developed a groundnut harvester which is about to be manufactured. The headquarters of the new testing unit are in Eldoret, Kenya.

Service Before Self

AT THE END OF THE REPORT for 1955 of the Uganda Department of Community Development a plea is made for a further increase in local initiative. "Time is not on our side", says the report, "and there is need for a greater sense of urgency everywhere and a greater readiness on the part of those who have enjoyed the benefits of education and other opportunities, that have been denied to so many others, to place service before self and other community and to those less fortunate than themselves, not just by giving from a distance advice or even money, but by working with the community." It has been found that women's groups are in general more active and enthusiastic than men's clubs, possibly because of the greater competing attractions available to men.



Photographs by courtesy of the Metropolitan Division

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Pangani River Water Resources

Tanganyika Government Statement

A DENIAL that the Pangani River (Hydro-Electric Projects) Bill would increase the rights of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd. over the waters of the river or that the company's existing rights would expire if the Bill were not passed has been issued by the Government of Tanganyika.

The statement emphasizes that if the Bill were not passed the amalgamation of the company with the Dar es Salaam and Central Electric Supply Company would be delayed, with consequent postponement in the development of electric supplies. Moreover, no extra water would become available for irrigation.

The Bill, it is explained, was only introduced to overcome a technical difficulty in preserving an agreement made in 1948 between the Government and the company, a difficulty which would arise if that undertaking should amalgamate with "Daresco", an amalgamation which the Government considers to be most desirable for the development of electric supplies in Tanganyika. The statement continues:

"The immediate development planned includes the building of a new hydro-electric station on the Pangani River and the supply of hydro-electric power to Dar es Salaam and the Central Line. The substitution of hydro-electric power for thermal power will result in an important saving in cost and reduce Tanganyika's dependence on imported fuel supplies. The new hydro-electric station will use no additional water, as the same water will be used twice instead of once as at present.

"The amalgamation could not proceed if it meant that the company would lose its guaranteed 450 cusecs on the Pangani, since the minimum flow is needed for the operation of the existing station on the Pangani Falls.

To Facilitate Amalgamation

"If the Bill were not passed there would therefore be a hold-up in the amalgamation of the two companies and in the development of electricity supplies. No extra water would become available for irrigation, as the water rights of the 'Tanganyika' company would be in no way less than they are today or less than is contemplated in the Bill.

"The Bill, in fact, does nothing more or less than ensure that on the amalgamation of the two electricity companies Government will be able to continue to honour its existing obligations under its agreement with the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company.

"Government could not escape these obligations even if it held the view, which it does not, that the waters of the Pangani River system should be devoted wholly to irrigation and should not be used for the generation of electric power. Government believes that there is no incompatibility between the two purposes.

"The existing rights of the 'Tanganyika' company affect the use of the waters of the Pangani River system for other purposes in two ways. First, the guarantee of 450 cusecs at the Falls means in practice that additional water beyond what is already being extracted cannot be made available to other users from the upper reaches of the Pangani and its tributaries until major water storage works have been built, because the flow at the Falls is already liable to drop near the guaranteed minimum in the dry season.

"Storage works would allow additional water to be used for irrigation without endangering the minimum flow of 450 cusecs. A survey of the whole Pangani River system is in progress, which has already suggested one major storage project that would fulfill these requirements, and this is now being investigated in full detail. It is Government's intention to proceed with this and other storage schemes on the upper waters of the Pangani as soon as surveys are completed and funds become available.

"The second part of the company's existing rights affecting other users of water is the extensive right to use the waters of the power development reserves within 25 miles of the Falls. The exercise of this right as new power stations are built does not mean that the company will be using more water from the Pangani, but that it will be using the same water more frequently.

"The upper and lower reaches of the river are not affected, but within the actual power reserves themselves the use of water for irrigation is limited because the water will be used from one level to another for the generation of electric power and cannot be extracted for other purposes while it is being so used.

"Nevertheless, as long as the 450 cusecs are preserved there is room for irrigation schemes, side by side with hydro-electric power generation, and the impounding of water for irrigation will be very important in this area as much of the river in producing water above 450 cusecs.

B.E.A. Corporation's Jubilee

THE JUBILEE of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd. was celebrated in London last week by a reception at the Institute of Directors in Belgrave Square.

The guests, who were received by Mr. Harley Clayton, chairman of the Mitchell & Jones group of companies, and Mr. R. J. Legge, a director of the corporation, included:

Mr. P. C. Aspinall, Mr. W. Bearall, Mr. T. H. Berg, Mr. E. S. Bruch, Mr. P. Bush, Mr. R. Campling, Mr. T. Cardy, Mr. J. Coote, Mr. W. F. Cross, Mr. G. S. Edgingstone, Mr. W. D. Fairclough, Mr. J. D. S. Gibson, Mr. M. J. Glenn, Mr. H. W. Griffiths, Mr. G. P. Guyart, Mr. D. G. Haigh, Mr. A. E. Haines, Mr. G. A. Hannah, Mr. H. S. Hargreaves, Mr. W. H. Heley, Mr. J. D. Mickman, Mr. E. C. Hosen, Mr. D. Hill, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. W. Arnold Keypon, Mr. L. G. Knight, Mr. D. R. Lyle, Mr. G. A. Marshall, Mr. V. G. Matthews, Mr. J. McKintosh, Mr. T. C. Munford, Mr. C. S. Mundy, Mr. O'Flynn, Mr. E. G. Paine, Mr. W. B. Parkin, Major Hackett Payne, Mr. H. N. Peimore, Mr. W. H. Perkins, Mr. A. F. Proctor, Mr. H. S. Rehill, Mr. F. J. Roberts, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. H. L. Roberts, Mr. A. McL. Robertson, Mr. L. Sandstrom, Mr. R. F. Simper, Mr. H. Griffin Smith, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. R. R. Fyfe Smith, Mr. E. C. Sortwell, Mr. D. M. Staff, Mr. J. D. Stiffield, Mr. C. D. Wakefield, Mr. A. Walling, Mr. E. H. Tenham, Mr. H. W. Woolgar, and Mr. G. A. Worthington.

Bank Directors' Visits

MR. J. N. Hoge, deputy chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who is due to arrive in South Africa at the end of this week, will leave Johannesburg on February 12 for the Federation, whence he will reach London on March 7. Mr. A. Anthony Acton, a director of the bank, and Mrs. Acton are due in Nairobi next Tuesday and will spend about two months in East Africa; they will visit practically all the bank's Offices in Kenya and also Moshi, Arusha, Tanga, and Zanzibar. Earl De La Warr, another director, who is now in the Federation with Lady De La Warr, is due in Dar es Salaam on February 9. After visiting the branches in Morogoro, Zanzibar, Tanga and Mombasa, he will go to Nairobi, visit Thika, and Machakos, proceed to Uganda, and leave by air for the United Kingdom on the last day of February.

Union-Castle Coat of Arms

A GRANT OF ARMS has been made to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. The shield depicts upon a background of the colours of the funnels of the ships of the company a golden lymphad (or ancient ship), symbolizing shipping and navigation, the sail of the lymphad being charged with a castle, the triple towers of which are in the Union-Castle colours. Above the shield is a helmet, from which issues the crest in the shape of a lion and a springbok holding a trident, in allusion to worthy achievement on the high seas. Below the shield is a scroll bearing the motto "Vigilans et Audax" (Watchful and Bold).

"Those who worry about African coffee production, or who say unkind things about robusta coffee, should ponder the fact that its 'arrival' has prevented a world shortage during these last years which might have had one of three results: official price controls, synthetics, or a price rise which reduced consumption, with permanent ill-effects." Edm. Schuster & Co., Ltd., in their market letter.

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Trade Disputes in Rhodesia

1,546,542 Man-days Lost

AT THE END OF 1955 there were nine European, two Asian, and 74 African trade unions in existence in Northern Rhodesia, according to the annual report of the Department of Labour.

There had been 49 disputes during the year, involving loss of work for 152 European and 39,371 African man-days. A total of 1,546,542 man-days were lost in 1956 during the January-February copper mine strike. Labour officers settled 41 strikes, and two more were settled by formal conciliation. There were also 37 disputes not involving loss of work, which affected 7,692 Europeans and 4,224 Africans. Labour officers settled 15 cases by informal conciliation and six cases by intervention, and 16 cases were settled by formal conciliation or arbitration.

Poor Leadership

African unions lost a considerable amount of ground during 1955, say the reports. The General Workers' Trade Union, through poor leadership and a tendency on the part of its leaders to pay more attention to politics than union affairs, caused both employees and employers to lose complete faith in its usefulness, with the result that membership fell away and employers refused to meet its representatives. After the resignation of the president, slight efforts were made to reorganise this Union.

The African Mineworkers' Trade Union was a result of internal squabbles and its failure to improve the lot of its members by calling the Copperbelt strike early in the year, although still powerful numerically was probably weaker in other respects at the end of the year than for many years. There were signs of some disunion within the union and its financial position was not strong.

The African Factory Workers' Trade Union, with headquarters at Broken Hill, continued to be, and achieve recognition by the employers. It was not successful, for the Maize Millers' Association and clothing manufacturers at various centres refused recognition, on the grounds that the union had no members that it really represented even a substantial number of workers of the trades concerned.

Trade Unions in Tanganyika

Weaknesses of New Ordinance

THE OVERSEAS EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION states in its current newsletter:

"The new Trade Union Ordinance introduced into the legislative Council of Tanganyika disregards many amendments recently incorporated or proposed for ordinances in other Colonies.

"The definition of lockout would prevent an employer from ceasing operations when a prolonged dispute faced him with irrecoverable losses (this is allowed in Kenya); both 'strike' and 'lockout' are accepted consequences of a 'trade dispute', and not, as in Kenya (so as to cover disputes with a political background) of a 'dispute'.

Picketing by Hired Thugs

"Provisions which prohibit picketing by hired thugs and intimidation at a workers' home, recently incorporated in the Northern Rhodesia ordinance, are omitted, as are the Kenya provisions designed to discourage splinter unions and the pursuit of objects which the registrar believes to be *ultra vires*, and the Northern Rhodesian amendment which gives a registrar power to order 'inquiry into funds and books' and report to the union members.

"A trade union is defined as any combination of more than six workers or of two or more employers, although the Daily report on Singapore suggested that a registrar might demand as many as 50 sponsors before registering a new union, and although it is probable under this definition that any discussion, however casual, of wages and conditions between two employers in different undertakings would be an unlawful combination unless they had previously registered themselves as a trade union."

The Tati Company, Ltd., now a subsidiary of Glazer Brothers Investments Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., report a profit for the year ended April 30, 1955, of £9,169 before tax of £4,670 and debenture interest of £762. No dividend is declared. For the previous year there was a distribution of 3%. The sum carried forward is £9,992 (£6,234).

East African Commercial Report

THE QUARTERLY MAGAZINE of the National Bank of India, which always devotes several pages to commodity market news, says in the current issue:

Cotton.—The 1955-56 Uganda cotton crop had yielded 63,000 bales, of which 343,000 bales are A.R. (first quality) and 20,000 bales B.R. (second quality). The export-f.o.b. value of the crop amounts to approximately £19m. Estimates for the 1956-57 crop are not yet available.

"The total area planted to cotton in Uganda in 1956-57 is 1,263,917 acres as against 1,200,000 in 1955-56. The early plantings suffered considerably owing to dry weather conditions. Present conditions are favourable for planters and growers are trying hard to make up the deficiency in acreage in Buganda. The minimum price to be paid to the growers for next season's cotton crop has been announced at 50 cents per lb. The marketing of raw cotton in the Lake Province of Tanganyika is now proceeding. The total crop is estimated at 10,000 bales. The price paid to the growers is 55 cents per lb. Growers will therefore receive approximately £3,781,250. The f.o.b. export value of the crop is about £5m.

Coffee.—The 1955-56 coffee crop is still being harvested. The 1956-57 season has been scheduled to start on November 1, 1956. Present estimates are: non-estate robusta about 60,000 tons clean and estate robusta about 6,000 tons clean. In addition, it is expected that the high quality parchment Bugisu arabica coffee will turn out at about 5,000 tons clean. The price paid to the growers is expected to be the same as that paid for the last season, *viz.*, 70 cents per lb. On an estimated crop of 60,000 tons clean (this will place in the hands of the growers £10,080,000).

"The latest official estimate for the coming season of Kenya arabica is approximately 18,000 tons clean coffee, of which some 3,000 tons have already been sold forward. The average price realized for these forward sales was approximately £530 per ton for Kenya A grade tea.

"Good quality teas are still maintaining their price on the market but poor quality teas are being heavily penalized. The tea crop in East Africa up to June 30 last is given as 10,797,433 lb. The largest tea growing district in Kenya is Kericho where production up to June 30 amounted to 9,134,176 lb. It is believed that the crop during the current quarter in this district is above that of last year, an indication that the final results for 1956 will be higher than that of 1955, when the total crop of Kenya tea was approximately 19m. lb."

Lancashire Steel Corporation

THE LANCASHIRE STEEL CORPORATION, LTD., a company in the consortium which is to take over the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission (Riscom), after providing £1,520,000 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £1,460,652 in the year ended September 29, compared with £1,497,366 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,000,927; interest on the preference shares requires £148,781, and dividends totalling 11% on the ordinary shares £284,625, leaving a carry-forward of £765,933, against £740,234 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £4m. in 54% redeemable cumulative preference shares and £4m. in ordinary shares. Revenue reserves stand at £7,340,933, current liabilities at £4,497,105, fixed assets at £10,248,978, trade investments at £2,715,954, and current assets at £9,453,506, including £1,347,261 in cash. The directors are Sir John James (chairman and managing director), the Earl of Crawford (vice-chairman), Earl Peel, Sir John McLellan Duncanson, and Messrs R. Paterson, G. K. Rylands, L. E. Mather, and P. E. Holloway.

Tanganyika Loan Oversubscribed

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT'S 3½% stock, 1978-82, which was offered on the London market last week, was heavily oversubscribed. The issue, at 99½, was for £3m., of which £500,000 had been placed with Colonial Governments; for the balance of £2½m. applications are believed to have exceeded £30m. Between the fixing of terms and publication of the prospectus there had been a general rise in gilt-edged prices, which made the issue exceptionally attractive. For a considerable period Colonial loans have had to face unfavourable market conditions. Applicants for amounts up to £3,000 have been allotted only £100; above the £3,000 level the allotment is about 5% of the application. The stock opened at the premium in dealings on the Stock Exchange.

Sudan Contract for Germany

A WEST GERMAN CONSORTIUM, consisting of Julius Berger Tiefbau A.G. and Philipp Holzmann A.G., has been awarded a contract worth about £5m. by the Ministry of Irrigation in the Sudan for major excavation works for the Managil extension to the Gezira cotton scheme. The work is to be completed by July, 1959. Ope United Kingdom firm and three Sudanese groups are officially stated to have submitted tenders.

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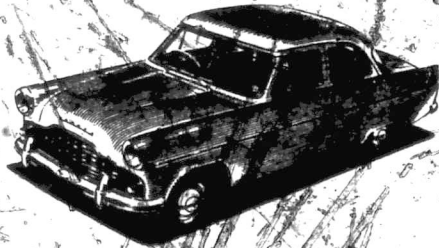
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News Items in Brief

The Rhodes Memorial Home, Umtali, are to receive £1,500 from the Ndola lottery.

An information centre in Salisbury has been opened by the Social Council on Alcoholism.

The Anglican parish of Bulawayo, Newland, will celebrate its golden jubilee on January 25 to 27.

Forty-one passengers are travelling from London to Mombasa via the Lusitania, GASTA.

Five Africans employed by Birdale chrome mines have sent £5 to the Rhodesia University College appeal fund.

Rhodesia University College has received £10,000 from Mr. Sidney Diamond, governing director of the Standard Trading Co., Ltd., Kitwe.

The Game and Fisheries Department of Uganda is trying to establish Nile perch in Lake Kyoga and the Victoria Nile, west of the Owen Falls dam.

The Hungarian refugee fund in Salisbury has collected £7,000 and sent more than 100 tons of clothing to Austria. Newland has collected nearly £2,000.

The Carnegie Corporation has decided that grant allocations to the British Commonwealth programme must be based on need. During the year to September 30 last, about £437,500 was provided.

The blackest year for motor accidents, which has a capital cost of Rhodesia, was experienced in 1956. Every fifth day on the average, a life is lost in Salisbury as a result of a road accident.

From January to November last there were 242 European deaths in Rhodesia from tuberculosis and nearly 3,000 cases under treatment. There were four European deaths in 55 cases.

Two Italian workmen were rescued after being trapped in a tunnel for two days and a night by a fall of rock at Kambo. Small holes were drilled through the fall and candles, food and water passed through.

The emergency regulations prohibiting entry of all persons from Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes from entering the Kalomo, Panyame, and Panyame locations for Nairobi and the prohibition of all persons from entering Karibu, the Bahrati, and other locations.

Police Officer B. J. Homer, an instructor and now paper Code Officer, at the County Council, has been successfully elected as a Vampirophile. Aircraft which got into difficulty during a routine training flight over Macassar, Natal, was forced to land.

Fifteen scholarships for students from Trust of other non-governmental bodies are to be granted by the Government of Mexico for the secondary school studies—training of agricultural studies in Mexico. Scholarships will be required to pay their own travelling expenses and from Mexico.

The European, African, and Asian Members of the Uganda Legislative Council have asked the Secretary of State to receive a delegation which can put forward arguments against the intention of the Government of the Protectorate to delay election to the council until 1961. The representative members of the election to the council in the Protectorate to be introduced.

The Council of Ministers has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Albania, which in official statement issued in Belgrade on October 27, the small Socialist State on the Balkanian Coast of the Balkan Peninsula. The Yugoslav Minister in Athens will represent the Sudan in Khartoum, the capital, and the Albanian Government to open a legation in Khartoum.

Colonial Development Corporation

Commitments of £35m. in East and Central Africa

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S new brochure about its purposes, finance, organization, and operations emphasizes its reluctance to start and manage projects on its own account.

The C.D.C. looks for association with territorial Governments and with experienced private enterprises to participate financially and manage local experience and capital are sought wherever likely to be found. There are no fixed ideas as to organization or capital structure; each project should be organized so that responsibilities are placed to the best advantage. The C.D.C. are not to be project sponsors in the middle of this year the funds deployed amounted to about £40m. with another £29m. committed. A number of new proposals are under examination and further large sums will be required for carrying out projects. Investigations of projects in many of the projects are still far short of the stage of being started and only a few have reached the stage of being started. "It is hoped that the C.D.C. will be able to start its projects number 11, eight contracts for the construction and development of mineral resources. The C.D.C. have sanctioned for such projects at the end of June was £34m.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland expenditure, including £25m. had been sanctioned, including £15m. for the construction of the electric power transmission and expansion of Central African Airways Ltd. for Chibuto, Central, Ltd. rather more than the sum for Victoria Falls estate in Nyasaland and for African Housing in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. E. Thornton is regional controller for Central Africa, and Mr. R. J. N. N. is regional controller for East Africa.

The general manager and London office, Mr. W. Rendell, and the controller of the head office are Mr. G. W. Totman (finance), Mr. J. P. P. (investments), and Mr. H. A. C. (operations). Mr. L. P. Price and Sir Reginald Salway (operations).

More than £25m. for Uganda Growers

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW published by the National Bank of India estimates that African growers in Uganda should receive about £134m. for their cotton crop this season, in which it is expected that about 375,000 bales (of 400 lb.) of lint cotton will be marketed. Last year's payout on a crop of 363,000 bales was just over £13m. African coffee growers in Uganda should receive about £114m. in the 1956-57 season, for which the latest official estimate is 70,000 tons of robusta, compared with 44,398 tons last year with a value of just under £74m.

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Of Commerce Concern

At last week's auctions in London 2,291 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 58s. 4d. per lb., compared with 3,227 packages averaging 57s. 9d. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date were 17,777 packages averaging 58s. 6d., against 24,132 packages averaging 56s. 3d. in the corresponding period last year. The highest price reached last week was 58s. 9d. for a consign- ment of 100 lbs.

Woolworths and Co., Ltd., who recently announced the intention to open a branch in Rhodesia, reports that consolidated profit for the past year increased nearly 880,000 to £24.3m. and that the net profit after paying £12.3m. in taxation was just over £11m. The dividend on the £22.1m. of ordinary capital is 6%. On the London Stock Exchange the 5s. ordinary equity traded at 107.

The Federation's electricity output for 1956 was 15% higher than the 1955 figure—2,643m. units, against 2,297m. The Rhodesian-Congo Border Power Corporation, which coordinates the output of four stations in the Copperbelt and Zambezi, both increased output by 20%—but away by 17%—and the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission's little under 10%.

Chesham House Investments Ltd., of which Sir Nutcombe Home is chairman, and which has investments in East and Central Africa, after providing £79,837 for taxation, earned a profit of £105,462 in the year ended November 11 last, compared with £89,754 in the previous year. A final dividend of 6% makes 12% for the year.

The Bank of India Ltd., after making the usual provisions for contingencies, had a surplus balance for the past year of Rs. 16,525,274, including Rs. 4,326,000 brought forward. Taxation absorbed Rs. 2,200,000 and dividends totaling 16% free of income tax Rs. 7,975,000, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 2,929,274.

The Federal Power Board has invited tenders from the United States, Canada, South Africa, and the Pacific for the supply of electricity whose terms will be based on the construction and future operations of the Kariba and other schemes. An annual supply of 25,000,000 kwh.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., earned a profit of £315,331 after tax of £71,500, in the year ended June 30, compared with £198,505 after tax of £42,000 in the previous year. Dividends total 17% (the same).

Prices for surveying township and smallholdings in Rhodesia have been increased by 40% to bring them (for partly with the charges for similar services in Southern Rhodesia).

Flying time from London to Johannesburg will be about five hours when atomics were first used in service a dozen years hence. Air World's smallest aeroplane, South Africa last week.

East African Airways Ltd. for the first time carried more than 100,000 passengers in a year, the 1956 total being 106,162, an increase of nearly 10% on the 1955 figure.

A technical representative of the Rhodesian Milk Co. Ltd., Mr. Richard H. Owen, is making a seven-week tour of East and Central Africa.

South African Duffellies and Sons Ltd., announces that a branch register is to be established in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa will be held in Kampala on February 18.

In the first four months of Salisbury's 1956 financial year building plans to a total of 3,397,803 sq. ft. passed.

For 30 years' service of transport services have been presented with watches by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd.

Pearl Assurance House, Nairobi, was opened last week by the Governor of Kenya.

The cotton crop of the Sudan for 1957 is to be sold by public auction.

Shal Outputs for December

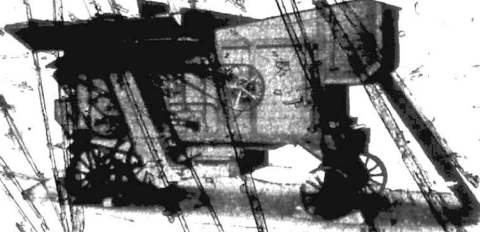
Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,354 tons of shal, compared with 1,255 tons in December, 1955. Production for the half year was 9,225 tons against 8,422 tons for the same period in the previous year.

Dive Corporation — produced 72 tons of fibre in December, compared with 1,416 tons for the year against 1,660 tons in 1955.


Ransomes

THRASHING & SHELLING MACHINERY

Thrashing machines for wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. giving the largest possible output and perfectly threshed grain.




Maize shellers in a wide variety of types and sizes from the 60 in. power sheller, to the hand-driven Hippo.



Above: The Pigny, the small thrasher with the large output.

Left: The Moon, a cylindrical all-metal sheller with a large drum.

Right: The Hippo, a small efficient all-metal hand machine.



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Rhodesia Railways First Report

Increase in Profits

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS LTD. for the period ending 31st December 1956, reported a profit of £255,299 for the year, compared with £225,000 for the previous year. Evidences of the growth of the railways are carried forward on page 61.

The issued capital is £2,000,000 in shares of 10/- denomination. The company has a total of 20,066,000 miles of track, 14,000 miles of telegraph lines, and other facilities. It has received investments of £1,200,000 (market value £3,321,350) in the past five years, and a further £1,000,000 in the current year, including £264,000 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. C. H. H. Hutchinson (Chairman), L. P. Brilinger, I. I. Murray, M. P. Berry, J. N. Cook (Managing Director), and Colonel Sir W. Ellis Rennie.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on February 14.

C.I.'s Rhodesian Subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY OF CENTRAL AFRICA (PVT.) LTD. has been registered in Southern Rhodesia with its offices at 142, Abercorn Street, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 2727). Mr. R. G. Wells is the managing director. This subsidiary of the largest U.K. manufacturers of air compressors and portable power tools will from February 1 undertake the marketing of its products throughout the Federation, though Y. Clark & Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., who have held the agency for many years, will retain the representation in the Salisbury and Ndola areas. The great industrial expansion in the Rhodesias has caused the parent organization to decide that it must now have its own subsidiary.

Nyasaland's Tobacco Sales

OVER 2,600,000 lb. of NYASALAND TOBACCO were sold for £2,608,000 during 1956. Blue-cured leaf averaged 22.88d. per lb. for 2,190,94 lb.; fire-cured at 25.426,032 lb. realized 16.83d. per lb.; and 2,680,100 lb. of sun-cured fetched 19.36d. and burley averaged 22.82d. for 2,278,021 lb. These figures are given in the annual report of the Tobacco Control Commission of Nyasaland for the 1956 season. The revised estimate for the season was 35,106,000 lb.

First Federal Car

THE FIRST CAR to be produced in the Federation, the Daimler Motor, is expected to come off the production line at the end of the month. The factory in Salisbury's industrial area should produce about 1,000 cars this year, to be sold for £325. Most of the components are made in Germany, but the chassis will be made in the Federation and the body work and woodwork will be completed here.

Salisbury Building Plans

CONSTRUCTION IN SALISBURY for the current year exceeded £1.5m., compared with £1.1m. in 1955, according to the European population, of which is six times as large as in the Federation.

MINING

R.S.L. Strip Issues

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LTD., Mulungu Copper Mines Ltd., and Rhoades Anglo-Copper Mines Ltd., will hold extraordinary general meetings in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on February 12 to consider increases of their capitals to £1,000,000 and £125,000 respectively by means of strip issues. In the case of Rhodesian Selection Trust the proposed issue will be for one-for-one and for the latter two companies one-for-one.

Big Nickel Discovery

A MAJOR DEPOSIT OF NICKEL has been discovered near Bindura, Southern Rhodesia. The reef is reported to be 500 feet wide and extends for several miles, and it may prove to be one of the largest nickel strikes in the Sterling area. It is already being mined over eight miles.

Copper Smelting Plant

THE COPPER SMELTING PLANT at LIMA, Uganda, has cost about £725,000. When opening, Sir Andrew Cohen said that it would smelt more than 30 tons of metal daily of a purity of 99.9% copper.

Company Progress Report

THE PRICE of 32,420 tons of ore were mined in the December quarter for £700,000, gold and a working profit of £6,524, against £6,174 in the previous quarter.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

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



	1955	1956
UNDERTAKINGS	2	11
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	1,904	11,098
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	214 million units	262 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.
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Ship Name	Departing South Africa	Looking East Africa
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Patma Lykes	late Jan	mid Feb
s.s. "Lulu" Lykes	early mid Feb	mid late Feb
s.s. "Kenneth McKee"	mid Feb	mid March
s.s. "Tavo" Lykes	late Feb	mid March
Patma Lykes	early March	mid March
Patma Lykes	mid March	mid March
Reuben Tipton	late April	mid April

If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

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OUTPUT: Has a lint output of 90-110 lb. per hour.

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

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

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

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

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

John Bros. (Sales) Ltd., Uganda The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd., will be glad to advise all ginners in bringing their ginneries into line with specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of the Cotton Ordinance, 1952.

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

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KAMPALA, UGANDA

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

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

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