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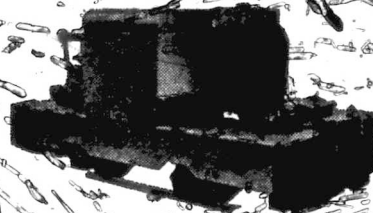
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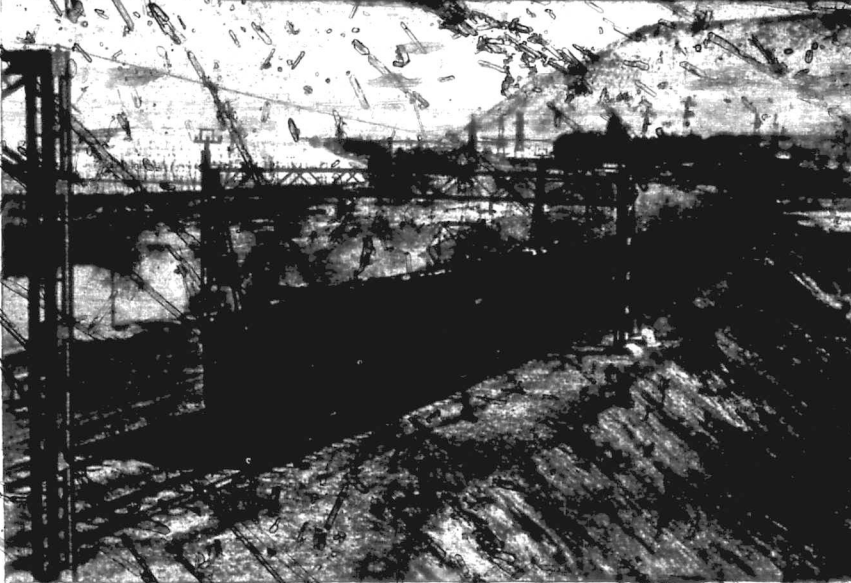
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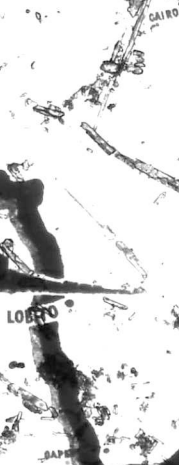
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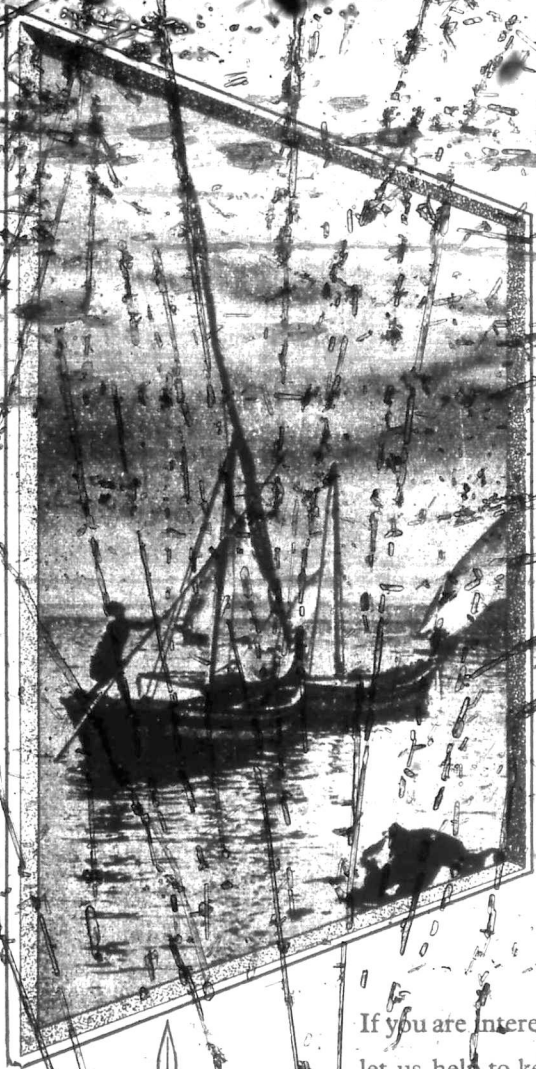
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Principal Contents

	Page	Page	
Matters of Moment	831	Letter to the Editor	838
Note By The Way	832	Personalia	840
Sir Andrew Cohen's Address	835	Obituary	841
Mr. V. S. Lukiko	836	Parliament	843
Socialists Helping Nationalist Leaders	837	Latest Mining News	854
		Company Reports	855-56

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ANDREW COHEN'S ADDRESS to the Royal African Society (the report of which is concluded in this issue) constituted an appreciation of Uganda which will, we know, not be Sir Andrew Cohen's accepted as accurate **View of Uganda** by many men of good will and long residence in that country (including officials, missionaries, and business men). Their disagreement with him has not been on the basic policy of training Africans for heavier responsibilities when they have acquired the requisite competence and character; they have objected to undue emphasis upon politics and the consequent spread of the conviction among Africans that long before they are really ready to bear that burden, they will be entrusted with the Government of the Protectorate. The late Governor referred repeatedly to "steady" advancement towards self-government, and though he refrained from indicating the kind of time-table he had in mind, the audience must have derived from his phraseology the impression that it is nothing like immediate. That, unfortunately, is not what many Africans in Uganda understand.

Indeed, within a few days of Sir Andrew's address in London the Lukiko of Buganda, the legislative assembly of the largest and most sophisticated tribe, unanimously resolved to petition The Queen for early discussions on "a definite policy which will lead us to self-government in a fixed time within the Commonwealth." If "us" means Buganda, as is implied by the reports so far received in this country, this proposal indicates not only that the most influential tribal council wants action now, not after steady preparation, but also that it rejects Sir Andrew's

Cohen's conception of a unitary State with the Legislative Council as its central forum. Moreover, the way in which the demand has been made strikingly refutes his insistence that on various issues a considerable number of politically responsible Africans would support the Protectorate Government in its own and progressive policy. Far from showing political responsibility, the Lukiko adopted without any discussion a petition of a fundamental and high controversial character which had been drafted a few hours earlier by a committee of five members. The document goes so far as to suggest that the Buganda Agreement which was ratified with solemn ceremony as recently as 1955 was accepted with mental reservation and equivocation in that kingdom because candour would have prevented the return of the exiled Kabaka.

The retiring Governor can certainly not have expected such prompt and disagreeable proofs of this theory, that gradualness is acceptable to African political opinion. That opinion, the Buganda National Congress at any rate, has for **Not Even Mentioned.** several years been much more extreme than was admitted in a speech which did not even mention the Uganda National Congress, the most powerful political body in the whole country, and on which has shown small sense of responsibility. Congress may or may not have influenced the movement of this petition, but it can be counted upon to explore the actions of the Lukiko in the interests of the few hundred Africans in Uganda who consider a political career the best way of making a good living. Most of them have fantastically exaggerated ideas of their own abilities and little disposition to accept steady advancement to self-government. They have declared publicly for some time

that they want self-government now, and have flaunted banners bearing the magic initials S.G.N., they care not how unsteady the "advancement" may be so long as it is they, not their successors or rivals, who set the pace and grasp the prizes. That surprising when the present system offers the status and salaries of Ministers to Africans who have not proved any administrative capacity in more humble positions and could not expect to earn anything like such emoluments in any other way? (And who, usually, by an inversion of the racial discrimination of which so much is heard, usually inaccurately, pay but a trifling proportion of the taxation levied upon similar incomes in the case of Europeans in Uganda.)

Sir Patrick Spens, a Member of Parliament of long experience in India, said in Kenya the other day that a thoroughly trained subordinate civil service was an essential prerequisite of self-government. Such a cadre has yet to be created in Uganda.

Heavy and Heady Doses of Politics.

where large numbers of Europeans and Asians have still to be employed in clerical and similar work, and where scarcely any Africans can fill higher posts unless they are under constant supervision. In the opinion of many people with long and intimate knowledge of Uganda it would have been far better not to start the ministerial system until a dependable African civil service had been created. That, they consider, would have been a sounder reinforcement of the Government machine than the introduction at the top of a few Africans who were picked because they were Africans and not by reason of their qualifications. A less cumbersome organization, clearer division of responsibility, drastic reduction in the time taken to reach decisions — in a word, better administration — would assuredly have been more advantageous than heavy and heady doses of politics.

Anyone listening to Sir Andrew Cohen would have been entitled to think of Uganda as a country without neighbours whom it needed to take into account. The unhappy truth is that Kenya and Tanganyika Territory have been entirely disregarded in this matter, though both must be sharply affected by major changes in Uganda. Only a few days ago the president of the Tanganyika African National Union asked for removal of the Legislative Council of that Territory on the lines adopted in Uganda, thus the first State in Africa to

possess a multi-racial Assembly with equal numbers of African, Asian and European non-officials is asked to abandon that experiment, not because it has failed — there has not yet been time for it to be properly tested — but because Uganda, with regard to her British neighbours, has given half the seats in her enlarged legislature to Africans. Many people in that country will read with surprise the affirmation of Sir Andrew Cohen that "the quality of the African elected members is very good, and I have been much surprised to read the contrary view." EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which expressed the contrary view, has reason to know that Sir Andrew's sweeping claim (one which could scarcely be made for the House of Commons, let alone the Chamber in Entebbe) is not by any means universally accepted, and that among those who hold the contrary opinion are some of the most experienced men in the country including officials and missionaries. The sad fact is that there is very great difficulty in finding capable and reliable Africans for many tasks which non-officials would gladly entrust to qualified African candidates.

The position in Uganda seems to us much more complex, and even confusing, than the retiring Governor's various speeches have acknowledged. Though he has described the country as a unitary State

Confusion and Contradiction.

with a central legislature and district or other councils as local government units responsible for local affairs, those bodies have been encouraged, inconsistently with that doctrine, to ascribe such increasing importance to their own functions that they have come to regard themselves as "State Governments" with a right to claim their independence. That is what the Lukiko has just done, and not for the first time, the self-esteem and the ambitions of the Baganda having been imprudently enhanced by the change of name to that of "the Kabaka's Government." There is certainly much confusion about local government in the Protectorate, in which the present district councils partly as rural district councils, partly as county councils, and partly as incident parliaments in a loose and unacknowledged federation. The protracted dispute in Tororo is one of the difficult problems resulting from this bewildering series of contradictions. Because that position has remained unresolved for so long, there are officials and non-officials who have reluctantly believed since the new Buganda Agreement was negotiated two years ago that the strength of

tribal feeling in the different areas, and the dislike of the Baganda by the non-Baganda, will necessitate recognition of a federated State based on Buganda and the other tribal districts which now have their own councils. Such a development, the idea of which no responsible person really is now held in some quarters to be inevitable because of the prominence given to politics rather than administration, and this was basically an administrative matter.

There is conflict between policy and practice in racial issues, whereas members of all races are, in theory, treated in the same way, race decides many matters, including the taxes a man shall pay and what court of justice shall hear his case. Or, to take another anomaly, one which received temporary prominence at the time of the Kabaka's return from exile, the baza chief is the servant both of the African local government and the Protectorate Government (which, at that time, may not have the same aims. Surely such local-civil service posts (or that is what they are) should have been divorced from politics and made permanent. Because that could not have been neglected, a number of chiefs who had done their duty loyally at the direction of the Protectorate Government were victimized by the authorities in Buganda, and the central Government failed to protect those whose only fault had been the faithful discharge of their duty. Their dismissal not only deprived Uganda and Buganda of some experienced and trustworthy men, but it was

a signal to the whole country that the price of loyalty might be persecution which the protecting power was too disposed to disallow.

The new Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, will take up his duties in Entebbe in a few days, and it is but elementary justice to him to note some of the problems which will confront him.

Problems Facing the New Governor

and demand all his qualities of mind and character. If the African political leaders had been wise they would have left him to make the first moves. Instead they have rushed to disclose their weaknesses. The Kabaka has left for a month's shooting in Mozambique just before the Queen's new representative is due, and his Dada has simultaneously asked the Secretary of State (who dislikes such tactics) to fix a date for self-government for Buganda. For weeks previously there had been agitation over quite minor issues which had been grossly misrepresented. None of these actions indicates political wisdom, and its final effect they may be expected to have upon Sir Frederick Crawford will be the opposite of that intended. They do not however reflect that sound public opinion or even individual wisdom in ostensibly responsible quarters, in which his predecessor has so much confidence. Indeed, Baganda politicians had wanted to raise renewed doubts about their reliability — and about Sir Andrew Cohen's favourable judgment — they need therefore have done what they have done.

Notes By The Way

How Not To Do It

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, according to the Prime Minister's chief lieutenant, Sir R. A. Butler, in a recent Privy Seal proposal to promote India, is the "smallest of the great nations and the greatest of the small". If that is the Cabinet's conception of what needs to be done, its outlook on a matter vital to the country and the Commonwealth is pitifully dangerous, and an immediate need of drastic change. A position of merited and honoured leadership is not merely desirable but essential to the United Kingdom, for unless the country be universally acknowledged as one of the outstanding leaders in the world, the leadership of the Commonwealth must quickly disappear, and that would rapidly reduce its position as an exporter and financial centre, and so erode the standards of living which are now taken for granted. If the proper relations with the Commonwealth and the Colonies be developed and maintained, however, the States which acknowledge the

leadership of the Queen need take second place to none in the world.

Human and Natural Resource

DESPITE THE LOLLIES OF POLITICIANS in the century in accord to the sovereign's aims across the sea, riches beyond comparison in many cases, and despite the departure from the traditional national standards which alleged leaders have tolerated and from time to time praised themselves, it may still be claimed that in general people anywhere have moral standards better than the British, the natural resources of the Commonwealth are not only not less than those of European and Asiatic Russia or of the United States of America, and probably much greater, and neither of these contenders for world leadership has Human Material of better quality than that of Great Britain, the Commonwealth, and the Colonies.

The Feast of Leadership

IT IS THEREFORE FANTASTIC, and tragic, to find the Government's second spokesman describing so miserably a basis for the work of "projecting Britain abroad" which has been entrusted to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Dr. Charles Hill. He has been given a seat in the Cabinet, ostensibly to assist the Minister in his sense of the importance of the task, and the recently appointed public relations adviser to the Prime Minister is to advise him also. Yet, according to Mr. Butler, his objective is so small, so disparaging, that it will outrage millions of Britons everywhere. Trusting for leadership, they are offered this variety of it. "Educators, of all parties and business leaders generally, are agreed on the urgent need for greater unity in order to strengthen the economy of the country, increase its power to live up to the Commonwealth, and enhance its influence internationally. Imagining the folly of appealing to employers and employees to gird themselves for this true service to "the smallest of the great nations and the greatest of the small"! It was not in such terms that the Church challenged his fellow-countrymen when the whole world awaited their collapse.

The Wrong Notes

MR. BUTLER DOES NOT WANT the many thousands of Britons who are planning to emigrate to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to carry out their intentions. "Let them wait until as Government policy evolves and perhaps they will hold up their passages." Do we not understand that an essential obligation upon the Mother Country is to reinforce year by year the British territories overseas in order to strengthen them and keep them predominantly British in outlook? He may not realise (though) that more Britons want to emigrate now than at any time for decades, because they are dissatisfied with a system of taxation which withholds fair rewards for enterprise, hard work, and success for the continuance of which systems he bears a personal responsibility—but few men have his opportunities of rectifying such blunders and erroneous policies which would strengthen this country and enable it to provide much more help to the Commonwealth. The British people must be recalled to greatness, not lulled into contentment with a situation which they know to be far beneath their capacity. Mr. Butler has struck quite the wrong notes.

Pled, Base, Go a Lie

THE RECKLESSNESS of Mr. Fenner Brockway's Movement for Colonial Freedom was never better demonstrated than last week when it issued to the Press in London a statement pleading for the reprieve of Dedan Kimathi, second in the Mau Mau hierarchy of terrorists, on the ground that "the state of emergency is now officially at an end in Kenya, and no single act could contribute more to a better relationship between African and European than the reprieve of Kimathi." The state of emergency is not officially at an end as yet. Mr. Brockway and his associates should know, and first premises a thus untrustworthy. Indeed, it is the grossest travesty of the truth. So, I am sure, is the assumption that the reprieve would contribute to better inter-racial relations in the colony. To imagine, as the Brockway clique does, that Kenya Africans longed for Dedan to be a man so blood-guilty as Kimathi, shows complete ignorance of the facts and of African thinking, as well as concern with the fact that his role as Mau Mau terrorist, scarcely and so deeply implicated as Kimathi, has already gone to the gallows for their crimes.

Mischievous Misrepresentation

ONLY THIS WEEK I have received from a Kenya friend who is in exceptionally close touch with African opinion a letter which suggests that if Jomo Kenyatta were released it would be much more likely to be killed by his former worshippers than received as a god. That is the impression which he derived from a visit to the Kilimanjaro region. It was to his own African friends. Doubtless the idea was not shared with the "Colonial Freedoms" people who, not content with the disprightful lie about the emergency, ended their mischievous note with a sentence which entirely ignores the circumstances and a journal British law had to be supplemented in Kenya precisely because Kimathi and his followers rebelled, murdered, tortured, arson, and other crimes against God and men. What does Mr. Brockway's base misrepresentation do to the essential truth that the death sentence has been imposed upon a man who is the almost technical offender of possessing a revolver?

Mr. Aidan Crawley

MR. AIDAN CRAWLEY, the television and broadcasting commentator, who was Labour M.P. for Bournemouth in 1945 to 1951 and Under Secretary of State for Air in the Socialist Government of the time, has resigned from the Labour Party because he has "been for some time and of sympathy with its present attitude towards foreign affairs". His interest in African affairs began, I think, when he was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies soon after his election to Parliament and at a time when most argument in the House wanted closer control of Kenya from the Colonial Office because they distrusted the European settler politicians. He publicly advocated that greater political power should be reposed in the elected members, specifically suggesting that one of them should be given the finance portfolio, which had always been held by an official. Soon afterwards Mr. Crawley resigned from the non-official bench to become Member of the House of Commons for a shorter period Mr. Crawley was shot down in the Western Desert early in the last war. He gave the Nazis the name of a cousin for he thought that they had put a bullet in his head for secret work which he had done in England. A bomb blew up his baggage and some of their agents as he was leaving that country exploded in a hotel in Turkey and killed 11 people. He was the first man to escape from Colditz Castle, in which the Germans imprisoned captured British officers.

Mr. A. R. W. Low

THERE IS HIGHLY REPUTABLE Mr. A. R. W. Low, Conservative M.P. for Blackpool North, who was Minister of State at the Board of Trade until he asked the Prime Minister not to consider him for a post in the new Government, has quickly become identified with East and Central Africa, for he has chaired the boards of the National Bank of India, which has many branches in East Africa, of Grindlays Bank, which has half a dozen in the two Rhodesias, and of both Brown and Co. Ltd, a great engineering enterprise with substantial Rhodesian interests. It was an open secret in the House of Commons that Mr. Low (who preferred not to use his military title of brigadier) felt that he could not afford to hold ministerial office.

New Consulate

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States of America has no reason to know, open a consulate in Kampala at an early date. Uganda may expect as the first consul an official who has not yet served in Africa.

Uganda Has Not Gone Too Far or Too Fast, Says Governor

Sir Andrew Cohen's Review of Political Affairs in the Protectorate

HAVE WE GONE TOO FAR or too fast politically?

I must first emphasize that the reforms were not the result of pressure from political parties in Uganda, but in every case a deliberate act of the Government. It is also so in respect of the Legislative Council, the introduction of the ministerial system, elections, the Buganda constitution, and reform of the district councils. It is too early to judge of the results in Buganda and the district councils, but I believe we have not gone too far or too fast.

The ministerial system, which has been in force only since 1955, is inevitably more complicated than that which preceded it. But it is difficult to think of running the Government without Ministers selected from the public, or of the Government acting individually, as well as the reinforcement of Government action, and with no political members of the Executive Council could not bring it. Why should we deny ourselves that reinforcement when it is available? A pure official system is out of the question, and it is clear that representatives drawn from the public should take part in the formation of policy at the highest level. An advantage of introducing a ministerial system is that the administrative organization can be steadily improved in the interim period instead of delaying this until political developments take place in the future.

Quality of African Elected Members

The quality of the legislature has undoubtedly been a serious problem, particularly in the different parts of the country. It provides a platform for the Executive Council and through its committees; and leaves basic decisions open for the expression of most useful views. Some members from different areas have worked well, but the Representative Members' Organization, the new members have learnt much, they would be the first to admit that they have had much to learn. The quality of the African elected members is very good, and I have been much surprised to find a contrary view.

In Buganda the new constitution has been in force for 18 months in the early part of which several provisions were abandoned. We have not been able to accept some of the recommendations of the Lukiiko, but the Buganda Government and its officers have made a genuine attempt to make the new constitution work. While we must suspend judgment, I am sure that it was right to grant responsibility for the services in Buganda, as elsewhere.

There were two policies which we could adopt: (a) benevolent paternalism, with no special emphasis on the development of representative institutions; and (b) the participation of local people in the formation and execution of policy at all levels and the building up of a representative system. To achieve the second course right and best fitted to a country like Uganda. It is the practical way of applying British principles, and the realistic way of making our great contribution to the future of Uganda.

But to accept the rightness of the second course we must do it wholeheartedly. If we are treating the people in a paternalistic way, we must allow the representatives to exercise responsibility, that does not mean giving up the power being in Uganda is to help the people to govern themselves, and so long as we have that task we must have the necessary power to carry it out. Otherwise the process of leading the country to self-government would be delayed.

This ultimate authority to lead the people must, where necessary, be exercised firmly, but it must be used judiciously.

In an address to the Legislative Council at a meeting of the Royal African and Boy Scouts Societies.
Part of the report on the first

and with restraint. The people must sometimes be allowed to learn by making mistakes. We must not throw our hands in horror every time some authority does something with which we do not agree. We must be prepared for frustrations and unequal performance, and we must share the responsibility with them. We must be prepared to deal with those whom they elect. Indeed, elections are an indispensable part of the process of political education.

Nationalism and Tribal Loyalties

Nationalism is still a less powerful force in Uganda than tribal loyalties; sometimes the two get mixed up. But nationalism is among the strongest forces of the 20th century. What is to be our attitude to it in a country like Uganda? I am not primarily concerned here with the way in which we should deal with nationalist political parties in Uganda, except to say that a proposal on that subject is a much more complicated thing than some comments in this country would lead one to suppose.

Political parties are a part of the growth of a country. Uganda Government should treat their members like every body else, working with them whenever possible in the economic and social development of the country, both through the establishment of councils, central and local. In this way their members will have the same chance as anybody else of being elected to the councils, and if they are elected, will be judged on their performance by the public.

Almost every thinking African in a country like Uganda is a nationalist in the general sense. You and I would be no exception. We have our own mistakes and learn from them. Some of the nationalities elsewhere, many of whom seem simply to impress their own personal position on their countries, must be regarded as having a personal advantage. We must improve the general standard of living, their country and our own. We must improve the general standard of living, their country and our own. We must improve the general standard of living, their country and our own.

Particularly valuable in a country like Uganda is the progress of the people's education. It is not only a group of educated men, but of widespread and rapidly increasing class including considerable and growing numbers of people who have shown themselves capable of having a valuable part in public life. They are to be found in business, in local government, and in politics—but much more widely than in politics. They are the nucleus of public opinion.

Friendship and Understanding

It is for these people that we must work, and it is for these people who have been broadened in their education and often long periods in England. Their minds are broadly the same as ours. We cannot hope to be successful in administering or developing Uganda unless we work with them. That means that we must have a policy which they can accept as theirs for their country; and no policy will be acceptable to them which does not provide for a steady advance towards self-government and vigorous action on the part of the people through education in the widest sense.

It is as important as having the right policy to have real contact with these people as individuals, not just courteous contacts at social gatherings, but real friendship and understanding on terms of equality. This cannot be achieved by government alone, although the Government should take a lead. It can be done by getting rid of the vestiges of discriminatory legislation and encouraging the activities of all individuals.

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Of course, in all this we must be guided by the interests of ourselves as an other race, and the interests of the Africans; their attitudes and opinions, and their approach to the other races even more than to the Government, and the members of the other races. We have especially impressed on Africans at the rate at which the country is going forward will depend on the way in which they accept the lead and their ability to carry out the responsibilities upon which we are progressively

What about the future of Uganda? There are official projects ahead, as is inevitable in the present state of development. In the general probability, the most important is that of the relations between the white Government, the European planters, and the different tribes and their institutions. There is also the problem of the minority sections of the community.

The continuing need for Europeans in Government, in forms of teaching, in business, and the professions is generally recognised in African public opinion. It has shown considerable interest in the present position of Asians in certain spheres of economic life. Asians have, however, still to do a great part in the development of the country, and their special skills will be most valuable in the future. This problem will become easier as Africans strengthen their own position in business and increase their part in Government, gaining confidence in themselves in the process.

Keys to Mutual Confidence

Two things give me confidence. First, we have what I believe to be a sound and comprehensive policy which is supported by public opinion, above all by the educated Africans, even when they differ on matters. Secondly, the very widespread realization by Africans of the

need for people from overseas to help them by providing professional, technical, business, and administrative know-how, and their attachment to Western and British ideas and ideals.

Africans want to work with us in the process of advancement, and I believe they would be shaken from this wish only if they ceased to believe in the sincerity of our aim to help them forward to self-government.

Thinking Africans want to make steady progress in running their own affairs in preparation for self-government. Let us not lose this, which is the feeling of just a few. It is widespread and will grow and mature.

If we can preserve confidence between ourselves and the African public there is room for the most fruitful co-operation and ground for the most solid optimism. The two keys to mutual confidence are a policy which concentrates on training in responsibility in preparation for self-government in the future, and friendship and understanding between individual Africans and others. [Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Africans Should Join Existing Chambers of Commerce

Presidential Address at This Week's Session of Associated Chambers

MR. R. W. FALKNER, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said on Monday when the 1957 session opened in Kisumu that only one previously in 1956 and the association did in that town.

Then three chambers were represented—Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu. Now there were 15 constituent chambers with 1400 members. During the year two new chambers—in Mtwara and Ujiji—had been formed and admitted to membership.

The president continued in a speech in view of comment by the Governor of Uganda for Kampala session on the absence of Africans from that session, to report that two African chambers founded during the year regarding membership, and that it was only after the most sympathetic consideration that your executive had with regard to reject these applications on the grounds that neither the constitution nor the management of the applicants was, in all I say, sufficiently mature. The two chambers, however, have become honorary members of constituents, and were invited to send observers to our session today.

Experience and Responsibility

All our constituent chambers are open to anyone, irrespective of race, so long as they possess the requisite standard of commercial and personal integrity, and I have always thought that an African trader and business man will be better served and be able to represent his problems more effectively by joining existing chambers rather than forming new bodies limited to the own people, in which by the very nature of things must lack the experience and sense of responsibility existing in the older established trading communities.

"We congratulate certain members of your executive, Sir Bruce Hurst, Sir Amar Maitra, Mr. Hope-Jones, and Mr. Don Small, on the honours bestowed upon them. It is also a great pleasure to congratulate Sir Arthur Kirby who has regularly attended our sessions and whose contributions to our debates—and not only on Railway matters—have been so outstanding. The expansion and achievements of the Railway Administration, during his general management, have been immense. I should like to pass a vote of thanks for the same to the Government which has taken place in the relations between this association and

individual chambers and members and the Railways Administration. Sir Arthur and his staff have always been prepared to discuss, and where possible meet, our suggestions and complaints.

Another retirement from the ranks of our regular attenders is that of Mr. John Moody, Finance Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, and the man chiefly responsible for implementing the decision to introduce excise duty into Kenya. We bear him no ill-will, and wish him and Sir Arthur long and happy years in retirement, though I believe that neither is, in fact, retiring from work.

I do not leave the domestic part of my report without mentioning the great loss which the association suffered by the tragic death of Mr. Stanley McKnight, doubt whether anyone has done more for the association in office and behind the scenes than he.

State of Secondary Industries

The number of secondary industries in Kenya has increased and the growth of the number continues steadily. Nairobi seems to change almost overnight, and I think that many content Nairobi people feel that the concentration of industry which is taking place there is good neither for Nairobi nor for Kenya, and that certainly some of the industries starting there would better find all points of view, sites in smaller towns like Kisumu, Nakuru, or Eldoret.

I do not believe that direction of industry by Government is possible or desirable, but I do believe that in Kenya anyway Government could do more to persuade suitable industry to the smaller towns where land, labour, and services are adequate. Chambers of commerce and municipalities may play their part in such a campaign.

This recession has taken place over the past months is painfully obvious. Railway receipts which show a steady and quite noticeable decline sound the note of warning. It would of course, be foolish to think that, tied as we are to the sterling area, we could divorce ourselves from the economic problems of the United Kingdom.

The banks have made the grant of new facilities and the continuance of old more and more difficult. The delay in loading at the port of Mombasa meant that orders planned to be delivered over a year, arrived and had to be paid for in a matter of weeks. Withdrawal of large numbers of British troops and cutting down of other emergency expenditure in Kenya has withdrawn millions of pounds from circulation. Many capital works programmes have been completed and others have been cancelled or postponed owing to the difficulty of raising funds to finance them. All these factors were operating at about the same time, and as a last blow came the Suez business, yet the economy of the territories has stood up well.

One factor over which we have control is the efficiency of our workers, and I use the word in its broadest possible

sense. This theme is laboured at these sessions and elsewhere year after year and yet year after year you get increases granted in salaries and wages without any corresponding increase in output or productivity being obtained. I even asked for Fundamentally this all comes back to planning or supervision, and am pleased to see that industry is making an intensive effort to solve its own problems by its study of training within industry.

The Royal Technical College, named by Princess Margaret during her East African tour, has had the support of your Government from the earliest days, and we have a nomination board of Government, at which I called, as our Chairman and president, Sir R. Leslie, your president I sit on the Advisory Panel of the Faculty of Commerce.

There still remains a great gap between the numbers of trained artisans, mechanics and higher clerical grades required by commerce and industry and the numbers coming forward from the training establishments, and Governments and industry must place more and more emphasis on technical training.

Gill v. Lidbury

There has been the usual sort of dissemination and reports of commissions, particularly in Kenya. At long last the Gill Report on Income Tax was made public, though most of its recommendations were held in abeyance or rejected in a White Paper which seemed to place more emphasis on the financial implications of the report than on the logic of its own arguments. Perhaps the commercial community compare unfavourably the accuracy with which the Lidbury Report was adopted and the delaying action so noticeable with the Gill Report.

We now await with interest the report of the Leates Committee on income tax. We have also had the Trout Report on the dairy industry and the Newell Report on the Kenya Meat Commission which incidentally echoed some of the misgivings which certain chambers of commerce have voiced for years.

I wonder whether we can continue steadily to accept for the European townsman an economy where a house rental of £35 to £40 a month is regarded as normal, with transport costs by car at a minimum of a further £10. Building costs must somehow be reduced, and I suggest that higher density development, with its saving in land costs and public service costs (water, sewerage, electricity, etc.), and a necessary acceptance of less extravagant building standards, would at least initiate a tendency in the right direction. Higher density development would also make the provision of public transport more attractive, and help to tackle the hopelessly uneconomic transport system which is now so wrongly I think, taken for granted.

Incidence of Income Tax

The burden of income tax should be borne as equitably as possible, especially when the incidence of such taxes on a relatively small part of the population. Special pleading for the professional classes and the self-employed is therefore fully justified. Even the United Kingdom Chancellor has at long last recognized the grave disadvantage of the self-employed as a class. Employment has enacted legislation to assist self-employed to obtain pensions, by granting special tax reliefs. It is to be hoped that even more legislation will be enacted here at once.

We must attract more and more outside capital for the development so essential to these territories if the overall standard of living is to be raised to a reasonable and desirable level. Faith in the future stability must be planted, and the politicians of all races really ought to consider more carefully than some appear to do the effects, present and future, on our economy of some of their wilder claims and thoughts.

That is, if these politicians really desire a sound and stable economy from which to provide for their peoples.

Left Wing in U.K. Helping African Nationalist Leaders

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Comments on the Position in Kenya Today

THE CHANGES MADE IN KENYA in the recent past have been so revolutionary that they would have been considered quite out of the question three or four years ago. Mrs. ELSPETH HUXLEY said when recently addressing the East African group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council in London.

Now practically all the Kikuyu in the reserves, nearly a million of them, had been brought together in villages, whereas previously they had lived in isolated plots all over their country. So drastic a break with their traditions had naturally been resented at first, but now the women in particular recognized the great advantages of the new system, which provided clean and abundant water without the toil of carrying it for miles in many cases, educational, medical, and other services for children and adults, and a sense of community which had never previously existed.

Influence of Kikuyu Women

The women of the Kikuyu were too often forgotten, had given great support to Mau Mau. In fact, the terrorist movement would have collapsed within the first year had it not been for the aid of the women, thousands of whom provided shelter, food, and other help for the gangs, for whom they carried grain and other loads into the forests, where many of them lived with the rebels.

If they had been enthusiastically on the side of Mau Mau, many were now zealous supporters of *Mbari*, the women's club movement, which owed its origin to a few devoted European women, and were now supported by the Department of Community Development. The influence of the clubs, which now existed all over the country, was wholly good. They were developing an initiative among African women, and encouraged the hope that they would exercise a systematic effect on the extremists. Many of the politically-minded

African men. The difficulty was to find women leaders ready to take responsibility, which was not surprising in view of the long tradition of self-effacement outside the immediate home circle.

Astonishing Progress in Land Consolidation

Strangely enough there had been astonishing progress in land consolidation. What had been achieved in the last three years in that direction among the Kikuyu was a modern model, and now people were clamouring for the application of the plan to their own areas. Previously it had been usual for a Kikuyu to hold *nyumba* from three or four to a dozen or more little plots of one or two acres scattered about the country. Ten times as many of that inevitably meant that very little of the land was properly tilled and worked.

After careful survey in all cases, including air surveys, excellent plans were made, and each peasant had one consolidated plot, the development of which was quickly brought about, more rapid and extensive than the consequence that many were now employing other Kikuyu as labourers. These smaller holdings could soon be registered, and then each owner would have a legal title to his land.

The Kikuyu, as Mrs. Huxley emphasized, needed great areas of most fertile, well-watered, and accessible land, some of the richest land in all Africa, and now for the first time it was in process of being properly used. Already many of the smallholders were earning more money than the large scale, and within a few years the agricultural production of the best of Kenya would include coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and pineapples, might well be reckoned as high as it was at the time of the Mau Mau outbreak.

Some of these improvements would have occurred

(Continued on page 852)

Letter to the Editor

Serious Obstacles to Self Government Qualities Which Many Africans Still Lack

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODIA

Your paper is remarkable for steering a sane middle course, avoiding both reaction and starry-eyed idealism when discussing social and constitutional development in East Africa and Central Africa. It is a pity when publicising a high standing man over a lack of avoid being serious vigorous corruption in high places when this is needed in West Africa, and take the view that the worst result that could ensue from the discovery of such occurrences would be to retard political advance towards self government. Even if national with a common legal approach to affairs show a paternalistic attitude towards back-slappings by African ministers and officials.

After all boys will be men, 27 years ago in Africa, and may have considered themselves to be incapable of self government. It is social and political trends in the continent to raise a full voice against the attitudes which are current. It is a pity among labor Party sympathizers in England to regard the multi-racial problems in East Africa as the rate of progress which is national feeling towards self government.

Let us look at this matter in a sane way. With most people skin colour has no part in preventing the free social mingling of the races, but until the majority of Africans, and Asians also, come to have not only cultural standards comparable to those of civilized Europeans in the sense of music, art and literature, but also similar standards of ethics, behaviour and hygiene. It is quite absurd to pretend that the concept of a multi-racial society can be anything but an abstract one, one which is very limited in practical application.

There are too many law-breakers amongst our own race, but generally these persons are regarded by our society as not quite nice to know. Among the African community, however, there appears to be no sense of opprobrium at having been to jail, or shame at being a thief, or a thief, no disgrace in corruption.

Too often there is a conspiracy of silence amongst official circles about the extent of African irresponsibility and lack of integrity; it is political bad taste to give much stress to such matters.

Thousands of pounds worth of materials were stolen from the stores of the Overseas Food Corporation. In some instances the thefts were partially concealed by false accounting by senior African clerks. I doubt that publicity was ever given to those losses. In the early days of the African tenants' scheme in at least one region of the corporation, there was much difficulty owing to lack of good faith on the part of the tenants — not educated Africans this time, but peasants. A portion of the returns were to be rendered to the corporation as rent or payment to cover overhead expenses, such as administration, land-clearing, etc. The tenants frequently tried to evade their contractual obligations by smuggling crops away secretly, sometimes by night.

I have heard Africans in court perjure themselves readily after swearing an oath on the Bible. They do not know what an oath means," said a Catholic brother with 20 years' experience in East Africa. They (speaking of local tribesmen) will steal anything which is not locked up. "I asked what he thought would happen in Africa, and when self government were granted in East Africa, and perhaps universal suffrage. They would go back to the same things usual a century ago," he said, "with slaves and a hundred men or so on top of the ovens." This is, I feel, the truth.

the African democracy is no noble aim; rather would an oligarchy, if not a dictatorship be in line with previous history in Africa.

What justice can there be when truth is not honoured, when local Native courts are swayed by hony or bribery? What government can there be if officials look upon their posts primarily as opportunities to further their own nests. Local newspapers have a depressing and continuous record of failures of honesty on the part of African treasury clerks, African district officers, trade union officials, cooperative society officers and the like. Until enough information be found of a standard of honesty which is to be sought by those who have so good a record in Africa, to fill such posts, there is a little hope of African Africans to fill posts, even more responsible and with greater opportunities for fraud, bribery and malversation.

I do not know the answers, and an educated African patiently to me recently when we discussed these things. Education does not seem to make Africans any better. Rather does education, in a limited sense in which it is generally understood in Africa, tend to serve to increase desires for material goods and to give the chance to fulfil these desires by dishonest means, by greed and envy.

The Christian missions contain a great number of earnest worthy men who have done much good to the Africans. In some areas Africans flock gladly to worship, but amongst Africans of all creeds the man who even verbally tells the truth is rare indeed. Thieving is common, and gives no shame or social obloquy upon committed to the immediate family group; with some despair missions admit that this is the fact.

It is often said that social and cultural development in East Africa must accompany or be preceded by economic development. Africans must operate more hard than by being mere wage-earners, who, by selling their time away do they have the chance, will increase unnecessarily the cost of supervision and the general cost of labour. In my own experience there is little desire on the part of the average agricultural worker to better his conditions by giving a better standard of work or higher output, or by accepting the responsibility or higher pay of supervising others. In traditional African society it has never been a good thing to raise a head above the general level and so excite envy or dislike.

Among more sophisticated and economically aware Africans near Nairobi bonus and profit-sharing systems are said to operate successfully on some coffee plantations. Elsewhere in East Africa the high rates of labour turnover and the apparent lack of any economic sense or desire to co-operate render such schemes quite impracticable at present.

With a strange fervour for our democratic system we run, both Large Whites, Middle Whites, and Large Blacks, "towards the cliff of universal suffrage and self government — and to what boys?"

P.O. Uasinaiya, Do. Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory. COEN MAHER

Inquiry Requested

NOT ONE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles voted for the budget which is to be passed by use of the official majority after the select committee had made some reduction in the proposed expenditure. The Seychelles Taxpayers' and Property Owners' Association has protested to the Secretary of State and asked for a visiting commission of inquiry.

"For sheer ability it would be hard to beat Mr. Pennox-Boyd, a beleaguered Minister, who refuses to let a tame society let alone defeat."

Partnership in the Federation

Sir Roy Welensky's Statement

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, said in the course of a formal speech in Gwelo: —

"The African leaders respect the policy of partnership out of hand because it is implicit the exacting standards of civilization and in it too lies the confounding of their hopes of African Dominion.

Some and others in the Federation are alleged to pay no regard to the partnership — categorically — that we have and the reasons for the Federal Government which I now lead shows that partnership so far as the white man is concerned is being implemented in all reasonable ways.

"The stand we must take is on the issue of whether civilization is to remain static, whether you and I as Europeans are to remain whether all we set store by is to remain, and whether on that basis this Federation is to be a great country in which all races can prosper in partnership.

"I believe in partnership, though I do not believe it possible to have a bazaar relationship in some written form. By partnership between the races I mean joint effort to develop the country in the interests of ourselves and our children. To be a partner in this kind of association receives benefits related directly to his contribution to the partner. The more his contribution the greater will be his share of the benefit. It is as simple and as complex as that.

"I am such a believer in maintaining standards of civilization in our country that I am giving people what they want to not suffer a gulf complex in relation to the African. As a human being I am present with some ideas different from mine and some standards of his own; but I do not think we cannot work and develop our country together. It cannot evolve from the primitive civilization and does so after and improve his relationship with his partner.

"We repeatedly hear from extremists on both sides that partnership means selling the white man down the river. That it means social integration between the races and that it means the European in Central Africa. It means none of these things.

"We see partnership in the university. We see partnership in the fact that an African can be on a par with the European in the higher ranks of the Federal Civil Service. But this is less than nothing to the extremists. We see partnership in the good treatment accorded by Africans in their Airways and Railways in 999 cases out of 1,000, by this good work, often under trying conditions, is discounted and disparaged by those who choose to stare at the cases which can only irritate.

"It is not by legislative acts that we can improve our relations. Education and tolerance are needed, and courtesy by all sides to all sides would pay handsome dividends. I repeat that human relationships cannot be controlled by the use of thumb, nor can all the differences between African and European be wiped out at the stroke of a pen.

"Federation is here to stay, and I believe it is in a federal form of Government that the best interests of the people are reflected. The differing forms of Government in the various territories and the races of the Federation are at widely differing stages of development. It is therefore essential to ensure that the interests of the various regions and the broad interests of the individual territories be safeguarded. This could not be done save by a unitary constitution. This does not mean all thoughts of a unitary State which I am not in favour of, and I have seen the reasons for this.

Federation's "Wild Men" Warned

Sir Roy Welensky's Three Principles

NOTHING THAT AFRICAN "WILD MEN" could do would break up the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said when he spoke at the first annual reunion dinner of the Salisbury area of the Rhodesia Railways Pensioners' Association.

Sir Roy said that Rhodesians were entitled to ask themselves whether or not the Federation would be a pleasant place for their children and grandchildren as it had been for them.

"While I have anything to do with the Government it will be my main charge to ensure that the Rhodesias and Nyasaland remain a Federation, a country in which the average decent type of man who maintains a reasonable and civilized standard of living can make his home and bring up his family knowing that they will have a good chance in life, a good life itself, and no reason to fear either for themselves or for their families future.

One Job To Be Tackled

To do this I am sure there is one job that has to be tackled, and tackled quickly. That job is to put in record in conjunction with the three other Governments of the territories and the Government of the United Kingdom three things: (1) that the Federation is here to stay and cannot be broken up by will of any one else; (2) that the Federation is based on standards of civilization high in social life and in Government; and (3) that the Federation is based on the generous principle that what a man can earn he can have.

The present attitude of certain African leaders indicates that they do not intend to let their hopes of disrupting the Federal State with a view to obtaining some sort of African domination go without trying every means in their power to achieve their aim. The job that has to be done sooner than later — because later would be too late — is to convince them, and perhaps the U.A. Government, that the principles we have adopted here in the Federation are being sincerely followed and are well worth while if a stable British State is to be maintained in this part of Africa.

"That is the task which I face in the coming months — that and the task of clearing the way for what I hope shall gain in the near future, the independence of the Federation within the Commonwealth."

Emperor Accuses Egypt

Appeals to America for Arms

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA declared in Addis Ababa last Friday that the Government of Egypt was endeavouring to foment subversive activities by the large Muslim minorities in Ethiopia, with the object of dismembering the Christian kingdom. For a time after the Suez crisis Egyptian propaganda against Ethiopia had been reduced, but now it was being intensified again.

Towards the end of last year the Government of Ethiopia demanded the recall of the Egyptian military attaché, partly on the ground that he had tried to induce Ethiopians to offer themselves for service in the Egyptian army, and partly because he had been replaced.

In making his announcement on Friday the Emperor appealed for greatly increased military aid from the United States in order to preserve Ethiopian independence, mentioning that he had told the United States Ambassador and American generals who had visited him a few days previously that more arms were urgently required.

According to Ethiopian officials, the Egyptian army to detach parts of South-Eastern Ethiopia, the population of which is largely Muslim, so that they may be incorporated in the Greater Somalia over which Egypt hopes to exercise its influence.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

SIR PELL ROBERTS, President of the Committee of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club, of which Sir Carter Rommie is president, said the following members were admitted to the club at the annual meeting last week: — Mr. J. E. Budge, Mr. John Crossley, Mr. J. W. Murray, Mr. D. Hawksley (hon. sec.), Mr. C. V. Hill, Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, Sir John Gammie, Mr. J. A. Oram, Sir Gordon Muro, Mr. Michael Pavia, and Mr. John H. Wallace. A dinner in honour of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Patricia Tennard Boyd was given by the club in London last night. A full report will appear in next week's issue.

PERSONALIA

MR. H. E. B. CATHERWOOD has joined the board of Richard Costain, Ltd.

SIR RUPERT DE LA BERE has been elected a vice-president of the Institute of General Managers.

SIR JAMES MURIE, a director of Nyasaland Railways, D.L.S., and Lady WILBY are on holiday in Madeira.

LORD R. DE W. LOW has been appointed to the board of Dowson Holdings, Ltd., and elected deputy chairman.

MR. VERNON F. TERRY, managing director of Wrights Rope, Ltd., has joined the board of Bollason Wire Co., Ltd.

MR. D. A. J. BUXTON has retired from the board of Robert Smith & Hoare, Ltd., after serving for more than 30 years.

MR. J. S. BEVAN, managing director of the Union-Castle Line, arrived back from the Cape last Friday in the **KAUNDEL CASTLE**.

SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN EL AZM has presented his letters of credence as Syrian Ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan.

SIR HARRY and LADY JEPHSON, who have been visiting Rhodesia, sailed from the Cape last Friday in the **CARRIVON CASTLE**.

THE KABAKA of UGANDA left Kampala at the beginning of the week by train from Mombasa on his way to Mozambique for a month's hunting.

Among passengers for the Federation who sailed last Thursday in the **STIRLING CASTLE** were MR. F. A. BAUGHAN, MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE, and the HON. DAVID SMITH.

LORD COLYTON, who as Mr. Henry Hopkinson was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs from 1952 to 1956, and MRS. BARBARA ADDAMS have been married in London.

MESSRS. J. C. D. LAWRENCE, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Land Tenure in Uganda, and A. A. OLDACRE, African Land Adviser in Tanganyika, are touring Kenya.

MR. E. S. GENTLE, chairman and managing director of the Greyhound Racing Association, and MRS. GENTLE are making the voyage to Beira and back in the **DURBAN CASTLE**.

MISS M. HOUGHTON, education officer of the General Nursing Council of England and Wales, will arrive in Kenya early in March at the start of a visit to East Africa of about three months.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, Governor-designate of the Leeward Island, and MRS. WILLIAMS left England last week for the West Indies. Until recently Mr. Williams was Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

THE RT. REV. JOHN O'GRADY, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities of the United States, has recently visited Kenya and Uganda to discuss social and community development topics.

MR. PETER RUTTER, who for the past year has handled Colonial affairs at the America Embassy in London, is to become the first representative of the U.S.A. in the capital of the new West African State of Ghana.

DR. WILLIAM OUKO, the first African doctor from Kenya to qualify in Britain, has passed examinations for L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) at F.P.S. (Glasgow), and a London Diploma of Public Health. He has returned to Kisumu.

LORD DALNIEL, M.P., who was a member of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Kenya, has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to MR. HENRY BROOKE, Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs.

MRS. IAN MACLENNAN was received by THE QUEEN one day last week on his appointment as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana. Until recently he was United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING is to address the Royal African Society in London on "The Capricorn Contract" at 1.15 p.m. on March 7. At the same time on March 14 SIR ERIC HARRISON, High Commissioner in London for Australia, will speak to the Royal Empire Society on "The Case for the British Commonwealth."

MR. G. A. ATKINSON, Colonial Liaison officer at the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Empire Society last week on "Housing and Building in the Commonwealth." SIR HILTON POYNTON presided.

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include DR. A. GRAY, medical officer, to be deputy chairman of the Silicosis Medical Bureau, Northern Rhodesia; MR. W. D. GREGG, Assistant Director of Education, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Education, Kenya; and MR. R. B. MCCONNELL, Director of Geological Survey, Bechuanaland, to be Director of Geological Survey, British Guiana.

PROFESSOR R. S. SERJEANT, of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, an eminent Arabic scholar, and MR. V. L. GRIFFITHS, of the Department of Education at Oxford University, who was for many years principal of Bakht-er-Ruda in the Sudan, are members of a fact-finding mission to East Africa to study present forms of instruction in Arabic and in Islamic law. They are at present in Kenya.

MR. M. H. F. COOPER, son of a pre-1914 settler in Kenya, who recently obtained his degree in agriculture at Natal University, has been appointed to a new post of agricultural officer for farms and estates in Tanganyika. He has spent five years in the Northern Province of the Territory, before which he was for a year in the Cape Province of South Africa working in commercial agriculture. He will be stationed in Arusha.

MR. ANGUS WYPER, who was awarded the British Empire Medal in the Birthday Honours of 1956, was last week presented with his medal on The Queen's behalf by the High Commissioner in London for the Federation, Sir Gilbert Rennie. Mr. Wyper received his award for his outstanding craftsmanship in the Public Works Department of Southern Rhodesia, in which he served for 33 years until his retirement last year. He designed the chairs and tables used by M.P.s. in the Federal Assembly.

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RHODESIAN CONSULTANTS, LTD., have a large selection of city and country properties in the Federation available for presentation to clients in London. Advice and introductions are also part of the comprehensive service offered. Rhodesian Consultants, Ltd., 153 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

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EXPERIENCED 20-year running small import-export and bridge graduate, visiting Kenya and Uganda, seeks agencies-commissions, alternatively interested in permanent responsible employment in East Africa. Now in London; Nairobi late March. Write Box 628, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Obituary

Tributes to Lord Hudson

Services to the Imperial Institute

MR. KENNETH BRIDLEY, director of the Imperial Institute, writes:

"The death of Lord Hudson in Rhodesia is a tragic loss for the Imperial Institute and all those who have been associated with him here during his chairmanship of our Board of Governors. Lord Hudson held this office in 1947 when the Board was reorganized and the future of the Institute uncertain. He came with a deep conviction of the importance for the peace of the world of the unity of the Commonwealth and the advancement of its peoples, and with the determination that the Institute, in its educational work and in the wider field of Commonwealth relations, could and should play an important part to play.

His long experience of public affairs, his wisdom, enthusiasm, and vision were all dedicated to this purpose. By the generosity of his leadership and the warmth of his personality he made us his friends. It was the first to see the opportunity offered to us by the decision to pull down our present building. It was his wish that a new Institute should rise in London which would reflect both in its architecture and in the spirit of its work the Commonwealth of today and tomorrow. There is to be a new Institute. We shall owe it to him, and we shall see that his vision is realized."

A Born Leader

SIR ELLIOTT ROBINS has written in *The Times*:

"Rob Hudson was just coming to me at Oxford and I knew him well there. It was obvious from the moment he came up from Eton to Magdalen that he was a born leader. Strikingly handsome, strong physically and mentally, he was one of the finest horsemen and best sportsmen of an era when both these qualities flourished; and he was an outstanding person throughout his time at the university. From Oxford he went on to a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service, and subsequently in Parliamentary and ministerial life, in which his high standard of service and efficiency, his courage and loyalty were consistently displayed.

Just after the last war, on my first leave in England, I met him in London and persuaded him to come out and have a look at Rhodesia. The result of that short visit was his decision to become a Rhodesian rancher and farmer, and he set forth the enthusiasm of three or four of his friends, who joined him in acquiring the Charter Estate comprising some 100,000 acres where he himself spent many happy weeks each year, and where his sound knowledge of agriculture and animal husbandry contributed greatly to the success of that enterprise.

"He loved Rhodesia and missed no opportunity in the House of Lords, in public speech or in private conversation, of championing its cause. The death of the Central African Federation has lost a true friend.

"Rob Hudson was often labelled 'bokebant', certainly he did not suffer fools gladly. But his intolerance was not a lack and lazy thought of performance, and I cannot remember his ever respecting criticism of his views, even if it came in argumental form."

MR. JOHN SENIOR of Salisbury, and a woman passenger were killed when an aircraft which he was piloting crashed into a river in Southern Rhodesia after hitting electric power cables. The pilot, Captain V. F. Senior, a one-time Member of the House of Commons, died in an air crash in 1952.

Major-General S. H. Sheppard

MAJOR-GENERAL RAYMOND MELBERT SHEPPARD, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at his home in Hove at the age of 82, was one of the few officers of general rank who acquitted themselves with distinction in the East African campaign in the first world war.

He proved himself an able, thoughtful, and thoughtful divisional commander with a care for his troops (who almost certainly had a genuine respect for him than any other senior officer), but whose success did not affect his modesty and simplicity. He never asked about or showed any badge of his rank, even at G.H.Q., and there was no aspect of the campaign which he did not deem worthy of his personal attention.

Educated at Hileybury, he was commissioned in the Army in 1900 and a brevet lieutenant at the time of the outbreak of war in 1914, and having then served in a number of campaigns on the North-West Frontier of India. He had been mentioned in dispatches in four such campaigns and in East Africa he was mentioned six times and awarded the C.B. and C.M.G. He served in the third Afghan War of 1919 and retired two years later. From 1929 to 1940 he was Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

His physical fitness was evident from the fact that he was Army Rackets champion in 1903 and 1906 and then again after an interval of 15 years. In 1906 he had been amateur rackets champion of England.

Lord Vansittart

LORD VANSITTART, who died at his home in Denham, Buckinghamshire, last Thursday at the age of 75, had been one of the few influential men in this country who persistently but vainly warned successive Governments since 1933 that Germany was preparing to make war, again, and after the war ceaselessly warned the British public against Communist Russia, and who constantly advocated a firm Imperial policy rather than our submission to the U.S.A. the anti-colonialists, of which he profoundly distrusted. He was Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office from 1929 until Mr. Neville Chamberlain found his advice so distasteful that he created for him the special post of Chief Diplomatic Adviser to H.M. Government, which, under Chamberlain, refrained from inviting that advice. Raised to the peerage after his retirement, Lord Vansittart campaigned in the House of Lords in letters and articles in the Press, in pamphlets, and in books for clear-sightedness, courage, and determination in public affairs. His conspicuous intellectual integrity and strong character were allied to great personal charm.

LORD HORE-BELISHA, who died suddenly in France at the age of 62 while making a speech as a member of a Parliamentary delegation, paid a leisurely visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa some five years ago, looking and listening and saying nothing for publication. On his return, however, he told those with whom he came in contact of the very favourable impressions he had received in the territories between Southern Rhodesia and Kenya inclusive.

MR. H. R. FATE, who had died at the age of 86, arrived in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) early in 1898 to take up an appointment as assistant collector under the Foreign Office. He served in the county for 26 years, latterly as a provincial commissioner, and throughout the rest of his life remained interested in African affairs. He was for many years secretary of the Kenya Church Aid Association in Great Britain. In Kenya he had been a churchwarden.

Power Needs of Kenya and Tanganyika

Sir Andrew Mactaggart's Confidence

MR. ANDREW MACTAGGART, Chairman of the London board of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., who returned to London at the end of last week from a visit to East Africa, said in Nairobi before

the League of the London board of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and the chairman of the East African group of companies, Mr. A. J. Don Small, and I have had dealings in Dar es Salaam with senior officers of the Tanganyika Government and others in connection with the absorption of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Ltd., by the Dar es Salaam Electric Supply Company, Ltd., a plan already endorsed by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

The Legislative Council has approved of the Government entering into an agreement to advance to the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., a sum not exceeding £2m. for the construction of a transmission line from the Halesor the Pangani power station to Dar es Salaam and Mwanjoro, such an advance to be free of interest for five years from the first advance, and then to be convertible into ordinary shares of the company at par or repaid at the option of the Government. The amalgamation of the two companies was designed to simplify financial management and operation.

The agreement of the Government to advance the company £2m. is, however, something new and the result of many meetings and discussions in London between executive members of the Government and members of the company at this level, with the sole purpose of making power available at the lowest cost possible in areas to which development companies would be attracted. This is a very important advance in the right direction, employing resources made available jointly by Government and private enterprise in order to accelerate development of the Territory and to look forward with confidence to the success of the venture.

In Kenya I visited several of the areas in which construction is proceeding on the transmission line from Nairobi to Mwanjoro. Progress is good, and unless some very unforeseen circumstance arises its completion should be ahead of schedule. This is quite an achievement, for with the steel shortage and the re-routing of shipments of materials round the Cape owing to the Suez Canal trouble, the pressure at one time gave these responsible men anxious moments.

While the building of this line to obtain a supply of current from Uganda was the best answer we could get at the time we entered into an agreement for a supply from that source, it is in my opinion not the answer to the future power requirements of Kenya.

Tana Development the Real Answer

"The Tana River is the real answer to further power and security of supply. Starting with the Seven Forks scheme, which has Government approval, we have at this point a project capable of producing 100,000 kW. Then, making use of the tailwaters and continuing the development of falls between the tailrace of the Seven Forks scheme and the outlet of the river, there is further power potential amounting to over 100,000 kW.

This is one of the greatest security developments which Kenya can offer, with the guarantee that, once developed, it will have capitalised your fuel costs. Although financial backing would to a certain extent be necessary, it may well take the form of nuclear power. This one scheme would disappear the great potential of Kenya and Tanganyika has great potential-

ties in their different spheres, and all that is required to ensure success is confidence and good leadership. The power companies enjoy both these qualities.

Mr. Brook has gone on to Nyasaland. He is due back in London on March 6.

Dedan Kimathi's Appeal Dismissed

Brockway Organization Wants Reprieve

THE APPEAL BY DEDAN KIMATHI, self-styled field marshal and Mau Mau leader in Kenya, for a reprieve to appeal against an order of a winding-up order of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa summarily dismissing his appeal against his conviction in the Supreme Court of Kenya in November on charges of the unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition contrary to the emergency regulations, for which he was sentenced to death on the first count and to seven years imprisonment with hard labour on the second, was dismissed last week by the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

The court consisted of Lord Parker, Lord Somervell of Harrow, and Mr. J. M. D. de Silva. Mr. Dingle Foot, O.C., appeared for the petitioner.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom promptly issued the following statement to the Press:

"The Privy Council has refused Dedan Kimathi's petition for leave to appeal against the sentence of death passed on him by the East African court for his part in the possession of a revolver. The Movement for Colonial Freedom at this late hour appeals to the Governor of Kenya to exercise his power of reprieve.

The state of emergency is now officially declared in Kenya. No single race could contribute more to the better relationship between Africans and Europeans than to reprieve Dedan Kimathi. No single act could revive bitterness more fully than his execution. It would remind the British people that their names can be used for an offence for which he could not be sentenced to death under normal British law.

A statement was received in Nairobi on Monday commenting on the above statement is made in these words:

Self-Governing Territories

The British Committees Recommendation

THE TERRITORIES COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS has recommended a survey of the progress made in non-self-governing territories during the last 10 years. The Secretary-General is collaborating with the specialized agencies concerned, it is to be asked to prepare the report on the basis of information transmitted by the administering Powers. The survey should be ready by the autumn of 1959.

His recommendation follows a decision of the General Assembly in 1955 that such a survey should be highly desirable. Since then the Secretary-General has worked out a plan for a report, which he suggests, should be directed principally to the examination of conditions, problems, policies, and prospects in the economic, social, and educational fields of the territories concerned.

His recommendation that a survey should now be prepared — which will have to be endorsed by the Assembly itself — was approved by a vote of 13 in favour, with Belgium voting against and four countries — Australia, France, the United Kingdom, and Pakistan — abstaining. The resolution was originally proposed by 10 countries — Burma, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia, and Yugoslavia.

During the debate some delegates, notably the representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom, expressed misgivings about the political considerations which would be made of the report, whether it would also include information on political progress

Parliament

Another £3m. to Help Kenya

Mr. Fenner-Boyd's Statement

H.M. GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE KENYA with a further grant of £3m. and an interest-free loan of the same amount in the U.K. financial year 1957-58.

This was announced in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Fenner-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, who said that he had reviewed the Colony's financial prospects for the coming year in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Kenya's Minister for Finance, Mr. E. A. Waiyaki.

Mr. Fenner-Boyd told the House that Mr. Fenner-Boyd considered that for the financial year 1956-57 the Government had managed to make available from the Kenya Government towards expenditure arising out of the emergency. This figure showed a great reduction in the year 1955-56 because of the improvement in the situation of the transport but this improvement has been less than anticipated and, as a result, it has been necessary for the Kenya Government to draw on the assistance of the U.K. Government.

Nevertheless, despite the steady return of law and order, it is clear that the cost of military, administrative and police expenditure and of rehabilitation for the thousands making their way from detention camps continues to be too heavy for Kenya to bear by herself. Present indications show that expenditure arising out of the emergency in 1957-58 will be nearly £24m., towards which the U.K. will be able to provide nearly £14m. towards the emergency, apart from maintaining existing services and essential development.

Subject, therefore, to the approval of Parliament, the Government will be proposed to provide Kenya with a further grant of £3m. and an interest-free loan of the same amount for the U.K. financial year 1957-58. As in previous years, this assistance will be called upon only to the extent that it proves necessary.

Mambuka District Chief

Answering a question by Mr. Fenner-Boyd (Lab.), Mr. Fenner-Boyd said that recognition had been given to Mambuka as a district of Northern Rhodesia because of his laziness, intemperance, addiction to women, his neglect of his court work, general mismanagement, and bad behaviour, all resulting in lack of respect and confidence from his people. Administrative inquiries have been held on his conduct on four separate occasions since 1939, and he was repeatedly warned.

Rutland Hotel, Ndola

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked the Minister if he would prevent a repetition of the experience of the African Mr. C. who was not allowed to have his meals in the Rutland Hotel, Ndola, when he visited the Copperbelt recently as a member of a Select Committee to take evidence.

MR. PROBYNO: "The Northern Rhodesian Government are doing everything possible to reduce the likelihood of such incidents occurring. Legislation exists of itself eliminate the possibility of such incidents but by passing the Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Ordinance the Government have shown that they are determined to provide a framework within which educated public opinion can work. An important step will be the constitution of a Racial Discrimination Committee under the Ordinance, which the Government hope will be objective consideration to complaints."

Coffee Marketing Board

Replying to MR. FENNER-BOYD (Lab.), the Secretary of State said the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board, in consultation with the Coffee Board of Kenya, were preparing recommendations for legislation providing full representation of African producers on the board. The recommendations could be considered at the 1957 annual coffee conference which was hoped subsequently to introduce the necessary legislation.

Colonial Research Grants

£10m. Allocated Since 1942

MORE THAN £15m. has been allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for research since 1942, and a great many issues have amounted to more than £10m. These figures are given in the Report on Colonial Research, H.M. Stationery Office, 1955, which includes separate reports from the various committees, committees, and centres.

Of the gross allocations 32% have been for agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry schemes, 5% for medical research, 10% for social research, 10% for social science and economic research, 10% for general interest and tropical climatology, 10% for insecticides, 6% for other schemes sponsored by the Colonial Products Research Council and miscellaneous schemes, and 17% for anti-biotic research.

The East Africa colonies have benefited by 21% of allocation and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by 16%.

In the year under review, 160 projects valued £1.2m. were actually started. New schemes included 121 for improved agriculture at Makerere, Uganda, £2,200 for chestnut cultivation in the wastes of Tanganyika, £4,900 for research into the biology of sandflies in Kenya, and £1,000 for a short-term survey of the incidence of insect pests of cotton.

For the constitution of the East African Institute of Social Research, there was a grant of £8,125, and for the Rhodesian Institute of Northern Rhodesia, one of £32,770.

A genuine surplus of £350m. annually requires development in the Colonies and the Commonwealth. The area should be made and unless the surplus shall not be used in the East Africa, Secretary of State, International Relations.

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Greatest Threat to White Settlers

Mr. Mboya of Trade Union in East Africa

MR. TOM MBOYA, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour Unions, in an article in *Africa South*, a new quarterly published in Cape Town that Kenya the African is a past starvation wages and housed either in camps of mud and wattle huts or unplastered one-roomed huts in rural locations and in urban areas.

He admits, however, that the African will not pay for social work is not expected to be agreed in the Civil Service and High Commission services, and that industry is following suit, so that "to the first ten per cent of professional Africans are entitled to the same salary for the same work."

He considers it difficult to see how strikes will be avoided after the emergency is over unless the employers become more co-operative and agree to recognize and negotiate directly with the unions, of which, he declares, the white settlers have shown themselves terrified.

He also says: "Trade unions can be the training ground for democratic practice and leadership. Our trade unions will not be satisfied until they can freely contribute to the social and economic development of the worker as a man. To do this constitute the greatest threat to the privileged position of the white settler. It is not surprising, therefore, that the settler is determined to undermine and if possible suppress the young movement."

The foundation of a Socialist political movement is bound to come out of this development and the only way to a federation is not to create a new state, but to deal with such issues as representation in the legislature, control of the franchise, and education.

Under a Veil of Security

In the period of the emergency there is ample room for the use of repressive and prohibitive measures under the pretext of security. The end of the emergency will however necessitate a new thinking and a new attitude for the white settler. Kenya permanent European domination is impossible.

Kenya will never become another Southern Rhodesia or South Africa and any attempt to try to suppress the growth of bona fide trade unions is bound to lead to serious trouble in the future.

The Kenya trade union movement maintains contact with trade unions in the free world through the affiliation of the Kenya Federation of Labour to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. At the request of the federation, the I.C.F.T.U. opened an East African office in Nairobi in 1951.

The I.C.F.T.U. office, in a joint effort with the federation, organized trade union week end courses and publishes a newsletter every fortnight. The courses are held in different centres, the aim being to train trade union leadership in office administration and collective bargaining procedure. The I.C.F.T.U. has also agreed to run a trade union paper in Kenya starting with a monthly issue to be developed later to a weekly issue. Through the I.C.F.T.U. the federation has been presented with a jeep by the American Automobile Workers Union, to further trade union educational activities in Kenya.

The federation further maintains good friendly relations with the British Trade Union Congress. The T.U.C. has given both moral and material support to the federation and its affiliates. It donated a library set of trade union books and office equipment.

During the emergency, it has more than once intervened on behalf of the federation by making representation to the Colonial Office, culminating in the visit to Kenya this year by Vincent Tewson to discuss the threatened deregistration of the federation.

The individual unions are affiliated to international trade secretariats who help by giving expert advice on problems concerning specific industries.

"The road before us is rough and uncertain. Poverty, ignorance and disease exist in our country and among our people. So long as this situation prevails, we cannot afford to fail. Despite the many odds that we have against us, I have faith and confidence in the future."

Sudanese Attitude to Egypt

Sayed Abdalla Khalil's Statement

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE SUDAN, Sayed Abdalla Khalil, said recently in an interview with a newspaper in Cairo: "Egyptian-Sudanese relations are getting better and stronger every day. They should always be so, and they need therefore constant strengthening, co-ordination, and frank understanding in order to eliminate any residuals of the past which will never affect the substance, and cause some confusion and uneasiness not desirable by relations between the two other countries, Egypt and the Sudan."

The circumstances in Egypt and the Sudan are still continued to face for some time, coupled with the chances of the formation of the new Sudan, may together have been factors for not ending this to be a final step an early opportunity may enable us to put things on the proper track. The extreme changes are those in the Sudan and relations between Egypt and the Sudan, and the Egyptian, British, and Indian business.

However, anyone who attempts to spoil the relations between the two countries, as he would be dangerous to both countries. We asked the attitude of the Sudan to the Baghdad Pact and the "African Belt," the Prime Minister replied: "No one has yet offered us participation either in the Baghdad Pact or the so-called African Belt, which we do not know where it is named or what is called. It is not the intention of the Sudan to participate in either pact or any other similar one. We are especially anxious to see the fulfilment of the plan of the Eisenhower plan — Congress has not agreed to it. No one knows whether it is going to be implemented. The Sudan Government is studying it from various angles. It is a small reconsideration seriously considered to be by Congress."

In general, the Sudan has fundamentally and in advance a proposal for aid of £50 million which may have any effect whatever on the Sudan's complete liberty and independence.

Racial Co-Operation Growing

"MULTI-RACIAL GOVERNMENT is in the course of evolution," Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., former Deputy Leader of the Labour Party said at a Press conference in Nairobi after his tour of Kenya with Sir Patrick Spens M.P. He said, he admitted, hard doubts expressed by members of all communities, but the feeling for racial co-operation was growing. He would like to see politics in Kenya run on the basis of economics, industry, and finance, with arguments proceeding on that basis, and racial differences would answer questions about the date when self-government might be achieved, but Sir Patrick Spens said that his experience in India led him to consider a thoroughly trained subordinate Civil Service essential before a country obtained self-rule. He considered the multiple vote system a good step towards universal franchise, recalling that it had taken Great Britain from 1832, the time of the Reform Bill, to 1900 before everyone received a vote.

Rhodesia University Opening

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND will admit the founder students to residence at the end of this month. Seventy-five applications have been received, 13 of them from Africans, but in a number of cases a decision will depend upon the results, which are still awaited, of the entrance examinations for the Senior School Certificate. At least a third of the students will take the education course and prepare themselves for teaching careers; six will go from Great Britain with the intention of returning to the Federation.

New Items in Brief

The annual report for Northern Rhodesia, 1956, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Command of all troops in Northern Rhodesia is taken over by the Area Commander, Col. M. L. ...

In aid of the African Education Welfare Society, which is to have a piano for its premises in London on the evening of March 4, ...

Enoch Amator, a Kabula living in the district of Tanganyika is the second African in Tanganyika to obtain British citizenship.

British medical students in Rhodesia will graduate in 1957 and will in due course be eligible to associate with the student community of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

British and African students of the course of study for teachers, to be held by the Grey Training College, ...

The ... from April 1957, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

The population of the colony, according to provisional figures for the recent census, is 10,289,59, a large increase on the Government's estimate of 9,100,000.

The ... followed by ... with ...

... Equatoria 87,140, Northern ...

Further details of the scholarships offered to students of ... of other non- ...

... to be training ...

... Mexico reveal that instruction will be given in English and that single fares from East Africa to be granted, ...

... by ... by air ...

... their own travelling expenses.

In the year period of the Nairobi City Council expects to incur capital expenditure amounting to ...

... 2,701,715 on district roads, ...

... with ...

... 1,750,000 on sewerage services, ...

... 2,000,000 on ...

... 2,200,000 on ...

... will have cost about £25,000,000.

The Case of Mr. Mavumba

AT A MEETING LAST WEEK ... about 350 people, including a few Africans and Asians, heard the two members of Parliament for the ...

... of Mr. Patrick Mavumba, a Kenyan who had been a student on whom he was studying in Europe and recently returned to Rhodesia to arrange for his wife to join him in the ...

He ... first ... that obstacles to his admission arose from his having had a mixed marriage, but permission has now been granted by the immigration authorities for Mrs. Mavumba to enter the country since she is a British subject, whose husband is a British subject entitled to that facility.

Mrs. ... of the ... the ... district are Africans, ...

... of the ... on the ... matter, and at a late stage in the meeting a demand was made for legislation to prohibit mixed marriages in Southern Rhodesia, ...

... of the ... by the Government, for a general election on this issue.

Praise for African Farmers

IMPROVEMENTS which have occurred in the African areas of Kenya in the recent past, Mr. ... E. Crosskill said in the Legislative Council a few weeks ago, adding that he had the ...

... of the Kipsigis ... areas, and found that the ...

... the most ...

... is changing ... very rapidly. Credit is due to the Kipsigis ...

... the Government departments responsible for the intensification of the ...

... of the ... pastures ...

... so forth have changed the whole country ...

... European farmers ...

... to our ...

... many of these African ... are ...

... up, and many of their farms ...

... of what they should be.

Buganda Wants Self Government

The LUKKO of BUGANDA unanimously approved last Thursday a proposal to petition The Queen asking for disengagement between representatives of the Crown and the Lukko in the near future. It made a similar proposal which will lead us to self government in a fixed time within the ...

Government a committee of five members of the Lukko had drafted the petition which was accepted without discussion.

It has a long history. The ... of Buganda ... of the Kabaka in 1955 ...

... recent actions by the ...

... to ...

... owned ...

... through which the railway extension to Western Uganda ...

... the decision of H.M. Government that East ...

... should be administered under a central organization in ...

... the petition ...

... self government was ...

... in the 1955 Buganda agreement because its negotiation offered the only means of securing the return from exile of the Kabaka ...

... the ...

... political needs in the Agreement.

The Speaker of the Lukko has stated that the petition should be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the request that it should be presented to the Ministry of Education and Science.

Made in Australia

MR. ... M. ... the ... Australian Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, has said that Australian built Holden cars, are likely to arrive in the Federation in the next few months. They are already being exported to ...

... Mrs. ...

... the ...

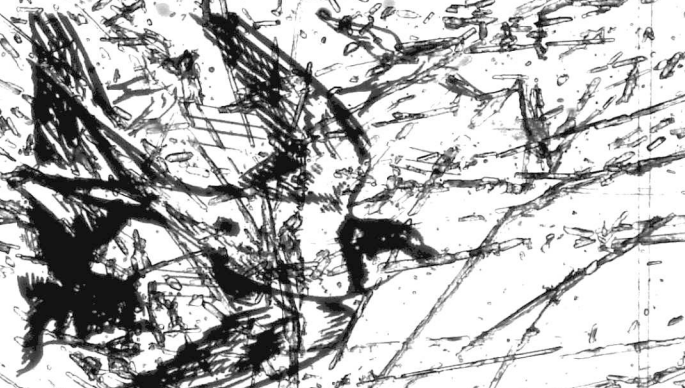
... the ...

... the end of the year there will be a regular ...

... of new ships designed for ...

... which will enable ...

... at the ports on the eastern seaboard ...



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STARYAG HOUSE, ...

... Africa ...

... Association ...

... W.C.

Hunting-Clan Bids for C.A.A.

Lord Rotherwick Offers in Exchange

Lord Rotherwick, ex-ambassador to the United Kingdom, and Mr. Donald McIntyre, Finance Minister, last week, and others in behalf of Hunting-Clan Air Holdings, Ltd., to acquire the controlling interest in Central African Airways Corporation.

The group has offered either to purchase outright this transport enterprise or to retain the Federal Government as a minority shareholder for five years, after which it may wish up to 49%. The proposals are now being studied by the Federal Treasury and the Federal Ministry of Transport in consultation with C.A.A. and some of Lord Rotherwick's fellow-directors who accompanied him to Salisbury are remaining for discussions.

Rotherwick left for the United Kingdom shortly after making the firm offer. He has made it clear that C.A.A. would retain its name and national identity if the Hunting-Clan plan proved acceptable.

Lord Rotherwick is chairman of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., which controls The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Hunting-Clan Air Holdings, Ltd., of which he is a director.

Other members of the boards of the companies who have recently visited the Federation are the Hon. Roland Huntley, the Hon. Anthony Cayer, Mr. Clive Hunting, and Mr. Lindsay Huntley.

C.A.A. originally Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways (R.N.A.) when then financed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. The establishment of the Federation in 1953 caused them to pass to the Federal Government, which has since substantial expenditure for new aircraft in some when there are heavy calls for other departmental purposes.

restrictive access cannot be obtained to the London market by air-sea route, however good, his credit.

According to reports circulating in Rhodesia, the Hunting-Clan group would be prepared to spend some or more on new aircraft within the few coming years, apart from the cost of acquiring control of it.

British Overseas Airways Corporation and South African Airways are understood to have opposed the project and Pan-American World Airways has asked the Federal Government for an opportunity to submit an offer to buy C.A.A. Hunting-Clan operate an all-freight service between London and East and Central Africa, and a combined Hunting-Clan African Airways company offers a general freight service in Central Africa.

It became known in Rhodesia on Monday that B.O.A.C. had submitted proposals for the supply of aircraft and managerial services to C.A.A. for whose general manager, Mr. Winchish, has been discussing matters in London with British Overseas Airways Corporation.

T.A.N.U. Meeting Banned

President's "Inflammatory" Speeches

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA last week informed the Tanganyika branch of the Tanganyika African National Union that two meetings in Tanga and the neighbourhood which were to have been addressed by Mrs. Julius Nyerere, president of the Union, were not to be held, because "owing to the inflammatory nature of speeches made recently by the president of T.A.N.U., there is ground for believing that any further such speeches might lead to a breach of the peace."

Mr. Nyerere had said in Dar es Salaam that he effected the territory to be self-governing within 12 years, adding "We are prepared to live with the members of other races, but we are not prepared to be ruled by minorities. Africans wanted H.M. Government to affirm categorically that Tanganyika could be a democratic country."

He recalled that he had proposed that the Legislative Council should have an African bloc of 16 members which should be balanced by 16 seats divided between Europeans and Asians. In other words, Africans wanted what has been granted in Uganda where 80 of the 80 members in the Legislature were Africans and 30 non-Africans.

Cake for All

RHODESIA WAS A LAND OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY and there was no need for anyone to fear that the advancement of nations and the population would reduce what was available for the "privileged group," Mr. R.S. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said at a recent Salisbury Chamber of Commerce dinner. He added "Some people feel that Rhodesia is a cake that has already been baked and they are anxious to take that cake and bring it back and there will be enough for everybody. But the future does not seem to be terribly bright in some African countries. I would not be very happy to be the Prime Minister responsible for their development." He urged young people to take a greater interest in politics for it was on the population as a whole that the ultimate responsibility for government.

British American Tobacco

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., chief announcement that it will invest \$20 million in a plant in the province of Ontario, Canada, to produce 100 million cigarettes a year. The plant will cost just over \$24m to \$26m. The scheme, however, is not strictly comparable with the investment in the United States because it is able to include figures for its subsidiaries in the U.S.A. and Canada. It is also possible that three is to be made in the U.S.A. and almost 100 million cigarettes a year. The units of production are being a yield of 100 million cigarettes a year.



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Standard Bank Report

GOOD TRADE REPORTS from the Federation and Africa are published in the February issue of the *Standard Bank Review* from which the following passages are quoted:—

Southern Rhodesia.—African trade during the early months of the year is now in line with the year's development. Plans now in progress for the coming year are very good. Merchants sold an unusually large number of luxury items during the Christmas season, mainly as a result of the higher prices being received by Africans for their cattle and maize. Retail trade expanded satisfactorily during December and merchants enjoyed a marked increase in the proportion of cash to credit sales, with a record cash-in-counter trade. Retailers look forward with confidence to an excellent business year.

The value of building plans passed in Salisbury during last year reached the record amount of £1,236,100, compared with £1,456,710 for 1955. Building boom is expected to dwindle, where builders are confident that the contracts for the new £500,000 glass bottle factory will be awarded to local firms.

Increased sales within the Federation and above-average exports are reported by radio-manufacturers. The furniture trade continues busy. Turnovers are being well maintained in the secondary textile industries.

The recent purchase by a large mining house of a copper mine 70 miles west of Simons may lead to a new mineral development of considerable importance to Southern Rhodesia and the Federation. Plans for future development which it is expected, include the production of zinc and lead as well as copper.

Damage to Tobacco Crop

As a result of heavy rains and storms during December and January, the tobacco crop is deteriorating in certain areas. Early plantings are now being reaped and, on the whole, the yield and quality are good. Plants sown at the beginning of the rains, however, have been adversely affected, and poorer quality tobacco is expected from those plantings as a result of stunted growth caused by wet lands and cold soil.

Maize crops in the Hartley and Gaborone districts are in excellent condition but in the Sanyani, Mook and Logoma gumbi areas adverse weather conditions have retarded planting and cultivation and crops are retarded. In other areas interference with next season's tobacco plantings, the Grain Marketing Board hopes to complete, by June 1 the export of 900,000 surplus bags of maize, part of which will be exported for the first time as meal.

Northern Rhodesia.—The motor trade remains active, and a marked increase in the demand for new vehicles in Lusaka is reported. The second-hand car market is quiet. Sales of petrol, tyres, and accessories continue at high levels. The building trade continues active, especially in Ndola and Kitwe. Other industries remain steadily active.

"Good rains have fallen in most areas. In the Lusaka district the planting of maize and tobacco crops has progressed satisfactorily. It is reported that the Mushi area, east of Broken Hill, which has been closed up during the past four or five years, contains some of the finest tobacco and mixed farming land in the Federation. The district, in which there are only 20 farmers at present, has an abundance of water from various rivers and a large extent for future irrigation development. It is considered that the area would support up to 400 or 500 farmers.

Nyasaland.—Preliminary work has begun on re-opening the Nyasaland Railways goods and passenger station at Mafinga at a cost of £80,000. New rolling stock, including four locomotives and 45-ton breakdown cranes are being ordered and orders have been placed for a further ten 45-ton cranes, 20 low-sided bogey wagons, and four additional tank cars. Broken and heavy rain has, and will, cause damage to tobacco crops in the Southern Province, where well established sunny weather is needed for production. The figures of registered growers of fire-cured tobacco in the Central and Northern Provinces for the 1956-57 season are given as 50,113, an increase of 2,788.

Plantings in the Gwelo and Mlanje districts are well advanced with the excellent weather conditions prevailing on the tea estates. The flush on the tea bushes is reported to be very good. The tea factories are fully engaged in production. Estates which have not paid for vanas tea at the Mlanje and Gwelo factories, and India via the Cape.

... new buildings have recently been completed in Harare, one of the largest built areas of some 17,500,000, has been erected in a shorter period than any other building in its class in the city. Work on this ambitious project began in July, 1955. Another building is a two-floor block of offices for an assurance company.

The annual report of the Registrar-General's Department records considerable increases during 1956 in the flow of capital into Zulu for investment in commercial enterprises. A total of 357 companies were registered, an increase of 409 on the previous year. The nominal value of the new companies, together with increases in the value of the investments, amounted to £12,226,642, representing a rise of £3,400,472 over the 1954 figure. Of the new companies, some 70% were European and 30% African. Only one company was formed by members of the African community.

... were 10% higher than in the same period of 1955, the most noticeable increase being in the mineral exports to Europe. Over 200 more tons of this commodity were sent to world markets, the total exports value increasing to £77,532,000, whereas in 1955 coffee accounted for 50% of the total, the proportion in 1956 fell to 47%. Exports of tea in 1956 fell to 113.7% in value, although 1,400,000 lb more were counted than in 1955, the price per lb being £1.25, as against 2.56s. in 1956.

Maize Yields Reduced

Reports reflect disappointing yields of maize, and a weed named 'Electra' has been discovered in many maize fields. This weed has the effect of preventing the maize from growing and, although crops appear healthy until harvesting begins, it is then found that many ears are empty. This has reduced yields by almost 50% on some farms.

The Agricultural Department has to persuade Africans in the Nyeri and Embu districts to grow an alternative cash crop to coffee and pyrethrum. A large number of Africans are each cultivating half an acre of tea, but brown rust in the district has been of a very high quality, each half acre is expected to yield 300 lb. of processed tea, giving a cash return of about £60 per ha. If current prices remain unchanged, a factory being built to Kapiri at a cost of about £200,000 is expected to be completed in April.

Uganda.—There has been a 'boom' in the sale of bicycles.

Jinja, the second largest town, is to become a municipality. It has grown from a population of 2000 in 1930 to over 25,000 at present, and covers an area of 15,500 acres. The need of development has been greatly increased by the completion of the Owen Falls hydroelectric project. High altitude new headquarters for the Buganda Government have been opened. The bungalow, which is of impressive design, has cost about £225,000.

An unofficial estimate of the Uganda coffee crop for the 1956-57 season is as follows: Arabica, European/Asian, 5000 tons; African, 2000 tons.

Better Cotton Crop Expected

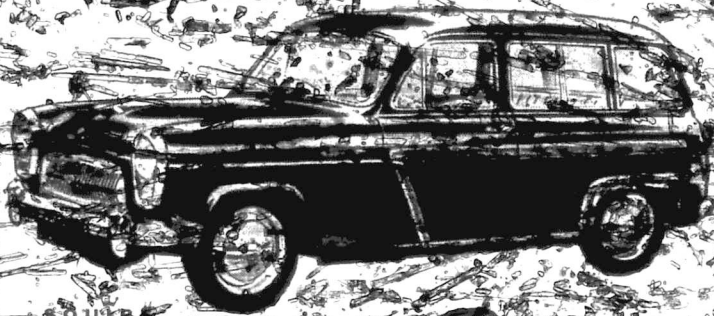
"The cotton crop is expected to be better than had seemed possible a few months ago. The official estimate for the 1956-57 season is 205,000 bales. Peas and insects are not expected to cause much damage. The average price to date has been 70 cents per lb., compared with 50 cents in the 1955-56 season. The Textile Marketing Board has momentarily sold forward 164,900 bales to exporters, compared with only 60,000 bales at the same time last year. Prices at recent auctions have been very satisfactory, the highest bid being 112 cents for A.R., B.E.52 cotton.

The tobacco crop in Buganda has yielded 23,585 lb. made up of 88,526 lb. of fire-cured, 24,000 lb. of air-cured tobacco.

Nyasaland.—The Government has been for some time after hoped to be about 1,600 tons from the Southern Province of 2500 tons should come from the Eastern Salambani area. Competitions have already been held and the Government of India has shown processing industry in the majority of the Southern Province as a non-ferrous metal. The most important of these are copper, cobalt, and nickel. The present decision on the part of the Government is a problem that will be decided in the near future. The mines have remained open, and in some cases, the Government has been partly in the primary producers in the local Native authority districts.

The Agricultural Department is most concerned with the standard of certain of the Territory's exported products. Reports from the U.K. have indicated that some products have been of such poor quality that there have been no buyers at the prices quoted. It is emphasized that considerable improvement must take place if the produce of Tanganyika is to compete successfully in the world's markets.

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Of Commercial Concern

The main research projects of the East African Industrial Research Organization in the past year have been concerned with the artificial synthesis of colicite technical assistance to the ceramics industry (particularly in developing rock and tile works in Uganda), the production of synthetic asphalts from the tail saw of sisal, the use of sisal in the production of methane gas. The annual report is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s.

At last week's auctions in London 500 packages of African gas was sold for an average price of £10.50 per lb, compared with 3,592 packages averaging 4s. 8 1/2d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 12s. 6d. for consignment from Nyasaland. Total sales in London this year to date amount to 20,457 packages averaging 4s. 8 1/2d. and £21,191 packages averaging 4s. 2 1/2d. in the same period last year.

The 10-year plan for the development of the Belgian Congo, initiated in 1952, to cost 25,000m. Belgian francs will now require 48,100m. francs, of which price increases and changes in the plan by the Brussels-Belgian Ministers for the Colonies has introduced a fund to make loan provision for the difference in the estimates.

Kenya's annual wage bill has risen from £11.6m. in 1954 to £67.1m. in 1955, of which figures £22.7m. was paid to Europeans, £13m. to chiefs, and £29.3m. to Africans. £11.1m. went to those employed in the public services, £7.9m. to agricultural work, £2.2m. for private industry.

Swaziland's tea exports last year reached a record of 245,507 lb., about 3m. lb. more than in the previous year. Cholo estates sent out over 91m. lb. and Mbabane estates more than 9m. lb. The crop would have been even greater had about 100m. more been planted.

The Land and Agriculture Bank of Kenya this year completes a quarter of a century of operation, having with a capital of £240,000, which was raised to £300,000, it has now a capital of £1,100,000. Mr. E. V. A. Valler, Chairman of the Board.

Having depersonalized its iron and steel industry, Southern Rhodesia is prepared to arrange for private enterprise the cotton spinning and weaving mills at Gatooma. The issued capital of Rhodesia Textiles Ltd. registered in 1944, is £100,000.

Large intensive searches for radioactive minerals will be made this year in Northern Rhodesia, and the equipment designed at Harare will be issued for the use of geologists in the territory by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The project is a joint Commonwealth-wide effort to stimulate discovery of these minerals. Similar equipment will be available in the other Federal territories.

The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd. of Welford, Northamptonshire, which last year registered a subsidiary company in East Africa, is now in Tororo, Uganda, and formed as a wholly-owned subsidiary, East African Plastic Ltd.

Earnings of East African Railways and Harbours in 1955 were £21,627,700, against £21,458,000 in 1954. Railway revenue was £17,300,000 (£17,000,000) and that of the harbours £42,000 (£375,000).

Produce exported from the Kiamba African reserve in 1955 last year was valued at £92,500, of which fruit and vegetables accounted for £18,760. Sales of pineapples rose by 30%.

The Angola railway authorities have told Lusaka Chamber of Commerce that within four years they would link their system with a line from Livingstone.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. is to establish a local head office in South Africa. Lord Kitchener, the chairman, announced the decision in Cape Town.

The fifth Annual Maize Conference will be held in Salisbury from February 22 to March 1, under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Agriculture.

Eleven co-operative societies have been formed by the 8,000 African coffee growers in the Embu district of Kenya.

The development programme of Rhodesia Railways over the next 10 years to 1966-67 is estimated to cost £34m.

Monks Investment Corporation, Ltd. is to spend £60,000 on a bank of six shops and offices in Nairobi. Shareholders' plans for £8,800,381 were passed by the Board of Directors last year.

Grain Output for January

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., 41 tons of maize and tow, making 347 tons for seven months.

Rhodesia Railways Trust

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY is a 100% shareholder in Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., 60s. per share for 100 shares. The Chartered Company, already holds 91% of the issued share capital.

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Changes in Kenya

(Report continued from page 837)

before 1952 had not the leaders of that movement for wider co-operation of the tribes, which was offered to refuse to accept of consolidate land into tribal units to allow the regular shipping of cattle, and to resist competitive marketing, all on the ridiculous plea that when the land had been improved it would be stolen by European settlers.

This important work had been achieved while all the Kikuyu troubles were in their infancy. Loyalist leaders had seen the wisdom of the Government's plans and it was no exaggeration to say that those who had last visited three years ago were now unrecognizable.

Discontent in Nyanza

While it had been necessary to spend great sums of money in Kenya, and while much had been done in other areas, the fact had to be faced that some of the other tribes did not feel that enough money had been spent on their advancement. Discontent was especially prevalent among the Luo, and in rather lesser degree in North Nyanza. There was cause for anxiety about those localities in which there appeared to be subversive movements which required careful and firm handling.

Many Europeans in Kenya, officials and non-officials, were disturbed at the growth of nationalist propaganda which rejected multi-racialism as the path for Kenya in favour of African self-government on the lines of Ghana. The nationalist leaders were receiving help, encouragement, and guidance from Left Wing quarters in the United Kingdom, especially through the trade unions.

Bipartisanship in Colonial Policy

Some of them felt that they had only to wait until a Socialist Government was returned in the United Kingdom to get all they asked for. Their propaganda would be less successful if it were to be seen that a majority of Socialist and Conservative leaders in this country had very much the same views on the constitutional future of East Africa.

Bipartisanship in Colonial policy obviously presented great difficulties, but an effort to overcome them by those in both parties who had the welfare of the Colonies sincerely at heart would be of great advantage to Colonial Africa. Mr. Huxley hoped that inter-party consultations on such matters could be initiated and maintained.

"Kenya's agricultural progress in the past five years has been very impressive," Mr. G. W. New, Agricultural Advisor to the Colonial Office.

Why Contract Went to Germany

Sudan Government's Statement

THE GERMAN TENDER for the excavation of the two main canals for the Managil Extension of the Gezira cotton growing area was not the lowest of the five received, the Minister of Irrigation has stated, but there were four reasons for the decision made.

The German consortium of Julius Berger and P. Holzmann has done similar work in five countries for a number of years at which they have managed to undertake the work at a lower cost for the whole work except the U.S.A. than the competitors. It is estimated that the Sudan may save the cotton crop from the new area in 1959, thus giving an income of about £5m. The contractors have undertaken to sell to the Government at the end of the work all the plant at 75% of the original cost, and though the plant may be bought in the U.S.A., the Sudan can save £1 million of the necessary dollars, the Sudan being committed to provide dollars for spare parts.

One British company offered to do the work at a lower price than the Egyptian and the British tender was higher or lower than the German has not been disclosed.

Copperbelt Agricultural Openings

BY 1957 THERE WILL BE AN ANNUAL DEMAND on the Copperbelt for £2m. worth of local produce, according to an estimate of the Agricultural Department, which suggests that the European population of Rhodesia will increase meaningfully by 192% to 1,000 and that of Kwa-Nkana by 131% to 18,780. The estimated African increase is between 90% and 100%. The department considers that there is room on the Copperbelt for 100 dairy and mixed holdings of from 200 to 500 acres each, about 20 specialist poultry holdings of 20 acres each, and possibly a few vegetable and fruit holdings of from 20 to 50 acres. Most of the vegetable and fruit, however, and also cotton and pork should come from sideline enterprises on the mixed dairy type dairy, and the most favourably situated poultry holdings. The capital requirements are estimated at £100 for a dairy farm and £1,372 for a specialist poultry holding.

Bad Agriculture in Zanzibar

"A SERIOUS REFLECTION on the disgracefully low level of husbandry of the Zanzibar landowner" were the words used by Mr. A. K. Briant, Director of Agriculture in the Protectorate, when referring to the losses, mainly from fire, of 28,000 of the 84,000 citrus trees distributed to local farmers under the Development and Welfare scheme. "Nearly all these losses," he continued, "could have been avoided by attention to the elementary needs of a citrus orchard." On the pilot plot of the Department of Agriculture a gross profit of £50 per acre was earned in the first year of bearing.

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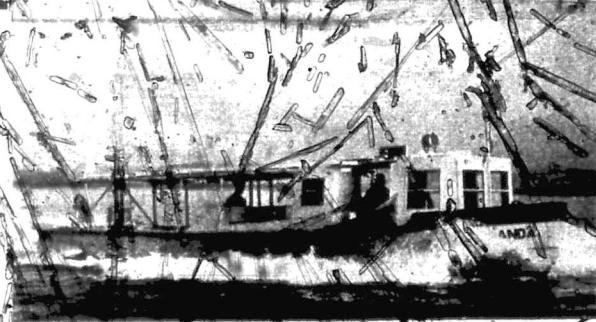
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Liebig's Extracts of Meat Report

LIEBIG'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT CO. LTD. after providing £92,000 for taxation, earned a group profit of £60,875 in the year ended August 31 last, compared with £92,556 in the previous year.

After deducting transfers and profits retained by subsidiaries and adding dividends received from subsidiaries relating to previous years, the profit brought into the accounts of the parent company is £60,875. General reserve receives £30,000; interest on the preference shares requires £54,625; and dividends totalling 11% tax free, £220,000, leaving a carry forward of £223,188, against £237,077 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m. in 4% cumulative preference stock, £1m. in 4% cumulative redeemable secured preference shares, and £2m. in ordinary stock. Share premium account stands at £586,837, capital reserve at £832,395, revenue reserves at £1,135,188, reserve for future taxation at £2,500, loan at £500,000, provisions at £228,873, amounts owing to subsidiaries at £2,007,174, and current liabilities at £1,055,429.

Fixed assets are valued at £814,354, subsidiaries at £5,854,257, owing by subsidiaries, £605,339, trade investments £1,070,000, and current assets at £3,465,470, including £312,389 in cash.

The company's overseas interests include canning factories in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and the Sudan.

The directors are Messrs. Kenneth M. Carlisle (chairman), K. R. M. Carlisle, W. J. Gunther (all managing directors), J. G. Phillimore and Sir Francis Glyn. The secretary is Mr. J. W. Cooper.

The 92nd annual general meeting will be held in London on March 7. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.

MESSESSRS. F. W. WOOLWORTH AND CO. LTD. after providing £12,343,733 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £11,806,877 in the calendar year 1956, against £10,874,795 in the previous year. A final dividend of 2s. per share makes 3s. 6d. (total) per share. The annual general meeting in London on March 9 will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting which will consider proposals for an increase of capital from £387m. to £45m. by means of a one-for-two scrip issue. A site for a branch store in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been bought, and trading will start next year. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

The directors are Messrs. J. Berridge (chairman), W. J. Turner (managing director), T. Leffwich, R. C. Kirkwood, O. A. Hunter, J. L. Farmer, J. R. Ambrose, T. A. Hawley, G. C. V. Rogers, W. Wainwright, C. Pear, and G. B. Hutchings.

Nyasaland Fish Report

THE POTENTIAL sustainable maximum fish production of Nyasaland is about 17,500 tons a year, but the total internal demand at current prices is only 8,000 tons annually, spread evenly throughout the year. Improved refrigeration, the advice of a specialist in drying and canning, selling arrangements along the roads from the lake to the main centres, and the establishment of fresh fish markets have been recommended by the commission of inquiry into the Protectorate's fishing industry. The commission, headed by the Attorney-General, Mr. J. B. Hobson, found price control neither practicable nor desirable, adding that if prices were reduced commercial fishing, as now operated, would not be profitable.

MINING

Southern Rhodesia's Mineral Production

Last Year's Output Worth £23.4m.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTION of Southern Rhodesia in 1956 reached the record total of £23,260,375. (In descending order of value, the individual items in the table are as follows)

Asbestos, 118,972.90 tons, £8,524,071; gold, 536,391.92 oz., £6,724,899; coal, 3,177,995 tons, £3,661,744; chrome, 448,968.47 tons, £2,671,088; lithium minerals, 103,213.89 tons, £48,773; copper, 2,811.64 tons, £405,757; tin concentrates, 566.90 tons, £262,370; tungsten concentrates, 26,735 tons, £168,132; limestone, 785,499.50 tons, £126,391; Beryllium, 606.17 tons, £69,048; mica, 61 tons, 1,214 lb., £36,650; corundum, 1,000 tons, £2,650; silver, 76,870.39 oz., £25,229; iron pyrites, 20,915 tons, £25,098; wolfram ore, 127,954 tons, £23,430; uranium concentrates, 10.66 tons, £21,746; magnesite, 3,614.40 tons, £12,917; anthracite, 114.38 tons, £10,943; Arsenic, 1,083.97 tons, £8,671; nickel concentrates, 199.85 tons, £8,397; dolomite, 7,414 tons, £6,867; quartz, 11,109 tons, £6,387; fireclay, 19,700 tons, £3,791; fluorspar, 943 tons, £3,487; quartzite, 1,388 tons, £3,776; lead, 31.24 tons, £1,897; columbite, 2.54 tons, £1,463; vermiculite, 305 tons, £707; and manganese, 816 tons, £408.

Company Progress Reports

For January

Medun.—17,000 tons of ore were milled for 2,256 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,297, compared with £1,514 in December.

Globe and Phoenix.—3,638 oz. gold were recovered from crushing 6,260 tons of ore. The working profit was £22,458, against £19,283 in December.

For December Quarter

Kenton.—50,000 tons of ore were milled in the December quarter at the Geita mine for 7,218 oz. gold and a working loss of £39,104, against 53,000 tons, 7,900 oz., and a working loss of £23,188 in the September quarter.

Mining Dividends

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD. announce an interim dividend of 6d. per share (total) for the year ending August 31 next. SOUTH AFRICAN TOWNSHIPS MINING AND FINANCE CO. LTD., a company with interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, issued a consolidated profit of £86,061 (£124,421) in the year ended September 30, before taxation of £5,000 (£1,637). Final dividend of 3d. per share is unchanged.

R.S.T. Copper Prices

THE RHODESIA PRODUCTION TRUST group of companies reduced the basic price of copper to U.K. customers on Tuesday by £10 to £240 per ton for electrolytic copper wire-bar. A fortnight ago there was a cut from £270 to £250. World output of copper is now believed to be somewhat ahead of current consumption.

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Company Report

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE ON OVERSEAS TRADING INTERESTS

THE NINETEEN FIFTY SIX ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, will be held on March 7 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE:

The depreciation in value of the Argentine and Paraguayan currencies accounts almost entirely for the net exchange loss of £181,900. These losses are an important factor in reducing profits less losses before taxation by £387,000 to £1,100,000.

Oxo, Limited, achieved a record turnover, showing a substantial increase over previous years. In common with the general tendency the fruits of the higher turnover have very largely been applied towards absorbing increased costs of manufacture and distribution. At the same time, we have in general maintained (in certain important instances, reduced) selling prices to the consumer—a policy which we shall continue to pursue as long as possible.

Quality and Value

Sales of Oxo Cubes have risen again both to the trade and over the counter. Results disclosed for the first four months of the new financial year give me reason to believe that this improvement is being maintained. I regard this state of affairs as the best possible vote of confidence in the quality and value of the Oxo Cube. A similar forward impetus is also apparent in the other major division of Oxo, Limited's, operations. Sales, distribution and market share achieved by our well-known Fray Bentos brand canned meats and preserves for the year were greater than in the previous year.

EUROPE.—The general tendency has been towards increased turnover in all established proprietary products containing extract of meat. Diversifications and new products have helped to swell the total. The same pattern of rising costs is evident but, by dint of increased mechanization and improved processes, our companies have been able over the past year to absorb these rising costs.

RIVER PLATE.—In the Argentine the Provisional Government is still making a study of the meat packing industry, but at the time of writing there is no change in the situation. In respect of operations since 1946, we do not know whether the company owes money to the Meat Board, or the Meat Board owes money to the company. The sums involved are substantial, but we consider that we have been conservative in the amounts for which we have taken credit over these years.

"We have done what we can, during this long period of uncertainty, to maintain the efficiency of our plant, machinery and transport and to introduce improvements that much more has still to be undertaken. It is essential that conditions should be favourable for expenditure of this kind if the country's most important industry is to be saved from steady decline.

Central African Federation

We have continued the task of bringing the West Nicholson factory up-to-date by the replacement of several of the older buildings. This work should be terminated within the next two years.

Factory operations in 1956 followed much on the pattern of recent years.

"Some of the control on the marketing of cattle in Southern Rhodesia held by the Cold Storage Commission has been removed. We are, however, still limited in the numbers of cattle we may buy for the factory, although not in the price we have to pay. The high prices ruling for cattle are proving a threat to the economic production of canned meat.

The Federation sales company has acquired storage premises in Bulawayo and Salisbury, and is in process of erecting a warehouse at Kikwe to serve the Copper-belt.

Work continues on the small pilot plant at Cahel for the handling of vegetables and fruit and it will start operations this year.

I am pleased to say that the physical results on the ranch are more encouraging. Nearly 1,000 more calves were born in 1956 than in 1955 and mortality was less. An interesting experiment in the production of tobacco gave results which were above expectation.

Union of South Africa

"With the addition of the Fray Bentos packet soups to our range of goods, turnover of Oxo (South Africa), Limited, has been at a high level.

New office and storage premises have just been completed on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

Tanganyika

"Beefex corned beef and stewed steak from Dar es Salaam and Arusha continue to find a ready market in the U.K. Unfortunately the supply of cattle has again, in 1956, fallen short of requirements, and the factories have completed unprofitable seasons.

Sudan

"Immediate prospects for our plant at Kosti are highly unsatisfactory. High prices continue to be paid by Egypt for cattle on the hoof and these have an adverse effect on our purchases for the factory. Furthermore, the international upheaval in the Middle East has both upset our trade with the civilian market in Egypt and caused a blockage to our shipments to other neighbouring countries.

"From a long term point of view, some satisfaction may be gained from the fact that the railway is pressing steadily westwards towards the cattle areas. Railage of cattle instead of trekking should show savings both in the condition of animals on arrival at the factory and in mortality suffered on the trek.

"In the meantime, we have had to face a further heavy loss on last season's working of the plant and the current season holds out no hopes of improvement. In these circumstances, your board is now seriously considering closing down the factory until such time as circumstances warrant its being re-opened.

Current Year

"Sales in the first few months of the current year have, in general, shown consistent increases as compared with a year ago.

"The crisis in the Middle East, however, and the consequent dislocation of transport, which has resulted in higher freights, petrol rationing in the United Kingdom and restrictions in the use of fuel on the Continent, must increase costs of manufacture and distribution throughout the group. Our sales forces will be considerably immobile and our efforts to maintain or increase plants through higher turnover will therefore be severely handicapped.

Company Report

F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.
MR. R. J. BERRIDGE'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MESSRS. F. W. WOOLWORTH AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 1st, London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the chairman, Mr. R. J. Berridge:—

"The year 1956 constituted the 48th year of trading of the company and I trust that the report of the directors and the accounts will give satisfaction. The company's progress continued. For yet another year turnover increased substantially—to a greater extent than during 1955, in fact. It is thus reasonable to conclude that the company's policy of meriting in still greater measure the confidence of the shopping public through the merchandise values on the stores' counters was successful.

"On the other hand, the trading profit of the parent company increased by no more than 2.88%. Gross profit margins were lower as a whole, partly owing to the purchase tax increases levied in October, 1955. In particular, the public did not take kindly to the entirely new 30% tax on many household goods which had always been free of tax previously, even during the war years. As a consequence, shoppers virtually imposed a buying freeze on these articles.

"Expenses were substantially higher, mainly owing to wages and rates payments; wages represent the major proportion of total overheads, and so when they stride ahead, profits are reduced materially.

"During last year 42 new stores were opened in areas where the company had not been represented previously, together with the last of the blitzed stores

at Kingsbury, North London. These additions raise the grand total to 955 stores in operation at the end of 1956. A considerable number of existing stores also were either enlarged and/or modernized.

"The new stores include 17 self service stores, giving an overall total of 29 operating on this basis. Self-service has become more popular with the public during the past year, but as the problems set by their mode of operation are not entirely solved, the Board's policy is to continue with this type of development with some caution.

Store To Be Built in Rhodesia

An important site or 'stand'—to use the local term—with extensive frontage to the main shopping street has been acquired at First Street and Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Possession is expected in a few months' time, but owing to complete rebuilding being necessary, trading will not begin until 1958. Three sales floors are planned for this new store.

"Net profit before taxation amounted to £23,319,345, compared with £22,523,066 for 1955. The proposed final dividend is 2s. per unit of ordinary stock, compared with 1s. 10d. per unit of stock last year.

"What can be said of the prospects for 1957? It must be encouraging to all of us to read of the steps that are being taken to put this country of ours in a stronger position economically. To achieve this, mention has already been made of incentives. So that the whole population will play its part, a reduction of taxation in one form or another is undoubtedly a pre-requisite, applicable both to individuals and to companies alike.

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