

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 28, 1956

Vol. 23

No. 290

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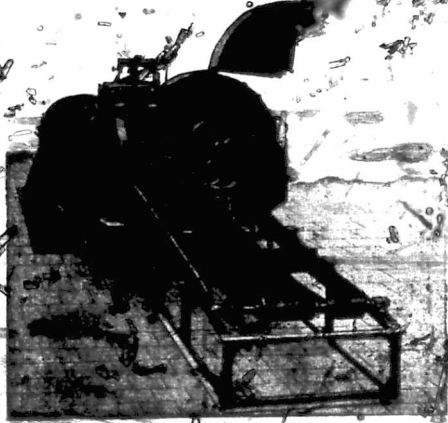
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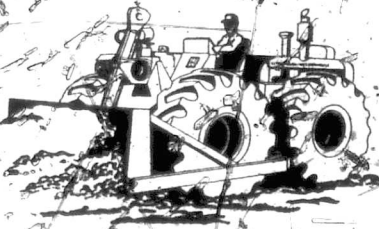
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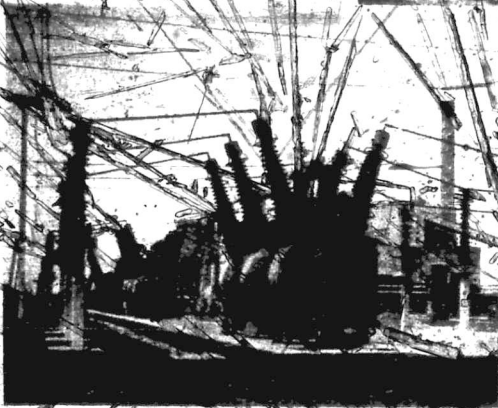
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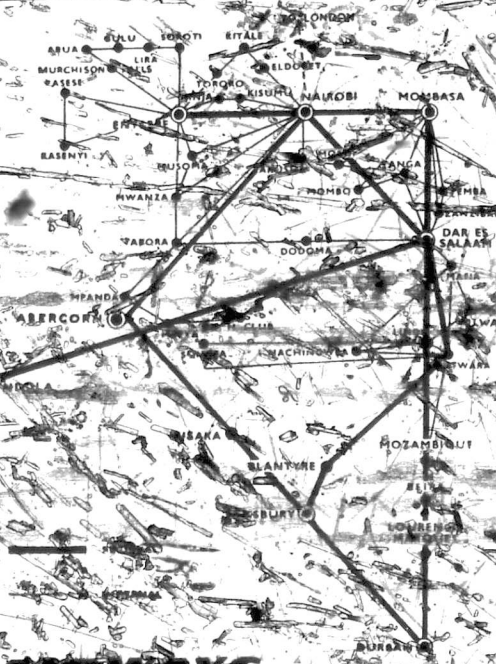
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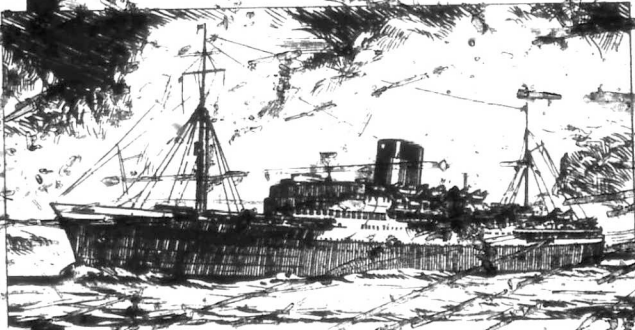
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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1957

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY hinted very broadly in an address in Bulawayo at one of the major proposals which he would have made to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if Lord Home had not had to postpone the visit to Salisbury which would have taken place recently but for the reconstruction of the Government under Mr. Macmillan. The Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland proved on a number of occasions in Northern Rhodesia that he has a fertile political imagination and he has now propounded the novel idea of a Central African Federation Office in Whitehall to deal exclusively with the affairs of the Federation, which are now partly the concern of the Commonwealth Relations Office and partly that of the Colonial Office. Such a division of authority though inevitable under the present system has obvious disadvantages at both ends, and his day-to-day experience has evidently satisfied Sir Roy that the difficulties can be removed, or at least adequately reduced, by this adjustment to the departmental machinery.

He has not asked for a Minister, as he would certainly have done if that had seemed to him essential to the success of the change. His request is merely for a few officials to concentrate their attention on the affairs of the Federation, so that they may acquire special and sympathetic knowledge of that new State and thus be able to give better advice to Her Majesty's Government than is to be expected while two offices of State are concerned, especially as one is regarded by many African politicians as somewhat antipathetic to the Federation. Recognizing the harm

done by that misconception, the Secretary of State for the Colonies emphatically repudiated the idea at many of his recent meetings with Africans in the Federation, but some of them, particularly in Nyasaland, still go out of their way to show, even in the Legislative Council, that they have entirely failed to appreciate the weight of Mr. Linnox-Boyd's words.

If they can be brought to understand the position by *ad hoc* adjustment to the administrative machinery in London, the change would be abundantly justified, for there is urgent need to drive home the elementary truth that Africans owe their loyalty to the Federation, which is a permanent constitutional entity, not an experiment from which any participating State may withdraw (a pretence which African National Congress spokesmen pertinaciously propagate). The rapidly changing nature of the Colonial Empire must in any event greatly affect the Colonial Office in the near future. Next week it will cease to be responsible for the Gold Coast Colony, which will then become the first Dominion within the Commonwealth with a Government entirely composed of Africans. From Independence Day on March 6 the relations of Ghana (the new name selected by the Colony) with the United Kingdom will be conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office, which within a measurable period must also expect to deal with the affairs of other federations, including Malaya, the West Indies, Nigeria, and Rhodesia and Nyasaland. When such drastic changes are foreseeable, why should the step suggested by Sir Roy Welensky not be taken now? The peculiar nature of the constitution of the Central African Federation is in itself an argument for some new machinery at this end.

### Changes in the Colonial Empire

## Notes By The Way

### No Rocket for Mr. Alport

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, began his remarks at last week's dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club with the jocular suggestion that they would induce EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to fire a rocket in his direction. His speech did not make me feel trigger-happy, and, even if I had been incited to criticism, I hope that my comments would have been muted in the case of a Minister who had had very short notice that he was to deputize for Mr. Lennox Boyd — who drove himself so hard during his recent visit to the Federation that his doctors have wisely impelled him to a nursing home, for only in that way can they make sure that he gets at least a little of the relief from pressure which he has too long denied himself. His visit to Central Africa had been extremely strenuous, but a triumph, one crowned by still more spectacular success in the Gold Coast on his way home. Anyone placed in Mr. Alport's position was consequently at a serious disadvantage. He overcame it well, adding to an epitome of the main impressions brought back by the Secretary of State some words of praise of Britain's work in Africa and a reminder of the need to retain the powers of government in the hands of the civilized sections of the population.

### Take Africa Out of Party Politics

THERE IS A GREAT AREA of common ground on which members of the different political parties in this country could meet to tackle the problems of Africa. Mr. Alport said. He admitted that workaday politicians often failed to attain the necessary breadth of mind and length of vision, but he was emphatic that they ought to strive to take major African issues out of party conflict at home. No publication anywhere can have argued this need more frequently and over a longer period than this journal, which does not, of course, want freedom of discussion to be curtailed in or out of Parliament. It merely wants comment to be based on knowledge and responsibility. Unhappily, controversy by party politicians is often ignorant and irresponsible. If, because they studied the problems together, they would be much more likely to criticize constructively — and even to make irresponsibility as rare as it is now common.

### Reckless Assumptions

THE REV. DONALD SOPER, who obviously knows next to nothing about Kenya, has nevertheless committed himself to a number of grossly misleading statements in an article in the Left-Wing weekly paper *Tribune*. He has been reckless enough to accept the false statement in that paper by Mr. Fenner Brockway that the state of emergency in Kenya has been officially declared at an end, and also that M.P.'s naive allegation that Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau terrorist leader who was executed in Nairobi prison last week, was killed for an offence for which he could not have been sentenced to death under normal British law. His readers will doubtless have considered that a powerful argument, especially as he admits that large numbers of the people he addresses have never heard of Kimathi. Why, then, did he not tell them something about this conspirator against the Queen's peace, this organizer of mass bloodshed, this merchant of tyranny and infamy, a man whose crimes took the forms of murder, rape, and arson?

### The Kikuyu Rebellion

NORMAL BRITISH LAW, which Mr. Soper invokes, had to be strengthened in Kenya by emergency legislation precisely because men like Kimathi persuaded the largest tribe in the country, the Kikuyu, to engage in wholesale and long-continued atrocities, particularly against those members of their own tribe who had the courage to resist the call to rebellion. Mr. Soper might have been expected to know, and to say, that thousands of Kikuyu have been murdered by the terrorists because they would not join them, for a high proportion of those who stood firm, often at the cost of their lives, were Christians. They get not even a mention in this article by a Christian minister. He declares that "on Christian grounds the killing of Kimathi is to be thoroughly condemned", and, after admitting that he is not a lawyer, asserts that "on strictly legal grounds injustice rather than justice appears to have been done to this man". It is apparently nothing to him that that idea is confounded by the findings of the court in Kenya which first tried the case, the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Though no lawyer, Mr. Soper impugns the combined judgment on a point of law of all those men trained in the law. He probably does not know that the Kikuyu assessors at the trial in Kenya were unanimously of the opinion that Kimathi ought to be hanged.

### False Charge

OUT OF THE DEPTH of his ignorance he then writes that the Government of Kenya "has insisted that order must be restored and violence crushed before any attempt could be made to create a better spirit between black and white". Would he attempt to justify that completely false charge? Violence has been crushed and order re-established throughout the Kikuyu country, in which only a few score rebels remain in the forests; but although these facts have been published by every London newspaper again and again, they are apparently not realized by the clerical columnist. Nor is it true that no attempt has been made to create a better spirit between black and white meantime. Many attempts have been made almost from the time of the outbreak of the rebellion more than four years ago. Those endeavours have been at all levels, from the Governor down to devoted men and women in humble but nevertheless important posts. Church leaders, Anglican, Nonconformist, and Roman Catholic, have done all in their power, with the direct encouragement of the authorities, and most of the Government's administrative and technical officers have done their best to create a better spirit between black and white. So have many of the Kikuyu loyalists.

### Christian Civilization on Trial

APPARENTLY KNOWING NOTHING of all this, Mr. Soper has nevertheless not hesitated to give thousands of his fellow Socialists ideas which have no relation to reality. He ought to apologize for the injustice of his comments. "Christian civilization is on trial in Africa," he says. That is perfectly true. It is not helped in that trial by false propaganda from any source, especially from ordained ministers, whose statements are taken at face value by most people because clerics are assumed to have searched themselves of the facts before giving forth the currency to them. Mr. Soper has not bothered to inform himself, though the papers talk on the

telephone with any one of the many people in London who are well acquainted with Kenya would have shown him that his assumptions are all wrong. I shall be interested to see whether he will now admit the misleading nature of his contribution to a paper which never seems to be accurate about East or Central Africa.

### Mr. Francis Baughan

MR. FRANCIS BAUGHAN, who sailed the other day to take up his appointment in Salisbury as editor of the *Central African Examiner*, the first issue of which is likely to appear about the middle of the year, has a wide knowledge of Africa. As a young man he spent several years in Rhodesia and then first on farms and later as a journalist. In the last war he served with the 1st Battalion The Royal Fusiliers in the campaign against the Italians in Eritrea, on special duty in Ethiopia and French Somaliland, at East Africa Command headquarters in Kenya and for a time on Intelligence in Northern Rhodesia; and since he joined *The Times* in London on demobilization he has been especially concerned with Colonial affairs. He represented his paper in Nigeria for the wife of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and accompanied the King of the Belgians on his tour of the Congo. Since 1952 Mr. Baughan has edited the quarterly Colonies review published by *The Times*. He is now in his 45th year.

### New Fortnightly Journal

THE FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL which he is to launch is designed to foster within the Federation a better understanding of major problems which have a direct or important indirect bearing upon the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The venture is being sponsored by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, because they recognize the need for the local study and discussion of such matters in territories in which there is an inevitable tendency to parochialism and detachment from the wider world. That attitude is understandable, particularly during a period of unprecedented prosperity, but if world prices of the mineral and agricultural exports of the Federation were to fall heavily, and if new capital from the United Kingdom and the United States were drastically reduced in consequence of an economic recession, understanding of the fundamental factors at work would be highly important. That must be evident to those who control great business enterprises, and it was, I have no doubt, the chief consideration in the minds of the directors of the R.S.T. group when they decided to take the present steps in good time as their contribution to further public enlightenment.

### Mr. John Dugdale Again

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Socialist M.P. for West Bromwich, who was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in 1950-51 in Mr. Attlee's Government, has delivered himself of the declaration that "a person who can simply make his cross is as fully entitled to vote as the most learned university professor," proof that he is mesmerized by the idea of quantitative democracy and opposed to that qualitative democracy which, in the opinion of many people with far greater knowledge of African affairs, must be the goal for any period which need now be considered. Experience has shown that there is not in African territories that yearning to vote which the Labour Party in Great Britain assumes; only a small proportion of those qualified to register do in fact put their names on the electoral rolls, and only a small proportion of those who register trouble to go to the polls. The consequence is that in African Africa, for instance, in the Gold Coast — the African

politicians who find themselves in office can claim the recorded support of only about one-tenth of those of their race who might have used the franchise.

### Absurd Proposal

IN THE SAME ARTICLE, contributed to *New Commonwealth*, Mr. Dugdale suggests that it would be better for the majority of the population of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland if those two countries were to break away from Southern Rhodesia, thus destroying the Federation. His idea is that a line should be drawn from the narrowest part of Northern Rhodesia's frontier with the Belgian Congo to Portuguese East Africa, that all territory to the west of the line should be incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, and that all to the east and north-east "should form one Colony which should be federated with Tanganyika". None of the various ideas for the partition of Northern Rhodesia has even had substantial support, and I cannot think of even one responsible person now prominent in the public affairs of the Federation who would endorse this proposal. It begins with the idea of breaking faith, for the constitution of the Federation does not provide for cessation by any of the member States, and it blithely ignores the fact that communications are still rudimentary between Tanganyika and the mainly undeveloped areas which that Territory could scarcely be expected to cover. The idea has nothing to commend it. Its enunciation is especially untimely when the vital need is to persuade Africans that the Federation is permanent and that they must look to its Government, not to other States.

### African Graduates

IT IS SURPRISING to find a vernacular newspaper, *Uganda Emgany*, declaring that Africans holding a degree are regarded with hatred by other Africans. Though envy plays its part in all communities, the general experience has been that Africans with almost any educational qualifications have had no difficulty in assuming some degree of leadership of their fellows, almost all of whom have attributed, and with attribute, greatly exaggerated importance to a little learning. If the assertion of the Kampala newspaper is true, what are the special circumstances in Buganda which have produced an unusual result? In making its complaint it wrote that "a graduate should be able to exercise a sense of responsibility and leadership; he should not take himself seriously because of his learning". Those are warnings which are too often disregarded — to the distress of many sensible Africans.

### As One of Ourselves

A FRIEND who has a private chapel on his property in Northern Rhodesia tells me that a large congregation of Africans gathered in it for a memorial service to Lord Llewellyn, and that the African minister who took the service prayed for "the great man who came amongst us as one of ourselves". Much has been written of the deep impression made by the first Governor-General of the Federation on the Europeans with whom he came in contact, but little about the impression which he made upon Africans. Could there be a finer tribute than that which an African parish in a very remote part of the Federation was able to pay? That the Queen's representative should have seemed to Africans "one of ourselves" proves that they saw the real man through the dignity of his presence and the loftiness of his office.

### No Names No Pack-Drill

The provincial commissioner formally opened the new golf course and struck the first ball — a graceful curving slice to cover-point.

# Secretary of State's Impressions of the Federation

## His Report on the Time Factor in Political Evolution

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, deputized at the last moment for Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a dinner given last week by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who recently returned to London after a business tour of Central and West Africa, that day been sent into a nursing home at the insistence of his doctors.

"I am deeply sensitive of the honour of being invited to deputise for the Secretary of State tonight and of the generosity of Jack Profumo in suggesting that I should do so rather than he. As a matter of fact, we tossed up to decide which of us should be the first to get a rocket in the editorial columns of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last night," said the Minister.

"The Secretary of State has asked me to give you this message:

"I am bitterly disappointed to miss the dinner and the chance of seeing so many people closely associated with the Federation. I have, however, been told that I must go at once into a nursing home for a check-up, and in matters of this kind, sometimes anyhow, one must be guided by one's doctor. This particular command was given with the same note of authority which, I understand, was always used by Lord Malvern in Salisbury in dealing with recalcitrant patients, who, I am told, always obeyed him. Alas, I also have no option but to obey.

"I hope I shall have another chance soon of meeting the members and telling them of our very happy journey through the Federation and of the gratitude that all we in Britain feel for those who have spent so many years in building up the prosperity and stability of the territories now so closely associated together."

### Heavy Burden of Office

"I'm glad to say that Mr. Lennox-Boyd is in no way seriously ill, but he is desperately in need of a rest. No one in public life carries a heavier load than he, and no one has more willingly or more brilliantly discharged the duties of his great office. If men like Alan Lennox-Boyd who hold the key offices of State are not to destroy themselves prematurely, we must find some way of relieving them occasionally of some of their commitments.

"Although I speak with a very real sense of diffidence and a knowledge of your acute disappointment, I have the consolation of knowing that I am helping in a minor way to make certain that Alan Lennox-Boyd's services will continue to be available to this country for many years to come.

"The Secretary of State was impressed by the phenomenal rate of growth of the new towns on the Copperbelt. He was struck by the great contribution made by European interests to the development of the lovely Southern Province of Nyasaland; by the enthusiasm of the staff of the new University College and their determination to make this great experiment a success; by the vigour and imagination with which the huge project of the Kariba Dam is being tackled; but most of all by the spirit of optimism which despite all difficulties inspires those who are setting the pace in the Federation and shaping its future.

"He has the ability to speak frankly without creating offence. He sought to make it clear to all communities that the Federation is here to stay. I do not think that can be said too often. No one in their senses supposed that the present constitutional framework, both federal and territorial, will not need review in the light of experience.

"We are all pleased to see the appointment of Sir Edgar Whitehead as Minister at Her Majesty's Embassy in Washington, with responsibility for Federation affairs. This appointment we regard as a very real indication of the increasing stature of the Federation.

"Meantime, there is no reason why territorial constitutional advance in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should not proceed. Recommendations will continue to be received from the Governors of the territories as to changes, if any, to be made at the end of the life of the legislature in the territory. If they can be recommendations agreed by all those mainly concerned in the territories, so much the better.

"Looking at the workings of the present constitutional framework against the background of the violent controversy which accompanied its creation both here and in Rhodesia, the smoothness with which it is working seems to me far more remarkable than the existence of certain defects.

### Widespread Credit

"The credit is widespread. It goes to Lord Malvern, the founding father; to Lord Llewellyn, who set a standard of excellence in the office of Governor-General which it will not be easy for his successors to maintain; to Sir Roy Welensky and Sir Ronald Plain, whose imagination and liberal ideas have helped to overcome some of the trickiest of the problems of racial partnership in the field of industry; to Sir Gilbert Rennie, to you sir [Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, who presided], and your fellow directors of the Chartered Company; and to many others here and in Rhodesia.

"The second matter on which the Secretary of State spoke frankly was the relations between the Federation and Whitehall. It was a refreshing and unusual experience for many people in the Federation to hear a Minister speaking up vigorously for the Colonial Office in particular and for what Cecil Rhodes called the 'imperial factor' in general.

"It is not fashionable nowadays to praise British policy in Africa. But the Federation has been created, law and order have been restored in Kenya, and Ghana has been brought into existence. If the Colonial Office disappeared tomorrow it would not solve a single problem facing the European and African communities in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. If they are both to survive and flourish, they must come to terms with each other in the long run.

"Many of the factors which influence our approach here to the problems of the Federation seem remote and irrelevant to political leaders and to the public of all races resting with the day-to-day conduct of affairs 5,000 miles away. It seems to me quite clear that it is in the interest of all races in the Federation that, insofar as we can help to exercise the fears which exist among Africans and Europeans alike, and ensure that power is retained in the hands of the civilized and responsible sections of the community, whatever may be their colour, the United Kingdom has a vital rôle to play in the successful evolution of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

"We at the Commonwealth Relations Office are able to see more clearly perhaps than anyone else the problems created by the emergence to independence of States whose administrative and economic resources are inevitably limited and who will require assistance from outside if independence is not to become a mere illusion. In the particular case of the Federation I believe fervently that, with wisdom and understanding, the United Kingdom has still a vital rôle to play in helping the Federation through these next years, upon which the success of this great experiment really depends.

### Race Relations

"The third theme to which Alan Lennox-Boyd applied himself during his tour was that of race relations. He emphasized to the many Africans he met in the northern territories that they must increasingly look to the Federation and to their own territorial capitals with the same confidence as at present they look to Whitehall and Westminster. Equally, he emphasized to the European community that their task was to convince the Africans of their sincerity and good will by practical and visible examples of the meaning of partnership.

"He noted that one group of Africans, drawn mainly from business men, and admittedly small in number, regarded the federal experiment as providing them with new opportunities and hope. They have no doubt seen what federation meant to them in terms of the improvement of their own economic conditions.

"In a gathering of this sort, which possesses such great experience of the problems of Africa, I do not have to emphasize the fact that it is not words but deeds which appeal to the African mind. Unless partnership is a reality, it is nothing more and does not mean that the wide differences of background and standards of civilization can be expunged in



# Sir Ronald Pridemore on Northern Rhodesia's Copperbelt

## Proved Ore Reserves Represent Quarter of World's Known Resources\*

NORTHERN RHODESIA has today the third largest copper-producing industry in the world, with an output of about 500,000 tons a year.

The industry employs some 170 Europeans and 38,000 Africans, who with their families constitute a population of at least 150,000 on the properties of the mines. Taking also account other people living on the Copperbelt, it finds employment as an indirect result of the mines, including all Government officials, personal servants and those working on the railways, in the stores and industries; there are perhaps 400,000 people owing their existence on the Copperbelt to the industry.

In 1955 the copper industry accounted for 63% of the exports of the Rhodesian Federation and 94% of Northern Rhodesia's exports to destinations outside the Federation. In the financial year 1953-56 the industry provided about three-eighths of the total revenue of the Federation.

### Second Only to Rubber

It is one of the largest integrated industries south of the Equator, and the most valuable extractive industry in the British Colonial Empire, second only to rubber when valued by reference to export value.

The amount of development taking place in Northern Rhodesia, chiefly in the Copperbelt, in terms of gross capital formation, is greater per head of population than in any other British Colonial territory in Africa. Copper had been worked for centuries by the Native peoples on a most primitive scale, and the first prospecting by Europeans occurred towards the end of the last century. In 1899 George Grey discovered the Kansanshi mine, and in 1902 the Roan Antelope outcrop was discovered by a prospector named William Collie, who in that year also found the Bwana Mkubwa mine.

These discoveries, however, attracted little attention at the time, owing to the enormous distances and transportation problems involved; the health problems, among which the scourge of malaria appeared to be insuperable; the fact that the United Kingdom then had the whole world from which to buy copper and had not yet experienced the dangers of a world war or the embarrassment of a dollar shortage; and fourthly the technical difficulties of treating the particular types of ores in those two mines. Most of the problems disappeared in the following 25 years.

### Exploration

Exploration on a really considerable scale began in the 1920s. Perhaps the most important single step leading to the opening of the Copperbelt was the decision in 1923 by the British South Africa Company, which owned and still owns the mineral rights of Northern Rhodesia, to grant sole prospecting rights over large areas to strong financial companies.

The important era of production began with the decision to develop the four ore-bodies of Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira, and Nchanga. Production on a large scale started in 1931 and has continued unabated on an increasing scale since then.

Devaluation of Sterling in 1949 and the consequent increase in the Sterling price of copper led to a further interest in the copper mines, and combined with an enlightened tax code introduced in 1941, to the beginning of two new mines

### Empire's Largest Underground Copper Mine

Roan Antelope, discovered in 1902, and formed into a company in 1927, started production in 1931. It is situated next to a town called Luanshya, towards the south-west corner of the Copperbelt. This mine is today hoisting and milling between 5m. and 6m. tons of copper ore, and on this basis claims to be the largest underground copper mine in the British Empire.

It is large by any standard, its orebody extending about 10 miles on the surface. Twenty-four shafts have been sunk, and no less than 1,000 miles of underground workings have been driven. Copper production runs between 95,000 and 100,000 tons a year. European employees at Roan number 1,620 and African employees 9,100. Covering over a thousand acres, the African mine township is the biggest in the sub-continent.

Thirty-four miles north of Roan is the Nkana mine, owned and operated by the Rhokana Corporation. Actually two mines worked jointly, Nkana and Mirdola produce about 100,000 tons of copper a year. Nkana is also a concentration of smelting and refining facilities. When the extensions to the smelter are completed it will be the second largest in the world. Some plants at Nkana treat copper from other mines. The number of European employees at Nkana is over 1,800 and African employees about 10,400.

Nkana is about the geographical centre of the Copperbelt. For this reason the adjoining township of Kitwe has attracted to itself a considerable amount of centralized business activity, secondary industries, stores, and the headquarters of the Chamber of Mines and the mining unions.

### Northern Rhodesia's Largest Town

As a result Nkana and Kitwe together form the biggest population centre on the Copperbelt. This dual town is growing at a phenomenal rate, and is easily the largest town in Northern Rhodesia.

Twenty-six miles north-east of Kitwe is the Mufulira mine, which was discovered in 1923 and began production in 1933. It is capable today of producing 112,000 tons of copper a year. Last year it announced that it would increase production by about 50%. This would make it the third largest underground copper mine in the world. It is the wettest mine on the Copperbelt, and one of the wettest in the world, the amount of water pumped out daily being about ten times the amount of copper ore.

Thirty-three miles north of Kitwe is the Nchanga mine. Discovered in 1923, it came into production in 1939. The grade of ore is higher than that at the other mines, and although it does not mill the highest tonnage, the result in terms of copper is the highest on the Copperbelt, running at about 123,000 tons per annum. This mine has huge reserves, and it will start an open-pit operation in the near future, which will even out the grade variations in the various parts of the mine.

The Chibuluma mine, situated about seven miles west of Kitwe, was brought into production early in 1956. This is a relatively small but high-grade copper-cobalt mine is producing at the rate of 20,000 tons of copper a year. Cobalt concentrate will be smelted at a plant under construction at Ndola.

The Bancroft mine, about 15 miles north of Nchanga, started production only in January. Initially it will produce at the rate of 48,000 tons of copper a year, and 96,000 tons a year in 1959.

### Chambishi and Baluba

There are at least two undeveloped ore-bodies, Chambishi and Baluba. Last year it was announced that, subject to the necessary finance being found, it was intended to open up Chambishi as soon as possible. The mine has published ore reserves of 35m. tons of 3.37% copper, and it might come into production about 1960 at a rate initially somewhat like that of Chibuluma. Baluba has published ore reserves of 70m. tons of mixed copper-cobalt ore running 2.68% copper and 0.18% cobalt.

By United States standards Copperbelt ore grades appear high. In the six producing mines the average grade ranges from 2.64% to 3.7% with an overall average of about 3.59% sulphide copper. This is the block grade, and wide dilution will, of course, result in a somewhat lower grade.

The total published ore reserves of the Copperbelt and two undeveloped mines are given as just over 700m. tons, capable of yielding at least 18m. tons of copper. This represents about 25% of the world's published ore reserves in terms of recoverable copper.

The average Copperbelt reserve grade of 3.59% is about double the average of all the published reserves in the free world. A recent study indicates published reserves of copper in

\* Being an abbreviated report of an address delivered to the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.

tons of ore at a grade of 1.79% copper, containing a gross copper content of about 87m tons.

This might represent a recoverable content of about 72m tons of copper, or 24 years' reserves at the 1955 consumption rate for new copper in the free world. This would fall to 18 years' reserves on the basis of 4m tons per year consumption which some people estimate may be the rate in five years' time. We all know that published reserves are far from being the full picture. A recent international geological congress estimated that the world reserves, including inferred ore, might be about 190m tons of copper metal.

For many years the Rhokana Corporation has also been producing cobalt, and at present its rate of production runs at about 2,400,000 lb. per annum, or about 10% of the world production. It is also producing cobalt at a rate which has just been announced at 1,000 tons per annum, and cobalt is known to exist in the Baluba mine. All these mines produce small quantities of gold and silver as a by-product of electrolytic refining. Rhokana will produce some uranium.

Among copper-producing countries the United States comes first with an annual production of more than 1m. tons. In 1955 and 1954 Northern Rhodesia held second place, which is now occupied by Chile. If the adjacent Katanga area of the Belgian Congo is taken as the same geological field as the Rhodesian, this district would today be very easily the second, and perhaps the first, copper-producing field of the world.

### Problems of Geography

The establishment of a complex industry requiring the employment of highly-skilled Europeans in the middle of a primitive community which must supply the common labour obviously leads to difficulties. The difference between the living standards and the remuneration of these two communities must create an ever-increasing problem. A European community must enjoy relatively high standards in order to attract that community at all in the first place, and it is equally clear that the indigenous community is not yet ready for the enjoyment of such standards.

This situation obviously led with the passage of time to an increasing tension between the two communities on the Copperbelt. The European community was understandably concerned with the protection of its standards in the face of potential competition from indigenous workers, and increasingly anxious to safeguard its position. This position in the years after the war was protected by agreements entered into between the European union and the companies during the war, under which the jobs then belonging to European employees could not be given to African employees.

On the other hand, the African workers over the years have increasingly sought advancement, both financial and in the way of opportunity, to take better and more skilled jobs.

### Colour Bar Principle Broken

In 1953, when the British Government ceased the bulk purchase of Rhodesian copper, the companies initiated discussions with the European union. These discussions continued under difficult circumstances over the years 1953, 1954, and 1955, but in September, 1955, an agreement was reached to keep the union and the companies under which for the first time the principle of a colour bar on the Rhodesian Copperbelt was broken.

As a result of this agreement it is now possible for an African to have any job at equal pay with the European. The agreement provides for a certain number of jobs previously held by Europeans to be handed over to Africans, and, furthermore, for a complete analysis to be made of all remaining jobs on the Copperbelt with a view to seeing whether any of them can be fragmented or broken down into processes which could enable the African to learn these skills gradually, and at the same time be advancing up the ladder of advancement to the time when he can do a full European job at all European pay.

I believe that there is a real understanding on all sides of the important issues involved and a genuine willingness to reach agreement. Resolution of this problem is regarded by many people, both within and without the industry, as the most important matter facing the Copperbelt, and perhaps the Federation of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, whose policy is based on partnership between the races.

### Strikes and Rumours

Copperbelt has become notorious for the impression it gives of having strikes constantly. In point of fact, there are more rumours of strikes than actual strikes. There have been three major strikes — in particular, the European strike in 1946 and African strikes in 1952 and 1955. There have also been sporadic strikes involving a few days at a time at one mine at a time. In 1956 the 'rolling' strikes were really a manifestation of disagreement between the African union and the African Employers Association, and therefore could not be called inter-racial in the usual sense of the word.

If we assume that the question of the future relationships between European and African workers will be resolved, we shall have the prospect of an industry growing from strength to strength with the possibility that within the lifetime of some of us it may become, together with the Congo, the main producing field in the world.

In many respects the position is almost ideal. Here we have communities living, by reference to their own standards, under conditions which would be hard to find elsewhere. It has many favourable technical factors, such as the grade of the ore and the continuity and long life of the mines, which enable all planning to be on more or less a semi-permanent basis.

### Economic Cycles

Yet the history of the non-ferrous metal world is that the industry will experience years of slump and years of prosperity. It is so long since this industry experienced years of slump that there are few people in the industry today who have recollection of that. Consequently, there is perhaps some absence of cost-consciousness in this industry; and this is one of the factors which has to be carefully assessed.

Costs in Rhodesia are increasing all the time. Mining at greater depths, tramming and hoisting longer distances, pumping from greater depths, the falling off of grade in some mines as the depths get greater — all these factors add to the costs each year on purely technical grounds. Furthermore, in many of the other factors of cost there is a continuing process of inflation.

These large communities, with their large European and African townships, cost an increasing amount to maintain each year. The costs of power and of railroad transportation are many times greater than a few years ago. The rising standard of living for Africans — to which the industry can point with pride and which indeed is one of its main civilizing achievements — must cost more as time goes on unless it is accompanied by increased productivity, mechanization, and efficiency. All these factors bear on the competitive position of this industry within the world copper picture.

### Royalties

However, there are other factors which argue favourably for Rhodesia. One is that similar processes are occurring in some of the other copper-producing fields of the world; the other is that in the total cost of production of the Rhodesian mines there is a large element of variable cost, represented primarily by the royalties payable. These royalties are based on the price of copper, and therefore if the price of copper were to fall drastically, this element would also fall drastically, and thereby provide a certain cushion in bad times. Other elements of this sort make the cost of production in Rhodesia somewhat difficult to compare with those of other producing fields.

It is often stated that the cost of producing copper in Rhodesia is far lower than in the United States. It is high time this myth was exploded.

During 1955 the average costs on the Copperbelt were over 90 cents of a dollar per pound of electrolytic copper, compared with about 84 cents average cost of production in the United States. We have obtained published data or estimates on the cost of producing copper for about five-sixths of all free world production in 1955. We find that 52% was produced by a cost less than the Copperbelt and 32% at a cost above the Copperbelt, accounting for 84% of all the known costs by tonnage. If the price fell to a point where the Copperbelt were to go to a break-even basis, to calculate that 38% of the same tonnage of world copper would still be produced more cheaply, and 46% would be produced at a higher cost.

### Consul-General

MR. A. KINSEY, of the Federal Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Consul-General for the Federation in Lourenço Marques in succession to Mr. R. N. Wetmore, who has been appointed to Washington. A Welshman, he was born in 1899, and joined the P.M.G.'s Office in Southern Rhodesia in 1928. He served in the Department of Education, and was transferred to the Department of External Affairs in 1949, and in that year was appointed Assistant Secretary in Rhodesia House, London. In 1954 he became Commissioner for the Federation in East Africa, and in 1956 returned home as Acting Under-Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. Mr. Kinsey has represented Southern Rhodesia in the Federation at a number of international conferences. He served in the Royal Engineers in the first world war.

### Closer Economic Ties in East Africa

#### Territories - All Members of the Same Firm

SIR EVELYN BAYRING, Governor of Kenya, said when he opened the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

"The annual session of your association provides an invaluable opportunity to strengthen those commercial and economic ties which have grown over three East African territories. I should like to consider these our firm, meetings such as this tend to foster a broader and more liberal outlook based on a greater appreciation of the individual problems which each of our territories has to face.

"It is not always easy for the Government official and the businessman to understand one another's difficulties and one another's points of view, but an increase in mutual understanding is of the greatest importance to all countries.

"Kenya greatly values co-operation in the economic field, and I am pleased to say that through the medium of regular meetings of Ministers from the three territories, the newly-formed Committee for Economic Co-ordination, a progressively greater degree of collaboration and understanding is being achieved in economic matters, whether they be financial, commercial, industrial, or agricultural.

"Trade knows no frontiers, and I regard as inevitable closer economic ties between the East African territories, though there may well be differing forms of political evolution in each. An encouraging example of economic collaboration has been the achievement of the enactment of industrial licensing legislation in the three territories, though the legislation covers a comparatively restricted field.

"Here there is no suggestion that artificial restriction should be imposed on future development, but rather that the Governments should direct their efforts towards facilitating by every reasonable means the establishment of industrial enterprises in places most suitable for their particular needs, having regard to sources of supply of raw materials, communications, actual and potential markets, and, most important of all, the preferences of the prudent and skilled investor."

#### Long-Term Projects

"In East Africa, in common with most parts of the world, faces a period of acute difficulty in connection with the raising of capital for long-term development projects. The flow of fixed interest investment capital is restricted, though risk capital continues to flow to Kenya, and the competition for it is fierce. Kenya must ensure that it is able to compete with other countries for what capital is available.

"It is essential to create conditions of confidence and stability which will attract overseas capital. We are directing our efforts in Kenya through our system of government, bringing in all races to a Cabinet room on the basis of this franchise, to achieving just that confidence and stability which will assure our continued advance and development.

"If in East Africa there is tranquility and conditions which will insure confidence in the investor, then I am convinced that our commercial and industrial future is assured.

"Whether it is a spectacular development or merely a solid and progressive advance may well depend on the discovery of a prime mover in the form of coal or oil which is capable of being put to effective use. Much effort is being directed towards the discovery of such deposits, and the investigation of our mineral resources is being speeded up by more modern techniques, including the increasing use of aerial surveys with the most up-to-date equipment.

"East African has experienced an unprecedented wave of prosperity which received additional impetus from the demands arising from the Korean war and the stockpiling activities of the United States Government. In Kenya we have a picture of expanding production in the agricultural and industrial fields. We have succeeded in broadening our economy a great deal, and we are less susceptible than we were to the vicissitudes in world commodity prices.

"We are producing more of our own basic needs, and, by mutual arrangement, deficiencies in one territory are being met from surpluses in another. This helps our East African

balance of payments position and makes us less vulnerable in times of emergency. Recent events in the Middle East have shown how vulnerable we could be in the event of a sustained interruption of our sea routes to the United Kingdom and Europe.

"East Africa has a present population of some 20 million. We are at the beginning of our development and the future possibilities are great. Improved farming methods, the development of our mineral resources, and increased industrialization, combined with the great strides now being made in technical and other education, will continue to increase our potential year by year. We offer a very promising field to those in other countries who show the courage and the initiative to come here and commit their capital in a new investment.

"We must ensure that the opportunities which we bring to the attention of potential investors are the opportunities which are offering. For this reason we in Kenya have encouraged Ministers to make visits from time to time, not only to the United Kingdom, but also to European countries and America. This policy of our own to publicize the opportunities which are being offered here, and to bring to new enterprise and capital to Kenya, and sell our country to prospective investors, has paid handsome dividends.

"We shall experience many difficulties, but I am confident that we shall overcome them. Our strength lies in unity based on a respect for each other and each other's opinions and different outlooks. We must avoid provincialism.

"Let us have the healthy competition which exists between the territories, but let us remember that, as far as economic development is concerned, we are in the last resort all members of the same firm with an interest in the same equity."

### Central African Office in Whitehall

#### Sir Roy Welensky's Proposal

A CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION OFFICE, in Whitehall, created for the sole purpose of dealing with the affairs of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was proposed by Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, when he addressed the Rotary Club of Bulawayo last Friday.

It was the first step in practice for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, two of the component territories, to be considered only as integral parts of the Colonial Empire. They were that, of course, but more also, for they stood in a special relationship to the Federation of which they formed part.

Some African political leaders had argued that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were not part of the Colonial Empire, but had a special place within it, and that as British-protected persons the Africans of the two territories had special rights. That was true, Sir Roy continued, but they also had a special position within the Federation.

#### Philosophical Differences

Since the policy of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom was expressed through the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, special conditions prevailed in almost every section of the federal system. Yet how could the philosophy or practice of British Somaliland, Malawi, or Jamaica necessarily apply in the Federation? Similarly, the C.R.O., designed to serve Canada, Australia, and South Africa, for instance, was not necessarily expert in its dealings with the Federation.

Again, it is commonly believed by many Africans that control by the Colonial Office leads always and inevitably to African self-government. They look to other Colonial territories in Africa, and this belief is thereby strengthened in their minds. The more responsible of their leaders know as well as you and I that this is not the case in the Federation, nor can it ever be. We have a large and permanent white population, and we have brought here to stay standards of social behaviour and political practice which are accepted in countries from which our white population originated.

"This is a multi-racial society, and it will remain multi-racial. This is a civilized society, and it will remain civilized. Above all this is an experiment in statecraft which is something new and unique. A belief in the uniqueness of concept of the Federation must be recognized in the practical instruments of our relationship with the United Kingdom."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]



Access to the Editor

Bipartisanship in Colonial Policy

Present Need for Unity of Aim

Dear Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR:—Our editorials on a national policy for the Colonies have come as a timely warning to leaders ahead.

Unless all political parties in the United Kingdom can first agree, and then give proof of unity, on the main issues of Colonial policy, grave results will follow. Our leadership in the development of sound political growth will be imperilled, suspicion and passions roused in the Colonies and bring increasing difficulties to which our party will be the first election capital investment which the Colonies will have to make to back the great work which Colonial Governments, the professions, and business firms are undertaking directly or indirectly for the benefit of those territories. It will be impeded, and disillusioned citizens will turn to other saviors whose specious promises have never failed because they have not been tried.

Finally, let it not be forgotten that the whole question of the British Colonies, in their relation to the European free trade area, will ultimately call for a decision which will affect the economy of the Colonies and the United Kingdom for many years ahead. However there was a need for a single-minded policy, it is now.

It is difficult to believe that Parliamentary growth in England has reached a stage of evolution where a national policy for the Colonies cannot be secured. I hope you will not allow this aim to be overshadowed by the mere difficulties of bringing it about.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.4.

TRADER

[The writer has for many years had close connections with East and Central Africa.—Ed.]

I.C.F.T.U. and The Colonies

Support for Self-Determination

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—On January 31 you reported that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is to hold a World Congress in Tunis in July, this meeting outside Europe being intended to emphasize that no longer can Africa be a continent under subjection, her problems scaled by metropolitan countries, overseas. This gives the impression that this is an explanation offered by the I.C.F.T.U. for holding the Congress in Tunis. I.C.F.T.U., being a world organization and not simply a European body, has no need to offer any explanation for holding a congress in any part of the world.

While not necessarily accepting the phraseology of the quotation, the I.C.F.T.U. would not disagree with the interpretation that the holding of a congress in Tunisia, an African country which has recently gained its independence, implied support for the principle of self-determination of the peoples. The I.C.F.T.U. has made it clear, too, that it believes that the economic problems of African countries must be solved in the interests primarily of their peoples.

Your reference to the I.C.F.T.U. International Solidarity Fund is also rather misleading. The purpose of this fund as laid down by the I.C.F.T.U. executive board is "to provide assistance to workers who fall victim to any repressive measure, whether from Communist, Fascist or other totalitarian regimes, from Colonial regimes, or from hostile Governments and employers; to make token contributions in the case of

major disasters such as accidents, earthquakes or hurricanes; and to help finance the activities of international trade union solidarity." An extension of the fund will certainly not be limited, as your letter suggests, to means of resistance in Colonial territories.

Yours faithfully, A. R. HAYES

Press and Publicity Officer, I.C.F.T.U.

[The brief abstract published on January 31 and in part by explanation, the aims of the forthcoming congress of the I.C.F.T.U. will be published in full with pleasure.—Ed.]

Paint from Letters

To Check Irresponsibility

YOUR WRITING in the recent need for a substantial part of the agreement between the United parties in regard to Colonial policy is timely and to be greatly welcomed. It is good that nothing is more fitting to encourage responsibility on the part of African political leaders than the thought, amounting in the minds of many of them to the certainty, that a Labour Government in the United Kingdom would promptly accept their claims, claims which a Conservative Government rejects as unrealistic. That a Conservative Government does not obstruct African claims for political advancement which are well founded is justly being demonstrated by the grant of complete independence to the Gold Coast. But, however, appears to be completely disregarded by the extremist African leaders in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, all of whom seem to recognize not the situation in their countries is not comparable with that in West Africa. They will go on making fantastic claims until they can be brought to realize that they are unacceptable to both political parties in the U.K. If that is made clear, and equally clearly reiterated from time to time, these countries could settle down to steady progress.

Approach to African Traders

THE PRESIDENT of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Eastern Africa, as you report, said that African business men would be better advised to join existing chambers of commerce than to form their own African chambers, which most of these lack the experience and sense of responsibility which have been developed over the years by the existing chambers representing European and Asian commercial interests in East Africa. Mr. Falkner gave no advice, but as it being backed up by adequate contact with the rapidly increasing number of African traders in the rest of them can be persuaded by personal approach that their interests will be better protected by coming into the existing bodies, another useful contribution will be made to better race relations. European traders who are active in chamber of commerce affairs, and too few are, might make a special point of trying to bring in some African members.

Divis in Nairobi

"MANY PEOPLE in Nairobi have in recent months remarked the large increase in loafers and corner boys. We could well dispense with the presence of these Africans: whose return to the city has been impressively reflected in the state of burglaries, thefts of cars, thefts from cars, and outright attacks on women. A minor Anvil might be a good thing."

# PERSONALIA

MR. RONALD BRAIN has flown back to Salisbury from London.

MR. J. H. BUTCHER is to be made an alderman of Bulawayo.

SIR STEPHEN and LADY RISINGHILL are now in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ALBERT DE WILDE has been visiting East Africa from Belgium.

SIR PETER BELL, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, is visiting the magisterial stations on the Copperbelt.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY BENSON have been visiting the Northern Province.

MAJOR GENERAL COLIN BULLARD, principal of the College of East Africa, Nairobi, resigned last week for personal reasons.

SIR ALFRED SAVAGE, a Crown Agent, and a former Governor of British Guiana and Barbados, will visit Lusaka from March 6 to 10.

SVETLANA Q. A. ADIJE, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Sudan in Italy, has also been appointed Sudan Minister for the Republic of Albania.

MR. P. J. BOURKE, since 1955 Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Cyprus, was formerly a puisne judge in Kenya.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER will on May visit an exhibition in London organized by the University Mission to Central Africa.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL V. H. HOLL, the inventor of broken-crushing implements, is to visit Central and East Africa, the first he is in the Union.

The first engagement of SIR WILLIAM MURPHY as Acting Governor General of the Federation was to visit the Rhodes Centenary Gallery in Salisbury.

A reception is to be held in the Sudan Embassy in London this evening for SAIED MOHAMMED AHMED MOHJOUB, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Sudan.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY ARMITAGE return to Zambia on Saturday from a weeks tour of Northern Rhodesia, which included the Copperbelt.

COLONEL J. DE L. THOMPSON has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Bn. Royal Rhodesia Regiment. He succeeds COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN, who has resigned.

MR. GREGORY SALZMAN sailed last week in the PRETORIA CASTLE to spend five or six months in Southern Rhodesia, where he will attend the tobacco auctions.

LORD COCHRAN, who is chairman of East African Estates, Ltd., and Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., has been elected a vice-president of the Institute of General Managers.

MR. J. W. M. FITT is acting as High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the absence in Rhodesia and Nyasaland of SIR GILBERT RENNIE.

MISS SARAH NYENDWIMA, a B.A. of Oxford University, and a mistress at Duhaga Junior Secondary School, is the first woman to sit on the Banyoro Ukurato Council.

MR. L. KEITH, lately Director of Colonial Scholars in the Colonial Office, has been appointed adviser in United Kingdom students' affairs to the Western Nigeria Office in London.

MR. K. V. R. BASTRY, a statistician from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has arrived in Uganda to advise the Government on the collection and compilation of statistical information on fisheries.

MR. A. J. RAYMENT, chairman and managing director of Fair Metal, Ltd., has returned to London from another visit to Rhodesia, where there is a subsidiary company of which he is also chairman.

MR. FRANCIS E. DEAN arrived in Nairobi a few days ago to take up duty as principal scientific officer of the East African Industrial Research Organization. He will undertake research work on fuel.

M. M. L. GADLAND (France) and DR. H. P. JUNOD (South Africa) arrived in Kenya a few days ago to investigate conditions in Mau Mau detention camps on behalf of the International Red Cross.

PROFESSOR A. W. HENRY, Professor of Civil Engineering at the University College of Kingston, has been appointed to the newly established Chair of Building Science at Liverpool University.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BOURKE, Commander in Chief of the Middle East Forces, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL L. F. SINCLAIR, A.O.C., Aden, have paid a brief visit to the Somaliland Protectorate.

THE AGA KHAN'S 70 years anniversary of the Ismaili Missions are being celebrated in India for three weeks. His Highness PRINCE ALI KHAN has accepted in Bombay a platinum plaque on behalf of his father.

MR. D. KHIND, secretary of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, has arrived in Northern Rhodesia from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. He was recently in Kenya.

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA left Mombasa last week for Lourenco Marques in the KARANJA. He is accompanied by a suite of 20. The Kabaka met SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, the new Governor of Uganda, in Dar es Salaam.

MR. DENNIS EYRE, who has been appointed road transport superintendent in Tanganyika for East African Railways and Harbour Administration, first reached East Africa from Trinidad in 1949. His headquarters will be in Iringa.

LORD HAREBACH, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to retire from the chairmanship of the Midland Bank on July 1, but will retain his seat on the board. His successor as chairman is LORD MONCKTON OF BRECHLEY, O.C.

MR. J. McLAUGHLIN is to take charge of the new metallurgical laboratory in Entebbe, Uganda, for the East African Industrial Research Organization. For the past 13 years he has been chief metallurgist of Dualloys, Ltd., Chard, Somerset.

MR. J. C. PENNEY, the United Kingdom member of the international electoral commission which supervised the first elections in the Sudan four years ago, has arrived in Zanzibar to help the people for the first elections to the Legislative Council.

## APPOINTMENT

TOP-LEVEL EXECUTIVE, E. 52, M. MEECHE, etc., late managing director of a central engineering public company having Rhodesian connexion, wishing to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia, seeks suitable appointment (highest credentials) and qualifications. Box 629, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.

## RHODESIAN CONSULTANTS, LTD.

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

PRINCE ABRAHAM LISOFEN NDAULA, 30-year-old younger brother of the KABAKA OF BUGANDA, has started a three-year course in photography at the London Polytechnic. He hopes to become a professional photographer for the Buganda Government.

KING LEOPOLD and his wife, PRINCESS LILLIANE, flew from Brussels last Thursday to the Belgian Congo. The ex-king of the Belgians is chairman of a committee which is studying the economic and social influences of recent scientific developments.

When MR. DAVID LUBOGO, an African member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, was speaking in Kampala at the beginning of the week, he was struck by lightning. About 500 Africans attending the meeting fled. Mr. Lubogo is in hospital.

MR. THOMAS DAVID HEAL, a 29-year-old Livingstone solicitor, is to receive the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. Last March he attempted to rescue two young boys in the Zambezi River after their boat had overturned, managing to save one of them.

An unscripted discussion between MR. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., lately Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, will be broadcast in Sunday's East African service of the B.B.C.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE VISCOUNT PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD and MR. RICHARD EVELYN FLEMING, two of the directors of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will represent the bank at the celebrations in Accra which are to mark the independence of the Gold Coast Colony.

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS has been appointed development fund bursar of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Colonel Ferris, who retired from the editorship of the *Rhodesia Herald* in 1955, will organize a drive for funds and will be in charge of college publicity.

MR. E. M. HUNT, a director of Bowmaker, Ltd., the industrial bankers, left London Airport on Saturday for Salisbury for a visit of about a month. He is a director of Bowmaker (Central Africa), Ltd., of which SIR ANDREW STRACHAN is chairman and MR. J. C. ALLAN and MR. B. W. BIGGS are directors.

SIR JOHN GRIFFIN, Q.C., formerly Chief Justice of Uganda, has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia. Called to the Bar in 1926, he joined the Colonial Service in the following year, and has served in the West Indies, Palestine, the Far East, and East Africa. He is at present in London.

MR. C. F. COBBOLD, governor of the Bank of England, left London by air on Monday for the Union of South Africa, whence he will go to Salisbury for discussions with the newly-formed Central Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Cobbald last visited Rhodesia in 1945. He will be away for three weeks.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. EVERINGTON, who will fly back to Rhodesia from London today, was until his recent resignation managing director of the Rhodesia Omnibus Co., Ltd., which he established in Bulawayo 11 years ago. During the last war he served in East Africa, Egypt, and Palestine. He is chairman of Toc H in Southern Rhodesia and of St. Joseph's House for Boys, Bulawayo.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS, who was chairman of the 1953 Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, is to talk on the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the B.B.C. General Overseas service at 7 a.m. (S.A. time) on March 14, when the university will admit its first students.

A delegation consisting of MESSRS. ADAN ABDULLA, president of the Somalia Legislative Assembly, ABDU NUR, vice-president, and HAJI MUSA BOGOR, Minister of the Interior, has left Mogadishu for New York to attend discussions in the United Nations General Assembly on matters connected with the frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia.

OLAV LADY BADEN-POWELL arrived in London from Kenya last week in time to attend a service in Westminster Abbey in celebration of the centenary of the birth of the founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. At a rally in her honour in the grounds of Government House, Nairobi, the Colony Commissioner, MRS. C. DURRANT, recalled that the World Chief Guide had once been Kenya Colony Commissioner herself.

MR. NIXON, Vice-President of the United States, who is to represent that Government at the independence celebrations in Ghana next week, will be in Uganda from March 10 to 12, in Ethiopia for the next two days, and will make a brief stay in Khartoum on his way from Addis Ababa to Libya. The Duchess of KENT will represent the Queen at the celebrations in Ghana, and MR. R. A. BUTLER will lead the United Kingdom delegation.

MR. MICHAEL BUONDI, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, arrived in London on Tuesday for a visit of 13 days. He will have discussions at the Colonial Office, with Members of Parliament of both parties, with City leaders and others interested in East Africa, and he will talk to the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board and the Conservative Commonwealth Council, and record a broadcast for the Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, left London by air at the week-end for a visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of about five weeks. His itinerary includes Lusaka, the Copperbelt, Broken Hill, Kariba, Livingstone, Wanki, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que, Fort Victoria, Umtali, Inyazura, Marandellas, Salisbury, Blantyre, and back to Salisbury at the end of March for four days before flying back to London.

### Assistant Bishop

THE REV. KOSIYA SHALITA, who has been appointed Assistant Bishop of Kigezi-Ankole, in the diocese of Uganda, was the first African from Ruanda to be ordained in the Christian ministry. The son of an important chief who fled to Uganda after a rising against the king, he was educated in Uganda, but returned to Ruanda in 1925 with a member of the C.M.S., and about a decade later, by which time he had been ordained, he began missionary work in Urundi. His new appointment takes a step further a plan to divide the diocese of Uganda into five administrative areas under suffragan bishops. His consecration will make him the third of four assistant bishops.

### Salisbury Soroptimists

MISS REBECCA E. MORRIS, president of the Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, left London by air on Tuesday to visit Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, her main purpose being to present the charter to the new Soroptimist Club in Salisbury, the president of which is MRS. E. M. TRUSCOTT. Soroptimism, which started in America in 1921, is described as a united effort on the part of women experienced in business, professional and public life to translate into reality the desire for a better world inhabited by people of better standards.

## Obituary

### Canon G. B. Carlisle

THE REV. CANON GEORGE BLOMFIELD CARLISLE, who has died in England, had worked in Rhodesia, East Africa, and the Union of South Africa, and was the first editor of the *Kenya Church Review*. Latterly he had been vicar of Shenley, Hertfordshire.

Born in 1882, he was educated at St. Peter's College, Radley, Worcester, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Wells Theological College. After ordination he was for three years a curate in Worcester, and then, in 1910, he went to Krugersdorp, South Africa. Throughout the first world war he was rector of a parish in Southern Rhodesia and a chaplain to the forces, and for five years from 1928 he was vicar of St. Mark's, Nairobi. He returned to England to become vicar of Shenley, hence he went to Shenley in 1944.

He married a South African, Miss Joan Burden, of Johannesburg. One of their three daughters is on the staff of the Church Missionary Society Girls' School at Gayaza, Uganda.

### Mr. Charles Woodhouse Williams

MR. CHARLES WOODHOUSE WILLIAMS, C.M.G., M.B.E., whose death at the age of 55 is reported, was Director of Education in the Sudan from 1944 to 1950. After service with the Coastguard in the latter half of the first world war, he entered the Sudan Education Service. Becoming tutor and later senior tutor at Gordon Memorial College, he returned in 1930 after two years in the inspectorate as warden, appointed Assistant Director of Education seven years later, he succeeded to the directorship after another seven years. He was a member of the Governor General's Council and of the council of the college from 1944 to 1949. He retired in 1950 and became secretary of the Jerusalem and East Mission. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

SIR JOHN LIONEL SIMONSEN, F.R.S., who died in London last week, was Director of Colonial Products Research from 1943 until 1962. An organic chemist, he was president of the section of chemistry at the first post-war meeting of the British Association in 1947, and at the 1950 meeting in Bristol opened a discussion on Colonial plant products. He was knighted in 1949.

SIR JOHN RISLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.C., who died in Maidenhead last Friday at the age of 89, became Legal Assistant in the Colonial Office in 1901 and Legal Adviser 10 years later. He held that post for 20 years within which period the Dominions Office was created. Thereafter he advised both departments.

MR. HERBERT SEABURY HUNT BURDETT-COUTTS, of Beeton Manor, Newbury, Berkshire, died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia last Thursday. He was a J.P. for Sussex and a county alderman, and from 1940 to 1946 was chairman of the East Sussex County War Agricultural Committee.

MISS JULIET ANNE CATHCART KAY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maclean Kay, of Cholo, Nyasaland, has been killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 22.

MR. NIGEL RONALD BOYD, of the Rhodesian Police, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 18 following a motor accident.

### Mr. Grant Caryeth Wells

MR. GRANT CARYETH WELLS, A.M.I.C.E., who died in the U.S.A. at the age of 70, was born in England, educated at St. Paul's School, and London University, and went to North America as a young man. He was engaged on the survey of railways in Canada and Malaya, under six expeditions to Japan for the American Museum of Natural History, and to Ruwenzori, Uganda, for the Geographic Society of Chicago, and then began a career as a lecturer, film producer, and pioneer broadcaster. Some of his books were "Light on the Dark Continent", "The Jungles and Coldest Africa", "Exploring the World", and the "Field Engineer's Handbook". He had been a keen cricketer, footballer, photographer, and gardener. He is survived by Mrs. Wells, one son and one daughter.

### Mr. F. W. Drummond

MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM DRUMMOND, who has died in Hampshire at the age of 62, was a member of the London Stock Exchange from 1928 to 1947, when he went to Nairobi to manage the new investment department of Bovill Matheson and Co., Ltd. Educated at Eton, he served in the London Scottish and the Royal Engineers from 1915 until the end of the first world war, and he was in the Army again from 1939 until 1944. He is survived by Mrs. Drummond, a daughter of Major-General Sir Archibald Ritchie.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILFRED MCALLEN, who died in this country last week, was Commodore of the Union-Castle Line from 1950 to 1953. He joined the company in 1915 as a deck boy, and later he commanded several of the company's ships, and took part in the Normandy landings in 1944.

SEYYID SHEH BIN SULEMAN EL-BUSAYDI, who died recently in Malindi at the age of 69, had accompanied the Sultan of Zanzibar on his visits to the United Kingdom. He had been an Arab member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar.

MRS. CATHERINE PITCAIRN CHARTERIS, who has died suddenly at her home, Kelly's Park Farm, Umfahl, Southern Rhodesia, was the wife of Major John Charteris, who has farmed in the Colony since 1948.

MR. RONALD MACGILL, who has died at his farm on the Thomson's Falls district of Kenya, was for some years a district commissioner in Uganda.

### Visitors from the Federation

RECENT CALLERS at Rhodesia House, and the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included:

Mr. N. Aspin, Mr. E. J. Ball, Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Bergh, Mr. T. W. G. Betts, Mr. F. Boswell, Mr. R. G. C. Boys, Mr. J. G. Brading, Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Brockwell, Mr. E. H. R. Christie, Mr. J. N. Clothier, Mr. R. L. H. Cockland, Mr. W. J. M. Crossan, Dr. M. Darnie, Mr. S. Diamond, Mr. G. A. Douglass, Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Edwards, Mr. A. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. A. T. Flutter, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Gibb, Mr. A. J. Glennie, Mr. T. Goller, Mr. R. C. Goslin, Mr. John Grant, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Hargreaves, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. L. Hatfield, Mr. P. D. Howard, Mr. S. C. B. Hunt, Mr. W. D. Kirt, Mr. R. Hutchison, Mr. D. S. Jack, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mr. W. A. Lipscombe, Mr. E. E. Lucas, Mr. R. J. E. Maclean, Mr. R. M. Marshall, Colonel Mr. A. McEvoy, Mr. W. S. McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. A. Pilling, Mr. D. Reeves-Williams, Mr. G. Sandilands, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Sharp, Mr. J. G. H. Shatt, Mr. D. U. S. Marks, Mr. John W. Stewart, and Mr. J. Suckling.

**African Bishops**

SEVENTEEN AFRICANS are now Roman Catholic bishops in Africa. The first nominated to the office (in May 1939) was the Rt. Rev. J. A. Kiwanuka, a White Father in Uganda. The others are the Rt. Rev. Laurent Rugambwa, of the Kabo diocese of Tanganyika (December 1951), the Rt. Rev. L. Bighamwami, Vicar Apostolic of Nyundo, Ruanda-Urundi (February 1952), the Rt. Rev. Ireneo Dud, Vicar Apostolic of Rumbek, Sudan (July 1955), the Rt. Rev. E. Mchonde, Coadjutor Bishop of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory (March 1946), the Rt. Rev. Cornelius Dondo, Vicar Apostolic of Daza, Nyasaland (November 1951), and the Rt. Rev. Maurice Ounga, Auxiliary Bishop of Kisumu, Kenya (November 1956).

**Kenya Kongonis**

MR. C. BRAIMBRIDGE, hon. secretary of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, says in his annual report that, though they lost the 'Yes' match against the Asians by four wickets, European cricketers in the colony had a good season last year. Cancellation of a proposed tour of Kenya by a Natal team was offset by the visit of cricketers from Pakistan. The settlers' XI beat the Africans by 22 runs. The Kongonis touring team in England played 14 matches, in which 24 players took 100 runs, winning seven, losing four, and drawing three. Membership now numbers 257 residents of Kenya and 94 non-residents. There was an excess of income over expenditure of £395, and the carry forward is now £2,732.

**State Department and Africa**

THE STATE DEPARTMENT of the United States Government has created a number of new posts in its Africa section, and there have been a number of changes in the personnel. Mr. William M. Roundee is now Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, and Mr. James Lampton Berry is his deputy. There is also a new Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Joseph Palmer, who has the help of Mr. Fred L. Russell, directing a new office dealing with Southern Africa, and Mr. Leo G. Cyr as head of a new Northern African office.

**Governor-General**

SIR CHARLES ANDER CLARKE, Governor of the Gold Coast, whom the Queen, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, has appointed the first Governor-General of Ghana, the title which that State will assume when it attains its independence within the Commonwealth on March 6, joined the Colonial Service in 1920, was Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate from 1932 to 1942, and then served in Basutoland and Sarawak before going to the Gold Coast in 1949.

**Chief Secretary**

MR. JACK JESSON ADIE, since 1952 Secretary for Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya, who has been appointed Chief Secretary in Barbados, joined the Zanzibar Administrative Service in 1938, and after war service with the King's African Rifles, became Senior Assistant Secretary in 1946 when he was also appointed private secretary to the Sultan. From 1949 to 1951, when he was transferred to Kenya, he was attached to the Colonial Office.

MR. D. A. ROBINSON, Assistant Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded a Carnegie grant to study agricultural extension services in the United States, Puerto Rico and Jamaica.

**Mr. Stanley Evans**

THE PRIME MINISTER has said in a message to Mr. Peter Tapsell, Conservative candidate for Wednesday: "Until recently Wednesday had a highly-respected Member in Mr. Stanley Evans. He has been thrown on the dust-heap because over the Suez crisis he believed in his country and dared to say so. I shall be surprised if there are not many Labour people in the division who feel that their popular Member was shabbily treated. The state of the world today is too grave for such manoeuvres." Mr. Evans was one of the Socialists in Rhodesia who publicly advocated federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

**Crutcliffe**

AN AFRICAN WOMAN in a railway station at Dodoma looked a trifle strange to Prison Warden Edward Mamba, who therefore watched her closely. A little later what looked like part of a pair of trousers appeared beneath her *khanza*. Mamba ungentlemanly enough to approach the lady from behind and snatch the *khanza* from her body, recognizing a male convict who had escaped a few days earlier while serving a five years sentence. A reward of £50 for his initiative was supplemented by a commendation from the Commissioner of Prisons.

**East Africa on T.V.**

PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA taken by Mr. and Mrs. Armand Denis are to be shown on television in many European countries. The B.B.C. is to give 24 half-hours to these programmes, a French network has arranged for a series running over 15 months, Germany and Italy have booked some of the material, and there are likely to be many showings in North America.



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## Dominion Party Rejects Unification Keeping S. Rhodesia Away From Whitehall

THE DOMINION PARTY CONGRESS has rejected a resolution calling for a unitary instead of a federal form of Government for Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Ray Stockil, M.P., thought it better to "put up with federation in its existing form than risk having Southern Rhodesia dragged under the influence of the Colonial Office." He believed that a strong territorial Government could do more to protect Southern Rhodesia's interests than a provincial council.

Congress demanded the creation of the unified police force for the Federation instead of three separate forces, and that labour and industrial relations should be brought under federal control. The executive committee was asked to consider a proposal that mining should come under federal control.

The party decided that Africans in Southern Rhodesia ought to receive much less academic education and much more technical instruction. A resolution expressing the view that the Government should be asked to consider a proposal that mining should come under federal control was withdrawn after Mr. Stockil had said that that sum might even be too little.

Native policy for Southern Rhodesia is under consideration by the prime executive. One proposal is for the establishment of "work colonies" of Africans who do not wish to become part of the regular labour force in towns or on European farms. The "colonies" would work on projects in African areas financed from African development funds. One object of the colonies is to control African crime and delinquency.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, will address a joint meeting of the Royal Africa Society and Royal Empire Societies in London at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday next, March 7, on "The Capricorn Contract and Its Bearing on Future Constitutional Developments in British East and Central Africa." MR. ALAN MOOREHEAD will preside.



**Darling —**  
do give me a  
**Churchman's No. 1**

CHURCHMAN'S NO. 1. THE 15-MINUTE CIGARETTE

## Nyasaland African Congress Government Withdraws Recognition

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has withdrawn recognition from the Nyasaland African Congress because it no longer considers it representative of African opinion.

A Government statement recalls that in December, 1944, when the congress was formed, it was recognized as representative of the various African associations. At that time the views of the European associations were canalized and represented to the Government through a central body, the Committee of Associations, and recognition of the congress as representing various African associations followed the same pattern.

In view of changed circumstances, emphasized in particular by the representations made by various African associations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies during his recent visit here, the Nyasaland Government is no longer able to recognize the Nyasaland African Congress as representing African associations in Nyasaland.

During Mr. Lennox-Boyd's visit to the Protectorate he has seen delegations from the African Progressive Association, which supports the Federation, and the Nyasaland African Civil Servants' Association.

According to the *Nyasaland Times*, African moderates consider that the Government's move will encourage the growing African middle class to rally to the African Progressive Association Congress, which claims to speak for all Nyasaland Africans, as supported by the five African members of the Legislative Council.

### Mr. Banda's Reaction

Commenting on the Government's decision, Mr. T. D. T. Banda, president-general of the congress, said: "It will not encourage Africans to have faith in the organization which fights for liberation from the domination of foreign Powers. If the Nyasaland Government had known how much congress works for peace there should have been a tremendous amount of co-operation from time to time. Certainly they would be wrong if they believed that co-operation would come only through the Federation."

He called for a referendum "to decide the Federation issue peacefully" and urged "all Nyasas here and abroad to keep calm and never resort to any kind of violence." Congress he said, would continue to work along constitutional lines.

Mr. C. S. Matinga, chairman of the Nyasaland African Progressive Association, said: "Instead of applying itself to the needs of the country, the congress has become a society for individuals. Instead of fighting the Federation, they should fight the people and shepherd of their people." "As one who originally organized the congress, I am sorry that recognition was withdrawn, but it was inevitable because congress had misstepped its responsibilities." The decision to recognize African opinion through various bodies, as opposed to one, was right for the moment.

Mr. M. Chawa, a Federal M.P., thought the Government's action retrogressive. "It will not lead to happier relations between Africans and Government, particularly as, I believe, the Government was moving on more liberal lines." He added that the Northern Rhodesian Congress was seeking recognition, and Nyasalanders had been proud that their Government had "gone a step higher by recognizing ours."

### Livingstone Relics

THE COLLECTION OF LIVINGSTONE RELICS in the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute has been substantially strengthened by several items given by Mrs. Howard D. Livingstone, of Ontario. She is the widow of Dr. H. D. Livingstone, a great nephew of the explorer. The acquisitions include an overcoat worn by Livingstone in Africa, a rough notebook concerning parts of his exploration of the Luapula River and Lake Bangweulu, in 1867-9; Livingstone's Greek Testament, sent by him from Bechuanaland to his nephew, Neil Livingstone, in Canada; a photograph and a letter of Matthew Wellington, one of Livingstone's servants, and his verbatim account of the preparation of the boat for the return to the coast; and a letter of 1859 written from the Lower Zambesi by Charles Livingstone to his brother John, describing the difficulties of navigating the MA ROBERT.

## Opposition to Serengeti Park Plan

### Kenya and Tanganyika Societies

THE WILD LIFE SOCIETIES of Kenya and Tanganyika have jointly published a small booklet giving their comments on the Tanganyika Government's White Paper entitled "The Serengeti Park", and illustrating by maps the original demarcation and the proposed boundary changes of 1951 and 1956. The societies state that when they reluctantly agreed to support the recommendations of the trustees of the park they had no written copy of them.

On examination of the White Paper they felt that the qualifications which were conditions of their approval had not been met, and that they were consequently justified in withdrawing their conditional support. They now suggest that the whole question should be submitted to a committee of inquiry, for they regard the present proposals as unsatisfactory and as having been made without sufficient attention to the views of persons who have known the area for a very long time.

### Masai Rights

The societies' chief contentions are that only the Masai who were already living in the area of the park in 1951 should be considered to have rights in the land; that under the 1956 proposals the value of the Ngonongoro Crater will be seriously reduced if control of the two main sources of permanent water are lost to the trustees; that the Embagai Crater, being an island of 10 square miles in a development zone, will have no permanent faunal value; and that the best permanent water of the western Serengeti would be lost with the excision of the Moru kopjes, and the whole balance of seasonal migration threatened.

It is pointed out that the Masai are now asked to cede only 460 square miles (partly dense forest which they have never used) as an area where human rights no longer exist, out of a grand total of some 22,974 square miles which the tribe, numbering some 55,000, now occupy in Tanganyika Territory.

## Bull Elephants Fight to the Death

### Incident in the Tsavo National Park

AN AFRICAN RANGER of the National Parks of Kenya has seen a fight to the death between two Bull elephants, each weighing about six tons and having tusks estimated at 100 lb. Skirmishing took about half an hour, but the fight lasted only a few minutes. This is his description of it:—

"At about noon five bull elephants waded down to the water catchment to drink, a tranquil scene in a heat-haze setting. Three of the bulls moved off, having satisfied their thirst, but the other two remained. One, with straight tusks, was obviously spoiling for a fight and drove the other away from the water about 80 yards into the bush, where it turned and faced its aggressor.

"The two elephants met head on. Both were wounded in the first charge, but the straight tusks of the one proved the more deadly. Its right tusk entered the roof of its opponent's mouth, the left entered the throat with such tremendous force that its opponent was lifted off the ground. As the straight tusks were withdrawn the other elephant fell on its knees. A further charge and another wound in the shoulder sent it over on its side.

"The victorious bull returned to the water to drink, but came back and with renewed force hurled itself at the stricken elephant. Its tusks entered the brain and forehead, and with a tremendous lift the dying elephant was turned right over. Yet another charge was made before the bull, itself bleeding from wounds in the neck and ear, moved off.

"The chiefs are like the heart of the Government, and you are like its hands." — Mr. E. H. Windley, Minister for African Affairs in Kenya, addressing a passing-out parade at the Kenya Police Training School.

## Commons Q & A

### Air Coach Services

MR. HAROLD WATKINSON, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, said in the House of Commons last week that he was reviewing the Colonial coach services operated by U.K. independent airlines "to ensure that the operators could continue to have opportunities for development appropriate to present-day changing conditions", and that he had asked the Air Transport Advisory Council to assist him in this urgent matter. The Minister was replying to Mr. S. J. McAdden (Cons.) on whether he could allow British-Clan to substitute the new Viscounts for outmoded Vikings on its African coach-class routes. Mr. Watkinson suggested that a new high-density third class fare was likely to be introduced by world airlines.

### Banned Meetings

MR. J. JOHNSON asked why the Tanganyika Government had banned public meetings in Tanga which were to have been addressed by Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union.

MR. PROFUMO: "The meetings in Tanga and elsewhere have been banned because at earlier large open-air meetings the president of the union had made statements which, if repeated at other public assemblies, were, in the opinion of the police, likely to involve serious breaches of the peace."

## Struggle Against the Desert

MR. RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER, writing briefly in *Trees and Life* of a journey of 9,000 miles from Algiers to Kilimanjaro, says that the most valuable scientific discovery made in the Sahara was of plants growing in rainless areas which have the capacity to push moisture into the sand in parts of the desert where the sensitive dew-gauge failed to record any. He mentions that French scientists have discovered in the Sahara a subterranean lake more than 500 miles long and from 50 to 150 miles wide from which water rises with artesian force from a depth of some 4,000 feet.



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SKYLIME

## Coast Constituency of Kenya African Candidates for Coming Elections

THE AFRICAN CANDIDATES for the Coast constituency of Kenya for election to the Legislative Council are the following:—

**MR. JAMES JEREMIAH**, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Local Government, Health and Housing. Born in 1901, the son of a Taveta evangelist. After attending a C.M.S. elementary school, he became a postman at Voi in 1923 and learned telegraphy after qualifying in telegraphy in Nairobi, he worked in several townships, and was permanently stationed in Nairobi from 1921 to 1948.

There he attended night schools and took an active part in Church affairs, becoming a member of the Mombasa Diocesan Synod's standing committee. In 1939 he became a member of the Nairobi African Advisory Council, and from 1946 represented Coast Africans on the council.

He was appointed a member of the Standing Advisory Committee for Local Native Council Finance in 1943, and has served on a number of local government and official advisory bodies. For 15 years he was president of the Kenya African Civil Service Association, and in 1945 was awarded a certificate of honour.

He became an African member of Legislative Council in 1948, and was one of four non-official members representing the four races in Kenya who visited the Festival of Britain in 1951. Mr. Jeremiah is married, with seven children.

### Schools Supervisor

**MR. RONALD GIDEON NGALA**, a Giriama, aged 34, is at present supervisor of African Anglican Church Schools in Mombasa. He was educated at Kaloleni School, Kilifi, the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and at Makerere College, Uganda, where he obtained a teaching diploma.

He was first posted to Kaloleni School in 1946 and was later transferred as headmaster to the Maynard School, Mhale, in the Teita district. From 1952 to 1955 he was headmaster of Buxton School, Mombasa, and was then sent on a short education course to Redland College, Bristol, under the auspices of the British Council.

He became a member of the Mombasa African Advisory Council in 1953, and of the Municipal Board in 1954. He is a member of the board's African Affairs Committee and its health committee, and a member of the Ton-noka Ward Council, the Regional Education Board for the Coast Province, and the advisory council on African education. Mr. Ngala is also chairman of the Coast African Association. He is married, with seven children.

**MR. DAWSON MWANYUMBA MWANIKIO**, 29, a Teita, was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and at Makerere College, where he obtained a diploma in education.

He served as an education officer in various African schools in the Coast Province before resigning in 1953 to take up private business in the Teita district.

He is chairman of the Teita Coffee Co-operative Society, and vice-president of the Teita African District Council. His wife is also a member of this district council.

### Lawyer

**MR. CLAUDIUS MWALENGA MWASHUMBE**, a Teita, aged 30 and single, was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and later attended the Benares Hindu University in India, where he obtained the B.A. and L.B. degrees. Returning to Kenya in 1953, he was employed as a sales clerk by a private firm, and later served as a teacher with a correspondence college. He is now employed by a firm of Indian advocates in Nairobi.

**MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI** was born in 1913 at Rabai in the Kilifi district of the Coast Province of Nyasa parents, is married, and has five children.

He was educated at the Arab school and the Catholic High school, Kabaa (near Thika), where he obtained his senior secondary school certificate, later taking a teachers' course there and obtaining his junior teachers' certificate.

From 1937 to 1939 he was employed by the East African Meteorological Service. After the outbreak of war he was transferred to the Kenya Information Office, becoming their

first African broadcaster. He was seconded to the *East African Standard* to start production of the Swahili newspaper *Banaza*, of which he became the first African editor. At the end of 1945 he started his own newspaper, *Mwalimu*, which ceased publication at the end of 1947, when he went to Mombasa.

He then joined the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., and is still employed by that firm as a stenographer in their shipping department.

In 1939 he became a foundation member of the Nairobi African Advisory Council, and remained so until 1946, when he was appointed a councillor of Nairobi Municipal Council.

Shortly after his arrival in Mombasa, he was appointed secretary to the Mombasa African Advisory Council, and held appointment for 18 months. In 1951 he was nominated as a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board to represent African interests, and is still a member. Since 1954 he has been chairman of the Municipal Board's Housing Committee.

At the end of 1955, when Government once again permitted the formation of African district political organizations, he formed and became chairman of the Mombasa African Democratic Union.

## Mau Mau Gang Leader Executed

### Career of Dedan Kimathi

**DEDAN KIMATHI**, the Mau Mau terrorist leader, who was hanged last week in Nairobi prison, was about 34 years of age.

He was born near Tetu, in the Nyeri district of Kenya, where he attended an elementary school. Then he went to the Government African School at Kagumo, leaving at the age of 19 and going to work on a farm at Ol Kalou. Later he was employed as a milk clerk on an estate at Ngobit.

In 1949 he became a teacher at a Kikuyu Independent School in Tetu, but he soon tired of the work and went to Nairobi for a few months. Then he returned to Tetu as a clerk to a local dairy co-operative society. A few months later he went back to Nairobi, and there became actively interested in the Kenya African Union.

Jomo Kenyatta, its most powerful figure, appointed him secretary of the Thomson's Falls branch in 1951, and he showed great activity in travelling about the country to collect money and recruit members for K.A.U., which was proscribed in June, 1953.

As the militant organization of Mau Mau developed, Kimathi grew increasingly egocentric, and he quarrelled with Mathenge and a number of the other leaders who resented his self-exaltation.

He became more and more unpopular with his associates, who objected to his habit of taking major decisions on his own initiative, and to his determination that the women of his entourage should attend Mau Mau meetings.

As enmity between him and other gang leaders increased, he took extraordinary precautions to ensure his own safety. Even well-known members of the gangs could not reach him until they had been challenged as often as a dozen times. Later, as his band dwindled away, they are believed to have murdered all other terrorists who called upon them, so great was their fear of being betrayed. Towards the end all those who had remained loyal to him had been killed or captured, and he was left with one woman companion only.

Superintendent Ian Henderson, of the Kenya Police, then began concentrated operations against him by pseudo-gangs, and after some weeks located Kimathi and five other Kikuyu terrorists, one of whom was captured. He led a pseudo-gang which made contact with Kimathi and a woman companion. She was caught, but the leader escaped. Shortly afterwards he walked into one of a number of well-placed ambushes and was wounded by a tribal policeman as, wearing a leopard skin cloak, he tried to cross from the forest into the reserve. When he was first seen the patrol took him for a leopard. After receiving first aid at a police station, bullets were extracted from his thigh and back at the Nyeri hospital.

In November he was sentenced to death for the illegal possession of a revolver and ammunition. His appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa was summarily dismissed, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently refused him leave to appeal.





**DURBAN:** The vast lagoon on which Durban is situated was well-known to the seamen of the 16th century. They called it Rio de Natal, and they often anchored at the entrance in search of fresh water and food; occasionally, too, they landed insubordinate shipmates on its deserted shores to repent their ways at leisure. It was, however, not until 1824 that a group of men under the leadership of Lieutenant F. G. Farewell, R.N. sailed from the Cape and founded on the northern shore of the lagoon a settlement which they called Fort Natal. Eleven years later the name was changed to D'Urban in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, a veteran of the Peninsular Wars, who was then Governor of the Cape Colony. Throughout the years Durban continued to grow and has now become the finest town and the busiest port on the East coast of Africa. Ideally situated on the shores of the Indian Ocean, Durban is also a popular holiday resort, famed for its wide avenues shaded with gaily flowering trees and shrubs. It is a colourful city in which mingle people of many races, not the least picturesque being the Zulu ricksha boys in their gay costumes, feathered head-dresses and tinkling beads.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Durban are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Durban and elsewhere in the Union of South Africa are readily obtainable on request.*



**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



## Aid for Kenya

UNITED KINGDOM AID FOR Kenya in connexion with the Kikuyu rebellion and its sequences will by next month have totalled £22m. in three grants and an interest-free loan of £3m., and for the financial year 1957-58 H.M. Government has promised a further grant of £1½m. and an interest-free loan of the same amount. That loan, Mr. E. A. Vasey, Finance Minister of Kenya, has said would be repayable in 20 equal instalments, starting five years hence, which would mean that over 25 years the British taxpayer will have made a sacrifice of £34m. Kenya's obligation, he emphasized, was to do all in her power to raise revenue, limiting expenditure, and curb demands for services and standards which could not be afforded. It would, he thought, take about five years for Kenya to reach financial independence again.

## Desert Locust Situation

A SUMMARY OF THE DESERT LOCUST SITUATION for January by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London reports that in Eritrea considerable populations of adult locusts had diminished by the second half of the month. Laying swarms were recorded to the north-west of Masawa early in the month, and control operations against new hopper bands were carried out in the Karora-Halibai area, Sheb, Ailet and Akbanazuf. Scattered adults and hoppers were recorded in several localities along the coast between Zeila and the Somalia border, with denser concentrations to the west of Bulhar and the north of Erigavo. British East Africa was reported clear. Swarms persisting in West Africa still constitute a threat to the Sudan and northern Ethiopia.

## Thanks to the British Taxpayer

UNITED KINGDOM TAXPAYERS had contributed more than 90% of the £450,000 spent on establishing the East African Veterinary Research Organization at Muguga, near Nairobi, said Mr. H. R. Binns, the director, at the official opening. The resultant institution was the admiration and envy of the Colonial Empire, and, indeed, also of scientific institutions in other countries. The Government of Kenya had given 2,650 acres of land which had been developed into a beautiful estate, on which research work of great importance would be conducted—thanks primarily, Mr. Binns repeated, to "that most open-handed and long-suffering fairy godmother of regional research, the British taxpayer".

## Parties to Amalgamate

A BASIS FOR FUSION of the Federal Party and the United Rhodesian Party has been agreed between Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Prime Ministers of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia, and their chief lieutenants, and committees have been appointed to proceed with the matter. It is hoped that amalgamation may be agreed by the party congresses by mid-June. The proposed merger is generally approved, except by a number of the European political leaders in Nyasaland who fear that closer association with the U.R.P. will be used by African extremists for propaganda purposes.

## Going Native

"NATIVE" WILL BE REPLACED BY "AFRICAN" in most of Nyasaland's legislation when the revision of the Laws of Nyasaland is passed. "Native" will be retained for such phrases as Native authority or Native law and custom, or when the word has been allowed by long usage. The revised Bill, introduced by Sir Donald Kingdon, is expected to be passed early next year.

## News Items in Brief

The Somali Society of Uganda, formed last November, has now 55 members.

The Royal African Society's annual meeting will be held on May 1 at 5 p.m.

The disused Lake Nyasa Hotel at Salima has been leased by Mr. W. C. Woodward, of Salisbury.

Programmes from Kenya's new station in Kisumu will be broadcast in Luo, Kisi, Kalenjin, and Luvia.

Five Southerners have been appointed assistant executive officers to five rural councils in the Southern Sudan.

An orchard in every African village is the aim of a fruit tree planting campaign in the Mazhuka district of Northern Rhodesia.

The coast of the Somaliland Protectorate has had such heavy rain that Zeila was cut off from both Beramo and Jibuti for three days.

On behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Mr. D. G. Bettison is undertaking an economic survey of the Socofe area of Blantyre-Limbe.

Nairobi's population now exceeds 210,000. The unimproved site value of the city is about £59m., and the city budget for this year totals £2,162,708.

Barotsi National School, which will celebrate its golden jubilee next month, was the first school in Northern Rhodesia to be built with public funds.

By the end of last year over £24m. worth of Federal Savings Certificates had been sold. They yield 5.2% p.a. over a period of four years, tax free.

A Nyasaland Federal Civil Service Association has been formed. Mr. B. A. Piffir, Director of Audit, is chairman, and Mr. W. D. Burden secretary-treasurer.

More than 1,500 visitors from outside East Africa stayed at the safari lodge in the Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda, last year. Nearly 650 were Americans.

Khartoum's new hospital, built at a cost of £E.830,000, and equipped at a cost of £E.200,000, has 362 beds. The director and senior physician is Dr. Abdel Halim Mohamed.

A special song of welcome written by a young Kikuyu girl was sung by a gathering of African Girl Guides on the arrival of the Dowager Lady Baden-Powell at a rally in Machakos, Kenya.

Plans to establish a system of post-graduate training in medicine and surgery in Kenya include two years' practical work at the King George VI hospital in Nairobi, one of the five largest hospitals in Africa.

The Town Planning Institute invites support from local authorities in the Colonies for its summer school in Oxford in September. Last year the institute sponsored regional conferences in East and West Africa.

Forty-nine arrests for offences under the game laws of Kenya were made in January by anti-poaching patrols, and nine poachers surrendered. During the month 30 convictions were obtained and 31 elephant tusks recovered.

The veterinary consultant to F.A.O., Sir Thomas Dalling, after a brief visit to Kenya has praised the research work being carried out by the Veterinary Department of the Colony. The scope and vigour of its field work compared well with that in any part of the world, he said.

At the end of her tour of schools and colleges in Kenya, Miss Freda Gwilliam, one of the Secretary of State's advisers on education, said that she found education among all communities permeated with vitality, zest, and a sense of urgency. She left Nairobi last week for the Somaliland Protectorate.

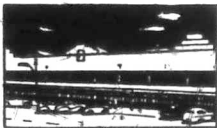
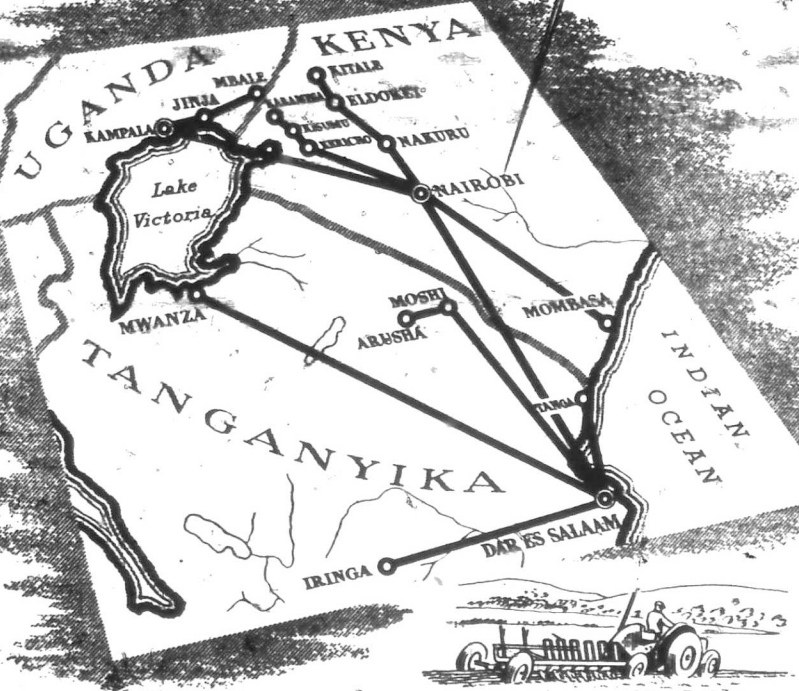
Sudan Airways, a State-owned corporation, has asked the Government for funds for the purchase of Viscount aircraft. If the plan is approved services would be extended to Europe, and perhaps also to India. Last year the number of passengers were 25,868, and more than 425,000 kilos of freight were carried.

An African police constable, who ran amok earlier this month and killed 36 persons, died in Mwanza hospital, Tanganyika, after having been wounded by the police while attempting to escape. His victims were 16 men (10 shot, five dead, and one stabbed), 10 women (eight shot and two burned), and 10 children (eight shot, one burnt, and one strangled).

Nyasaland's Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. H. S. Norman-Walker, disclosed during the second reading of the Building Societies (Amendments) Ordinance that there were persons collecting for building societies which were not incorporated or registered in the Protectorate. The Bill would allow only societies incorporated or registered in Nyasaland to do business there.

East Africa's population estimates in the main in 1956 were 20,199,000, of whom 23,800 were Arabians, 282,600 Indians, Pakistanis and Goans, 21,900 Arabics and 19,758,000 Africans. The respective territorial totals are: Kenya, 6,150,000; 5,700, 151,900, 31,000, and 5,902,000; Tanganyika, 8,446,000, 27,500, 76,400, 16,700, and 8,329,000; and Uganda, 5,593,000, 8,400, 54,300, 2,000, and 5,527,000.

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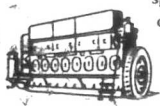
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## Common Market and Eurafria German Capital for French Colonies

A COMMON POLICY IN AFRICA has been agreed in principle by the Prime Ministers of Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Luxembourg, and Germany has undertaken to contribute funds for development purposes in the overseas territories of Belgium, France, and Holland, and in Somalia.

There has been much discussion of Eurafria in political circles in the countries concerned during recent weeks as a result of French insistence that her overseas territories must be brought into the European common market.

The chief difficulties were settled at a two-day meeting in Paris last week. Draft treaties are now to be prepared, and it is expected that they will be initiated in Rome in about a month.

They will then require ratification by the Parliament of each of the six States.

Opposition is expected in France from critics of the common market idea, and in Western Germany to Dr. Adenauer's conversion to identification with French colonialism. Because attack on that point is foreseen, the association with overseas territories is to be for a trial period of five years, when it would require to be renegotiated.

During the first five years about £207m. (\$580m.) would, it is suggested, be invested in developments in the French and Belgian possessions in Africa, in Somalia (formerly Italian, Somaliland), in the French islands in the Pacific and the Caribbean, and in Dutch New Guinea. France and Germany have each agreed to supply \$200m., Belgium and Holland \$70m. each, Italy \$40m., and Luxembourg \$15m.

Of that total the French territories would receive \$512m., the Dutch territories \$35m., the Belgian Congo \$30m., and Somalia \$5m. The French quota would start with an annual payment of \$30m., and in the final year reach \$120m.

### Progressive Lowering of Tariffs

One condition is that tariffs and quota restrictions in French overseas territories should be progressively lowered over the next 15 years, while tariffs would be simultaneously raised on Colonial products entering the common market area from the outside world. German manufacturers naturally welcome the prospect of business in French Africa, in which French manufacturers have had something approaching a monopoly hitherto.

At the end of the 15-year period the common tariff on coffee produced outside the overseas territories of the participating States would be 16%, on cocoa 9%, and on bananas 20%, on all of which products Germany, for instance, would have to raise her duties. Territories within the common market which now buy bananas from the British West Indies, for instance, would be under an implied obligation to take them from French Africa.

M. Maurice Faure, Minister of State at the French Foreign Office, said in Paris last week that the reluctance of Great Britain to associate her Colonies with European free trade schemes was very regrettable; his dearest wish was that Britain should bring her African territories into the European free trade area, especially as the French African territories were now so closely linked with the common market.

He pointed out that the financial benefits which France would derive could not be large. In the first five years she would receive from her five partners an annual average of only £21m., or about 12% of the £175m. which she now invests annually in her overseas territories.

## Nairobi-Cape Town Road

LIEUT.-COLONEL K. E. BOOME, deputy chief executive of the International Road Federation, who with Mr. R. V. Trace, an executive of the East African Road Federation, is touring East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and Portuguese East Africa prior to attending the road congress in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on May 27, has said that he has received considerable support for development of the Great North Road from Nairobi to the Cape.

New permanent immigration into Kenya in the first half of last year included 2,726 Europeans and 3,099 Asians and Arabs, against 2,585 and 2,814 respectively in the same period of 1955. Reported permanent emigration included 1,999 (1,513) Europeans and 624 (547) Asians and Arabs. For Tanganyika the corresponding figures were: immigration 1,393 (1,422) and 1,747 (1,604), and emigration 301 (335) and 179 (174).

## Federal Cotton Industry for Sale Cautious Welcome by Private Enterprise

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT wants to sell its Gatooma cotton mills and processing plant. Meantime the processing capacity of the mills will not be increased and the Government will consider arrangements for its private spinner to open a factory in competition with Gatooma, with access to competitive terms to the Federation's cotton crop.

Mr. J. de Haas, a leading textile manufacturer, and president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, commented that the Government must ensure the continued supply of yarn to existing industry, particularly as the mills had reached saturation point. He hoped the Government would retain a substantial holding in Southern Rhodesia had done in the case of the Iron and Steel Commission.

The mills, Mr. de Haas emphasized, should not be sold to interests outside the Federation, which would set up a vertical organization from the production of yarn to the finished article for sale to the public, for that would cut existing textile houses and tend to be monopolistic. He suggested that textile manufacturers in the Federation should have some interest in the mills and praised the Government's enterprise in establishing the mills in 1943, thereby laying the foundations for the textile industry. The time had come when private enterprise must participate in spinning operations.

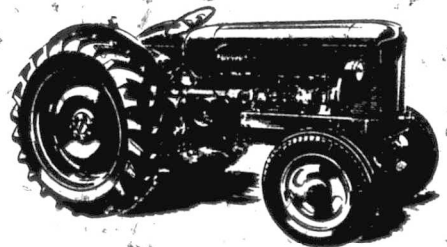
## Kariba Transmission Lines

SURVEY TEAMS PREPARING for the transmission lines from the Kariba hydro-electric station have cleared a four-foot wide passage through 500 miles of African bush in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, planting wooden pegs every 200 feet. Thus begins the task of building 3,600 pylons and laying nearly 1,000 miles of inch cable to carry the electrical output throughout the Federation.

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### Imperial Tobacco Company Report

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) LTD. (after provisions) £1,205,883 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £12,369,704, compared with £12,966,867 in the previous year. Revenue reserves receive £506,926, stretches on the preference shares requires 2,490,020, and dividends £7,257,182, leaving a carry-forward of £1,583,010, against £154,873 brought in.

The issued capital of the company consists of 2,459,240 shares, 51% cumulative preference shares, £4260,469 in B 6% non-cumulative preference shares, £2,638,218 in 10% non-cumulative preference shares and £99,000,000 in ordinary shares.

Revenue reserves stand at £42,892,498, reserve for future taxation at £19,702,527, loan capital at £65M, other borrowed money at £37,036,968, deposits by and current accounts with subsidiaries at £3,802,316, and current liabilities at £26,103,551. Fixed assets appear at £268,12,619, subsidiaries at £9,508,704, quoted investments at £12,268,876 (market value £66,773,824), unquoted investments at £47,117, loans at £789,176, and current assets at £88,040,372, including £326,781 in cash.

The directors are Lord Stelman of Cleve (chairman), Sir George Murray Hanson (deputy chairman), Lord Dulverton, H. Pate, G. G. Grieg, The Hon. J. B. Munnery-Betts, and Messrs R. M. Akeley, R. M. Clarke, Broadhead, K. G. V. Brownie, P. G. Cardew, R. S. V. Clark, C. H. Clements, W. T. Davies, J. C. Gascoigne, H. Harrison, C. Gray, Havell, J. R. Hutson, S. G. B. James, McK. J. McKerrrell-Brown, E. J. Partridge (who is also secretary), J. A. Player, W. Ritchie, P. V. Roberts, H. G. T. Rogers, W. Sommerville, T. M. Sowden, A. G. Thomson, H. C. Williams, and W. D. M. White.

The 55th annual general meeting will be held in Bristol on March 19.

### McCorquodale and Company's Report

MESSRS. MCCORQUODALE AND CO., LTD., a concern which sold last year 51% of the share capital of their subsidiary, McCorquodale and Co. (Sudan) Ltd., to the Sudan Government (which has an option to buy the remaining shares on due course), after providing £588,161 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £702,324 in the year ended December 30, compared with £604,831 in the previous year. Revenue reserve receives £420,354, Dividends totalling 84% required £75,690, leaving a carry-forward of £558,813, against £42,379 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £782,550 in 74% cumulative preference shares, £10,000 in 54% cumulative redeemable preference stock, and £64,398 in ordinary shares, all of £100 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £190,334, revenue reserves at £944,600, reserve for future taxation at £305,500, debenture stock at £602,236, and current liabilities at £454,500. Fixed assets appear at £1,288,209, quoted investments at £1,069,141, (market value, £36,352), subsidiary companies at £1,069,141, good will and copyrights at £36,248, and current assets at £1,604,479 including £346,733 in cash.

The directors are Lord McCorquodale, of Newton (chairman), Lord Ebbisham, Brigadier N. D. McCorquodale, K. McCorquodale, H. McCorquodale, G. McCorquodale, A. McCorquodale, W. D. Duncan, G. W. Stevens, M. E. Clowes, S. M. Brown, and J. C. Sanderson. The secretary is Mr. J. Allen.

### Land for the Railway

A TEST CASE is to be heard in Uganda by agreement between the Protectorate Government and the Buganda Government to decide whether the Crown has the right to acquire compulsorily a narrow strip of land on either side of the new railway to the west. The Protectorate Government has given notice in the *Gazette* of its intention to acquire 19.8 acres of land in the Mengo district in the form of a 100-foot strip either side of 4,300 feet of the railway passing through *mallo* land belonging to Mr. Fenchans Musoke, who will ask the court to rule that the central Government has no power to acquire the land. His contention is to be argued by the legal advisers to the Eukiko and other lawyers briefed by the Buganda Government.

### Central African Airways

THE ESTIMATED OPERATING LOSS of Central African Airways Corporation for the 15 months to the end of June next was shown by supplementary estimates tabled in the Federal Parliament on Monday at almost £300,000. Last Thursday Pan-American World Airways informed the Federal Government that it wanted to submit an offer to buy C.A.A. Approaches have also been made by the Hunting-Glan group of air transport companies and by B.O.A.C. Mr. Clive Hunting said when he reached London Airport from Rhodesia last week with Mr. Anthony Cayzer that Lord Rotheswick had remained in Salisbury for further discussions with the Federal Minister of Transport, to whom specific proposals had not yet been made by their group.

### Higher Freight Rates

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST and the East African Shipping Conferences have announced increased freight rates. The East African Conference, which covers ports between Chindwi and Cape Guardafui, states that outward rates will be about 74% from May 1. The homeward rates will be about 74% from May 1. The 15% Suez charge, which came into force in November, remains for the present. South and South-East Africa Conference rates rise by 10% from March 15 between ports in South West and South Africa and those in East Africa.

### Mongu-Zambezi Canal Proposed

AN ALL-WEATHER CANAL TO LINK MONGU, the administrative capital of Barotseland, with the Zambezi, is being considered by the Northern Rhodesian Government. The cost is estimated at £50,000. Mongu can be reached direct from Lusaka by road only during dry weather in the middle of the year.

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## Labour Relations and Legislation Inter-Territorial Co-ordination

THE CURRENT NEWSLETTER of the Overseas Employers' Federation states, *inter alia*:

**Kenya.**—Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, has reported assurances from Uganda and Tanganyika of joint labour action on matters common to the three territories, and threatens inter-territorial strikes against Government plans to attract agricultural workers from Ruanda.

**Tanganyika.**—Introducing the new Trade Union Bill in the Legislative Council, the Governor criticized, exorbitant demands for wage increases, and said that enactment of the Bill was urgent as irresponsible leaders of some of the trade unions had threatened action which was illegal. The Government refused to let the Bill go to a Select Committee, and accepted only an amendment which now defines a trade union as a combination of at least 20 workers (instead of six in the Bill) and four employers (instead of two or more in the Bill).

The Federation of Labour organized a number of sympathy strikes following the discharge of four men at an airways hostel. Dock workers gave, but later withdrew, three weeks' strike notice. Unions have started to boycott labour Department training courses for trade union officials.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The copper bonus is expected to fall by about 4% owing to the recent increase in railway rates.

**Nyasaland.**—There is to be trade union legislation on the Northern Rhodesia model.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Each of the Native labour boards is to be recalled to consider the effect on basic minimum African wages in their individual industries of the railway wage award and the trend in African wages generally.

"African smallholders in the new settlement scheme in the Embu district of Kenya are very much better off than many peasants in Eastern Europe."—Mr. Michael Blandell, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

## Of Commercial Concern

Contracts for more than £4m. have been placed with three United Kingdom companies by Rhodesia Railways for the installation of a centralized traffic control system. The job should take about three years, and then the 1,2% mile of main line from Umtali to Njolola will come under central control. The companies concerned are: Metropolitan-Vickers-G.R.S., Ltd., Siemens and General Electric Railway Company, and Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co., Ltd.

At last week's auctions in London 2,902 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 4s. 13½d. per lb., compared with 5,346 packages averaging 3s. 10½d. in the previous week. Total sales this year to date were 31,359 packages averaging 4s. 9.05d., against 26,628 packages averaging 3s. 1.51d. in the corresponding period of last year. The highest price reached last week was 4s. 6½d. for a commitment from Nyasaland.

The National Bank of England, Ltd., has declared a second interim dividend of 7½% less tax for the year ended December 31 last, in place of the first dividend which would normally be recommended at the annual general meeting.

British and East Africa Ltd. have declared a dividend of 25% for the year to December 31 last, against 20% in the previous year. Profit before tax was £1,077,850.

Building plans approved in Nairobi last year had a total value of £8,502,351. In eight years the rate of building has more than tripled; for in 1948 the figure was £2,502,000.

The Bank of Baroda, which has four branches in East Africa and more than 60 in India, had this week opened a London office at 108 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Mr. F. W. McCombie, managing director of Megator Pumps and Compressors, Ltd., has just left London to spend about a month with the company's agents and with pump users in the Federation and the Union.

Ten modern tractors were bought last year by African farmers and African companies in the Kenyan area of Kenya, bringing the total for the district to 30.

Another tea auction was held in Nairobi yesterday.

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

Associated with  
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

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UNDERTAKINGS:	20	11	20
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# Mitchell,otts and Company, Limited

## New Profit Record Achieved Group's World-Wide Ramifications Reviewed

### M. H. C. DRAYTON'S SPEECH

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL, OTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on February 22, 1955, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Broad Street, London, E.C. 4. M. H. C. Drayton, the chairman, who presided,

at the first year under review the combined gross profits of your company were £2,295,000, as compared with a figure for the previous year of £1,809,000. After deducting depreciation and expenses, the profit for the year was £1,702,000, as compared with £1,459,000 last year.

#### New Profit of £702,000 After Tax

There are certain usual adjustments of profits relating to previous years and taxation provisions no longer required. Bringing to net profit before taxation £1,923,000. After providing for income tax due in this country and reserve for future taxation on overseas profits, and providing £295,000 for writing down interests in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, we are left with a consolidated net profit of £702,000, as against £675,000 for the previous year.

As you are aware, we have paid a dividend of 25% of the ordinary shares, and after deducting that there will be a sum of £1,995,000 to be carried forward against £1,575,000 brought in.

You will observe that we have used from this year's profit £295,000 to write down interests in Egypt and Saudi Arabia—a nominal figure of £3. Naturally we have a claim against the Egyptian Government for the properties which were sequestered there, and we hope to get some money out of Saudi Arabia. We could, of course, have debited this figure to our contingency account which was created specifically for purposes such as this, but your directors thought we had had a good year and that it would be a more conservative policy to take that sum from the profits of this year.

#### Profit Expectations

Certain shareholders have been a little perturbed as to whether we can make up the profit which we drew from these two territories. Well, ladies and gentlemen, the fact is that the two territories show us a loss, so that there is no question of recouping a profit.

The profits under review constitute a record of which our executive and directors are proud, but shareholders must not expect a record profit every year. Our business which requires a great deal of thought and planning two or three years ahead, and therefore profits must be taken over a period, and not looked at from the narrow point of view of one year.

To illustrate this, I would like to give you the group profits for the years from 1952, which, although they show a fluctuation from year to year over the period, show an upward curve. The gross profits for these years are as follows: 1952, £1,589,000; 1953, £1,507,000; 1954, £2,258,000; 1955, £2,459,000; and for the current year, £2,295,000. That latter figure is before providing for what we hope is the non-recurring special writing-off of Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

#### Consolidated Balance-Sheet

If you will turn to the consolidated balance-sheet, you will see that our freehold land and buildings have increased from £1,040,000 to £1,190,000, and that is largely due to land and buildings we have bought in Libya and also to freeholds in Canada, both of which I intend to refer to later in my speech.

Our leasehold properties have gone up from £292,000 to £533,000, an increase of £241,000, and in this respect the largest item refers to the building of our new offices and headquarters in Britain, which accounts for £140,000 at the date of the balance-sheet and that property has a 99-year lease.

The balance is made up of land and buildings in connection with our manufacturing activities in different parts of the territories in which we operate. Whenever we expand we have got either to build or buy houses for our staff and that is quite a charge on our capital resources.

The other item in the balance-sheet, on the right-hand side, which shows a big change to which I must draw your attention, is that our stocks and work in progress have gone up from £8,009,000 to £8,191,000 and our debtors from £5,793,000 to £6,899,000. These increases fall under the headings.

#### Pyrethrum Extract Corporation

The first is the increased capital required to finance our engineering and manufacturing concerns and the increase in the expansion of trade which they are undertaking. Under the second heading, we have the new acquisitions made during the year, one being the buying out of our partner in the Pyrethrum Extract Corporation which now becomes a subsidiary of ours in East Africa.

Debtors and work in progress are in respect of our Reinforcing Steel Company in Canada and generally to the increased stocks we have to carry for our expanding trade. London itself, where our produce department has increased its turnover, happened at the end of the year to have more than the usual amount of stock which was unsold.

Our cash is up from £896,000 to £1,234,000 and this was the excess cash, which was the spill-over from the issue of £1,250,000 of 6% unsecured loan stock, which appears, of course, as a liability on the other side of the balance-sheet. If you will look at the capital reserves on the other side you will see we have divided them.

#### Sale of Ship

We show you a surplus of £308,000 which came from the sale of one of our ships during the year. Your directors thought it wise to put that to a special tonnage replacement account, so that you would not think that it was a free reserve to be distributed at some time to the shareholders. To-day we have three ships and when circumstances warrant it we hope we shall increase that number. We are making a study of the position, as no one quite knows what the ship of the future is going to be.

The other item on the reserve account to which I should draw your attention is that under the heading of revenue reserve, where the contingencies and invest-

ment reserve has been increased from £600,000 to £750,000. This arose owing to the arrangement of certain of our companies overseas, which in fact released £150,000 from our taxation reserve. Our overseas profits were not remitted, and your directors transferred that £150,000 direct from the overseas income tax reserve to the contingencies reserve.

#### Capital Policy

Including the year ended June, 1953, up to June, 1956, your company has reached the means of transfers to the profit and loss account and reserves the net sum of £2,748,000. In that period it has been the directors' policy from time to time to try and keep the capital of the company in line with the amount of money employed in the business, and they have acted by way of capitalization to ordinary shareholders, ordinary shares to the nominal value of £535,000, by way of bonus issues.

The last issue was made in April, 1956, and was in respect of the year ended April, 1955. It is the intention of the Board, if profits justify it and conditions are propitious, to continue this policy of keeping our capital in relation to the money employed and shareholders will see from the figures I have quoted that we are in some measure living up to this ideal but not, shall I say, to its full extent.

#### Spread of Earnings

"I had thought of giving you some idea in a percentage form of where our profit arises. But I found on examining the position so many of our activities overlap each other and vary to such an extent from year to year that it would be misleading. However, I propose to give you some sort of analysis, but you must take the percentages I am giving you as approximate and realize that there is quite a lot of overlapping between the different sections, and in fact it is no more than an indication of the position and even these figures will vary to a large extent from year to year.

"However, for what it is worth, of the gross profit figure that appears in the profit and loss account our engineering and manufacturing concerns account for 50% of our profits, although I must put a proviso in that some of these profits arise from agency business. Our shipowning profits to June, 1956, account for 13% of our earnings, our shipping agency, forwarding and clearing business made up another 13% and our general trading accounted for 24% of our profits.

#### Contribution to Exports

"Last year, when I met you in April, I was able to tell you that our exports from this country for the first six months of the year were running at the rate of £10,000,000 a year. Our exports for the whole of the year were £10,800,000, a figure of which we are particularly proud, it compares with £6,250,000 for 1954 and £7,100,000 for 1955. We do not expect these export figures to reach those proportions this year as you will realize that the Suez Canal has made some difference to our export business.

"The interests of your company extend throughout the whole of Africa, with the exception of the West Coast, certain parts of the Middle East, Canada, the United States of America, Hong Kong and Ceylon, and I hope each year to tell you something of our activities.

"This year I propose to talk as a start about Libya where we have a trading agency, shipping and general business. This has been quite profitable, but three years ago we thought it was our duty, and we hope to our profit, to take an active part in the development of the country, and as an experiment we went into an olive oil crushing business. This was not particularly success-

ful, but at least it gave us a great deal of experience and encouragement to make further developments.

#### Business in Libya

"Accordingly, we have purchased together with partners in Libya 2,200 acres of agricultural land, and our holding is 75%. On this we have 950 acres of olive trees, 25 acres of citrus trees, 120 acres of forest land, the balance being arable under various crops, such as ground nuts, potatoes, etc. Our ground nut crop, which is about to be harvested, will not be good as we expected, but nevertheless we hope to make a profit and we hope to produce 400 tons of ground nuts.

"The estimate of our potato crop is 1,000 tons, and that looks encouraging. This crop will be shipped as potatoes under our own name of Mitchell Cotts, and shareholders can help themselves by asking the retail shops for Mitchell Cotts potatoes. We have also gone in on a joint account on a 70/50 basis with local people on a wheat planting scheme of about 4,500 acres. We do the financing and the marketing, they provide the labour and after we have repaid our outgoings, any profit or loss is debited in the proportion I have mentioned.

"Apart from the business side, it is particularly pleasing to us to be able to take part in developing that country and reclaiming land which was being encroached upon by the desert. We have had to sink 10 wells, varying in depth from 45 metres to 70 metres and put into position 4,200 metres of pressure pipes underground.

"We hope to make profits from the cultivation of this land, and naturally we shall have the handling and shipping of the exports, which will bring us in additional profit and also increase the well-being of the country, and thus help them to import more goods which, again, we hope, will go through our hands.

#### Sisal

"Another interesting development is on our East African sisal estates. Here we have an estate of 7,600 acres which is being used for the growing of sisal. As you know, a great deal of sisal when it is made into its string product is wasted. We have a particularly energetic manager there, Mr. Rodseth, who, little more than four years ago tried to develop uses for this waste product.

"He found by experiment that the water which is used was extremely good as manure for the growing of vegetables and garden produce. Last year our vegetable garden, I will call it that, produced 146 tons of tomatoes and 49 tons of other fruits and vegetables, which were all marketed in Nairobi. Another use he has found for the waste product is that it is an extremely good protein food for cattle and over these past years we have built up a herd of 821 cattle, of which 220 are breeding stock and we hope to build up a breeding herd of 400 head.

"Incidentally this property is 14 miles from Nairobi and the town is growing out towards that area, and I think, perhaps, shareholders could look upon that as a hidden reserve for the future, as the probabilities are that it will develop into a housing estate. But I must point out that that is a few years ahead.

#### Pyrethrum Extract Plant

"I do not want you to think, from what I have told you, that our interests are largely or solely agricultural. I have told you about these two propositions because they struck me as being interesting ones and which perhaps shareholders did not realize we were doing.

"We have in East Africa got an extremely valuable property in our pyrethrum extract plant, which is an industrial plant for the extraction of the pyrethrum from the flowers. It is a very interesting proposition, and we are going into this with



partners the flowers were shipped direct to New York. They were then processed there and the New York manufacturers got the profit and this was the bulk of the profit. Since we have put in the plant we do the extracting in East Africa and we market the produce through our own office in New York.

**Social Interests**

We also do a certain amount of extraction for the Belgian Congo, and the extra profit remains in the country just as it does in the United States. I might say that it is a very hard matter to persuade the people in the United States that we could do the extraction as well as they could, but we have now got our market assured.

Another one of our big interests, which I am sure you would like to know about, is our Reinforcing Steel Plant in South Africa, which, as its name implies, is engaged in the reinforcing of steel for all sorts of concrete buildings. It has bending plants, stock yards and offices in all the leading towns in South Africa, including Windhoek. It also has yards and plants in Bulawayo, Salisbury, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Nairobi and under the able management of Mr. Edge I am quite sure we will get our share of the expanding building industry that is going throughout those territories from practically the Equator down to the Cape of Good Hope.

**Fraser and Chalmers**

There are a good many other manufacturing concerns I could mention, but the only one that I am going to mention by name in Africa is Fraser and Chalmers. Their business consists of the erection of mining equipment for the mines and during the last three years they have been extremely successful in South Africa and have erected a great number of the uranium plants and sulphuric acid plants that the mines have put in.

That business, of course, is coming to an end as there are not so many mines now turning to uranium or sulphuric acid. Nevertheless, we have started in Northern Rhodesia, in the Copperbelt, and also are after business further afield. Whilst we cannot look forward to the big profits of the past, I am quite certain they will still succeed in giving us quite a reasonable return.

We also have a plastic manufacturing business, a paint spraying company and a lubricating oil business where we do both the mixing of oils and we also do the marketing. These, of course, are all in addition to our trading operations and our shipping and agency business.

**Armour for Cromwell's Soldiers**

In England, I do not think it is generally known that we hold the whole of the capital of Alldays and Onions, whose main business is the making of fans and smoke extraction equipment and general engineering. This is a nice compact little business and we hope under a reorganization that this will expand, perhaps not to a great extent, but nevertheless will in the future bring us in more profits than we have been used to receiving in the past. It may interest shareholders to know that traditionally it is that this company made armour for Cromwell's soldiers. I do not want you to take it that the plant is as broad as its traditions.

**Canadian Interests**

Shareholders are probably aware that we have always had an interest on the West Coast of Canada. Three or four years ago we decided to take a little more active part in financing a lot of ours there in the steel business and from that developed the idea, together with our friends Messrs. Dunn and Dickie, that we should start a reinforcing steel business in Canada.

We purchased 75% of their company, which is known as A.I.M. Steel.

Business was prosperous in a small way and in the past year we have now got in Vancouver an up-to-date steel bending works yard and first-class offices with road, rail and sea communications. We also bought 5 acres of land at Edmonton, and we have a steel bending plant, yard and offices there absolutely up-to-date on two and a half acres of land, leaving us two and a half acres available for expansion.

Mr. Holmes and myself were in Canada in September and I saw the conditions under which A.I.M. Steel had been working both in Vancouver and in Edmonton, and how they ever made a profit in the hole-in-the-corner piece of business they had I do not know. Since they have gone into their premises, it looks as if that business for the year ending June, 1957, should show us a profit of somewhere between 350,000 to 400,000 Canadian dollars.

In that company we are also intending to reverse the advice given to people in Canada and the United States, which is "Go West, Young Man." We started in the West and as we are able to get personnel it is our policy to start, we hope, new plants in the East, in the growing district of Toronto and, we hope eventually, Montreal. But that is in the future, and we cannot do that until we have got the personnel to take charge of those plants.

**Current Year's Prospects**

"As over six months of our year have gone, I expect you want me to make some remarks as to what our profit figure is likely to be for the year to June, 1957. Looking back through the statements I have made in previous years, I find I have been of the pessimistic side as the results have subsequently shown. Now this year I am not going to be either optimistic or pessimistic, because I do not quite know.

"In the year under review as I have already told you, we have had record profits, but shareholders cannot expect recent profits every year. I think, therefore, that you must form your own judgment after I have given you some of the good points of the company and some of the bad. I will give you the bad ones first. As I have said the erection of uranium and sulphuric acid plants in South Africa is coming to an end, and in the current year we shall not maintain the big profits we have had there in previous years. Whilst we have no further losses to expect from the two territories we have written off, the closing of the Suez Canal has affected the profits arising from our shipping interests and our trading interests on the East coast of Africa. On the other hand, our Shipping Agencies in South Africa have benefited owing to the increasing number of ships calling there.

**Shareholders Will Not Be Disappointed**

"Although we sold one ship in the course of the year we do not expect profits from the three remaining ships to be any less than the profits from the four that we had an operation up to June, 1956. As I said, our Canadian business will bring us in a greater profit this year and I have already mentioned the nature of that profit. Our general trading in this country is expanding and our trading in Iraq is expanding, and I think both should show an increase in profits.

"I think the best thing I can say is this. Although seven months of our year have gone and we know roughly our trading profits, I cannot give you an actual estimate as you will realize that carrying on a business with stocks and work in progress, any variation up and down in that valuation can make quite a considerable difference. However, I think my board will agree with me that when we come to present the accounts for the

year ended June, 1957, shareholders will not be disappointed with the results of that year. That is as far as I am prepared to go.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Mr. J. C. Drayton and Mr. A. S. Roger, M.B.E., were re-elected and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd and Co., having been fixed, the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, executive, and staff.

## MINING

### U.K. Not to Invest in African Coal Field for Private Enterprise, Says Minister

H.M. GOVERNMENT IS NOT DISPOSED TO finance the development of African coal for import into this country. Mr. Maudling, the Paymaster-General, said in the House of Commons on Monday in reply to Mr. John Dugdale, who had asked about the findings of the inter-departmental committee set up to investigate the coal resources of British Africa:

Mr. Maudling replied that the quality and transport of those coals were such that the Government would not feel justified in offering to finance their development for import into this country. The Minister added: "The field is, of course, open to private enterprise."

Mr. Gerald Nabarro, who has been a strong supporter of investment in the African coalfields, and has often raised the question in the House, pointed out that such investment could hardly be attractive to private enterprise unless the National Coal Board, which enjoyed a monopoly of production and distribution in the U.K., would give a long-term guarantee of its requirements of such coal. He agreed with the committee that the quality of African coal might make it difficult for the Coal Board to place a long-term order.

A summary of the inter-departmental committee's report says:—

"In view of transport costs and differences in quality, it does not appear likely that these African coals would be competitive here with American coal. Still less does there appear any prospect of African coal being brought here at a price comparable with that at which our own coal can be produced.

"Possible markets for African coal are not confined to this country. It is intended to bring to the attention of the Commonwealth and Colonial Governments concerned the possibilities of these other markets. It is also intended to inform other European Governments of the potential supplies available in Commonwealth territories in Africa."

The committee reported that, if capital were invested in mines and transport, production could in time be substantially increased, that pithead prices in Africa would be comparatively low, that coal could be sold f.o.b. at a price comparable with or less than the f.o.b. price of American coal, but that sea transport costs would be higher because of the longer hauls.

Quality would be less suitable for British requirements, all African coals having a comparatively high ash content and most of them a lower calorific value than imported American coal.

The report also states:—  
"Any development undertaken on the initiative of the United Kingdom Government to provide supplies for this country would require an assurance that there would be a continuing need for the coal for a sufficient number of years after it became available to justify incurring the capital expenditure involved. There are many uncertainties in forecasting the future supply and demand position, but having regard to the Coal Board's present development plans and the contribution which atomic energy is expected to make to meeting our fuel requirements, there could be no such assurance that the U.K. would provide a regular long-term market."

### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the calendar year 1956 were valued at £4,249,633 compared with £3,097,924 in 1955. There was a decrease in diamonds from £2,199,837 to £725,922 and in gold from £864,276 to £741,582, and an increase in lead concentrates from £70,458 to £1,211,335. The greater part of the gold came from the Geita and Chunya Districts, their contributions being respectively 37,130 and 13,633 oz.

## Bancroft Mine's Finance and Progress Share Options to be Exercised Now

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., issued on Monday a statement from which the following passages are taken:—

"In February, 1955, the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the British South Africa Company made available to the company loan facilities of £5m. at an interest rate of 3½% p.a., and were granted the right to subscribe for 2m. Bancroft shares at 37s. 6d. per share up to and including June 30, 1958.

"In the directors' report for the year ended June 30, 1956, stockholders were advised that the total of these loan facilities would be drawn by the end of 1956 and that arrangements had been made to provide temporary finance to bring the mine to full first-stage production. It will be seen from the progress report to December 31, 1956, that the build-up of production rate will not be as rapid as was planned. The amount of copper in transit, on which it was proposed to raise temporary finance, will initially be less than expected, and because of the lower price for copper, the revenue of the company will build up more slowly than was hoped.

"Operations are being financed by temporary loans which will soon be fully drawn, and your directors have been considering the best means of providing the funds required to bring the mine to production at the rate of 42,800 tons of copper per annum as planned.

"The expiry date of the option to take up shares at 37s. 6d. is June 30, 1958, but the mine has been brought to production a year before the time originally planned, and more work on the second-stage expansion has been carried out simultaneously with the first-stage construction programme than was contemplated when the option expiry date was fixed. It is therefore in the interests of the company that the shares under option be subscribed earlier, and the company has approached the Anglo American Corporation and the British South Africa Company, who have agreed to exercise all outstanding options before March 1, 1957. In consideration of so doing the rate of interest on the loan of £5m. will be raised from 3½% to 6% from March 1, 1957. The company will thus receive £2,829,000, which will enable it materially to reduce its temporary borrowings and at the same time finance all operations at the mine."

• Ore reserves are now computed at just over 103m. short tons averaging 3.89% copper. The mine now employs 475 Europeans and 3,183 Africans.

## Oil Prospecting in Somaliland

MR. J. W. MCNINCH, acting manager of the Ameralda Petroleum Corporation, formerly Conoco Somali, said in a recent broadcast interview from Radio Somali, Hargeisa, that drilling equipment was expected to arrive in two months, and that operations near Las Anod in the Somaliland Protectorate would start this year. He could not say when it would be known whether oil was present in commercial quantities, but he was hopeful. It would not be economic to carry oil from Las Anod to Berbera in lorries, and probably a pipeline would be needed.

A house ownership scheme by which European employees of the Copper belt companies could be helped to buy their own homes is under discussion.

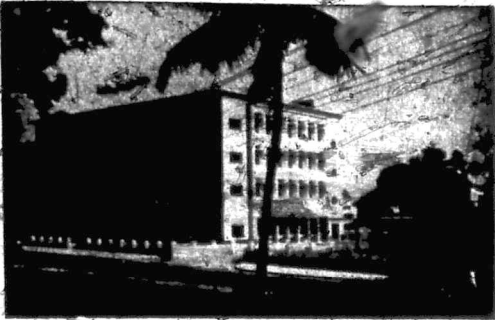
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