

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 21, 1957

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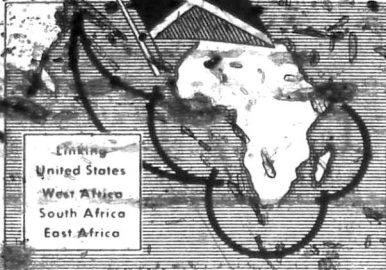
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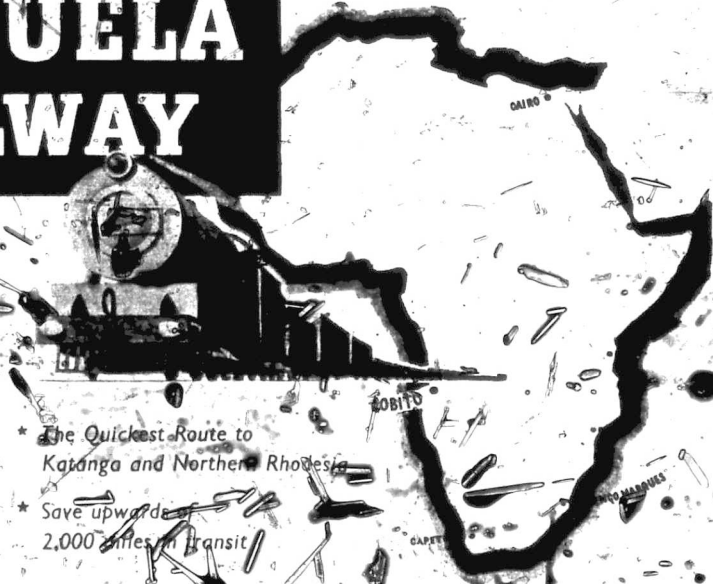
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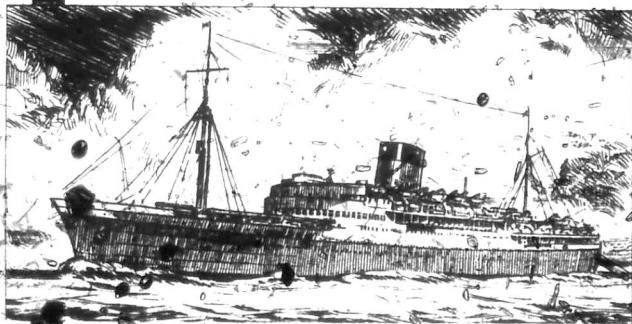
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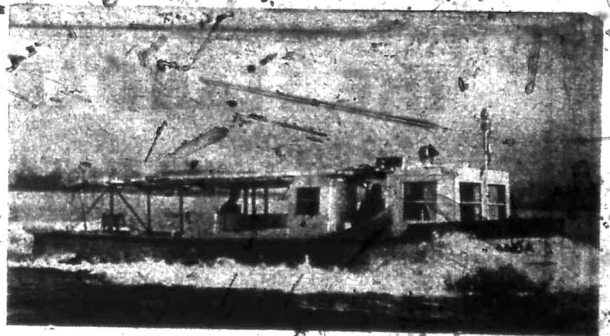
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himself that a predominantly African Government is attainable in Kenya if enough pressure can be exerted, and has said publicly that Her Majesty's Government must be prepared for a "showdown" with the white settler community for indefinite political instability that may presumably be in ceaseless and fractious agitation by Mr. Mboya and his cronies. With the slogan of "One man one vote" he stands for black domination, for racialism for non-co-operation (except as a temporary expedient) with those upon whom the whole future of Kenya as a civilized country must

This prophet of chaos is a twenty-eight-year-old trade unionist who is the most ambitious and able of the eight members, the other seven of whom are or have been teachers. Would any rational

**Prophet Of Chaos**

being considered schoolmasters of the average age of thirty-five years the right men to whom to entrust his political and economic destiny? Whatever the personal qualities of some of them, their combined knowledge of public and business affairs must be very slight. Mr. Mboya has spent some months at Ruskin College, Oxford, on a scholarship from the Workers' Travel Association. Mr. Mate graduated at the University of Wales and then went to Edinburgh University, another member graduated in South Africa, and a fourth took a short course at a college in the West of England. What the elections in Kenya have demonstrated is precisely what knowledgeable people expected — that tribalism is still the overriding consideration, and that those who expected the voting to vindicate the idea of "democracy" were deceived. Because of his trade union activities, Mr. Mboya was able to attract support across the tribal lines, but otherwise the keynote was tribal solidarity, not dispassionate selection of the best candidate.

A few dozen zealots in this country have campaigned against Governments which withheld from Africans the great boon of the franchise; the right to vote, they declared, was the dearest wish

**Too Much Politics**

of the mass of the people. Preposterous though that claim was, it at last persuaded Her Majesty's Government to introduce the franchise in a number of territories before the Africans were ready for it. In Kenya about one in ten of those eligible to register did so, but administrative officers had not been ordered to make

every special effort to enroll those who were qualified for the purpose. There have been one in twenty or perhaps one in forty. Had Africans been left to elect the voters if they wanted it, the result would have been a fiasco. Though that *debatable* has been avoided, the authorities cannot be pleased that all but two of the former African members have been defeated, that they have lost their seats including the only African Minister, the only African Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and the African member with the longest service and greatest ability who, because he was a Kikuyu, had to be excluded from office while his tribe was in revolt. There were far more Kikuyu than Kikuyu electors in Mr. Mboya's constituency, and so, despite his personal pre-eminence, he lost heavily to a Meru candidate. The Minister Mr. Othman Luo, was beaten by a fellow-tribesman, almost certainly because he was unfairly and damagingly labelled a "white man's stooge". The two former members of the Legislature who have survived had sat in the House only since October, so not one of the eight African members can be said to have experience of the duties which he has now to perform. Two African Ministers and a Parliamentary Under-Secretary have to be appointed, and though the Governor is not bound to nominate them from among the Africans elected, sharp criticism would be aroused if he went outside their number. Yet they have pledged themselves to refuse such appointments. Such a Kenya's present predicament — is a direct result of too much politics much too quickly.

**Statements Worth Noting**

"A Kenya boy generally gets well to responsibility and does his best in a job. In a few years there will be no privileged place in the Colony for the incompetent European. Let us face this issue squarely and pull together in the daily building of character in our young." — Mr. P. H. James, headmaster of the Duke of York School, Nairobi.

"What is required for the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a gesture of support from some members of the Afro-Asian group. Let Mr. Nehru or Dr. Nkrumah say something nice about this university college, and, better still, send a sum of money (even if only a token) to its endowment." — Sir Stephen King Hall.

"With proper planning and development East Africa could in the course of time become the Scandinavia of the Indian Ocean for the growing and manufacturing world." — Mr. A. L. Griffiths, of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization.

"I like a house of cards which stands so long as no one breathes, the Lyttelton constitution works in Kenya only because, in the face of crisis, practical men of all races made it work." — Miss Margery Perham, in *The Times*.

# News By The Way

## Empire stalwarts

I HAVE OFTEN FELT that the whole course of Imperial history would have been changed if in recent decades the House of Commons had contained some of the great political statesmen who have guided world affairs from their places in the overseas realms of the Crown—men like Mr. Menzies of Australia, General Smuts of South Africa, Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky of Central Africa, and, after hearing him speak last week at the Royal Empire Society, I add Sir Eric Harrison, then Commissioner-in-Chief for Australia, and for 25 years a member of its Parliament. It seems clear that he is not going to allow the High Commissionership to prevent him from telling those truths which he deems necessary to his people to hear. At a time when almost all politicians in the United Kingdom are scared of the word "Empire", he says bluntly and repeatedly that he prefers it to "Commonwealth". At a time when most of our politicians reserve their genuflections for the United Nations, N.A.T.O., or the United States, he declares his intention of doing some British flag-wagging; and he did it so successfully last Thursday that the applause at the end of the meeting continued for a longer period than I ever remember at the R.F.S.

## Co-ordinating Machinery

CLEAR COORDINATION in COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS was the theme of the address, which was practical, witty, and most emphatic. Sir Eric is convinced that the conferences of Prime Ministers, being overloaded with items on which there must be widely differing opinions, cannot possibly yield optimum results until all such questions have first been thoroughly discussed by some permanent body sitting in London on which all parts of the Commonwealth are adequately represented. The establishment of such machinery, he emphasized, would not be difficult given the will, for every Commonwealth country has by its staff of its London-office men experienced in matters of defence, commerce, industry, migration, and all the other issues on which it is so desirable to seek the maximum measure of understanding and agreement.

## Vague and Wistful

IF THE MACHINERY of that kind exists, the High Commissioner said in the words of his Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, "the contributions of Commonwealth countries to their mutual problems will be little more than vague and wistful sentiments." Half our troubles, he insisted, were the result of "craven fears of being left out". If only such fears were abandoned and faith in the Empire made to passate as it had done before the 1914-18 war, the Commonwealth could still prove itself the world's most powerful entity. Not for a long time have I heard so heartening, robust, and realistic an address on the importance of putting first things first in the Empire—which our politicians never want to do. If they had been willing to plunge into Empire development with the abandon they have shown towards the United Nations, the United States, and now the idea of a European common market, there would be no balance-of-payments difficulties and sterling would be the world's strongest currency. When the Prime Ministers meet in the summer, perhaps Mr. Menzies, Sir Roy Welensky, and some of the others will press their United Kingdom colleagues to be considerably more Empire-minded in word and action. It is sad

to know that Imperialism is a more vigorous growth outside the Mother Country nowadays than within it.

## Plan for African Nationalism

ACCEPTANCE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM in the British East and Central African territories has been emphatically advocated by the *News Chronicle* in a leading article from which passages are quoted on another page. The "settlers" are told that it will be disastrous to their own interests not to accept African nationalism. On the contrary, it would be disastrous to tolerate the idea of such racial domination—an idea which flagrantly transgresses the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a state specifically built upon the conviction that multi-racial partnership is both ethically and practically the only sound basis on which to exploit the immense resources of territories which are still in their early stages of advancement. The European minority does not expect to "maintain a permanent monopoly of power", as the *News Chronicle* imagines to be the case; indeed, for several years it has been actively engaged in sharing political power with the other races, and increasingly with Africans. Nevertheless, there certainly rests upon the European minority the heavy responsibility of maintaining its influence until the other races have acquired much greater experience in all departments of life, for the contribution which they can yet make is very limited.

## Appeasement

TO TALK OF APPEASING the white minorities in Africa is to misunderstand the whole issue. So is the assumption that what is appropriate to Ghana is equally applicable to the other side of the continent of Africa, where conditions are essentially different. Governments in the United Kingdom, Conservative as well as Socialist, have shown considerable readiness to appease the tiny minority of noisy, inexperienced, and often unreliable African politicians, far more readily, indeed, than to listen to more responsible but less clamorous Africans, or sometimes to responsible Europeans. The leaders of the white minorities do not want to be appeased; but, very properly, they and their communities object to Government actions which, dictated by mere expediency, disregard the high principles which are often involved.

## Accepted With Misgivings

IT MUST BE A LONG TIME since any European community in East or Central Africa was "appeased" by the Imperial Government. Does the *News Chronicle* imagine that they were "appeased" in Uganda by the policies which Sir Andrew Cohen applied so impulsively and damagingly; in Kenya by the multi-racial constitution and the terms of the African franchise; in Tanganyika by "parity" in the Legislative Council; and in the Federation by a constitution which everyone recognized to have serious deficiencies? All these measures were accepted by the local Europeans, but with such widely publicized misgivings that it is fantastic to describe them, or any other aspects of policy in recent years, as appeasement of the white minority. "If we go on appeasing the white minority," Street orator, evidently oblivious of the fact that nothing of the kind has occurred for so many years that most Europeans in the territories could not give even one example of such conduct by Her Majesty's Government



### The Brockway Movement

WHATEVER MR. BROCKWAY MAY have of Colonel David Stirling's charge that he and his associates are stimulating African racialism, it is undeniably true that many of the most extreme African politicians in the territories with which this newspaper is concerned, including in particular those who are prominent in the African National Congresses and similar movements, hold the opinion that they may look for encouragement, advice, and perhaps more direct support to the movement for Colonial Freedom when the more balanced bodies consider them to be engaged in unwise and perhaps dangerous courses. The crucial point is not the construction which Mr. Brockway puts upon his own words and actions and those of his Left-Wing colleagues, but the interpretation and deductions of impatient and inexperienced Africans. If they think whether rightly or wrongly, that the C.F. leaders will sympathize with objectives which are wholly based on racialism, as they certainly do, then it is fair to charge that movement with promoting African racialism.

### "Not Pro-African"

INCIDENTALLY, whereas Colonel Stirling used the word "promote", Mr. Brockway's serial used "provoked". He declares that his movement is not pro-African, pro-Asian, or pro-European, but pro-human. Can we cite instances in which it has publicly dissociated itself from the African Congresses in East and Central Africa and publicly commended any proposals by European leaders in any of these territories? It seems to me to have been biased in favour of Africans, and extreme Africans at that, and many statements of its leaders could be quoted in support of that impression. The very name suggests, and was presumably intended to suggest, that Africans in the Colonies are denied freedom. That false implication has naturally been seized upon by some Africans and unfairly exploited to the detriment of Great Britain.

### Dr. Farnworth Anderson

DR. T. FARNWORTH ANDERSON, who has just retired from the office of Director of Medical Services in Kenya, has been a very devoted servant of that Colony, whose Medical Department he joined early in 1928. A few years later, when he was in charge of the hospital at Kiambu, I spent a most interesting day motoring with him about the countryside, and discovered that he knew intimately many Africans living quite a long way from his hospital. He was on excellent terms with many of the best African farmers — for even in those days there were quite a number whose standards of husbandry were far higher than those of their neighbours — and some of them eagerly discussed their agricultural problems with him. The evidence which I had that day of the exceptional keenness and breadth of interests of a young medical officer convinced me that he would make his mark in his profession and in the Colonial Service, an expectation which he has fulfilled. When war broke out in 1939 he became M.O. of the 3rd K.A.R., and was later on the medical staff at G.H.Q. After a spell in Somalia in uniform, he was appointed on his demobilization D.M.S. of that Protectorate, whence he returned to Kenya in the middle of 1949 as Deputy Director, to become Director three months later. He has greatly developed the health centres and the training schemes for Africans, has shown special concern with the medical training of African women, and has done much to raise the status of Africans engaged in the practice of medicine. He must have been pleased when his daughter became a nursing sister at King George V Hospital, Nairobi, for it was he who planned the building. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, who will spend some months in this country on leave, intend to settle in the Limuru district of Kenya next year.

### Formosa Breaks In

KENYA'S YOUNG PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY has already run into marketing difficulties — because large quantities of tinned pineapples from Formosa have been thrown upon the United Kingdom market. Thus Africans in a British Colony who have been encouraged by British enterprise and a British Government to grow large quantities of the fruit for canning and export are being penalized by "dollar imperialism" — for America's commercial interests in Japan and Formosa are the real reason for the new threat to Commonwealth producers. Kenya does not complain of fair competition from South Africa, Australia, Malaya, or any other source of supply within the Commonwealth, but she has every right to resent this threat from a country which, even if it may occasionally buy machinery or something else from the United Kingdom, is highly unlikely to be a permanent customer of importance for Great Britain, and certainly not one in any way comparable with Kenya. Pressure from the U.S.A. is responsible for the Formosa pineapples now in London, where, so far as I can discover, they have never previously worried British overseas canners, who should surely be stung before the protégés of America. Is enough attention being paid to the question of markets for the great increase in agricultural production to be forecast from Kenya (and other territories) in the next few years? I doubt it.

### Expanding Interests

MR. ERIC BAUMANN'S REVIEW on other pages of the operations of the company of which he is chairman show the rapidity with which its manufacturing interests are expanding. It is an equal partner with a well-known United Kingdom manufacturer in the establishment of a Nairobi factory for the production of paints and distempers; it is an equal partner with a Hertfordshire chemical company in a factory built in Kenya for the manufacture of agricultural and horticultural insecticides; it has a controlling interest in a new company established in Uganda for the distribution of fresh, chilled, and frozen foods; and it has a substantial shareholding in a new fruit and maize mill in Uganda — all these enterprises underlining once more the interdependence of Uganda and Kenya. The turnover of the Baumann group last year averaged more than a million pounds a month.

### Sixth Forms and Africa

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT has recently been made by the Imperial Institute, the Sixth Form Society of North Devon, and the six grammar schools which created that society (perhaps the first of the few which exist in the United Kingdom). It was arranged that during one term the sixth form in each of the schools should study a different area of Africa and that they should then meet to compare notes, hear talks which would put the problems they had considered into the continental perspective, and elicit further information from a "brains trust". The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, and Tanganyika were studied by three of the schools, which used reading lists, study kits, and films supplied by the Imperial Institute.

### Nixon Africanus

MR. RICHARD NIXON, Vice-President of the United States of America, was in Uganda for 27 hours last week. A Press conference had been arranged before he arrived. It was not enough; he asked for two such conferences. To the best of my knowledge and belief, that sets a new record for East and Central Africa. Over the director and deputy director of the Institute were among the speakers at the final conference at West Buckland School.

# Sharp Rebuff to Uganda National Congress

Secretary of State Profoundly Disturbed by Its Ignorance

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has told the Uganda (Africa) National Congress that he is "profoundly disturbed by the ignorance or disregard of the facts of the situation in Uganda displayed by a body with some pretensions to political leadership in the Protectorate."

In January the president-general of the congress, Mr. I. K. Abanika, sent the following letter to the Secretary of State:—

"The Uganda National Congress wishes humbly to submit for your consideration their strong protest against certain grave political implications involved in the Protectorate Government's policy with respect to (a) the Protectorate Government's policy of divide and rule; (b) the system of direct election of members of the Legislative Council; (c) the land tenure proposals; and (d) federal government for Uganda as an African State.

"We wish to protest first against the Protectorate Government's policy of trying to force or impose against the people of Uganda several diversified and conflicting constitutional agreements with a view to divide the people of Uganda as a means of ruling them.

"We call your attention to the fact that H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda was in 1953 exiled to London on the pretext that he was pursuing a policy of political separation of Buganda Kingdom from the rest of other territorial political units. It now appears a fact that the Protectorate Government is herself endeavouring to demarcate Uganda into antagonistic and conflicting constitution pockets.

## "Infamous Ordinance"

"As a consequence of the said policy the Protectorate Government did in 1949 and 1955 introduce the infamous Local Government Ordinance designed to reduce the authorities of several African Governments into district dependencies of the Protectorate Government by means of wiping out their political authorities. As a consequence of the said ordinance the Protectorate Government assumed unconstitutional power over the land in Uganda through her unilateral decisions through the land tenure proposals.

"Not satisfied with such authority, the Government has now introduced a system of direct election of the members of the Uganda Legislative Council, which system favours only the Kingdom of Buganda, reducing the other kingdoms and provinces into mere districts political appendages.

"All the people of Uganda, including the Consultative Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to consider and recommend to the Legislative Council the best system of election, and the majority members of the Council all favour direct election for all political units alike without distinction. In spite of this overwhelming and country-wide support for direct election by majority of the people of Uganda, the Protectorate Government is unfortunately applying undemocratic and dictatorial pressure against the democratic aspirations of the people of Uganda, towards a free, independent, and sovereign Federal State of Uganda.

## Long-Term Aim

"On February 23, 1954, you stated in the House of Commons that 'the long-term aim of H.M. Government is to build the Protectorate into a self-governing State, and when self-government is achieved the government of the country will be mainly in the hands of the Africans'.

"We wish to point out the fact that H.M. Government's announcements in the House of Commons as quoted above are in direct conflict with the policies now pursued by the Protectorate Government. Both the land tenure proposals and the system of direct election of the members of the Legislative Council are at variance with H.M. Government's long-term aim for Uganda Protectorate. Both proposals have already aroused resentment in Uganda, and if they should be forced upon the people against their overwhelming protests the result will be lack of confidence in British justice. The Protectorate Government does not of her own possess unilateral power over

land tenure in Uganda, without the consent of the people of Uganda.

"The Uganda National Congress wishes to put on record and register its overwhelming support of Uganda's aspiration for self-government and that the system of government which the congress will and is now supporting is the federal system of government whereby all political units will have equal representation in the Government as against the unitary system of Government that will reduce the several political units simply as dependencies of the Central Government.

"We would wish to request that the Protectorate Government convene as early as possible a constitutional convention to consider constitutional measures for Uganda as an African State establishing universal adult suffrage and the repeal of the Local Government Ordinance of 1949 and 1955."

## Minister's Reply

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda Mr. C. H. Hartwell, wrote on March 9.

"I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has asked that the following reply be sent to your memorial dated January 4, 1957, on his behalf.

"The Secretary of State wishes your attention to be drawn to the correct channel of communication with the Secretary of State, which is that any communication intended for him should be transmitted to the Governor, requesting him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

"The Secretary of State has received your memorial and given it careful consideration. The manifest lack of understanding of Protectorate Government policies, which have been frequently and clearly stated, and the ignorance or disregard of the facts of the situation in Uganda which characterize your memorial are to the Secretary of State profoundly disturbing when displayed by a body with some pretensions to political leadership in the Protectorate.

"Her Majesty's Government's policy in regard to Uganda was clearly set out in the statement of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos) in the House of Commons on February 23, 1954, to which you refer in your letter, and to which H.M. Government adheres.

"Far from it being the policy of H.M. Government or the Protectorate Government to divide Uganda, their policy is that Uganda should go forward as a united country, and to this end Legislative Council has recently been enlarged and made more representative of the people and a Ministerial system has been introduced.

## Consistent Policy

"The Secretary of State cannot agree that the Protectorate Government's policy in regard to local government, elections, and land tenure is in any way inconsistent with Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's statement.

"Under the 1955 District Administration (District Councils) Ordinance, African local governments have been made more representative and given wider responsibility for the conduct of local affairs."

"As regards elections, Sir Andrew Cohen, with the Secretary of State's authority, made a full statement on the subject in April, 1956, and discussions in Uganda are still proceeding. In this connexion the Secretary of State would refer you to his recent replies, which have been published, to telegrams from the Representative Members' Organization.

"As regards the land tenure proposals, which have no connexion with the legislation to which they are linked in your memorial, the document containing them explicitly states that they are published to enable full discussion on them to take place, and the Protectorate Government has given assurances that they will not be implemented without public support.

"As regards the statement in your memorial indicating support for a federal system of Government, the Secretary of State directs your attention to his predecessor's statement to the effect that, although it is too early to forecast the form of the constitution in Uganda when self-government is eventually achieved, it is clear that only as a united country will Uganda

be strong enough and prosperous enough to meet the growing needs of the people.

The Secretary of State made this statement, and believes that Uganda requires a strong central government which will be a fit instrument to guide the destiny of a united country when the day for self-government arrives.

Finally the Secretary of State has expressed the view that, as regards the request for a constitutional convention, it is his opinion that the Protectorate Legislative Council is the proper forum for discussion on the matters to which your memorial refers.

"I am arranging for the publication of his reply."

## First African Elections for Kenya Legislative Council

Mr. Mboya Elected: Messrs. Mathu, Ohanga and Jeremiah Defeated

THE FIRST AFRICAN ELECTIONS in Kenya, which ended last week, have resulted in the defeat of Mr. E. W. Mathu, the senior African member, of Mr. Ohanga, the first African Minister, and of Mr. Jeremiah, the first African Parliamentary Secretary.

The results of the voting in the eight constituencies were as follows (asterisks denoting members of the last Council):

<b>Nairobi</b>	
Tom Joseph Mboya	2,138
Chiedo Mor Gem Argwings-Kodhek	1,746
*Muchohi Gikonyo	238
John Mackenzie Kasoyka	133
	Majority 392
<b>Central Province</b>	
Bernard Mate	24,758
*Eliud Mathu	14,774
Jeremiah Nyagah	5,684
David Waruhii	2,026
Stephen Kioni	1,365
	Majority 9,984
<b>Ukamba</b>	
*James Nzau Muimi	8,857
David Ngati Mumu	7,027
Martin Joseph Makilya	3,119
	Majority 1,830
<b>Rift Valley</b>	
*Daniel Toroitich arap Moi	4,773
Justus K. Tipis	1,340
John Moroiyan ole Tameno	527
	Majority 3,433
<b>North Nyanza</b>	
Masinde Muliru	6,728
*Wycliffe Work Wusya Awori	6,071
Christopher Nathaniel Waudo Siganga	4,438
Joseph Daniel Otjende	1,753
Webungo Bukachi Akatsa	1,646
Joseph George Wamukoya Kadimi	1,344
	Majority 657
<b>South Nyanza</b>	
Laurence Gerard Oguda	13,882
John Kebaso Kebaso	8,200
Taita arap Towett	6,308
John Joseph Bonga	3,235
Gordon Orinda Okun	1,299
*Francis Kiprotich arap Chuma	721
	Majority 5,682
<b>Central Nyanza</b>	
Adenija Oginga Odinga	9,316
*Benajah Apolo Ohanga	3,360
Henry Dixon Odaba	872
Godfrey Nathaniel Onyolo	642
Edward Peter Oranga	402
	Majority 5,956
<b>Coast Province</b>	
Ronald Gordon Ngala	3,406
*Joseph Mwanjumba Mwanjumo	2,539
Francis Joseph Khamisi	2,267
Claudius Mwalenga Mwasumbe	712
*James Jeremiah	488
	Majority 867

Thus only two of the former African members return to the Legislature—Mr. Muimi and Mr. arap Moi, neither of whom had sat long in Council or became prominent in its proceedings.

The first African Minister, Mr. Ohanga, polled only 3,360 votes against 9,316 cast for Mr. Odinga, a fellow tribesman, Mr. Jeremiah, the first African to be

appointed a Parliamentary Secretary, was at the bottom of the poll at the Coast and forfeited his deposit; and Mr. Mathu, who was expected to lose to Mr. Mate, did so by the heavy margin of almost 10,000 votes.

Mr. Gikonyo, a former member, found only 238 supporters in a poll of 4,255 in Nairobi; in North Nyanza Mr. Awori obtained only 4,071 of the 21,980 votes cast and so lost his seat; and in South Nyanza the sitting member, Mr. arap Chuma, had merely 721 votes in a total of 35,645.

Of the six new African members the best known are Mr. Mboya and Mr. Odinga.

### Successful Candidates

MR. TOM MBOYA, aged 28, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour since 1953. Recently returned to Nairobi from a course at Ruskin College, Oxford, and visits to the United States and Belgium. Born on Rusinga Island, Lake Victoria, and educated at Kabaa in the Machakos district, Yala in Central Nyanza; and Mañgu in the Central Province. Worked as a sanitary inspector for Nairobi City Council, then became full-time secretary of the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union. Has bitterly criticized the multi-racial constitution and white settlement.

MR. BERNARD MATE was born in 1923 at Chuka in the Meru district, and started his education at the C.M.S. primary school in Chogoria, and then went to the Alliance High School, where he obtained a school certificate. In 1943 he entered Makerere College, where he took a teacher training course. From 1946 to 1950 he was principal of Chogoria school. Has been a member of Meru African District Council and of the Meru Locational Council.

Coming to the U.K. in 1950, he obtained a degree in history and philosophy at the University of Wales, Bangor, and then took an educational course at Edinburgh University. Later he has been on the staff of the Government's Teacher Training Centre in the Meru area.

MR. J. N. MUIMI, previously the nominated member for Ukamba, was born 40 years ago in Kitui, and lives in the Chamwithia location. Educated at the Government schools in Kitui and Machakos, the Alliance High School, and Makerere College, he has taught at Kagumo school, the Government African school in Kitui, and Mombasa African secondary school. He is supervisor of Kitui District Education Board and a member of the local African district council. Holds the Coronation Medal and was awarded a Badge of Honour in 1955. Married, with four children.

MR. D. T. ARAP MOI, the retiring member for the Rift Valley, who was elected by a large majority, was born in the Baringo district in 1924 and educated at the Africa Inland Mission schools in Kabartonjo and Kapsabet and the Government African school in Kapsabet. After qualifying as a T2 teacher in 1952, he became head teacher at the Government African School, Kabarnet, and later taught at the teacher training school in Tambach, transferring in 1953 to Kabarnet, where he has been teaching since then.

He is a member of the Kenya Meat Commission, the Rift Valley Education Board, Kalenjin Language Committee, and the board of governors of the African Girls' High School, Kikuyu. Married, with two children. A vice-president of the Arab and African Sports Association of the Rift Valley Province, and a member of the African Land Development Board.

MR. MULIRU, who is 35, attended a primary school in Mathu, Busoga College, and St. Mary's School, Yala. He graduated in philosophy, history and education at the University of Cape Town, and since his return to Kenya has been a teacher and was for a time a headmaster. He is now a farmer in the Kabuon location.

MR. A. O. ODINGA, president of the Luo Union, was born about 1911 and educated at Maseko, the Alliance High School, and Makerere College, where he obtained a diploma in teaching. After teaching at Maseko School and at a Veterinary Training Centre, Maseko, he returned to found the Luo Union.



and Trading Corporation, of which he is managing director. From 1947 to 1949 he was a member of the Central Nyanza African District Council and of the Provincial Advisory Council. Married, has several children.

MR. R. G. NGALA, aged 34, Supervisor of African Anglican Church schools, in Mombasa. Educated at Kaloletti School, Alliance High School, and Makerere College, where he took a teaching diploma. After returning to Kaloletti as a master, he became headmaster of the Maynard School, Mbagaa, in the Teita district, and from 1937 to 1942 was headmaster of the Teita School, Mombasa. Then took a short education course at Wood College, Brinsford, to the Mombasa African Advisory Council in 1953 and to the Municipal Board in the following year. He served on the African Affairs Committee, the Tonsokoa Ward, the Regional Education Board for the Coast Province Council, the Regional Education Board for the East Province Council, and the Advisory Council on African Education. Married with seven children.

**Defeated Candidates**

AMONG THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES who had a prominent part in the Colony's affairs were:—

MR. E. V. MATHU, the first African nominated to the Kenya Legislative Council, on which he has sat continuously since 1955. He was appointed to the Executive Council in 1952. One of the first pupils at the Alliance High School, of which he later became the first African master, he also studied at the South African Native College in Fort Hare. After taking an honours degree at the University of South Africa he was a post-graduate student at London University and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1939 he attended a World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam. He is married, with five children.

He is certainly one of the ablest Africans who has taken part in public life in Kenya, being a good speaker and debater, who masters his subject and deals with it capably, often wittily, and at times forcefully.

MR. D. WAKURU, who has been seconded to the Community Development Department for special duties as a rehabilitation officer of the Athi River camp for detainees, became an African district officer in 1948, and served in Kiambu, Karuri, and Machakos. A former pupil at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Budo College, Uganda, where he took a higher certificate course in clerical work, he obtained his South African matriculation at Adams College, Natal, and attended Natal University, Durban, taking political science, history, English, and economics. Later he became the main lecturer officer of the Kiambu Local Native Council.

In 1948 he returned to Kenya after a 12-months' course in local government in Paignton, Devon, and joined the Kenya Administration as one of the first African assistant district officers. A practising Christian and a worker for the Moral Re-Armament Movement, he followed when his father, a senior Kikuyu chief, had been murdered by Mau Mau that he would devote himself to the rehabilitation of Mau Mau tribesmen who had taken part in the rebellion.

MR. ARDWAIGS ROOHEE, president of the Nairobi District African Congress, was educated at St. Mary's College, Yala, Kisumu Mission School, Uganda, and Makerere College, where he gained a diploma in education. After teaching for a few years, he received a Kenya Government bursary for a course in the U.K., where he was called to the Bar. He married an Irishwoman and has two daughters.

**Nairobi Businessman**

MR. MUGHONI GIKONYO was born in 1918 and educated at the Government African School, Kagumo, and the Alliance High School, and later took a correspondence course for London University before entering business in Nairobi. He served with E.A. Railways and Harbours Administration, Kenya Information Office, and the judicial department. At one time secretary of the Nairobi branch of the Kenya African Civil Service Association, he has been a member of the Nairobi African Advisory Council and a nominated member of Nairobi Municipal Council. In 1947-48 he was secretary-general of the Kenya African Union. A member of the Advisory Council on African Education and vice-president of Nairobi African Chamber of Commerce. Married, with two children.

MR. W. W. SAVORI is one of several sons of Canon J. M. Awoti. Educated at Nambale intermediate school, the Government African School, Kakimanga, and at Maseno, he attended a health inspector's course at Maseno Hospital. After serving with Nairobi Municipal Council, he became treasurer of the Kenya African Union and editor of several African papers. He was one of a K.A.U. delegation to Britain and was made vice-president of the union, but later resigned. In 1952 he became a nominated member of the Legislative Council. Married, with one child.

MR. FRANCIS KIPROTICH ARAP CHUMA, the son of a chief, was educated at Kabijanga Government African School, Nambiyango College, Harshe, and Maseno High School. He has served in Kericho as a district cashier, a district registrar

and is a member of the urban district council. Married, with one child.

MR. B. A. OHANGA, lately Minister for Community Development, who was nominated a member of the Legislative Council in 1947, and of the East Africa Council Assembly in 1952, was born in 1913 and educated at Rega School, Yala, Maseno School, and the Alliance High School. For 13 years he was in charge of a teacher training course in Maseno. In 1943 he attended an International Missionary Council conference as representative of the Protestant churches in Kenya.

On different times he was secretary of the Luo Language Committee, member of the Central Nyanza Education Board and district team, and of the provincial education planning committee. As a Minister he showed devotion to his duties, and soon won the respect of the other members of the Council of Ministers. His defeat will be regretted by many Europeans who have worked closely with him. Married, with several children.

**Under Secretary**

MR. J. JEREMIAH, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Local Government, Health and Housing in the last Council, was born in 1901, the son of a Taveta evangelist. After attending a C.M.S. elementary school, he became a postman at Voi and in 1919 learnt telegraphy. While stationed in Nairobi he attended night schools and took an active part in social affairs. In 1939 he became a member of the Nairobi African Advisory Council, and from 1946 represented Coast Africans on that body. For 15 years he was president of the Kenya African Civil Service Association, and in 1946 was awarded a certificate of honour. Nominated a member of the Legislative Council in 1948, he was one of the four non-official members representing the four races in Kenya who visited the Festival of Britain in 1951. Married, with seven children.

MR. F. J. KHUMIST, a stenographer with the African Merchantile Co., Ltd., in Mombasa, was educated at the Arab School, Kilifi, and the Catholic High School near Thika, where he obtained his senior secondary school certificate later taking a teachers' course. After leaving the Meteorological Department, he became the first African graduate of the Kenya Information Office in the outbreak of war. Later he was the first African editor of the newspaper *Baraza*, and in 1945 he started his own newspaper, *Mwigimu*, which ceased publication two years later.

A foundation member of the Nairobi African Advisory Council in 1939, he was appointed a Nairobi municipal councillor seven years later. He served for 18 months on the Mombasa African Advisory Council, and in 1951 was nominated a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board to represent African interests. Since 1954 he has been chairman of the board's housing committee. At the end of 1955, when Government again permitted the formation of African district political teachers' courses, after serving in the Meteorological Department, he formed and headed one of the Mombasa African Democratic Union.

**Seventeen Lost Deposits**

Of the 27 candidates in the eight constituencies 17 forfeited their deposits of £25 because they failed to receive one-eighth of the votes cast.

About 162,000 African men and women had registered as voters, perhaps a quarter of those who might have done so. Some qualified for more than one vote, three being the maximum. The poll averaged 78.5% being highest in the Central constituency with 95% and lowest for the Akamba seat, with 73.5% of those on the register. Seven of the eight men elected are or have been teachers, the exception being Mr. Mboya.

The African M.L.Cs. met in Nairobi over the week-end, and on Monday evening a statement signed by seven of them (Mr. Ogugi being absent) said that none of them would accept a post as Minister or Parliamentary Under-Secretary because they objected to the multi-racial form of Government. "We shall fight to build a Government and society in which all enjoy equal rights and opportunities and no one enjoys privileges or a privileged position," they declared.

Mr. Mboya admitted afterwards that their move was to intended "wreck the Lyttelton constitution". He said that when the Legislature met next week the African members would make concrete proposals for increased African representation.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

**Drama Festival**

A MULTIRACIAL SCHOOLS DRAMA FESTIVAL is being planned to coincide with the visit of The Queen Mother to the Federation. The festival, organized by Salisbury Youth Council, will be held in the capital, but it is hoped that other schools and youth organizations will participate.

# Africans Basic Wage Unrealistic in Salisbury and Bulawayo

## Average African Employee Holds His Job for Only Nine Months

THE BUS SERVICES in Greater Salisbury and Greater Bulawayo are interestingly described in the report of the commission of enquiry into the transport services of the two cities which sat under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Beadle, whose fellow commissioners were Mr. William Margolis, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, and Mr. George William Robb.

The report (published by the Government Printer, Salisbury) states that in the capital city the number of registered vehicles is 61 omnibuses, 6,500 lorries, 23,500 cars, 1,300 motor-cycles, and 34,654 bicycles. In Bulawayo there are 96 omnibuses, 5,554 lorries, 14,500 passenger cars, 25 commercial cars, 71 taxis, 510 motor-cycles, and 27,300 bicycles.

The possibility of suburban rail services was considered and rejected as uneconomic for any foreseeable period. Only when each city has a population approaching a million could the cost of operation be covered.

The idea that African bus services in Salisbury are highly profitable is dismissed. During the nine months to September 30 last there was a profit of only £297, representing 0.15d. per mile operated — not taking into account the fact that in the nine months the company had paid out £5,000 of interest. There would thus have been a loss if even a 10% interest charge had been debited. The capital employed by the company totals £384,049.

In 1955 in Bulawayo there was a profit of only £345 on the African services, or 0.09d. per mile operated. A substantial increase in the profit-earning capacity is described as urgent.

From the report the following passages are quoted:

### Logical Racial Prejudice

"There would be considerable objection from many European passengers to a composite bus which would be reserved for Europeans during peak hours, while in off-peak periods a detachable partition would divide it into two parts, one for European and one for African passengers.

The objection is based on racial prejudice — that European passengers would not wish to sit on seats which had previously been occupied by Africans. When it is remembered, however, that these Africans would be likely to be the domestic servants employed by these Europeans, it will be appreciated how illogical the objection is, as in the course of their domestic duties these African domestics would be likely to come into close personal contact with their employers than with their sitting on a seat which an employer is likely to occupy some hours later.

"Logic, as this prejudice is, is undoubtedly exists a similar type of prejudice once existed against the employment of African conductors on the European bus routes. This prejudice has been entirely overcome.

"Despite the prejudice which exists, and so doing, the commission recommends that both companies be given authority to operate convertible composite buses of the type outlined. This will involve amendments of the agreement with the councils.

"Africans living in the Donnybrook (Mabvuku) settlement outside Salisbury using the bus regularly must pay 39s. a month in fares. The average wage earned in Mabvuku, including the special quarters allowance, is £7 7s. The inhabitants, with very few exceptions, are married men. Some have families as many as eight children. No married man with a family in Southern Rhodesia who earns £7s. a month can afford to pay 39s. of this small salary for transport.

"No special concessions are made to African school children. An African school child above 12 years of age travels at full adult fare, and no children proceeding to and from school receive any special concessions. A European child proceeding to school, irrespective of age, travels for 2d. within the municipal boundary, no matter how long the journey, and for half the adult fare on the route outside the municipal boundary.

The commission recommends that the Salisbury United Omnibus Company gives consideration to adopting the same

principle of fixing fares as adopted in Bulawayo, where all the fare stages are calculated on a definite mileage basis, on the principle of 2d. for the first mile and 1d. per mile thereafter, with a minimum fare of 2d.

"The commission further recommends special concessions applicable to European children should also apply to African school children in uniform proceeding to and from school within the municipal boundary, and should not vary more than 1d.

### Different in Salisbury

"The situation in Bulawayo is entirely different from that in Salisbury, the relationship between the African user and the bus company appearing to be cordial. The queues inspected by the commission were orderly and well-behaved, and there was no sign of the 'bumper' and pushing which is so common in the African queues in the Salisbury area.

"There are no special complaints from Bulawayo Africans which require special treatment. There was no complaint from any residents of Bulawayo regarding the operation of the European services.

"Neither company can be expected to carry on either the European or African services at the present charges. It is satisfied that both companies are operating efficiently and that very little reduction in operative costs can be made. Those costs of the two companies are not in any way unduly high. The operative cost per mile for 1956 of the Salisbury company was 21.69d. and of the Bulawayo company 2s.50d., which in the opinion of your commission cannot in the circumstances be considered high.

"The accumulated loss of the Salisbury company now stands at £45,500 and of the Bulawayo company at £48,000 and the companies cannot be expected to continue their operations on the present basis, which holds out no future prospect of reducing the loss or of ever turning off a reasonable profit. Therefore, if the companies are to recoup their losses and operate at even a very small margin of profit, a considerable increase in the fares of all services is necessary.

"If the African services the average charge per mile of the Salisbury company is 1.23d. and of the Bulawayo company 1.1d. The parent company is satisfied that in order to operate economically it should raise its fares for the African services in both cities to a tariff based on 1.8d. per mile. This will represent an average increase on African fare of 0.57d. in Salisbury and of 0.56d. in Bulawayo.

"The only solution to the European bus service problem is to permit the company more latitude than is given in the present agreements. Your commission recommends that the agreements be revised, giving the companies authority to raise the fares on all the European routes, to revise the frequency of services where the traffic does not justify the present frequency of service, and to withdraw entirely those services on routes which have proved to be unprofitable and are likely to remain unprofitable.

### How to Run Routes

"The difficulty with the African routes is faced with only many miles from the west (of which Donnybrook settlement is a typical example) in question, the necessary transport services presented your commission with its major problem. The root cause of the African transport difficulty is that the African user must pay for his transport, whereas the European user, who must also pay for his transport, is able to get to work on the public transport system at a very low cost. The commission recommends that the African user be enabled to pay for his transport at a rate which is closely related to his productivity, and the ultimate solution must always depend on his real earning power.

"Evidence given revealed that in Greater Salisbury and Greater Bulawayo there was a turnover of Africans in employment every nine months. It means that at any one time an African employee is engaged on one contract in Salisbury and Bulawayo in nine months. So long as this state of affairs exists, the African is never sufficiently qualified in any field or trade to engage himself on a wage which will be sufficient to enable him to pay 39s. a month in bus fares, the present charge to a Donnybrook resident.

"A man living below the bread line will be grateful for a 6d. bus allowance to meet his bus fare, but necessary to him a greater necessity and such a grant would without doubt prefer a simple increase of his daily cash wages, which he could spend where his need was greatest (and he







# Optimistic Trade Reports from the Territories

## Prosperous Year Expected in the Rhodesias

THE STANDARD BANK REVIEW for March says: *inter alia*—

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Wholesalers report brisk trading and a plentiful supply of goods. The business outlook is fully optimistic for the year. A shortage of skilled tradesmen is evident in Bulawayo, and a representative of the building industry is visiting Johannesburg to recruit bricklayers.

Motor car dealers enjoyed excellent trading conditions during 1956, and an even more prosperous year is expected for 1957. Most furniture manufacturing concerns are working to capacity, and turnover figures for 1956 were appreciably greater than in the same month of 1956. Electrical engineers generally are fully engaged, but many firms are handicapped by a serious shortage of skilled labour.

Reinforcing and structural steel companies are enjoying buoyant conditions. Record sales are expected this year.

New companies registered in the Colony during 1956 numbered 935 with a total capital of £12,846,766. Hire purchase agreements totalled 33,506, involving £1,491,407, compared with 20,349 contracts and £818,985 for 1955.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Active conditions continue in the motor trade, and there is long waiting lists for new vehicles.

Total new companies with a combined capital of £2,202,000 were registered in 1956.

**Nyasaland.**—Work on many major road contracts is in progress, and a new harbour installations at Nkata Bay on Lake Nyasa are well under way. Construction of a new aerodrome at Lusaka will start soon.

During the first nine months of 1956 the Protectorate imported goods to the value of £6,487,356. Exports amounted to £6,168,844. The most valuable export was tea, 16m. lb. being sold for £2,233,669.

During 1956 a total of 18 new companies, with a combined capital of £1,467,500, was registered.

### Nairobi Conditions

Activity in Nairobi is generally slowing down in trading conditions. Stocks are moving very slowly, and some merchants are having difficulty in meeting their acceptances. Recovery from some of the larger European firms, on the other hand, shows that business is fairly brisk.

The export value of canned fruit and vegetables in 1951 was £1,200,000; this figure increased to £3,000,000 in 1956. The prospects for progress in the industry are maintained, it is hoped that this value will reach £7m. by 1958.

Industrial and commercial machinery other than electrical machinery has been Kenya's principal import this year. The total value of this group represents 23.04% of the total imports and amounting in value to £3,434,400 c.i.f. Iron and steel imports had a value of £1,113,315; this group consisting of 197,000 tons of iron slabs, plates and girders, 9,000 tons of corrugated sheets, 16,074 tons of sheets, plates, bars and pipes, 3,700 tons of cast pipes and fittings, together with railway track material and other ironwork valued at £1,702,936.

Altogether 2,053 motor vehicles, vans, and chassis at £591 each were imported as compared with 4,099 passenger road vehicles valued at £1,000,000 in 1955.

Uganda Africans are being inclined to spend more money on second-hand vehicles, cycles and corrugated iron sheets than on goods. There has been a steady increase in the consumption of beer by Africans, and the increased production of the local breweries is being fully taken up.

The Uganda Government has invited offers for the purchase of 10% of the grain conditioning plant built in Jinja in 1952, and valued at £200,000, in respect of which a loss of £80,000 sustained between June 1955 and August, 1955, was recently written off. Little interest appears to have been shown in the proposition.

Despite the proximity of Kampala to one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world, there is a water shortage. With the rise in the population of the town the daily consumption of water has risen to 3,350,000 gallons, and iron pumps are being installed to cope with the demand.

The official estimate of the robusta coffee crop this season remains at 55,000 tons.

THE CURRENT MONTHLY REVIEW of Barclays Bank states, *inter alia*—

**Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.**—The Soviet bloc is making a determined effort to increase trade with the Federation. During the last three years imports from behind the Iron Curtain have tripled, from £77,000 in 1954 to £291,000 in the first nine months of last year. Exports from the Federation to Iron Curtain countries have dropped from £163,000 in 1954 to £7,000 for the first nine months of last year.

The Federation was the eighth most important market for British cars during 1956; when 8,896 cars worth £3.8m. were imported, compared with 10,373 worth £4,233,000 in 1955.

The estimated net national income during 1956 is about £340m., an increase of nearly 50% over the figure for 1953. The Federation's rate of economic growth of 9% p.a. compounded is, according to the International Bank, a rate not surpassed anywhere in the world.

### Tobacco and Tea

**Southern Rhodesia.**—To January 31 registrations of tobacco growers totalled 3,305 of these 2,690 were growers of Virginia tobacco and 1,055 growers of Turkish tobacco. Of the latter 617 were Africans. The total European Turkish registrations compare with 14 a year ago, while Africans then numbered 247.

The first tea from the Aberfoyle tea estates at Ipanga will be processed towards the end of 1956. The company hope to be producing an annual total of 1m. lb. within five years.

Farm sales reached new high levels throughout 1956. In 1956 a total of 601 farms covering 1,542,836 acres were sold for £3,159,431, an average of £2 1s. an acre. Last year by the end of October 571 farms had changed hands. In November £94,000 worth of farmland was sold in one district alone, Mrewa, where seven farms changed hands. The cheapest cost the buyers £10,000, and the most expensive £8,000.

Recent excavations on the site of a new building to be built in the centre of Salisbury revealed gold-bearing rocks. The Director of Geological Survey has said that if the city lies in the edge of a goldfield, but that if even satisfactory deposits existed they could not be worked as the site is within a surveyed township.

A large textile firm at Hartley is cutting output owing to heavy imports of Asiatic cloth and cloth of Asiatic origin processed in the U.K. The industry has appealed for a protective tariff on imports.

Salisbury shopkeepers have had little rest since their busy Christmas period. Large-scale clearance sales have sent sales soaring to unprecedented heights for this time of year.

A total of 122 local companies increased their nominal capital by £15,368,097 in 1956; 89 companies had increased their nominal capital by £5,397,500 during 1955.

### Company Registrations

The total number of new companies registered in Southern Rhodesia during 1956 was 935, with a total nominal capital of £12,846,766. Totals for 1955 were 680 companies and £12,000,225.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The first official estimate places the Northern Rhodesian tobacco crop in the region of 1.2m. lb. Northern-Eastern growers are to be assisted by a fertilizer subsidy of £10 per ton ex Lusaka, or £5 per ton ex Salima. Up to January 31 registrations of growers of Virginia tobacco were 194 in North-Western Rhodesia and 43 in North-Eastern.

The new power plant, shaft and preliminary flotation units have been opened at the Mtuga mine 700 miles north of Lusaka; it had lain derelict and flooded for 28 years. Initial production from the first small copper mine to be worked by independent interests in the Federation is planned to be 300 tons of concentrates monthly. The operators are carrying out exploratory work in the adjacent areas of Mashumba and Kalkwa.

A sugar refinery is to be built in Ndola at a cost of £1,000,000 by the Rhodesian Sugar Refinery, Ltd. The planned annual output is 100,000 tons of the region of 30,000 tons p.a.

**Nyasaland.**—The demand for power in southern Nyasaland is expected to double in the next five years, from 37 to 700 megawatts, according to a survey made recently by Professor Blantyre-Lambe power station could meet this demand up to 1962 by the installation of one additional 2,500

A generating unit, providing power to the Shire hydro-electric project was available in the area. The reconstruction of the Limbe-Salima road should be completed by April. On the Limpopo-Mozambique border, two major steel bridges will be replaced, the Ruu River bridge strengthened, and reconstruction of a number of minor bridges undertaken. The Lilongwe-Fort Jameson road is to have gravel surface 66 miles from Lilongwe.

The rateable value of property in the municipality of Blantyre and Lilongwe increased by 1,381,028 to 2,550,000 during the past year. That at Lilongwe showed an increase of 336,295 to 1,145,000.

**Tanganyika.**—The acreage of coffee at Njombe has been increased by 106 acres. New plantings are also reported from Ruungwe. The prospects in Buboba district are good, and the first estimate is 11,751 tons. In the Ruungwe district of the Southern Highlands the crop reached 180 tons.

Estimates for the arabica crop in the Moshi district are African grown 5,020 tons and estate grown 1,120 tons. Approximately 3,576 tons of Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative grown and 1,327 tons offered by Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association have been auctioned to date.

In the Lake Province crop prospects are excellent. About 7,000 tons of dusted seed-cotton have been issued sufficient for 180,000 acres, but the conservative estimate is 140,000 boxes.

In the Mafindi area the 1956 output of tea was 960 tons, compared with the previous year's total of 817 tons. As the acreage of mature tea in this area is continually increasing, the 1957 total will be in the neighbourhood of 1,000 tons. Estimated production in the Tanga area for last year is 1,600,000 lb.

**Iringa Dairy**

On the arrival of an expert from Holland, the newly-formed dairy company in the Iringa district has started the collection of milk and proposes to set up an organization to collect cream from Native-owned herds, for which purpose separators will be sent out and installed at strategic points. These will be operated by Africans employed by the company.

**Kenya.**—The development of new markets for Kenya's horticultural produce is being investigated by the experimental station at Molo. Kenya mangoes sent from the coast to London by air have realized from 3s. 6d. to 5s. each. A senior horticulture officer has stated that Kenya could produce asparagus at times when it was out of season in the United Kingdom. The same applies to strawberries, which can be grown all the year. Other experiments at the station include apples, pears, plums, grapes, and peas.

It is the belief of the silviculturist at the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization that with proper planning and development East Africa could in the course of time, become the "Scandinavia of the Indian Ocean". East Africa was most conveniently placed for exporting softwood to the East, and its timber could be produced more quickly than a normal pine in British Columbia or Scandinavia.

It was stated in Nairobi by a visiting representative of the Israeli Ministry of Commerce and Industry that many of Israel's requirements under her substantial purchasing programme could be met by East Africa. Principal orders would probably be for coffee, timber, seeds, maize, cotton, and soda ash. In return, Israel could offer building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, cars, machinery, foodstuffs, and textiles.

**Mr. Brockway's Denial**

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., said when he addressed the national council of the Movement for Colonial Freedom a few days ago that it was not true that M.P.s. associated with that movement were doing their best to provoke African racialism. Colonel David Stirling, president of the Capricorn Africa Society, had alleged when addressing the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London, "Political, social, and economic conditions in Central Africa and in Kenya by their gross inequalities have inevitably encouraged black nationalism." Mr. Brockway said, "The efforts of white people in Britain and Africa to redress these injustices are making the biggest contribution towards the development of healthier relations. We are not pro-African or pro-Asian or pro-Edman. We are 'pro-human'."

[Continued on page under Notes By The Way.]

**Corona Dinner**

THE CORONA CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER, the 47th of the series, will be held in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.1, on the evening of Thursday, June 20. The secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside.

**Giving Africans A Share in the Country  
By Sir Stephen King-Hall in Tanganyika**

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL has written from Tanganyika Territory a news-letter which can be recommended in particular to the critics of British rule in East and Central Africa, for what he has seen in recent weeks has given him a very different attitude to colonialism 1957.

Referring to the last visiting mission sent to Tanganyika by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, he mentions that its report contained 290 errors and that one member of the mission's secretariat was an avowed Communist, that the behaviour of some of the delegates was "revolting" and that the consequent scandals were hushed up out of a sense of British decency towards official Africa.

While staying at the Governor's Lodge, Lushoto, with Sir Edward Twining, he was "admitted to wisdom in the headmaster's study," and gives this account of part of the lesson then communicated.

"The multi-racial society idea is starting off on the wrong foot if it assumes that the objective is to start with a Europeans and add to their number first 100, then 1,000, then 10,000 Westernized Africans, without taking into account the nature of the society of the (say) 20 million of the mass of Africans. In Europe our more or less homogeneous modern-style democratic societies were not created out of feudalism by a handful of modern men trying to turn the serfs into imitation upper-class types. Our societies grew gradually out of feudalism."

Now is the great merit of the policy in Tanganyika that the problem of creating the multi-racial society is being approached as follows:

"There are certain principles, political and economic, in the Western way of life. How can we develop African institutions so that those principles can be expressed in modern forms which will be seen by the Africans to have grown out of their own institutions and not appear to be some alien notion imposed from without?"

**Streamlining Tribal Institutions**

"The principles of political democracy are indigenous to the African in the mechanism of the tribal chief and his council. Africans understand all about electing people. What is required is to streamline and develop the tribal institutions to make them capable of coping with modern problems, and to give them responsibility for administration from the local government level upwards at the same rate as we are able to overcome the fearful difficulties of mass education—difficulties due to shortage of funds and teachers and not because of any lack of demand."

"Give the African," said Sir Edward, "a share in the equity of the country". This is a fundamental objective, and should be hanging over the desk of every administrator—and on the Cabinet Table in the Union!

"What did the Governor of Tanganyika mean by this? I can best illustrate it by telling you this story. In the south of the Territory lives a tribe 200,000 strong. They are situated on top of a plateau where there is no water. For generations they had been obliged to go down the mountain and carry every drop of water up to the plateau. When Sir Edward visited them he decided to do something about this for at any rate a small area, and a scheme was produced to pump up water to one corner of the plateau. It was a great moment when he turned on the tap in front of a huge crowd. Then the heads of the tribe came to ask whether the whole plateau could get have water. Sir Edward said it would cost a lot of money—perhaps hundreds of thousands of pounds. "We will pay," said the Africans. So a water board was set up. Each household pays (I think) 10s. a year, and the loan will be paid off in 10 years."

This kind of think is what H.E. means by giving the Africans a share in the equity of the country. It is also the kind of way in which a multi-racial society can perhaps be built up on a wide foundation. There are some extremely interesting projects in preparation for further enterprises in which the Africans will have "a share in the equity."

Sir Edward Twining is described as "great in mind and stature, immensely popular with Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs, and in the tradition of the famous British proconsuls." It is due to him more than any other man that the imaginative and realistic policy of Tanganyika stands out as something distinctive and unique in Africa.

## Bipartisanship in Colonial Policy

### Urgency of Inter-Party Understanding

**BIPARTISAN COLONIAL POLICY** at Westminster would enormously benefit East and Central Africa, for it would assure Europeans, Africans and Africans of their political and economic future as they travel on their way to self-government. H. F. EAGLETON, Minister of Overseas Affairs in the East African Section of the Foreign Office, said in the House of Commons.

During a recent visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland he had found that wherever there were a possibility of the return of the Labour Party to power in the United Kingdom, they feared that that party would favour a unilateral approach, including attempts to unilaterally effect the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the wholesale introduction in East Africa of the common electoral roll, which would for ever silence the political voice of the Europeans. Such a possibility inevitably encouraged the ambitions of extremist Africans.

There was clear need for an armistice between Conservatives and Socialists in Colonial affairs, and some pronouncement ought to be made in the near future, for it was a matter of urgency to East Africa and the Federation. If agreement were reached on major matters between the two political parties, the effect economically and politically would be immense in Africa. On the other hand, continuing failure to extend the area of common ground would do increasing damage by stimulating inordinate political hopes among Africans and discouraging investment and development by Europeans.

### Dynamism in Kenya

Mr. Eagleton said that he had been deeply impressed with the dynamism of the economy in East Africa, and particularly by the astonishing changes which had come over African agriculture in Kenya, where there was an intense drive to stimulate African prosperity, chiefly by such cash crops as tea and coffee, the result of which would be an enormous expansion of the opportunities for alert traders. From the mouths of "the two horses in the first three" he had been told that African purchasing power might be expected to increase tenfold in the next decade or so.

Discussing the state of bazaars, Mr. Eagleton said that Nairobi had been adversely affected by the tendency of Asian traders in Uganda to increase their direct orders instead of placing the business through Kenya. In Uganda there was a growing reliance on hire purchase, especially for cars, and even for building materials. Although the seasonal trade had much decreased, the less advanced tribes still bought seasonally. All in all, there was no marked increase in trade, as there was in Kenya.

Tanganyika had enjoyed an excellent cotton season, and the Central Line area was in a healthy condition. Dar es Salaam suffered from a surfeit of importers, but on the whole the position was more satisfactory than for some years.

### Local Investment

Mr. Eagleton had been told that local money was available to finance the new railway essential for the development of the Kichwamba Valley sugar scheme, although the London market might still be approached.

There was substantial local investment in the territories, and far less money found its way to India than was generally supposed. The flow of money to Kenya from Uganda Asian merchants was, however, mounting. "They are investing so much in property in Nairobi that it is difficult to know what they don't own," said Mr. Eagleton.

Most Africans still buried their savings in their huts. Just how much they cached away was difficult to tell, but there was substantially less money in circulation and in the savings banks than had been issued.

Questioned on the import of Japanese goods, Mr. Eagleton said that the territories were not open "high, wide, and handsome" to those imports, as people tended to assume. In Kenya and Uganda, they were worth about £2m. each last year. Tanganyika's figure was somewhat higher, but the Adminis-

tration was taking care to see that Japanese goods did not flood the territories, and there were certain licensing limitations. The political situation in Tanganyika was somewhat disturbed, but the area of the Territory was vast and coherent public opinion of political ideas difficult to organize. In Uganda the Baganda were a disruptive force, distinguishedly feared by the other tribes. Much depended on the new Governor, Sir Derrick Croft, an administrator with wide experience of Africa.

The Kikuyu relations between the Government and the settlers were good, and had changed the outlook of Europeans. The general picture was now a solid body of associates striving to build a better country. They had much to do before 1960, when the constitution could be amended.

Mr. W. A. du Bois, the chairman, reported that import and export traffic through Mombasa in January totalled 170,330 tons. There were 39 empty-berth days, and 241 ship-days. Imports and exports through Dar es Salaam in January were 125,000 tons, of which 28,500 tons, 6,810, and 91,690 tons were 7,060 tons.

## Certainty the Greatest Need

### Importance of a Clear Colonial Policy

A CLEAR POLICY as bipartisan as possible, is needed in Kenya, Miss Margery Perham, wrote in *The Times* on Monday in the course of an article entitled "Kenya After Mau Mau". She said:

"British Government uncertain how to apply the ineradicable lesson of the Boston tea-party to multi-racial Africa, prefer to give no answer, other than year-to-year adjustments to changing realities. Is this traditional empiricism any longer appropriate?"

"It demands from all of us an absolute trust in Britain's power and wisdom; the first is diminishing, the second is too often shaken by parliamentary inattention or marred by party conflict. Has not certainty become Kenya's greatest need? Even the settlers, their long hope of Dominion waving, now need the certainty of protection. Still more do the Asians need it."

Africans, whose Mau Mau was a symptom of their insecurity between two worlds, begin to scan their future. Many still desire British control, but with Britain silent they lie open to distracting influences emanating from U.S.A., Egypt, India, Ghana, Somalia, and elsewhere. Their administrators exclaim: "If only we knew what we were working for!"

"With a clear policy, as bipartisan as possible, the race with time for the development of African responsibility might be won. Only Britain can hold the dangerous interval, and only if she can clear the future from an obscurity as thick as the clouds which at mid-day hide Kenya's mountain."

## Communist Threat to Africa

### American Vice-President's Statement

WITHIN THE NEXT GENERATION Africa will have a tremendous impact on the lives of people all over the world, Mr. Richard Nixon, Vice-President of the U.S.A., said in Rome on Monday, adding "the free nations outside Africa must co-operate in helping the newly-emerging countries to work towards independence."

He had, he said, visited Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, and the Sudan as well as Liberia, Libya, and Morocco, and in all those African areas the trend was towards independence and freedom rather than toward Communist colonialism and dictatorship.

The Communists had made Africa one of the areas of their heaviest pressure and infiltration, for they recognized that if they could control Africa they might be able to control the world. Hitherto, however, their efforts had not had as much success as might have been expected.



MARCH 21, 1957

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### African National Congress Demands "Sterile Controversy" on Federation

**HOUSE OF COMMONS**  
SIR RICHARD BARKER: The Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. Plummer, will be asked to reply to the African National Congress demand for constitutional changes.

The Secretary of State announced that the Congress had in a letter submitted various proposals for constitutional reform which he had discussed with Mr. Nkumbula, the president, and others when he visited Northern Rhodesia. The proposals, together with the views of other sections of the African and European communities, are being considered by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Would the Colonial Secretary himself give attention to the points of view expressed by these people? He is aware, of course, that the African National Congress was opposed to the imposition of Central African Federation. In view of that attitude, if he wants it to work, is it not essential that he should bring his counsel and judgment to bear on the very important questions put to him by the African people?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I certainly did so, and still continue to do so. I only hope the energies of these people will be concentrated on worthwhile objectives and not on sterile controversy as to whether Federation was or was not a good thing."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "In spite of the fact that the Minister saw Mr. Nkumbula, which we all welcome — is it not the fact that the Governor and his officials do not officially recognize the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress? Is not this discouraging and medieval because this Congress is the only movement which almost universally stands for all political movements and is recognized as such by all Europeans except the Governor and his Secretariat?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I saw Mr. Nkumbula with the full agreement of the Governor. The African National Congress does not represent all Africans in the territory. It has an important point of view, and I was very glad to meet its leader."

### Secession from the Federation

SIR L. PLUMMER asked what reply had been given to the request of the Southern Province Provincial Council in Nyasaland that Nyasaland be withdrawn from the Federation and that there should be an African majority both on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I assume that you are referring to the statements made to me by certain members of the Southern Province African Provincial Council during my visit to Nyasaland in January. I replied that in H.M. Government's view Federation — which was certainly not the same thing as amalgamation — was in the best interests of the people of Nyasaland and had come to stay. I added that the economic advancement brought by the Federation would help and not hinder the political advancement of Nyasaland."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "The Africans concerned with this believe that they will have an opportunity in 1960 to express their views towards the continuance of Federation. In the light of this is it not a good thing not to be negative to their points of view and for the Minister to try to treat them as sympathetically as he can?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that was the conclusion which I drew from them reached when I visited them last month."

SIR L. WARD: "Does the Minister realize that these requests for withdrawal from the Federation will continue and I fear, become more persistent unless there is greater confidence in the prospect of increased African representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is one important facet of the matter."

### Nyasaland African Congress

MR. SWINGLER asked why the Nyasaland Government withdrew recognition from the Nyasaland African Congress as representing African associations.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Nyasaland Government have withdrawn recognition of the Nyasaland African Congress in the terms in which such recognition was originally accorded in December, 1944, namely, recognition of Congress as repre-

senting the various African associations in Nyasaland, and which was not, however, to be recognized for the fact that it is, that is, a political party."

MR. SWINGLER: "Can the Minister say who this party has been taken?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, sir. I am quite satisfied that having been there myself that when the last time was taken the nominal membership of the Congress was approximately only one-third of the total, that this body represented all Africans was a very full approval of the change has been made."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "While his statement is that a gentleman confirm the fact that the African National Congress in the commonwealth for the African National Congress had the full support of the traditional chiefs and elders of the African people, is it not the fact that when he was there he had a storming meeting with the African National Congress led by Mr. Nkumbula?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly not. It is a pity that I do not have your experience of the African National Congress in the past."

### Urban African Housing

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The fact that the Government has taken steps to provide housing for the African population in the Northern Rhodesian African housing in the municipalities of Broken Hill, Bulawayo, and Livingstone, Mashaya, Masaiti, Mufulira, and in the township of Bamfrow, Bulawayo, Fort Jameson, Kapano, Mazabuka, Monze and Sunyani."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "The Colonial Secretary will be aware that all sides of the House have noted by the personal action he has taken against the colour bar — the personal action showing a departure of apartheid — that this is an extension of the policy of apartheid in the British Commonwealth will be a non-ferrous metal. I must express his displeasure and suggestions that he should encourage Africans from Europeans in the townships to be suggested."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to reply in what might seem ungenerous but strictly accurate terms. The purpose of the ordinance is not to perpetuate the colour bar. The intention of the legislation is not to set up special racial areas, but to impose on local authorities special obligations to the African population."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Is not that the attitude of the South African Prime Minister on apartheid?"

MR. SWINGLER: "The Minister cannot answer for the South African Parliament."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I would be a very glad to be able to say that Africans are not restricted to the same housing areas."

MR. WILFRED PALMER (Lab.) asked if housing sites could be provided for Africans as well as Europeans in Mufulira.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Mufulira Municipality has agreed to make available to the Government township for the erection of houses for additional members of the European staff. The company itself makes all necessary provision for housing its African employees."

MR. PALMER: "If this municipality find it necessary and desirable to provide houses for Europeans would it not be a good thing if it could at the same time provide houses for Africans too, and would not it be likely to lead to better relations?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I went into this when I was in Northern Rhodesia. This is an imaginative attempt to fix the destinies of the people of the mining areas with the life of the community as a whole, and it needs every encouragement in the interest of all races. There is nothing to stop an African from living in the township if he is prepared to abandon the obvious advantages of living in the houses provided by the mining company."

### Copperbelt Restriction Orders

Replying to MR. BROCKWAY, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that 61 Africans were at present excluded from the Copperbelt under restriction orders. Means of earning a livelihood were open to them in the restrictive areas, and district commissioners were authorized to pay subsistence allowances in cases of hardship. All had been given the opportunity to present their cases to a High Court judge, and hearings were in progress. So far no one had availed himself of the right to be legally represented.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that 63 persons deported from the Copperbelt a number are not even members of the Mine Workers' Union? Is he further aware that some of them are quite respected members of the African National Congress? Will he not take steps to end these conditions, which were applied during an emergency which has now ceased?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Certainly not. The emergency was because of the protective effort being made to lead to African... (Continued on Page 990)



## The touch that makes the difference

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# PERCOLIA

MR. H. S. TRAMER is revisiting East Africa. SIR NUTCOMBE and LADY HUMPHREYS have left for the Caribbean.

MR. H. W. JONES has joined the board of Federation Syndicate Ltd.

LORD POLYTON has joined the board of the London Tin Corporation, Ltd.

VISCOUNTESS HUDSON wishes to be known in future as HANNAH VISCOUNTESS HUDSON.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF STAIR and LADY MARJORIE DALRYMPLE are visiting Kenya.

MR. A. G. DAUGLEISH has been appointed Secretary for Housing Government and Housing in Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. F. KNAGGS, of Mau Summit, Kenya, will shortly arrive in England on holiday.

THE KARAKA of BUGANDA was due back in Kampala last week-end from his shooting trip in Mozambique.

LORD and LADY ROTHERWICK are on their way home in the CAPETOWN-CASTLE from their visit to Rhodesia.

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND is paying his ninth visit to Kenya. He is accompanied by LADY DE HAVILLAND and their daughter.

MR. R. E. HOEY has been transferred from Dar-es-Salaam to take charge of the new income tax office opened in Zanzibar.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Minister Plenipotentiary-Designate for the Federation at Washington, is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. E. D. HONE, Northern Rhodesia's new Chief Secretary, was sworn in when the Legislative Council held its first meeting of the year last week.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Member for Education and Social Services in Northern Rhodesia, was just arrived in England for a visit of about a month.

MR. V. AMBERG, managing director of a Northampton company making lifts, has returned from his visit to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

MR. J. F. MCKIERMAN, President of the National Coffee Association of the United States of America, will pay a brief visit to East Africa later this month.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING left London on Monday evening by air for the United States. He will return early next week and leave a few days later for Africa.

DR. W. R. LUMSDEN, of the East African Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, Uganda, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by Glasgow University.

MAJOR PETER SPEARING, Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will shortly revisit the Federation.

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and LADY MARY ALEXANDER, who have lived in Rhodesia for the past five years, will arrive in England in May.

SIR JOHN MAPPHERSON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, is to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University at a ceremony on May 10.

PRINCESS MARGARET has promised to attend the centenary meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa which is to be held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on November 18.

MAJOR J. T. SPENKS, chairman of the British Legion, has been visiting East Africa to inspect units of the legion and to examine matters affecting Africans who have served in the armed forces.

MR. D. M. S. LEBURN has resigned from the Northern Rhodesian Government's service to become secretary to the African Housing Board in Lusaka.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT A. D. SMITH, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been seconded to the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, as Assistant Supervisor of Colonial Police Training.

MR. PETER M. AMCOCKS, senior partner of the Nairobi firm of consulting civil engineers bearing his name, will retire at the end of this month and leave East Africa to take up a permanent appointment in Canada.

MR. J. NEIL FLOBER, who has been appointed full-time land settlement officer in the Federation by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, served 25 years as an agricultural officer in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ELDRED MITCHELL, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and MR. ABDULLA M. A. KARUMBE, the vice-chairman, arrived in London a few days ago on their way to Rome for a conference on world fibre problems.

MR. T. H. HAISE, Deputy Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia Police, is acting as Commissioner in the absence of MR. J. P. J. FFORDE, who is on leave in this country. MR. J. C. DAY, an Assistant Commissioner, is acting as Deputy.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, chairman of Mitchell Cows and Co., Ltd., of Plimpton Hall, Wheatsland, Bury St. Edmunds, has been appointed Sheriff of Suffolk for the current year. SIR PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER is the new sheriff for the County of London.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, the new Governor of Uganda and MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, Commissioner for East Africa in London, are to attend the annual general meeting tomorrow of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which has now 23 members.

MR. L. W. LANE, former chief superintendent of transportation of Rhodesia Railways, who has arrived in England with Mrs. LANE, undertook a recruiting mission in the U.K. and on the Continent for the railways two years ago. He was in their service from 1920 to 1954.

LADY GAMMANS, widow of Sir David Gammans, has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for Hovesey North in the by-election caused by the death of her husband, who had a majority of 12,771 at the last general election. He had been deeply interested in Colonial affairs.

MR. DAVID AINSWORTH, who has had 15 years' experience in forestry research, for part of the time in the Ceylonian Department of Fisheries and Game, is to join Lake George Conservation of the Uganda Forest Marketing Corporation to advise whether it is being overmatured and understocked.

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MR. FREDRICK C. HOBBS, who has recently retired from the office of managing director of James Hobbs & Co. Ltd., will leave London on the 15th inst. to visit Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Portuguese East Africa. He is a director of Hobbs & Summers (Trading), Ltd., Nairobi.

MR. H. W. ANDREZIELLO is lecturing in Cushitic languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University, and will shortly leave for about a year to the Northern Provinces of Kenya, Somaliland Protectorate, and Ethiopia. His first few months will be spent in Kenya studying the Somali dialects.

MR. J. F. D'AMICO, president of the Nyasa Land Union Congress, will represent it at the first conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to be held in Italy in July. The Nyasa Land T.U. will also send its secretary-general, MR. W. B. CHITTO, for a training course at the I.F.T.U. headquarters in Brussels after this.

MR. C. J. CHURCH, Chief Justice of Uganda, MR. A. MCKISAICK, is chairman of a committee to inquire into the problem and treatment of juvenile delinquency in the Protectorate. The other members are MR. JAMES B. SABEN, MR. I. TITH, and H. G. SOULSBY, MR. REV. FATHER SEMANDA, and MESSRS. D. BAKI, MULINDI, J. BANANGA, and J. J. DICKIE. The secretary is MR. U. E. A. HOLLAND, KENTWELL.

MR. G. F. HUNTER has been elected president, and MESSRS. A. MC-LANDAU and F. BIRKBYRE vice-presidents of the London Gasal Association. The executive committee, which has equal representation of producers' agents, manufacturers and merchants, has elected MR. LESLIE G. MAFFO as its chairman (in succession to MR. L. LESLIE GARRARD), MR. J. P. H. PLUMBE as deputy chairman and MR. W. N. RAYNER as treasurer.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL P. C. B. INNES, who has been elected president of Kipkabus Club, Kenya, has farmed in that area since he retired from the Army in 1949. He was commissioned in the Seaforth Highlanders in 1922, served with the 4th K.A.R. for 10 years from 1930, was brigade major of the 50th Northumbrian Division from 1940 to 1942, and then C.S.O. at the Staff College, Camberley, and afterwards Commanding Officer of the 7th Seaforth. Then, soon after the end of the last war, he was at the War Office for two years before being given command of the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of the K.A.R., being at the same time O.C. Troops in that country.

### Kenya Open Scholarship

MR. JOHN D. EDWARDS, a former pupil of the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, Kenya, has won the Kenya open scholarship for an approved course of study commencing in October. He will study engineering at Capon and A. R. Disney, both of the Prince of Wales School. M. S. Singh, of the Duke of Gloucester School, and San V. Norton, of Lofeto Convent, Mombasa, all reached the scholarship standard. First place in the examination was taken by Michael E. Naish, of the Prince of Wales School, but, being from Uganda, he was ineligible for the award.

### Visitors from the Federation

RECENT VISITORS to Rhodesia House in London have included: MR. E. BARON, MR. R. M. BLANCHET, MR. D. A. P. BUTT, MR. K. CUNNINGHAM, MR. A. J. DUDLEY, MR. D. W. GRAY, MR. E. R. GRIMFOOT, MR. & MRS. J. HILL, MR. & MRS. K. R. KILLICK, MR. J. E. MOLLOY, MR. W. L. P. PACKHAM, and MR. H. C. STEVENSON.

### New G.O.C. in-C., East Africa

#### Major-General Tapp's Career

MAJOR-GENERAL NIGEL PRIOR HANSON, East Africa Military Training at the War Office for the past two years, who is to take up the appointment of General Officer Commanding, East Africa, in July, has had considerable experience of serving in Africa, for he was in the Sudan Defence Force for 12 years, and was also on duty in Eritrea. He was born in Weymouth in 1904, and educated at Cheltenham College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned to the Royal Artillery in August, 1925, and after serving in the British Army of the Rhine, the U.K., and in the Sudan Defence Force in 1931, he returned to the U.K. in 1932 to attend the Staff College, and in 1934, beginning of 1940 he was appointed G.S.O. (Operations) to the 1st Corps in France. After a spell in the Directorate of Military Training at the War Office, he was on the acting staff of the Staff College in 1941-42. Then he returned to the War Office as a General in the Directorate of Staff Duties.

#### In Command in East Africa

He commanded the 7th Field Regiment R.A. in the U.K., France, Belgium, and Holland from 1943 until the end of that year, when he went to Burma. Later that year and in 1946 he commanded the Royal Artillery in the 25th Division in both India and Malaya.

Then he commanded the British and Sudanese Forces in Eritrea until he returned to London at the end of 1943 to become Deputy Director of Land-Air Warfare at the War Office.

Two years later he became Deputy Director of the Royal Artillery. After attending the Imperial Defence College he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the 2nd Division of the British Army of the Rhine, and for several months in 1951 he acted as G.O.C. of the Division. Then he was given command of the R.A. in the 1st Corps in B.A.O.R., and he held that position until he was made G.O.C. 2nd Anti-Aircraft Group three years later.

### Llewellyn Harlooms

BEFORE THEY RETURNED TO ENGLAND, Mr. William Llewellyn and Miss Mary Llewellyn presented to Government House, Salisbury, a collection of china, books, and prints which had been in their family for over a century. When Lord Llewellyn, who died some weeks ago, was appointed Governor-General of the Federation he remarked that Government House was "rather bare" and asked that treasures from the family seat near Poole, Dorset, should be sent out to him. A desk presented to him by his Uxbridge constituency when he was raised to the peerage will also remain at Government House.

### Letter in Bottle

A LETTER WRITTEN by David Livingstone, describing an expedition to the Shire River and his discovery of Lake Chawa, and of the stories he had heard from Africans of the existence of Lake Nyasa, has been sold at Sotheby's, London. It went for £85 to a private bidder, whose name was not disclosed. The letter, dated May 25, 1859, four months before Livingstone discovered Lake Nyasa, was addressed to the Commander of the British S.S.P. Company, who might be on the east of the East African coast. It was written from Kongona Harbour, and placed in a bottle, which was secured to a mark post on the beacon, on an island off the harbour.

### Davis Cup Tourists Beaten

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their Rhodesian tour the British-Davis Cup touring players, Michael Davies and 'Billy' Knight, were defeated in Bulawayo, when Basil Katz and Francis Rink, although a set down, fought back to win 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. This victory was unexpected, for in the singles matches the visitors had made short work of the Rhodesians.





## Kariba Threatened By Zambezi Floods Gallant Stand By Victoria Falls Power Men

FLOODS HAVE RAISED THE ZAMBEZI to the highest level in living memory. By Sunday the river had risen 30ft. no less than 10ft. above the previous record level. But as this issue went to press reports reached London that no further substantial rise in the floods was expected.

The Federal Minister of Power, announced on Monday that the floods were not expected to cause major damage to the £80m. Kariba hydro-electric scheme. The statement said: "We are not in the least apprehensive of danger to the great underground power station now under construction. The entrance to the underground workings is too high above the river for it to be possible that there may be some damage to the preliminary works along the river, with undercutting of roads, for instance. The biggest problems may prove to be little more than delay to the construction of the foundations of the dam wall while the cofferdam is flooded."

On Monday, when the river was reported to be 24 ft. above the previous day's level, Italian construction engineers at Kariba were working at top pressure to fix steel anchoring cables to the piers of the 68ft. road bridge across the Zambezi below the dam site. This bridge has cost £63,000. Work at the dam site is at a standstill.

### Cofferdam Submerged

A flood coming from the swollen Sanyati tributary, just above the dam site, has overflowed the cofferdam behind which the first part of the 400ft. wall is being built. In order to save time, the height for the cofferdam was fixed, as a deliberate gamble, on the assumption that the annual floods during the construction period would not exceed the average, an assumption now proved untrustworthy. Heavy machinery from the cofferdam was removed from the site last Thursday, when the flood warning came. Next day the cofferdam was submerged.

The floods have forced the Victoria Falls power station, situated in a deep gorge below the Falls, to cease generating power, but a team of engineers have gallantly remained at their posts, though knowing that their partly-submerged station may be swept away at any moment.

Mr. J. J. Elliot told the London office of the *Daily Express* in a telephone interview that he had evacuated most of his staff of 34, except for three European and seven African volunteers, who have been manning the pumps day and night, discharging the water through an upper window. The doors of the station have been bricked up, and the windows sand-bagged.

### Prayers for Safety

Mr. Elliot, who had been without sleep for days, said: "We hope and pray that the walls will hold and allow us to go on pumping, and that our engines will not fail for a second. If the walls crack there will be no time for any of us to get out, but if we abandon the pumps everything will be lost". Prayers for the men's safety were said in Livingstone churches on Sunday.

The town, which has a population of 32,000, is now without power, and more than 1,500 African and European industrial workers are idle. Portable power plants have been hurriedly installed in hospitals, and pumping stations are providing a water supply. Householders have been urged to store filtered water. Fresh food is becoming a serious problem, for, with no electricity, all but the paraffin-operated refrigerators are out of action. Temperatures are between 90° and 100° Fahrenheit.

Four small generators have been sent by road to Livingstone to maintain essential services, and additional engineers have been flown in. The Federal Government has promised assistance.

Reports of the havoc wrought by the floods in outlying districts are beginning to be received. The district commissioner at Senanga has stated that 15 Africans at least have been drowned, and he fears that there may be more casualties. He quotes a Senanga trader, aged 83, as saying that he could

not recollect a higher flood in the area during his 50 years of residence.

The Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia has warned people in the Kalamo, Livingstone, and Gweru districts to take special care to ensure that they are not out on flood waters, advising a move to higher ground in good time. There have been severe crop and livestock losses in the Barotsi Plain. An air survey showed that most of the maize crop has been submerged.

The flood waters have torn an entire island from its base above the Victoria Falls and hurled it into the gorge. At Mazungula, about 45 miles above the falls, Europeans and Africans were evacuated by the Southern Rhodesian authorities as water lapped round their houses.

## Citizenship Bill

A THREE-HOUR DEBATE the Citizenship of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Nationality Bill has been read a second time in the Federal Parliament. The Minister of Law said that if all the Africans who are British protected persons apply for Federal citizenship and thus become British subjects, the distinction between the northern Protectorates (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) and Southern Rhodesia would disappear. He could not see why Africans attached no much importance to being protected persons. Federal citizenship without British nationality would be of no use at home or abroad.

## Larger Federal House

THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF LAW, Mr. M. Greenfield, said in Parliament recently that the Government had discussed the enlargement of the Federal Assembly with the heads of the territorial Governments. No definite agreement had been reached, but the suggestion had emerged that the present elected membership of 26 should be increased to 44, that the six African M.P.s should be doubled to 12, but that the three European representatives of African interests should remain unchanged. This would make a total membership of 59.



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## Appeasing the White Minorities

### Ghana and East and Central Africa

"BLACK CONTINENT" was the heading given by the London *News Chronicle* to a leading article which declared that all the good which the Commonwealth derived from the independence of Ghana was "threatened by the undue influence of British policy in East and Central Africa of the demands of the white minorities." The editorial continued:

"In those huge areas Westminster and Whitehall are under pressure to surrender power to the local Negro-peoples. These minorities have not accepted, for the most part—the idea of African nationalism. The settlers' attitude is understandable, but in the long run it is disastrous to their own interests. In East and Central Africa, where the European minorities are much smaller even than in the Union of South Africa, there is no chance of the minority maintaining a permanent monopoly of power.

"For the sake of the Commonwealth and of the white settlers themselves, Britain should continue to govern mixed societies until the idea of a multi-racial nation has taken root."

"It may be paradoxical that the Commonwealth ideal demands continued Colonial Office control in parts of Africa. But the tragedy of South Africa establishes the need for government from Whitehall in some places for a long period. When we hand over to local governments in Africa they must represent not the privileged but the main body of the new nations.

"Our generosity to Ghana gives Britain the opportunity to bridge the gulf between the races in British Africa. If this can be done, the good will not be confined to one continent. It will do much to reconcile Asian opinion to the West. Their common experience of Western colonialism links Asian nationalism with Africa.

"We welcome Ghana as a new member of the Commonwealth. But that is not enough. If we go on appeasing the white minorities in Africa we shall destroy the main hope of avoiding a division of the world on racial lines. We have recognized in Ghana that ultimately power in Africa rests with the African. We must be logical and accept the same fact in the other territories for which we are still responsible."

[Comment is made under Notes By The Way]

## Arguments Against Base in Kenya

### Might Retard Multi-Racial Progress

IN A LEADING ARTICLE entitled "Halfway House" *The Times* has shown little enthusiasm for the idea of the creation of a British military, naval, and air base in Kenya, though it admits that some of the considerations which led Field Marshal Montgomery to favour the plan when he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff still hold good. The leading article said (in part):

"Suez has been abandoned, and the Soviet threat has advanced to the shores of the Red Sea. There is undoubtedly a need for some sort of a half-way house in this area; but whether a full-scale garrison in Kenya is the answer is doubtful. The trend now is to rely on home based, air-transported units.

"Troops intended for use in the tropics need acclimatization before being thrown into operations, and a training base in a hot climate remains necessary to the Army. Kenya would answer the need very well, but heavy expenditure would be required on barracks, of which there is none suitable for British troops, and on welfare. To the Navy, Mombasa is a tempting haven; but they still have the use of Simonstown and Aden. Moreover, Britain's juridical status in Mombasa can be challenged.

"Many white settlers would like to see British troops permanently stationed in Kenya. They would be able to sell their produce to them. They would feel safer from a second Mau Mau. But the presence of such a garrison would have disadvantages. There is not a proper social background for British troops in Kenya. The Africans would be suspicious. Among the settlers reaction would be encouraged.

"To sum up, there is already a marginal strategic case to be made for a base in Kenya. Events elsewhere might make it compelling. But it is on strategic grounds, and not on supposed political advantages, that the matter must be judged."

## Letter to the Editor

### Vigorous Colonial Campaign Needed

#### Risks Involved in Public Ignorance

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR.—Your editorial of March 7 on East Africa's search for capital funds and Mr. Wedgwood Benn's interesting article on the Colonies in the House of Commons may seem far removed, but both, I believe, emphasize one thing: that Britain knows far too little about her dependent territories.

When we hear about Kenya we think of Mau Mau; all we know of Uganda is the Kabaka episode. Tanganyika is in the news only when attacked by ignoramuses in the United Nations.

What are these and all the other territories doing to put themselves across? How can they expect any investor to place money with them if he doesn't know what they are up to?

I am aware of the devoted efforts of the Colonial Information Department and of the Imperial Institute in publicizing the Colonies. But isn't it time we began a much more vigorous campaign of information? If we don't, then we shall certainly lose these territories—and lose 80 million customers in the process.

Yours faithfully,

FORMER OFFICIAL

London, S.W.1 [Name and address supplied]  
[Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment]

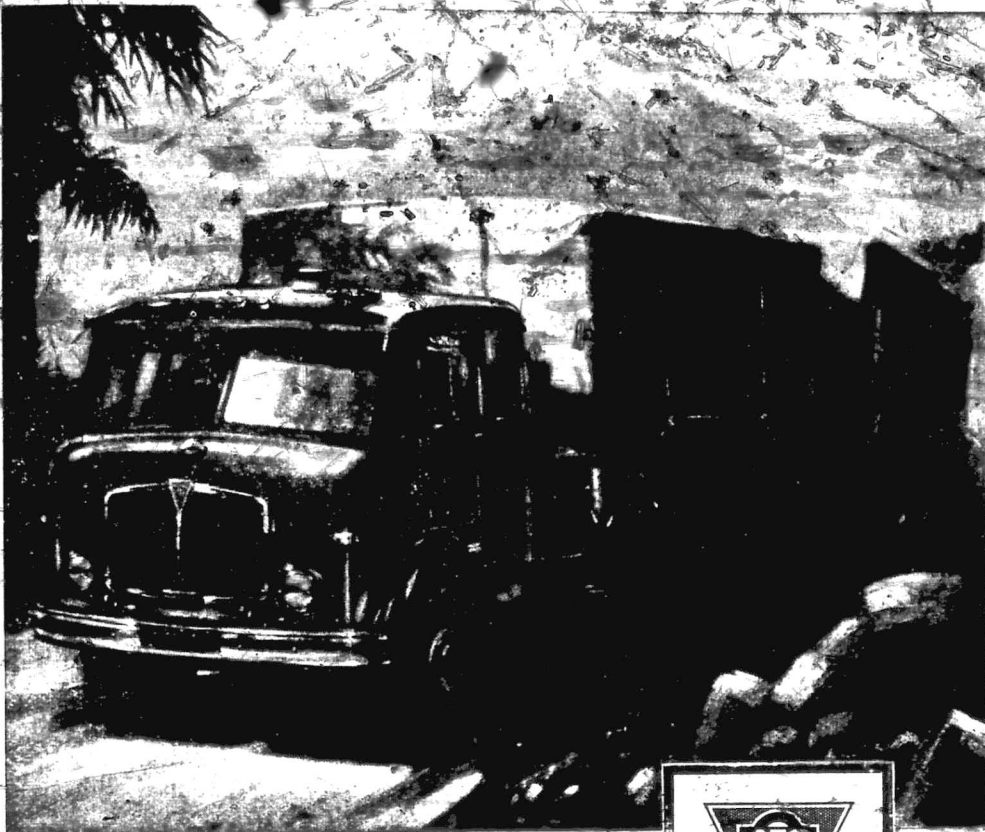
"Farming thrives best where the practical farmer and the scientist understand each other."—Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.



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### Rhodesia University First Students

DETAILED INFORMATION on the students attending the first classes of the University of Rhodesia in Nyasaland, which has since opened, has been provided by the Inter-University Council for Southern Africa. The initial intake of students was 120, of whom there were 74 students from Nyasaland and 46 from other parts of the Federation. They include 10 women, including one African woman, and one Indian. Of the 120 students, 81 are from Northern Rhodesia, and two from Nyasaland. Of the 120 African students 49 are from Southern Rhodesia, three from Northern Rhodesia, one from Nyasaland, and 14 from the U.K., South Africa, and Tanganyika. The students are all taking the course leading to a B.A. degree, with preparation for teaching careers in the Federation. The first classes are for B.A. and B.Sc. general three, and the post-graduate Certificate in Education of the University of London.

### Clerk Substituted

MR. JOHN FRANKS, clerk of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, is again acting as clerk of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, which has still no clerk or clerk assistant of its own, though the posts were advertised last year. Mr. Franks, who came to the rescue at the Council's last meeting, will be assisted by Mr. Graham Smith, who is on the staff of the clerk of the Northern Rhodesian Assembly, Colonel G. F. Wells.

### One-Man Commission

MR. M. MITCHELL, Justice acting in the courts, is advising in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a commissioner to investigate, report on and prepare draft liquor licensing legislation. He is due to return from Government service at the end of this month.

### "Fractional Voting" for S. Rhodesia

#### Proposals of the Franchise Commission

THE JOINT SOUTHERN RHODESIAN FRANCHISE COMMISSION has issued a report and a common electoral roll, with alternative qualifications for admission, and with "fractional voting". Sir Robert Redford, Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was the chairman of the commission, whose other members were Justice Murray, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Charles Jennings, a former Chief Justice of the Sudan, resident director in Salisbury of the British South Africa Company.

The report, which was published in Salisbury last Thursday, suggests a common roll on which all voters are registered, but with a number of alternative qualifications for admission, the lowest qualification being described as "special".

Votes cast by individuals with ordinary and special qualifications are to count equally in any election, subject, however, to a proviso that the total number of votes cast by those with special qualifications would not count more than half the number of votes cast by those with ordinary qualifications in the same constituency.

Where the number of votes cast by special qualification voters exceeded half the number of the ordinary voters, the number cast for each candidate by voters with special qualification would in the final count be reduced proportionately. The commission gives the following examples of the way in which the proposal would work:—

(1) Three thousand votes are cast in an election. Of these 2,000 are ordinary votes and 1,000 are special qualifications. All would count equally in the final count.

(2) In another election 3,000 votes are cast. Two hundred are special. These cannot count more than 500, half of the 1,800 ordinary votes. Special qualification votes cast for each candidate must be reduced to no more than one-third of the total. So if candidate Brown received 600 special votes, they would count 600 in the final count.

### Qualification Not Dependent on Race

The commissioners' special votes are not likely to exceed half the ordinary votes in any constituency in the Colony. Therefore the roll may fairly be described as a common roll, to which admission is gained by qualifications which are not dependent upon race or colour.

"We frankly accept the fact that some voters qualify on ordinary qualifications and those qualifying on special qualification would be principally African. Nevertheless, the special qualification would give the African immediate and substantial voting power.

"As each constituency would contain voters of all races, any candidate for Parliament could base his appeal to the electorate on racial grounds without the risk of alienating a body of his constituents. This would be true more and more as the passage of time."

For the special category, it is suggested, there should be an annual income of at least £180, adequate knowledge of English, and ability to complete unaided the application form or registration.

To qualify for the ordinary vote three means and educational requirements are proposed: (1) an income of £60 a month or occupation of property valued at £1,500, with adequate knowledge of English, (2) an income of £40 a month or occupation of property valued at £3,000, with standard education, and (3) an income of £25 a month or occupation of property valued at £300, with standard education.

The commission comments: "It is idle to say, as is so often said, that educational and economic advancement must precede political representation. Unless the mass of the people can make its voice heard, it will never be satisfied that it is receiving justice in the ordinary affairs of its daily life.

Rejecting all forms of racial representation, the commission expresses the opinion that its proposals offer a new basis for the development of a system for the foreseeable future and a basis for a political co-operation between the races.

The proposals are to be considered by the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia next month.

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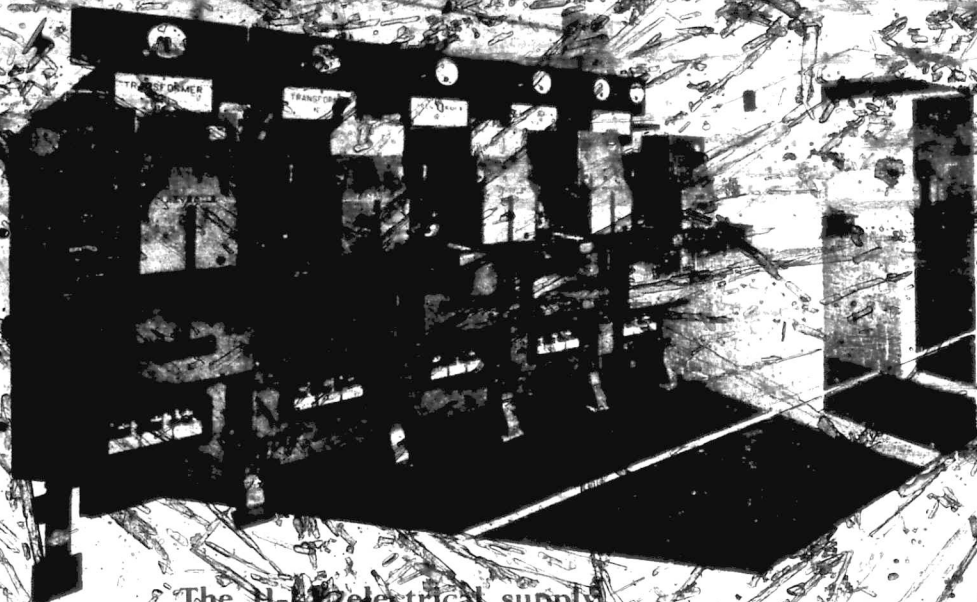
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# Electrical supply for a Terramycin factory



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## Reyrolle



**Common Questions and Answers**

(Continued from Page 976)

advancement, and in my capacity as a trustee in this matter, the Government of Northern Rhodesia have no intention of allowing this aggressive and liberal movement of African workers to be restricted.

**MRS. CASTLE:** Is it not in Cape Town, now that the emergency is over and Dedan Mbatia has been disposed of, that Africans should be arrested at the rate of 1,000 in a few weeks for emergency offences, and to show that most of these offences are those to do with security at all, and that most of the Africans who go into Nairobi to go into work for their families are not to be prevented from doing so by emergency measures and that more humanity should be shown to these people?

**MR. BOYD:** I recognize that the numbers are very important, I think they also represent the degree of momentum which is returning. **NON-MEMBERS:** "Oh" — perhaps non-members would assist in that large number of Africans now being, that the emergency is virtually over. As a result of this, they tend to want to flock back again to Nairobi for the foreseeable future which is likely to lead to another Operation Anvil. These restrictive orders are necessary, but to recognize that, particularly in the Kiambu district, there is an overwhelming need to provide employment there and elsewhere — which will tend to make people anxious to enter Nairobi. These restrictive measures of course that these people were necessarily collected. The requirements vary from return home to fines and things of the kind.

**MR. DUGDALE:** Is not a fact that persons who are arrested and detained for a certain whatever, even if afterwards they are released, are deprived of their right to either going to meetings or voting? Will these people be added to the list?

**MR. BOYD:** "I do not think it follows by any means that arrest under this Ordinance would lead to the withdrawal of a loyalty certificate."

**MR. K. ROBINSON:** "Would you not agree that the laws governing restrictions of travel are being too harshly applied? Does he not further agree that it is essential for Africans to be able to travel to Nairobi to seek work and not merely to go there when they have already got jobs? Will he use his influence to see that the laws are not applied at least as much less stringently?"

**MR. LENNOX-BOWDEN:** "I am extremely anxious as regards the whole matter that the improved conditions of the contract should not be jeopardized by over-hasty relaxation of travel restrictions, but I know that the Governor and the Minister of Kenya of the Multi-Racial Government are entirely anxious to see that the normal conditions are soon restored."

**MRS. CASTLE:** "On a point of order, I beg to give notice that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I shall try to deal with the matter on the adjournment."

**Labour Contract**

**Mrs. AS. N. WENDWOOD-BENN (Lab.)** asked whether the conditions of the employers' contract in Kenya were consistent with the United Nations Convention on Slavery.

**MR. JOHN PROBYNO, Colonial Under-Secretary,** said that the Resident Labour Officer had indicated that the contract was consistent with the Convention.

**MR. BENN:** "Would you assure me of the conditions which at one time did prevail requiring a minimum of 16 to work for the farmer and also dealing with the pass laws are not a contravention of the convention?"

**MR. CREECH-JONES:** "The Minister gave serious attention to the whole problem of squatters and contract labour in the European Highlands in the view of introducing a free system of labour based on the village system."

**MR. PROBYNO:** "Contract are freely entered into by the employees; but certainly what you have suggested will be our long-term aim."

**MR. ARMSBROUGH:** "Is the Minister aware that the President of our contracts have always been eagerly sought after by Africans, and that returns now returning for farms are disappointed that it is difficult or impossible to get such contracts? Is he aware that he suggests that they have any affinity with slavery? Is he aware of the greater poverty of the facts?"

**MR. PROBYNO:** "I do not think that would be very true."

**Loyalty Certificates**

**MR. BENN** asked why attendance by Africans at political meetings in the Highlands is restricted to those with loyalty certificates.

**MR. JOHN BOYD:** "Loyalty certificates, which are issued by district commissioners, are only required for Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru attending political meetings in the Central Province. Elsewhere, including Nairobi, there is no restriction on attendance. The restriction in the Central Province is necessary for security reasons. To date 56,950 certificates have been issued. The number refused is known only in Nairobi, where 75 certificates have been refused as against 820 granted."

**MR. BENN:** "Does not the right gentleman believe that the best way to maintain peace in Kenya is to provide a political alternative to violence? Does he not think that at this date in the long run the practice of not the loyalty certificates will make it increasingly difficult for the transformation to take place?"

**MR. LENNOX-BOWDEN:** "With the hon. member would sometimes look at this policy from the angle of those whose loyalty deserves some recognition. I think we ought also to recognize what a remarkable return to normal conditions in certain fields has already been achieved."

**Community Post Centre**

**MR. K. ROBINSON (Lab.)** asked what decisions had been reached by the Highlands Board and the Land Control Board of Kenya regarding the proposal of St. Juliana (Church of England) Community to establish a multi-racial post centre at Embu.

**MR. LENNOX-BOWDEN:** "Neither the Highlands Board nor the Land Control Board has yet tendered advice on this proposal to the Governor."

**MR. ROBINSON:** "Would not the Minister agree that the most opposition coming from a reactionary minority to this very modest project is really making things very difficult for the most moderate elements who genuinely want to see a multi-racial society in Kenya, and would he use his influence on the side of those who are?"

**MR. LENNOX-BOWDEN:** "I made it perfectly clear that I gave my support to a branch of the St. Juliana Community in the Highlands Detention Camp."

**Highlands Detention Camp**


**MR. LENNOX-BOWDEN:** "I am pleased to close Major Road Detention Camp within the next few months."

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## Government's Swahili Papers

SWAHILI NEWSPAPERS published by the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika Territory have greatly increased their circulation during the past year; in one month, July, the daily paper *Mwanaka* quadrupled its figures to 10,000. The 33-year-old monthly paper *Mwalimu*, which at about 60,000 has the largest paid circulation of any paper in East Africa, is undergoing a change, its magazine features expanding at the expense of news to provide for more serious readers. A weekly paper, *Kitanganyika*, started in March, quickly reached a circulation of 15,000. Mr. K. D. A. Dobson, Director of Public Relations, says in his annual report that the success of all three papers proves that Africans will buy newspapers, but that they will not yet take trouble to get those which are more easily obtainable. None of the publications is yet self-supporting, but it is hoped that they will all soon pay their way. Much of the annual report naturally deals with the visit of Princess Margaret.

## Reward for Courage

AN OLD AFRICAN COUPLE has received a reward of £25 by the Tanganyika Government for courage and initiative in securing the arrest of a policeman who went mad and killed 37 persons near Malampaka in the Lake Province. On being asked what he would do with the money, the man said that he would buy cattle with some of it, but that as he did not believe in education he would not waste money in sending his sons to school.

## Fairbridge MSS

MRS. RUBY FAIRBRIDGE, widow of Kingsley Fairbridge, has presented to the Central African Archives the manuscripts of two of his books, "Veld Verses" and "The Autobiography of Kingsley Fairbridge". Rhodesians first saw the manuscripts of the two books at the Matabeleland Historical Exhibition in 1933, which gave rise to the Archives. Mrs. Fairbridge is living in London.

## Louisiana Purchase

TWENTY-FIVE FULLY-GROWN CROCODILES, loaded in specially constructed steel tanks, have left Livingstonia by rail for Beira on their way to a new home in Louisiana. They were caught in the Zambesi by a team headed by Mr. Arthur A. Jones, a reptile zoo owner of Slidell, Louisiana.

## Top Hats

ABOUT 250 POLICEMEN'S HELMETS were auctioned last week in Salford. They realized just over 2d. each. The buyer said that they would be shipped to Africa, where a policeman's helmet stamps the wearer as a boss boy.

## News Items in Brief

Sudan Railway's annual report for 1954-55 has only just reached England.

A £1m. sewerage scheme for the Chapeau area of Mombasa has been approved.

Two Asians in Salisbury have given £500 to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Royal African Society will hold a tea party at the Imperial Institute on March 26 to celebrate the independence of Ghana.

Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council is to have evening sittings on Mondays and Wednesdays if the business of the House is not finished by 6.30 o'clock.

The Director of Education in Kenya has decided that the preliminary examinations for Asian scholars are adjusted according to the number of places available in secondary schools.

Mr. Simon Suleika, a Northern Rhodesian water development and irrigation foreman, who recently fell 70 feet down a wall in which he was working, escaped with minor wounds and abrasions.

An Ayrshire Bull calf has been given to the Metkei Farmers' Club in the Zigeo African Reserve in Kenya by Mr. Hamish Dunlop, a European farmer, whose farm in the Mbaruru district was visited recently by members of the club.

In celebration of Ghana's independence the political parties in Uganda organized processions, public meetings, football matches, and dances, and the Uganda National Congress asked all African shops to close for a half-day. Students of Makerere College marched through Kampala.

The mention of a fee paid by a football team to a witch doctor in 1954 at an exercise match, winning mainly by shouts and obsessive laughter at a meeting of the Salisbury and District African Football Association — for the team, the Yellow Perils, lost all its trophies last year.

President Eisenhower has denied reports in American newspapers that Vice-President Nixon discussed with the Emperor Haile Selassie the question of a United States base on the coast of Ethiopia. He is understood to have mentioned in several countries the need for a great plan for the use of the waters of the Nile.

All but a few hundred of the African families still on the Southern Rhodesia side of the Zambezi River in the area which will be inundated by the Kariba lake will be moved to new homes this year. About 5,000 Africans have already been evacuated, and another 2,000 families will be transferred in the next few months.

When opening Hill School, Eldoret, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, paid tribute to the Uganda Government for its loan of £250,000 at 3% for 30 years to provide the initial capital for the undertaking. He added: "When we realize that only 115 of the 375 pupils are children from Uganda, the real generosity of the loan can be fully appreciated."

Hundreds of 150 teams from the three East African territories join every year to join the Royal East African Navy, but annual vacancies number only about 30. High physical and mental standards are maintained, and great importance is attached to character. Pay starts at £4 per month, plus board, lodging, and uniform, and rises to £13 10s. for a chief petty officer.

East African Railways and Harbours have introduced "package tours" which include all transportation by rail, lake, river, and road, meals, and accommodation. Children cost three-fifths of the adult rate. Prices range from £15 for a seven-day voyage round Lake Victoria from Kampala to £43 for a 13-day trip to Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls from Mombasa.

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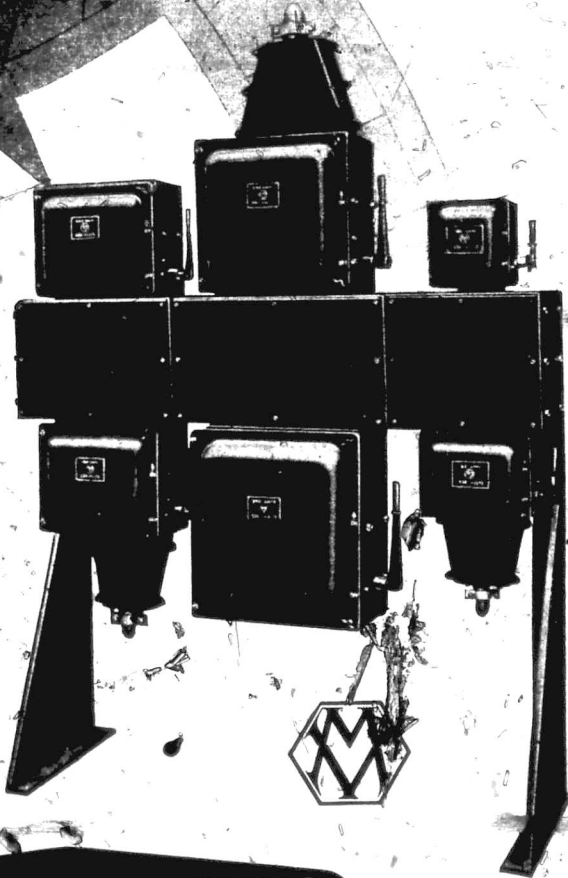
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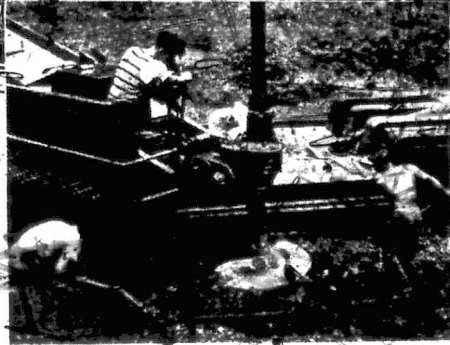
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Steelwork crew planting a mast into a ground frame.

Pouring concrete into augered hole in which mast is to be set in a ground frame.





**Feeding Habits of Tsetse Flies**

RESEARCH INTO THE FEEDING HABITS of tsetse flies is reviewed in the annual report of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization for 1956-57 (7s. 6d.) which says, *inter alia*: "We can now, with great confidence, affirm that *G. morsitans* and *G. swinhoei* normally find the majority of their hosts in warthogs and that they seldom if ever feed on zebra and hartebeest and very rarely on impala. It is of great interest now to know that, given the opportunity, *G. morsitans* will take the greater part of its feeds from hippopotamus. This result strongly supports the view that elimination of warthog alone would not eliminate *G. morsitans* since the flies would probably then feed on alternative hosts which normally provide only a small proportion of their diet. On the other hand, in Zanzibar there is little doubt that the tsetse *G. austeni* feeds only upon bushpig and domestic cattle. The small antelope of that island do not contribute to the diet of *G. austeni*."

**Progress in the Nyanza Province**

EUROPEAN ACREAGES UNDER TEA in the Nyanza Province of Kenya are increasing by some 2,000 acres a year. Estimated areas planted last year included 1,600 acres in Kericho, 500 in the Nandi district, and 200 in Sotik. Production in the respective areas was 17,994,450 lbs (13,524 tons) and 643,190 lb. More than half the area farmed by the Asian community in the province consists of 49,000 acres of sugar. Miwani Sugar Factory produced 16,400 tons of sugar during the year from 170,967 tons of cane, of which 43,942 tons were supplied by individual growers. The output of parchment coffee in African areas for 1956-57 is estimated at 200 tons in South Nyanza and 33 tons in the Elgon Nyanza area. Production of bananas and pyrethrum is increasing.

**Of Commercial Concern**

A record commercial crop of 1,279,000 bales (of 400 lb.) was produced, in the Commonwealth and the Sudan last year. 50,000 bales more than the previous highest total. Uganda increased her output from 300,000 bales in 1955 to 360,000 last year. Tanganyika from 127,000 to 150,000 and Kenya from 13,000 to 16,000, but Lesotho from 1,000 and South Africa fell from 568,000 to 409,000. The Sudan produced 530,000 bales against 501,700 in 1955.

At last week's auctions in London 3,200 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of s. 8.72d. per lb., compared with 3,529 packages averaging 3s. 7.8d. in the previous year. The highest price reached was 8s. 11d. for a shipment from Tanganyika. Total sales this year to date are 40,291 packages, averaging 4s. 6.4d. against 43,582 packages averaging 3s. 1.01d. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The British South Africa Company, which already holds 81% of the shares of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., has offered 60s. per share for the remaining 375,767 shares. The directors of the Trust have accepted the offer in respect of their own holdings, but as four of them also sit on the board of the Chartered Company they have not thought it proper to advise other holders whether to accept or not.

The Federal Government is to send a mission headed by Mr. R. C. Macfarlane to Australia and New Zealand to investigate tobacco markets at Government level. Although New Zealand suffers from an acute dollar shortage, it continues to buy dollar tobacco and none from Rhodesia. The mission will also visit the Far East.

Mr. P. C. B. Benson, managing director of the largest pineapple-canning factory in Kenya, has reported that unsold stocks are mounting at a time when processing is at its peak. Work at the Thika factory has been suspended until the market recovers.

Revenue from the petrol consumption tax in Kenya is expected to be about £120,000 below the estimate of £606,000. The Road Authority is faced with a deficit of about £100,000, towards which Government has made a special grant of £50,000.

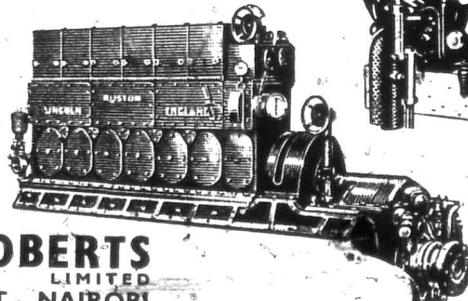
A three-man committee has been appointed to inquire into the hides, skins, tanning, and footwear industries of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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## MINING

## Dispute Over Winding Engine Rules

A DISPUTE INVOLVING the highest-paid operators on the Copperbelt, the winding-engine drivers, was declared at Kitwe mining companies. Once again, it is largely a question of African advancement. Engines which wind rope at less than 500 ft. a minute and raise cages carrying fewer than five men down the shafts cannot, under Government regulations, be driven by uncertificated drivers, mainly Africans. The Mines Department now proposes to revise the regulations so as to be operable by uncertificated drivers. Engines of greater power would be driven by certificated drivers. The drivers, who have an agreement that engines of over 50 h.p. on sinking, or incomplete, shafts shall be driven by uncertificated men, want this to be extended to all shafts in view of the department's new regulations, but the companies refuse. At present all engines of above, 75 h.p. must be driven by certificated men. In effect, this means Europeans, as Africans cannot obtain a full certificate.

## Remarkable Air Survey Readings

REMARKABLE INSTRUMENT READINGS are stated to have been obtained in the course of an aerial survey of the Eastern Province of Tanganyika Territory which has been undertaken for New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., which company has exclusive prospecting rights over a large area of the province. A spokesman for the Mines Department has suggested that the aerial reconnaissance indicates the presence of radioactive and other minerals.

## Board Changes

THE BOARD of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937), Ltd., has been reconstituted as follows: Major-General J. D. Shapland (chairman), Major-General Sir Peter Bednall, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, and Brigadier S. K. Thorburn.

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., has a reconstituted board consisting of Mr. J. H. Mitchell (chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, Mr. A. H. Ball, Mr. H. N. Clackworthy, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. L. P. Kent, Mr. H. Tevis, Brigadier S. K. Thorburn, and Mr. R. S. Walker.

## Mining Statistics

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY of the mineral industry, with figures of production, exports, and imports for the years 1950-55, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. 6d. In copper last year Northern Rhodesia is shown as having produced 152,956 long tons out of a Commonwealth total of 786,000 tons and a world production of 3,850,000 tons; the same territory's output of cobalt was 2,257 cwt. out of a Commonwealth production of 46,240 cwt. and world production of 247,100 cwt. Southern Rhodesia produced 401,076 of chrome ore (1,061,000 and 3,470,000) and 2,262,327 tons of coal (34,489,000 and 2,102,000,000). In Tanganyika 325,523 metric carats of diamonds were recovered (6,865,000 and 21,496,000). In all the tables given the figures for the 1956-57 season are estimated.

## Chamber of Mines

MR. A. C. ANNFIELD has been appointed secretary to the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, in succession to Mr. S. Taylor, who will leave Northern Rhodesia at the end of May to live in the United Kingdom. Mr. Annfield, aged 46, has been on the Copperbelt for the past 18 years. For the past four years he has been secretary to the central office of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

## Mining Briefs

A collection of about 50 specimens of minerals from Northern Rhodesian mines has been received at Ryhope Grammar School, Sunderland. The gift of Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Member for Mines and Works, they are for the use of the school's chemistry students.

DE BEERS INVESTMENT TRUST, Ltd., the Diamond Trading Co., Ltd., and Industrial Distributors (Sales), Ltd., will transfer their London offices on March 29 to 2 Charterhouse Street, E.C. (Tel.: FLEet Street 4577).

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in January were valued at £226,368, compared with £363,350 in the same month last year.

FALCON MINES, Ltd., have declared a dividend (No. 7) of 4d. per share (7½%).

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## Company Report

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#### MR. ERIC BAUMANN'S STATEMENT TO ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MR. ERIC BAUMANN, chairman and managing director of A. Baumann & Company Limited, said when addressing the eighth annual general meeting of shareholders in Nairobi:—

"For our results for the 12 months ended June 30, 1956, I will refer shareholders to the report of the directors.

"At an extraordinary general meeting held on March 29, 1956, shareholders approved a resolution that part of the company's free reserves should be capitalized and issued as fully-paid shares in the proportion of one ordinary 5s. share for every two ordinary shares held and one 6% redeemable cumulative 20s. preference share for every eight 5s. ordinaries held by the shareholders appearing on the company's register at the above date, such shares to rank for any dividend declared after the first day of January, 1956.

#### Capital Raised to £846,156

"The result of this resolution was to increase the total paid-up capital from £562,104 to £846,156.

"As you will see from the directors' report, it is recommended that the same rate of dividend per share as in all previous years should be paid on the increased capital. The capital profits dividend is not being repeated because such profits were not sufficient to create a further dividend.

"The effect of the bonus issue on our reserves as reflected in the consolidated balance-sheet is as follows. Reserves as at June 30, 1955, amounted to £717,886. Out of this £282,052 was taken to pay for the bonus issue and £248,703 has been added as a result of the year's trading, leaving the group's reserves at £684,537.

"The increased trading profit of the group at £425,165, against £407,605, before taxation and before making special allocations and provisions from profits, but after depreciation, staff profit sharing, and bonuses, is satisfactory. Our group turnover for the year was substantially in excess of £12 million.

#### Higher Profits

"After taxation and after making all provisions deemed advisable by your directors, the consolidated profit available for appropriation is more than £98,000 higher than last year.

"The rise of approximately £70,000 in freehold and leasehold properties is accounted for largely by the completion of our new substantial warehouse on Mombasa Island at Shimanzi, and partly by the acquisition of further staff housing.

"Stocks and debtors are up approximately £47,000. I believe that this experience has been shared by others, and your directors consider that there is no cause for concern.

"Bank overdrafts and creditors are down by more than £82,000 after taking into account the increase of more than £42,000 in cash retained by the group as a whole as compared with the previous year.

#### Bunyoro Agricultural Company

"It is my regret that I have to inform shareholders of the decision by the board of the Bunyoro Agricultural Company, Limited, to wind up this venture, as it has lost the whole of its capital.

"An immense amount of hard work and energy have been expended on this project, but when it became evident to the management that the local inhabitants were not ready to co-operate in the tenant farmer scheme which was the aim of the undertaking from its inception, there was no point in continuing, as further losses would have resulted to no purpose. It is most disappointing that the reasonable hopes which were entertained when the venture was first started have failed to materialize. Our share of the loss has been fully provided for in these and previous accounts.

"I am afraid this is going to be a much longer report than usual, but there is so much more to tell you. I mentioned in my last report that I would take this occasion to tell you about further trade investments which we had under consideration at that time.

#### Leyland Paint and Varnish Company (East Africa) Ltd.

"In conjunction with our friends the Leyland Paint and Varnish Company, Limited, of Leyland, Lancashire, and on the basis of equal participation, we have formed a company registered in East Africa called the Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (East Africa) Limited, which has just finished erecting a factory in the industrial area of Nairobi for the complete manufacture of high quality paints and distempers.

"Leyland paints are already well known and appreciated in the East African markets, because we have for some years been importing our partner's materials on an agency basis. It is the aim of the East African company to manufacture locally to the same high standard of quality as the English company. We have behind us their technical knowledge and years of experience in the paint industry, and they are also providing the trained production staff.

"We act as managing agents and distributors in all the centres in East Africa where we are ourselves established with the exception of Nairobi, where the local company does its own distribution. We are in a position to offer facilities and services to architects, contractors, and Government departments second to none. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Sir Alfred Vincent as chairman of the new company.

#### Murphy Chemicals (East Africa), Limited

"In conjunction with the Murphy Chemical Company, Limited, of Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, and on the basis of equal participation, we have formed a company called Murphy Chemicals (East Africa) Limited, which has just finished erecting a factory at Kahawa, conveniently situated alongside our good friends Messrs. Diacien Products, Limited, who supply many of the fillers needed in the manufacture of our



A large range of insecticides commonly in use by the agricultural and horticultural community, and here again the English company is providing the technical knowledge and the trained staff which will ensure that the locally produced article measures up to their exacting standards of quality and reliability.

The Murphy Chemical Company, Limited, is one of the oldest established British manufacturers of agricultural and horticultural insecticides, and has always been in the forefront of new developments and discoveries in this field. Their chairman is Sir J. Carmichael, C.M.G., D.Sc., who was for many years Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda. The company was recently acquired by Glaxo Laboratories, Limited.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Sir Alfred Vincent as chairman of the local company.

**Fresh Foods, Limited**

This company, registered in Uganda, was formed for the purpose of acquiring the sole distributorship in Uganda for the Kenya Meat Commission and to erect a cold store adequate for the requirements of the agency. We have a controlling interest in the equity. The manager is knowledgeable and experienced in the chilled and frozen meat trade.

The business is at present conducted in a temporary cold store. The permanent cold store, a two-storey building, is now on the drawing board and will be erected as quickly as circumstances permit. It will be acquired for that purpose adjacent to the Kampala abattoir. The permanent cold store, when completed, will be acquired by a wholly-owned subsidiary company of ours and leased to Fresh Foods, Limited.

In addition to handling meat, Fresh Foods, Limited, deal in fruit, both local and imported, poultry, fish, eggs, and other perishable commodities.

**Uganda Grain Milling Company, Limited**

This company was formed on the initiative of Messrs. Unga, Limited, who have a majority participation, for the purpose of manufacturing and operating a mill at Jinja to manufacture wheat flour and granulated maize meal—a much superior article to the usual *posho*. We have ourselves acquired a substantial shareholding, and the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, who are providing the loan capital, are also shareholders. All technical services are being supplied by Messrs. Unga, Limited, who have also seconded to the company some of their experienced production staff. We act as managing agents and as suppliers of many of the raw materials used.

These new investments, less amounts written off earlier investments, explain the rise of £98,370 on the assets side of the consolidated balance-sheet under the heading trade investments.

Other investments which are under consideration belong properly to the current year and will be referred to in my next report.

**Review of Development Plans**

In all the East African territories the development plans of the respective Governments are being reviewed. The money to finance them as originally envisaged is not available, and the pace has to be reduced. The effect will probably be to concentrate on expenditure which will be revenue-producing in the shortest time and defer what is regarded as less essential. One hopes that preference will still be given to plans for the betterment of the African population in such things as education, health, and agriculture.

There is no credit squeeze on the part of the banks in the sense in which it is understood in Great Britain. The banks themselves are affected by it, and

perceive a more selective approach to new borrowing rather than curtailment of existing facilities where these are usefully employed.

It all adds up to a slowing down of the pace of expansion, and this will have to be accepted as well as its compensation.

**The Outlook**

For us, whose resources of men and money are spread over a great many widely varying activities, future prospects should not be too bad, and it is encouraging to find that in certain directions where one had expected that prevailing conditions would result in contraction there has in fact been expansion.

There is, of course, always the factor of delay in action to consider, and while I can predict no more than a satisfactory result for the calendar year I am not able to go further, especially in view of the still far from resolved Middle East crisis, which affects these territories so closely. One has also to bear in mind that we in East Africa are dependent to a large extent for our prosperity on agricultural and world prices for agricultural products.

We very much regret that Mr. J. K. Mwangi has felt obliged to resign from our board as from December 31, 1956, but we highly value his advice and assistance over the years.

**Sir John A. G. Jones Joins Board**

It is a pleasure to announce the appointment in his place, effective from January 1, 1957, of Sir John A. G. Jones, who has also been connected with the company from the beginning, through being a managing director of our associates, Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company, Limited. He is therefore eminently qualified, and the continuity will be valuable to us. He plans to visit us and our four branches in the near future, and we are all looking forward to his visit.

We are glad to welcome back those members of our staff who have been serving with the security forces, and we congratulate them on the excellent testimonials which they have received from their commanding officers.

We much regret the loss of Mr. Shivabhai Patel, who died suddenly on 21st March. He had served us loyally and assiduously for 27 years, and had risen to a position of well-deserved responsibility with the company at its Mombasa branch. We shall miss him greatly, and extend our deep sympathy to his family.

To the remainder of our staff I again extend our thanks for their continued devotion to the interests of the group. It is just gratifying to all of them who participate in the profits to see their efforts rewarded in the enhanced value of their profit shares.

Our relations with our associates continue to be very cordial.

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Company Report

# The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.

## A Year of Exceptional Activity

### COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL'S STATEMENT

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Johannesburg on March 13.

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, C. B.N. (RETD.), chairman of the company, who presided, said in the course of his address:

"This time last year I was in the happy position of being able to tell you with some confidence that we should expect results for the current year to be as good as those achieved in 1955. In fact our profits were tripled by over £300,000 and established a new record for your company. They enabled us not only to pay dividends totaling 21s per share but also to strengthen our general reserve by £20,000, which I think you will agree was very satisfactory.

"I am sorry that I cannot give you a definite forecast for the year in which we are now operating. It seems that supply has, for the time being, caught up with the demand for copper, and that we may have arrived at a state of equilibrium between the two. However, with an increasing world population, the trend towards higher standards of living in all countries, and the consequent continual expansion of industry, cannot but feel that the present is only a temporary phase, and that the long-term outlook is favourable for a substantial increase in world consumption of copper, which, failing large new discoveries, it will be difficult to meet.

"During the year running operations at Messina proceeded normally in all sections, and it is satisfactory to report that once again we are able to show increased ore reserves, which now amount to over 400,000 tons at an average grade of 1.82% copper.

#### Interests in Southern Rhodesia

"In Southern Rhodesia our geologists have been actively engaged in the examination of mining prospects offered to us. The first is Umkondo, for which the first-time results of a full year's work are available. Operations have now settled down to a normal routine basis with regular weekly shipments of concentrates arriving at Messina for treatment.

"About 75 miles to the north-west along the road to Fort Victoria is the Beardmore scheelite mine, which we have recently bought. It is quite a small affair, but there is a good demand for tungsten, the metal contained in the ore, and I have no doubt it will be a profitable venture.

"Going further north we come to Mangula where the pre-production programme is well under way. Progress on the surface and underground has been extremely satisfactory, and the programme is well up to schedule.

"The hopes I expressed last year of an increase in ore reserves in the Molly section have been realized as a result of further exploratory drilling to the south of the Molly shaft. Further drilling is in progress in this area. Mangula promises to be a valuable new source of revenue to your company.

"I would now like to take you about 50 miles to the south-west of Mangula where, after an intensive exploration programme by our geologists, we have recently exercised our option to buy a property called Alaska.

In essence the copper deposit consists of a main body of oxide ore which is estimated to contain approximately 1,400,000 tons assaying 2.17% copper to a depth of 40 feet. Surrounding this body are smaller ore bodies, which also carry oxidic copper to a depth of 80 feet. Below these, down to what appears to be a maximum depth of 500 feet, sulphides of copper, predominantly chalcocite, have been located.

"The smaller oxidic ore bodies are estimated to contain approximately 1 m. tons assaying 2.17% copper, and the sulphides 5 m. tons assaying 1.55% copper, which together with the main ore body, gives a grand total of about 5 m. tons. It is our opinion that this deposit, although limited in extent, can be exploited profitably.

#### Sanyatic Exploration

"Still further to the east along the road from Alaska we come to Sanyatic. Since 1955, when we obtained an option to buy the property, our geologists have been engaged in an active programme of exploration. Out of 120000 feet of drilling, 11 intersected ore of encouraging grade. In addition, we were fortunate in having access to the results obtained by another company who explored the area between 1953 and 1955. All these results were available to us, and, added to our own, provided data sufficiently encouraging for us to exercise our option in December, 1956.

"By February we had proved reserves amounting to 3,000,000 tons of oxide ore averaging 1.64% copper, 1.2% lead and 1.66% zinc, and 0.250000 tons of sulphate ore averaging 1.29% copper, 1.07% lead and 0.49% zinc. Recent drilling results have increased these figures.

"In the opinion of our geologists there are good reasons for expecting a further increase in this total when more drilling has been carried out and underground development put in hand. In my opinion, we have here an asset of great potential value.

#### Risco's Vital Role

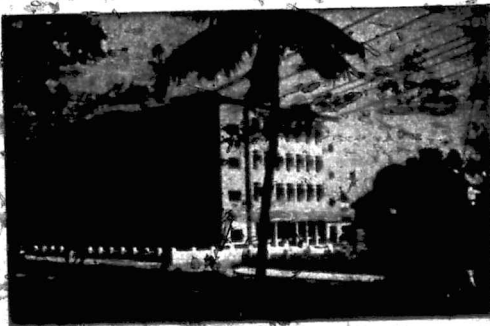
"My review of our Rhodesian interests would be incomplete without a reference to our iron-ore deposit at Bukwe and our discussions with the Government and other parties on the re-organization of the iron and steel industry in Southern Rhodesia. The matter has now been brought to a successful conclusion.

"A new company, to be known as The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Limited (short title R.I.S.C.O.), has been formed to take over and operate the existing undertaking subject to ratification by Parliament. The acquisition by R.I.S.C.O. of the Bukwe iron deposit assures it of ample reserves, for many years to come. As a result of further drilling our latest estimate of reserves is 134,500,000 tons of proved and probable ore.

"The new company has also taken over certain limestone claims, and on these and the other iron-ore shafts receive royalty payments at the rate of 6s per short ton for 99 years after effective mining operations begin.

"The past year has been one of exceptional activity, and has resulted in a further considerable expansion of our interests in Southern Rhodesia, all of which show promise for the future.

The report and accounts were adopted.



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