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Thursday, January 12, 1956

Vols. 20 No. 1881

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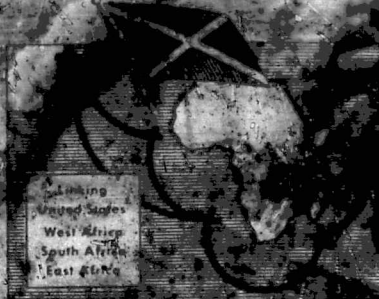
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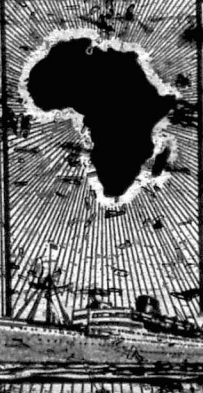
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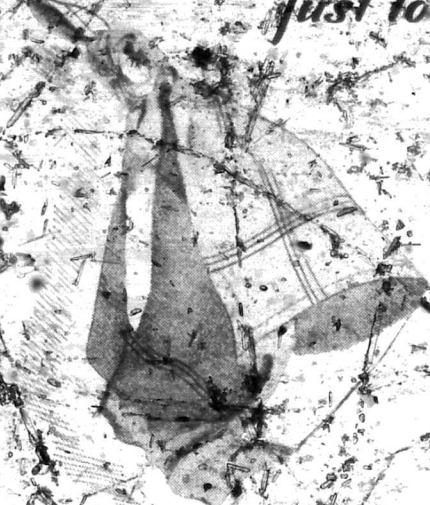
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1956

Vol. 2

No. 1631

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS EXCELLENT NEWS that the Council of Ministers in Kenya, which contains Europeans, Africans, and Asians, has agreed on the introduction of a qualitative franchise for Africans, and still better news that the principle has the support of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for that means that Her Majesty's Government, which has so often failed to stand firm on African issues of great moment, is at last resolved to carry through an innovation which has been postponed over long Ministers in this country and in Kenya might well agree that their decision will be fiercely attacked from many quarters, and that they will be unfairly charged with seeking to "make Africans second, third, and fourth-class citizens." Socialists and others in Great Britain who know little about the conditions of African life have often advocated universal adult franchise for Kenya, and they have encouraged African politicians to make similar demands. Is it merely a coincidence that the identical claim should have been voiced within the past week by the President of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, by a Nyasaland African who is a member of the Federal Parliament, and by the general secretary of the Federation of Labour in Kenya? Using slogans that someone has concocted the publicity in order to increase its influence. However that may be, the Government of Kenya has rejected the idea of one man one vote in favour of a limited qualitative franchise based on education, experience, public service, and character, because "in communities such as the Kenya African communities at its present stage of development there is a wide diversity of social, educational, and cultural standards and while African society ranges from the uneducated peasant cultivator at one extreme to the travelled, responsible pro-

fessional man at the other, some kind of qualitative system is inescapable.

That is the truth in a nutshell, and of course, been the discernible truth ever since talk of "democratic self-government" began to be bandied about, but successive Secretaries of State have unfortunately lacked the prescience, the prudence, or the courage which is now shown

Character And Loyalty by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, with the consequence that a number of African territories have adopted the system which Kenya's multi-racial Government has now firmly refused to accept. It is a system which will need the support of an unimpaired principle to drift and appeasement. Having for years emphasized the damage done by the appointment of Africans of little character to posts which enable them to sway the emotions of the uneducated and uneducated masses, *East Africa and Rhodesia* is particularly glad to find that the Government of Kenya lays stress on character as one of the qualifications for the franchise and as a necessary quality in African candidates. It is also most satisfactory to know that great importance is to be attached to loyalty and that no member of the Kikuyu, Embu or Meru tribe may become an elector unless he can show that he has given active support to the Crown during the Mau Mau rebellion. There are, of course, hundreds of proven loyalists in those related tribes, and in present circumstances it is wise and proper that upon them and them only should rest the responsibility of selecting spokesmen for their areas. The disloyal will naturally desert this premium on loyalty, but if there can be steady upheld, it should bring a prosperous life some good Africans who will not permit to calumniate British achievements and attainments.

Apart from Mr. Ohangwa, who is in charge of Community Development, the African man

bers of the Legislature are not likely to support the Government's policy of a qualitative franchise, against which extremists will find no difficulty in organizing opposition. Agitation pays best in African politics, in which intimidation, overt and covert, is much more powerful than United Kingdom politicians conceive. The African extremists are in a hurry in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and one of the incidental merits of this challenge, by Kenya is that it may stiffen the authorities elsewhere. It is past time to check the absurd pretensions of the African National Congresses in Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and it is ironical that it should be Kenya, which has no such movement, that strikes in a most sensitive spot. Her action will be warmly welcomed by many responsible persons in the Federation and in Uganda.

** * *

THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP which is being given to Africans in the Federation, and especially in Nyasaland, was made manifest in London last week by Mr. W. M. Chirwa, M.P., whose statements at a Press conference are recorded on other pages

because it is important for the general public to be kept informed of the attitude of such African spokesmen. Mr. Chirwa, one of the two Nyasaland Africans who sit in the Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has had advantages which very few members of his race in Central Africa have enjoyed. He graduated at Oona Hare College, South Africa (where he was president of the Students' Representative Council), he has since taught in Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland schools, and for the past three months he has been studying the history of government, British colonial policy, social anthropology, and economics at Oxford University at the cost of an endowment provided by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, while Mrs. Chirwa has learned dress-making and something of Red Cross work and the activities of women's institutes in this country. Mr. Chirwa, who speaks English, has a smile and laughs as he delivers his thoughts, and his anger is often near the surface and is well seen from our report. He lacks balance, makes wild charges, and, what of all, rejects the suggestion that acceptance of membership of the Federal Parliament carries with it any obligation to contribute to the success of the Federation.

He has the strange idea that Africans have no responsibility towards the great plan to which the three territories are committed, though they are engaged in their living struggle for the standards world to the auto-didactic product of real racial Obsession—harmony and co-operation. In the stead of working for the development of trust between the races, and counselling patience so that understanding may grow, Mr. Chirwa, like many other African politicians, is at pains to stress any cause for dissatisfaction, however trivial, and in a talk lasting an hour and a half he did not express agreement with the Federal Government on even one aspect of affairs. On the contrary, he declared that he had no confidence in any Federal Minister. He is obsessed with the idea that Nyasaland can "contract out" of the Federation, though no clause in the Constitution gives any constituent State the right to break away, and though a proposal to amend the Constitution may be considered before 1962, unless all three territories agree to the introduction of such a measure. Mr. Chirwa must know that not one of the legislatures, let alone all of them, could approve his scheme to wreck the Federation, and it is therefore reprehensibly irresponsible for him to encourage Africans to believe that Nyasaland may secede. The Nyasaland African Congress, which also professes to believe that the Protectorate can withdraw from the Federation, has wanted the two African M.P.s. from Nyasaland to withdraw from the Federal Assembly, but neither has shown any disposition to accept that guidance—which would involve the surrender of substantial salaries.

Mr. Chirwa seems anxious to spread alarm and despondency. He declared that "the situation in the whole of Central Africa is alarming so far as African attitudes are concerned" and that Central Africa will be a "boiling New Protege" but if his extravagant ideas are not accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Yet on Sunday the *Observer* supported his plea that Nyasaland should be allowed to contract out of the Federation, saying: "It would be a very serious matter if there were to be an upheaval in Central Africa. The danger is that the official mind will minimize the problem and write off Mr. Chirwa as an extremist and a politician. In fact he is nothing of the kind; he is himself under heavy pressure from the militants in this country's African Congress, who regard him as too moderate. If leaders such as he lose their influence, there is a strong possibility that Nyasaland may be

turned into a second Kenya. But the effect of such words will be to encourage still more political responsibility among Africans in Nyasaland. The recklessness of the *Observer* will be evident from the fact that the man whom it presents as a moderate stands for the enfranchisement of all African adults and for an immediate African majority in the Executive Council of Nyasaland, measures which would produce a complete breakdown of civilized standards. We prefer the testimony of Lord Havelock, Governor-General of the Federation, to that of Mr. Chirwa or any contemporary.

The Prime Minister of the Federation does not have advocated that policy more emphatically. He denounced the Federal Government for insisting on the franchise of Africans on the Copperbelt, though he admitted under cross-examination that the subject was a matter for the Southern Rhodesian Government alone. He even asserted that the lot of the African in Southern Rhodesia is no better than that of the African in South Africa; he mistranslated *umfazi* as "loose woman," when it means merely "woman"; without offering any proof in support of the fantastic charge he accused the Federal Government of being interested in the Shire Valley scheme in Nyasaland primarily because it would increase European settlement; and he raised a mare's nest about the transfer of authority over Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the Colonial Office to the Commonwealth Relations Office. He has presumably repeated such misrepresentations in many of his talks in Great Britain. Perhaps he will now be asked to justify his record in Central Africa.

This new protégé of a Sunday newspaper which has a strange record in African affairs made statements in the presence of its Colonial correspondent which might have been expected to warn him of Mr. Reckless Chirwa's unreliability. He charged, accused Lord Malvern of feeling no responsibility for carrying out the policy of inter-racial partnership, though

Kenya to Introduce Multi-Vote System for African Elections

Qualitative Franchise by which Electors May Earn Up to Three Votes

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF MR. W. F. COURTS on a system for selecting African Representative Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have been accepted by the Council of Ministers, subject to some amendments, and a sessional paper on the subject was laid before the Legislature on Tuesday. It was announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies agrees with the Government of Kenya that it is desirable to introduce a qualitative system franchise (by which an African may acquire as many as three votes).

Mr. Courts was appointed last February "to investigate and advise on the best system or systems to be adopted in choosing African Representative Members for the Legislative Council in Kenya, bearing in mind the differences that may exist between the various areas, and also to draw up any draft rules that may be necessary to authorize the suggested procedure." He submitted his report in August.

Investigation by Mr. W. F. Courts

He investigated the method of selection to be used; the type of franchise to be adopted and the qualifications that should be required of electors; the disqualifications which should be imposed upon electors; the qualifications which should be required of candidates; the disqualifications which should be imposed on candidates; and the special arrangements which should be made in regard to the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru.

The sessional paper, which contains the decisions of the Council of Ministers, states:—

Method of Selection.—The Commissioner's recommendation that direct voting by secret ballot should be adopted for all African elections is accepted.

Type of Franchise and Qualifications Required of Electors.—The Government is in agreement with the view expressed by the commissioner that universal adult franchise should not be introduced into Kenya at

present, but that there should be a limited qualitative franchise based on education, experience, public service, and character.

The Government is also in agreement with the proposals made by the commissioner that those electors who are exceptionally qualified by way of education, character or service in the community should be accorded additional votes. In accepting this recommendation the Government has been influenced not only by the arguments adduced by the commissioner but also the following factors:—

Seeking Candidates of Standing

(a) In communities such as the Kenya African community at its present stage of development there is a wide diversity of social, educational, and cultural standards, and while African society ranges from the unsophisticated peasant cultivator at one extreme to the travelled responsible professional man at the other some kind of qualitative system is inescapable. The same kind of range exists in other communities, but its extent is not so great.

(b) It is wholly in the interest of the Africans, and indeed their own firm and widely expressed desire, that the candidate returned to Council should be a man of standing and repute and possessed of qualities which will enable him to serve the community. There is a real danger that an inexperienced elector, having had little contact with the outside world and as yet unaware of the principles of government, would give his support to the candidate most apt at arousing the emotions—and least scrupulous about the promises he is prepared to make.

(c) Although a system of qualitative franchise, supplemented by the principle of the multiple vote, may result in an appreciable limitation of the electorate in the less advanced areas, the number of persons entitled to vote and the number eligible for multiple votes will increase in direct proportion to the degree of development of the area.

(d) In view of the rapid progress being made in most of the African areas and the value placed upon general economic development it is a matter of the first importance that, without prejudicing the interests of those who still live in traditional tribal communities open of mind character and those prepared to accept responsibility outside the purely tribal sphere should be enabled to exert an influence in the electorate appropriate to their standing and attainment.

Although the Government fully accepts the principles underlying the commissioner's recommendation that there should be a qualitative franchise coupled with a system of multiple voting, it has, after a full consideration of the problems likely to arise, come to the conclusion that the proposals made for putting the scheme into operation require amendment in certain respects.

Two Amendments to Recommendations

First, they would probably be too restrictive. Secondly, they are too complicated to be suitable for application to an electorate which will be partially illiterate and which will have had no previous experience of matters of this sort.

With regard to the second point the Government has that the standards laid down by the commissioner would if adopted exclude a number of persons who are reasonably well equipped to play a part in the selection of a member for the Legislative Council. The Government has therefore thought it right to re-examine the proposals made in paragraph 10 of the report with a view to devising a system of franchise which, while retaining the principle of qualitative voting, would in practice be somewhat less restrictive.

With regard to the second point the Government has formed the view that the assessment and grading of the qualifications needed to secure the three points required for registration as a voter would present so great a task that serious delays in the compilation of voters' rolls would be inevitable. From the point of view of the returning officer and of the would-be voter it is essential that the system should be as little complicated and as easily understood as possible. Indeed, the success of the system will depend upon the number of Africans able to grasp both its principles and the procedure to be followed. With this in mind, the Government has produced a simplified procedure.

The revised criteria for registration as a voter which it is proposed should be adopted differ from those set out by the commissioner in two important ways.

First, it is considered that age should be regarded as a prerequisite for eligibility for registration as a voter and not as a point-earner. Secondly, the intention is that instead of it being necessary for an applicant for registration to prove that he qualifies for two additional points, it should be sufficient for him to be able to show that he falls within any one of seven specified categories.

In accordance with the principle of multiple voting recommended by the commissioner, an elector for inclusion in additional categories would entitle the elector concerned to additional votes to a maximum of three. In addition, it has been thought desirable to provide a separate schedule of categories for women. The various categories are set out in Part II of this paper, accompanied by explanatory notes.

Disqualifications to be Imposed on Electors.—With a few minor amendments, the Government accepts the recommendations of the commissioner. The decision not to require a voter to take the oath of allegiance is based on the impracticability of administering the oath with suitable dignity to the large number of applicants that are expected to present themselves for registration.

Irresponsible Candidates Should Be Excluded

Qualifications Required of Candidates.—The Government has been particularly impressed by the number of witnesses who emphasized the need to ensure that candidates were men of good character and of some standing in the community. It shares the commissioner's view that it is of the greatest importance that the qualifications required of a candidate should be such as to exclude the inexperienced and the irresponsible.

Nevertheless qualifications (as proposed by the commissioner in paragraph 10 of the report) are considered undesirable restrictive if would if adopted, exclude from candidature any person who had not served on a local government authority or in African court or who had not spent 10 years in employment either with Government or local government or in agriculture or industry.

In the view of the Government that, without conceding the principle that a candidate must be a man of character, integrity and experience, it would be wrong to close the door to a wider range of educated Africans. The Government has accordingly prepared revised criteria for this trait qualification.

It is proposed that a candidate should be required to be a registered voter of not less than 25 years of age, that he

should have the minimum educational qualification of the K.A.P. certificate or its equivalent; and that he should have either a proved income of £240 a year or a proved income of £120 a year and in addition one of the further qualifications set out in the list of categories in Appendices V.A. and V.B. Subject to certain minor amendments, the further qualifications recommended by the commissioner are accepted by the Government.

Although the Government does not dissent from the view adopted by the commissioner in paragraph 62 that those who serve the Government either directly as civil servants or in local government (through municipalities, etc.) are probably some of the best potential candidates, it feels that it is essential to adhere generally to the principles concerning the propriety of Government servants standing as candidates which already apply to Europeans, Asians, and Arabs.

The Government cannot therefore accept without qualification the commissioner's proposal that civil servants should be allowed to present themselves for election. It is felt that permission to stand as a candidate should not be granted to any Government servant who is a member of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service, of one of the uniformed disciplined services of the Colony, or who is concerned with direction of policy to an extent which in the opinion of the Government would make it undesirable for him to take part in active politics.

It is considered that the qualified acceptance of the recommendation should be applicable to the forthcoming election only, and that the whole question should be re-examined in time for the second election.

The question whether servants of local government authorities should be permitted to stand is considered to be a matter for decision by the authority concerned.

Disqualifications to be Imposed on Candidates.—The commissioner's recommendations are accepted substantially as set out in the report. In the case, however, of disqualification resulting from imprisonment the requirement has been amended so as to bring it into line with the corresponding provision at present applicable to Europeans, Asians, and Arabs in the Colony.

Kikuyu, Embu and Meru

Special Arrangements Proposed for Kikuyu, Embu and Meru.—The Government is in full agreement that, on account of the part played by the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru in the emergency, there can at present be no question of treating any but a selected minority of those tribes on the same basis as the rest of the African community. Nevertheless, for the reasons set out hereunder, the Government is unable to accept in their entirety the recommendations made by the commissioner in relation to the Central Province.

Briefly, his proposals are that the qualitative franchise and the principle of the multiple vote should not be applied to the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru; that a special voters' roll should be prepared for those tribes; and that registration should be limited to those who had not taken a Mau Mau oath.

The machinery for determining which applicants for registration had not, in fact, taken the oath and were therefore eligible for inclusion in the register would consist of a tribunal of chiefs and localational councils with a central district committee, and subsequently a provincial committee, and as an appellate body.

The commissioner also recommends that voters who are resident, no Kikuyu, Embu and Meru who is qualified should be allowed to vote for any candidate other than one of the candidates for the Central Province.

It is the opinion of the Government that any proposal to exclude all those who have ever taken a Mau Mau oath would be likely to operate with disastrous results in many cases, for there can be no doubt that a number of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru either took the oath under duress and later confessed to, or in spite of having been involved in the Mau Mau movement in its early days, subsequently asked their lives in support of their Government.

There is the further consideration that, subject to certain necessary limitations, it would be wrong in principle to accord to any Kikuyu who had proved his active loyalty to the Government treatment different from that proposed for law-abiding citizens elsewhere in the Colony.

The Government therefore proposes that the criterion of loyalty—a matter to which it attaches great importance—should be made positive, rather than negative, and that any Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru wishing to register himself as a voter should first of all be required to satisfy the appropriate authority that he has given active support to the Crown during the emergency.

Having passed this test, his registration should be subject to the same conditions as are applied to other Africans. The Government is also of the opinion that the appropriate authorities for the conduct of these tests of loyalty should be the district commissioner concerned, and not a local tribunal consisting of chiefs and members of locational councils.

Limitations on Kikuyu

It is felt that a local tribunal would be exposed to accusations of bias and favouritism on the grounds that the members of the tribunal were themselves electors and therefore interested in the outcome of the poll. The district commissioner, on the other hand, would not be subject to criticism of this sort.

In these circumstances the Government proposes that, subject to the limitations referred to below, any Kikuyu, Embu or Meru who has passed the loyalty test should be permitted to apply for registration in accordance with the procedure laid down for the rest of the country. That the voting even of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru loyalists, should be subject to certain limitations is an inescapable consequence of the part these tribes have played in the emergency; it is proposed that no Kikuyu, Embu or Meru should be permitted to stand for election in any constituency outside the Central Province or Nairobi, and that the members of those tribes who are living outside the Central Province or Nairobi should not be permitted to vote for any candidate other than a candidate for the Central Province.

In view of the part which has been played in Nairobi by Kikuyu loyalists, it is proposed that Kikuyu, Embu and Meru in Nairobi should be permitted to vote for a Nairobi candidate provided they are qualified by residence to do so.

The Government considers that the registers of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru should be considered as provisional only, and that, in the light of the loyalty criterion, they should be subject to addition or deletion at any time. The Government agrees with the commissioner that the whole question of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru should be reviewed in relation to the second and subsequent elections.

Preparation of Electoral Rolls

The Government will cause the electoral rolls to be prepared as quickly as possible. But the field preparations and the compilation of the voters' registers will present a formidable task and it is therefore possible that the necessary arrangements will not have been completed by September, 1956. Should this be the case the election of new African members will be deferred, and the present African members of the Legislature will continue to sit until the electoral rolls can be completed. In any case, it is the Government's intention that these elections should take place before the end of March, 1957.

The summary of recommendations, as amended by the White Paper, states, *inter alia*—

93.—Direct voting by secret ballot should be applied for all African elections; universal adult franchise not to be introduced into Kenya at present.

94.—The Government accepts the first proposal subject to the following modifications and amendments—

(a) That, subject in the case of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru to the provisions of paragraph 98 (b), a person must have attained the age of 21 years in order to be eligible for registration as a voter.

(b) That the qualifications set out in Appendices V.A. and V.B. should have points allocated to them; those in Appendix V.A. being applicable to men and those in V.B. to women.

(c) That one point should enable the elector to obtain one vote.

(d) That the possession of each additional point should qualify the elector for a further vote for each point to a maximum of three votes.

(e) That arrangements should be made for Africans residing outside their Native land units to vote for a candidate standing for their home constituency, by option, and subject in the case of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru to the provisions of paragraph 98 (b); such Africans should be permitted to vote instead for a candidate standing for the constituency in which they are residing, provided they have been so resident for the period of six months immediately preceding application for registration as a voter.

(f) That the onus of applying for admission to the electoral roll be placed on the elector.

95.—The following persons should be disqualified for registration as a voter—any person who—

(a) is not a British subject or a British protected person of the age of 21 years or upwards;

(b) is not a member of an African tribe indigenous to East Africa who was born in Kenya or has been resident in Kenya for at least 10 years;

(c) has been sentenced to death or has been imprisoned for a term of 12 months or more, and has not received a pardon; provided that such disqualification shall cease two years after the date of expiration of the sentence save in the case of persons convicted of offences under Emergency Regulations punishable by imprisonment for seven years or upwards or under Sections 70 or 71 of the Penal Code, in which cases the disqualification shall be for such period as shall be decided by the Governor;

(d) is a person either adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind or detained as a criminal lunatic under any law in force in the Colony;

(e) is disqualified for registration as an elector by any law in force in the Colony relating to offences connected with elections;

(f) is, or has at any time been, during the period of two years immediately preceding application for registration as an elector subject to police supervision in consequence of a valid order made under Section 343 of the Criminal Procedure Code; or

(g) is the subject of a restriction order made under the Deportation (Immigrant British Subjects) Ordinance, 1949, or of a detention order made under the Emergency Regulations, 1952.

Qualifications of Candidates

96.—A candidate should—

(a) be a registered voter;

(b) be of the age of 25 years or upwards;

(c) have completed intermediate school, i.e., form II of the secondary course or an equivalent;

(d) have either a proved income from all sources of £240 during the 12 months preceding nomination, or a proved income from all sources of £120 during the 12 months preceding nomination and in addition one of the qualifications set out in Appendices V.A. or V.B. other than Nos. I or II;

(e) be able to read, write and converse in fluent English, and if he is not in possession of a university degree or a Makerere professional diploma or was not previously a member of the Legislative Council, be tested for his proficiency in English and for his general education by a committee consisting of members of the Education department sitting with African assessors appointed by the provisional commissioner concerned;

(f) substantiate that he has a place of residence in the constituency for which he proposes to stand;

(g) be nominated by being proposed, seconded, and supported by not less than seven persons other than the proposer and seconder, the proposer, seconder and supporters being persons registered as voters in the constituency for which the candidate is nominated;

(h) complete a statutory declaration in the form in Appendix IX;

(i) deposit £25, which sum will be forfeited if he fails to secure one-eighth of the total votes cast.

It is felt that permission to stand as a candidate should not be granted to any Government servant who is a member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, or of one of the uniformed disciplined services of the Colony, or who is concerned with direction of policy to an extent which in the opinion of the Government would be undesirable for him to take part in active politics.

97.—A candidate should be disqualified—

(a) if he has been convicted of a criminal offence and has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of six months or more and has not received a pardon, provided that the Governor in Council of Ministers may by order in any particular case remove such disqualification;

(Continued on page 704)

Nyasaland Should Contract Out, Says Mr. W. M. Chirwa

M.P. Who Has No Confidence in Any Federal Minister

MR. W. M. CHIRWA, one of the two African members representing Nyasaland in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, told a Press conference in London last week, just before he left for Central Africa, that Africans in Nyasaland were determined to "contract out" of the Federation, and that H.M. Government would be pressed to declare Nyasaland an African State and allow it to develop on the same lines as Uganda.

He accused Ministers in the United Kingdom of imposing Federation on Central Africa because they were determined to subject the African populations of the territories to the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia, whose general attitude to Africans closely resembled that of the Union of South Africa, with its policy of *apartheid*.

The following statement, signed by Mr. Chirwa, was distributed:

The Central African Federation was imposed despite the solid opposition of the African people and caused a tremendous loss of faith in the British Government. Today the Africans of Nyasaland are even more firmly opposed, and in fact desire to contract out of the Federation.

Attack on Federal Government

In the United Kingdom people have been given the impression that everything is going well in the Federation, but this is far from the case. When the Federation was imposed the British Government undertook that the Federation would foster partnership and co-operation between the various inhabitants. But far from doing this, and thus trying to regain lost African confidence, the Federal Government has ignored many opportunities for co-operation with the Africans, and has continued to pursue the discriminatory racial policy of Southern Rhodesia.

For example, the Federal Government has rejected motions which sought to end the policy of racial discrimination on the Rhodesia Railways and in Southern Rhodesian post-offices, and which sought equal opportunities for all races in the civil service, as they have in East African territories. It refused to accept Sir John Moffat's motion seeking investigation into the principle of a multi-racial community. It refused to employ Africans as shunters and conductors on Rhodesian Railways, although for many years Africans have performed all tasks, including engine driving, on Nyasaland Railways. Instead the Government is recruiting white immigrants from Britain and the Continent for these jobs.

The Federal Government has passed a law like the Cadet Corps Act which has the effect of discriminating against Africans. This Act shows how ineffectual the African Affairs Board has been. The board was supposed to safeguard the interests of Africans, and under the constitution the board can draw attention to Bills "by which Africans are subjected or made liable to any conditions, restrictions, or disabilities disadvantageous to them to which Europeans are not also subjected or made liable, or a Bill or instrument which will in its practical application have such an effect."

The Federal Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, stated quite bluntly in the Federal Parliament that the policy of partnership had been forced on him. He said: "Let us for the sake of Federation, which was for economic advancement, not for the preamble which was forced upon us, have patience. In the same debate, when Africans were calling for the removal of colour bar in the post offices, Lord Malvern said: 'You cannot expect

the European to form up in a queue with dirty people, possibly an old *umtazi* with an infant on her back, mewing and puking and making a mess of everything."

Frustrations and Insults

People in Britain should also understand that we Africans in Central Africa, whether we are chiefs, Members of Parliament, doctors, lawyers, teachers, or any other person, when we visit Southern Rhodesia, and the capital of the Federation, Salisbury, have to put up with constant frustrations and insults. For instance, African M.P.s have to travel about 50 miles for our meals while our European colleagues have their meals in any restaurant near the Federal Assembly.

"We have to carry passes, even if it is a pass exempting us from carrying a pass. We have to use separate buses, which are not allowed to drive into the centre of the town. On Rhodesia Railways, even if we have first class tickets, we cannot use the dining cars or the first and second class waiting rooms, which are for Europeans only. We have to use third or more often fourth class waiting rooms. In the post office we have to use separate entrances and counters. Even if there is a long queue at the African counter and no one at the European counter, as is frequently the case, we cannot go into that section.

"I know that I may be accused of overlooking the positive things which it is said the Federation has achieved. What are these things? The two most frequently quoted are the establishment of the inter-racial university and the beginning of the breakdown of the colour bar on the Copperbelt.

"With regard to the University, although the British taxpayers have £110,000 of the understanding that it would be multi-racial, it is planned that African students will live in separate hostels and have their meals in separate dining-halls. Furthermore, the Southern Rhodesian Government, under the Bantu Apportionment Amendment Act, has the right of veto on the entrance of any African students if they wish.

"As far as the Copperbelt is concerned, the advances made there are almost entirely due to the Rhodesian Selection Trust, and particularly to Mr. R. J. Brain. No credit at all is due to the Federation. In fact, while discussions about African advancement on the Copperbelt were going on in Northern Rhodesia the Federal Government was refusing to consider giving equal opportunity to all races in the civil service.

Objection to European Immigrants

"It is claimed that Nyasaland will benefit from the Shire Valley development scheme. Africans would prefer this scheme to be carried out through Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and that they should be associated with it in all its stages. They had always been led to believe that it was intended to ease the acute land shortage for Africans in Nyasaland, but when the scheme was discussed in the Federal Parliament a Southern Rhodesian member at once raised the question of white settlement in the valley. This naturally causes Africans to have deep misgivings about the scheme.

"Africans in Nyasaland do not want European immigrants unless they have special skills to train Africans and have not come to settle. It is an indisputable fact that the more the European immigrants, the less chance the Africans have of being trained for and doing more skilled jobs in the Federation, and the greater the friction and conflict between the races. Under Federation there is no longer an African member of the Immigration Board, as there formerly was for Nyasaland.

"It must be emphasized that the people of Nyasaland regard themselves as still enjoying the status of a British Protectorate. Under the Federal Constitution this status was guaranteed and carried with it certain rights and safeguards concerning land and political advancement—as specified in the preamble to the Federal Constitution and in Section 33. Africans will not tolerate a change in this status. They cannot be tempted to accept a form of citizenship of the Federation which will in effect undermine their status as a Protectorate of Britain. Nor is there any reason why granting the franchise should depend on changing their status. In Nigeria, for example, Africans who are protected persons have the right to vote.

"In Nyasaland we Africans have been very dissatisfied with the constitutional changes. We had been led to expect that the two northern Protectorates would be given reasonable African representation in their Legislative and Executive Councils. But the British Government refused to grant us African representation with Europeans and Asians on these Councils. Further, by granting the franchise only to

Europeans, Asians and Coloureds (mainly immigrants and numbering about 14,000) and refusing it to the Africans (the indigenous inhabitants numbering 24m). The British Government has caused deep resentment, and a good race relations extremely difficult. Africans feel they are being treated as second class citizens in their own country. We cannot but feel that Britain is influenced by the Federal Government.

As Nyasaland, like Uganda, is a black man's country, our opinion now are that the Protectorate should be declared an African State and should be allowed to develop on lines similar to Uganda towards democratic self government within the Commonwealth. Africans should be appointed as Ministers, and there should be an African majority on the Executive and Legislative Councils. Africans should have full, universal, adult suffrage.

There need be no fear of the rights of European and Asian minority groups, whose rights should be protected under the constitution. Africans are anxious to live in peace and harmony with members of other communities, and do not want to oust them from Nyasaland, but cannot tolerate domination by them.

Federal Ministers Contradicted

Mr. Chirwa then amplified his typewritten statement, saying *inter alia* :—

"Federation was imposed and Africans have never been happy about it. The situation in the whole of Central Africa is alarming so far as African attitudes are concerned. European opinion itself is very much divided on partnership. The Prime Minister has said that partnership was forced upon him, implying that he has no direct responsibility to carry it out. In view of this and the many insults which Africans suffer, they feel that they must contract out of the scheme.

The feeling in Britain that everything is going well results from the fact that there is no strong African Press to express opinion. The so-called African papers in the Federation are European owned, although they employ African editors. In Nyasaland African Congress recently started a newspaper, but it is not known here.

There is lack of opportunity for African leaders to come to Great Britain to inform opinion. Federal Ministers come here and make statements which make people believe all is well. My duty as a representative of Africans is to tell you that all is not well.

"It is very difficult for Africans to believe that there is any intention of the Federal Government to form a policy of partnership. Africans in Nyasaland feel that if more Europeans come to the country there will be greater congestion and that it will lead to more friction and troubles.

"The Federal Government is getting people from Italy and Greece to do jobs which could be done by Africans if they were given the chance to train. There is no difference in mental make-up between Europeans and Africans, and Africans can perform the duties now done by Europeans if they are given the necessary training. In Nyasaland Africans drive trains, but in the Federation they are not employed even as shunters.

African Affairs Board Ineffectual

The more Europeans come the less opportunity for Africans to acquire skill and the less will the Government give them opportunities. So Africans must be frustrated and fall into a spirit of despair and resentment, which makes the position in Nyasaland very alarming.

Great hope and faith were placed on the African Affairs Board as a safeguard for African interests. In practice it is quite ineffectual. A Bill cannot be challenged unless it discriminates in its wording between Europeans and Africans. The Cadet Corps Bill excludes Africans from the benefits of training, and the Prime Minister made it clear that it was intended to discriminate, but because the legal draftsman did not show that in the wording the Bill cannot be referred to the board.

As to discrimination in post offices, there is always a long queue on the African side. When pressed for a change the Prime Minister said that you could not expect Europeans to form up with dirty people, meaning Africans, and possibly an old *umfazi* with an infant on her back. *Umfazi* means a loose woman, or an old or despised woman. That is his attitude.

"Many people here think the Federation is working towards

British freedom and justice. That is nonsense. It is revolting to men who have been to universities that even at the university level plans are being made to discriminate against Africans. What is more revolting is that the autonomy of the university is interfered with. The Minister of Internal Affairs can veto the entry of any African student.

On the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia some concession has been made by the Europeans. Who was responsible? Was it the Federal Government? It rejected a motion for equal treatment of all in the Civil Service. The change on the Copperbelt was due to the stand taken by Mr. Prain. That stand was not taken by the Federal Government. So far as I know there was no Federal influence; that should be noted.

Nyasaland will benefit by the Shire Valley scheme but a Southern Rhodesian M.P. in the Federal Parliament raised the question of white settlement in the valley. The first attitude of the Federal Government is to consider how many Europeans will they place there. We do not yet know what the Government policy will be, but so far as is known it will be one of more room for European settlers and less for Africans. Yet Africans were led to believe that the scheme would be used for African peasant settlement.

Africans now realize that Britain is weakening her power. She handed a great deal of power to the Federal Government. Even in the powers left to her she is influenced by the Federal Government, whose policy the Africans do not accept.

It is now said that Africans must change their citizenship and come under the Commonwealth Relations Office. They cannot vote unless they become citizens. There is a precedent where British protected persons have been given the right to vote. They do in Nigeria. Why not in Central Africa?

Why is Britain going to agree to transfer Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the Commonwealth Relations Office? That would mean a transfer of the powers over Africans to European settlements. Whatever happens we shall not accept that position. Under the Federal Constitution we have still the status of British protected persons. The Constitution states that the political advancements of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will remain the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government and the land rights of Africans are protected. If there were such a transfer of responsibility to the C.R.O. it would mean the loss of all those rights. If any steps are taken towards this you can expect sufficient trouble. They have done enough to appease British settlement and would be wise not to continue their policy.

Dissatisfied with Nyasaland's Constitution

It was very disappointing to Africans that the U.K. Government refused parity between themselves and non-Africans in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland. It was a very humble, mild request, for there are more than two million Africans and only 14,000 in the other groups. For goodness sake, how would you feel if foreigners came and had those rights here?

In Uganda Africans are almost self-governing. In Tanganyika there is a parity of representation. Nyasaland has had British protection longer than either, since 1891. Does Britain give more consideration to Africans in Tanganyika because she is afraid of the United Nations? Justice would imply that we in Nyasaland should enjoy more political rights than countries that came under British protection after us.

Because of federation the British Government cannot exercise its powers as it otherwise could, so Africans resent British action more and more. Great Britain has not the courage to say to the Federation: "These are our rights and we shall carry them out". Africans in Nyasaland deserve much more than parity of representation. What is worse, they have been refused an African member in the Executive Council.

"What do Africans want in Nyasaland? We say the Nyasaland is a black man's country. All attempts to make it a multi-racial country will not succeed. You cannot force that concept on a black man's country. We demand that Nyasaland be declared a black man's State and be allowed development on the lines of democratic self-government within the Commonwealth, on the lines of Uganda.

Britain is very evasive about Nyasaland. The settlers claim that it must be a multi-racial State. We want an answer: does Britain not feel that the time has come to declare Nyasaland an African State? We want the appointment of African Ministers, an African majority in the Executive Council, and universal adult suffrage.

"With the events in West Africa, the Sudan, and Asia do not expect Africans in Nyasaland to be subject to a 'hot iron' unless it is done. I am convinced that the time will be a boiling pot in the whole of Africa. Unless things are adjusted now the future is very gloomy.

"We want the Europeans to remain, but not as rulers. They can remain, as Africans do in Britain, but not as rulers. We say to them: 'You are welcome to stay, and we want to live with you in peace and harmony, but this is our country'.

we must rule ourselves.

"Africans in Nyasaland do not want to break their ties with the Crown. They want to retain their loyalty and friendship with Britain. We ask the United Kingdom not to surrender any more powers to the Federal Government. We shall contract out. One day we shall be able to get out of it."

No Onus to Make Federation Work

The representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked whether, since federation had come to stay, Mr. Chirwa, as a Federal M.P., did not regard it as his duty to try to make the plan work as well as possible.

He replied: "The onus is not on us to make it work. I have never believed it will be an advantage."

"The Europeans want to do what is being done in South Africa. They have learned from the history of South Africa. Since Union apartheid has become worse. That is what will happen in Central Africa when Britain gives up all power to the Federal Government. As soon as people leave Britain, and go to Africa they change their attitude."

"You have these problems for too long. You get a flare up, and then you send armies to quell them — just because Britain has not followed a liberal or right policy. I am very much against violence of any kind, but leaders may fail to control the situation if the people are frustrated. The Europeans of Central Africa want to do what the South Africans have done."

Asked what steps he suggested should be taken by Nyasaland to contract out of Federation, Mr. Chirwa replied:—

"We have made application to the British Government. We are being blocked by the British Government. Britain is blocking our way to the United Nations. If she was certain that she was right, she should have the courage to allow us to go to the International Court. There is absolutely no justice. It shows that Britain is not right about imposing Federation. We shall ask Britain to allow us to contract out. We must bring pressure from every angle. The Constitution comes up for review in 1962, but that is too long for us to wait."

Invited to describe the forms of resistance which would be used, the speaker said that the matter had never been considered.

He has seen the Secretary of State and received from him a statement which was not satisfactory. Reading from a document, he quoted: "About the rumour that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be handed to the Commonwealth Relations Office, there has been no such request to Ministers and the question of transferring responsibility has not been considered." "That," he repeated, "was unsatisfactory. Africans want a guarantee that the British Government would never allow such a state."

"What is the difference for an African between living in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia?"

"There is no difference. Most Southern Rhodesian legislation has been borrowed from South Africa. The only difference is that in South Africa the Government is harsh in implementing its laws. In Southern Rhodesia it is softer in carrying them out, but Africans feel that it is better to have the South African policy in black and white, rather than be hypocrites, as the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are."

No Confidence in Any Minister

"You translate *umfazi* as 'a loose woman.' Does not the word mean just 'woman'?"

Mr. Chirwa: "Africans understood the Prime Minister to be a loose woman."

Asked if he met Lord Malvern or Sir Roy Welensky socially, he replied: "No, except at State functions."

"But is there not a members' dining room in the Parliament buildings?"

"We have a members' tea room, but we have to go six miles for meals."

He said, he said, met the Commonwealth group of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Conservative Commonwealth Council, the Church and Nation Committee of the Church of Scotland, the Africa Bureau (to which he was much indebted), and many smaller groups.

Mr. Chirwa's last words were: "I have no confidence in any Federal Minister."

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment.']

Uganda Government's Land Tenure Proposals

Plan to Encourage Individual Ownership by Africans

LAND TENURE PROPOSALS made by the Government of Uganda are given in a White Paper published in Entebbe last week (Government Printer, 6d.).

It is a nine-page document, from which the following passages are taken:—

"These proposals concern Crown land in the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces. Under the new Buganda Agreement, discussions will be begun as soon as is practicable between the Governor and the Kabaka's Government with a view to determining whether the status of any land vested in Her Majesty by the Buganda Agreements can be modified. It is inappropriate, therefore, to deal with the question of Crown land in Buganda in this paper."

Objectives of the New Policy

The objectives of a new land policy should be:—
(1) To redefine the status of the land in Uganda and afford greater local control over land administration subject to the general directions of the Protectorate Government;

"(2) To redefine the processes of law by which land may be disposed of by the Protectorate Government and by local government bodies;

"(3) To encourage individual land ownership by Africans in such a manner as not to alienate the good will of traditional authorities, or to prejudice good husbandry, or to abandon such safeguards as are essential for the future progress of the people of Uganda. This process will involve the provision of machinery for the registration of individual title when desired, but on a district basis and, in so far as is

possible in accordance with local customs affecting tenure.

"The proposals contained in this paper, which are largely in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, are published to enable full and detailed discussions to be held with all concerned, and decisions on policy to be made until these discussions are completed; and the Government notes that they are bound to take a very considerable time to complete. Government realizes that the proposals are being implemented without public support."

Grant of Individual Title

"As regards the grant of individual title, this process is bound to take a long time, and Government believes that individual title is likely to be needed sooner in some areas than in others. It is not intended to introduce a general system of individual titles to land in those areas where there is no demand for them; in such areas the intention would be merely to create machinery whereby a person who wants an individual title can acquire it."

"These proposals do not apply to land already held in title, nor do they affect in any way the powers and duties of traditional land authorities in regard to allocations of land."

"It is proposed that the status of all Crown land other than the Crown land referred to in the next sentence should be changed to African land, to be administered in accordance with the laws of the Protectorate by the Governor in consultation with district land tenure boards. The only exceptions would

be Crown land in gazetted townships and trading centres and Crown land at present held for public purposes, whether by the Central Government or by African local government bodies. These classes of land would be vested in the Governor, and the law would empower the Governor to vest Crown land held for public purposes by African local government bodies in them.

The new legislation would give the Governor the power to set up a land tenure board in the area administered by each district council.

The district land tenure board would consist of a number of African members nominated by the district council of the area and a number of European members appointed by the Governor in order to give representation of the traditional authorities and of progressive farmers on the board. The membership of the board and its composition as between the two classes of members might differ from district to district.

The district commissioner and the district agricultural officer (or other Government officer, appointed by the provincial commissioner) would not be members of the board but would have the right to attend meetings to represent Government's views and to keep Government informed if the board acts outside its regulations.

District land tenure boards would be concerned with all land in the district except: (1) land already held in private freehold or leasehold title; (2) land within gazetted townships or trading centres; (3) land held by the Protectorate Government or by African local governments for public purposes.

The latter term would include gazetted, central and local forest reserves, game reserves, sleeping sickness reserves (although any land freed from such reservation in the future would automatically come within the jurisdiction of district land tenure boards), and land used for such purposes as roads, experimental stations, prison farms, African local government headquarters, etc.

District Land Tenure Boards.

District land tenure boards would be concerned with matters of land tenure only, and not of land use, which must continue to be the concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources and of the district councils.

District land tenure boards would be consulted on land tenure regulations to be made by the Governor for each district.

District land tenure boards would decide on areas in their districts for systematic adjudication, where this is appropriate.

District land tenure boards would be empowered to grant individual titles to Africans on occupied land. The wording of the instrument would show that the board was acting in accordance with regulations approved by the Governor. In the case of the agreement districts the wording of the instrument would associate the right with the issue of the titles.

District land tenure boards would have the right to lease on the Governor's behalf unoccupied land required for social, economic, or general development, subject to the approval of the Governor.

The term 'occupied land' is taken to mean land used for a man's house or business or crops, or land resting within the normal rotational cycle. It does not include grazing land, water or forest land, unless the grazing land, water supply or forest land is possessed by Native custom as in his exclusive private ownership; nor does it include land over which an individual may have hunting rights.

District land tenure boards would have the right to be consulted over the issue of any mining rights on unoccupied land.

Both the Protectorate Government and local governments must clearly retain the power to acquire land, if need be, for public purposes. It is, however, desirable that such powers be more closely defined in the interests of individuals.

Before any project can be deemed to be a public purpose warranting compulsory acquisition of land, it should be necessary for it to be so declared by the Governor in Council. The term 'public purpose' will include such purposes as rail, road or other communications, forest reserves, new headquarters, prisons, hospitals, and the like. It would not include projects aimed at economic development of the land for productive purposes.

Government has the inescapable responsibility of ensuring that the mineral resources of the country are developed in the interests of the Protectorate. Mineral rights would therefore be vested in the Governor.

Prospectors would, of course, be liable as at present to pay full compensation for any damage done by them to soil or property. No miner would be prepared to bear the cost of prospecting without a guarantee of a right to mine if so desired, and Government would therefore retain the right to grant mining locations or mining leases to successful prospectors both on unoccupied land and on land held in private title.

The surface rent for land covered by locations or leases is at present fixed and is paid by Government to African local governments. This surface rent should in future be based on the value of the land and should be negotiated between the landowner and miner, with recourse to arbitration in the event of failure to agree; it will be necessary to ensure a simple and prompt procedure for this purpose. Surface rent would be payable to the owner, who would, of course, also receive compensation for damage done to land or property. The issue of unoccupied land Government would have the right to grant a mining lease after consultation with the district land tenure board.

It is an accepted principle in many Commonwealth territories that Government revenue from the ownership of minerals should be for the benefit of the people as a whole, and should not go to individuals. Government would therefore continue to pay for the present on a *pro rata* basis 75% of all mining royalties received to the district council concerned. Should the district council, however, wish to pay a small proportion of such royalties to the individual landowners, Government would be prepared to discuss ways and means of carrying out this wish. Royalties are assessed for the most part on profits from mining enterprises and are therefore subject to considerable fluctuation.

Customary tenure cannot satisfactorily meet the circumstances of land shortage and the demands on land for certain forms of economic use. Already in Uganda where land is short or where land is required for permanent crops or permanent houses individualization of tenure had largely become accepted practice.

It is clearly desirable that where such individual rights of ownership exist or are beginning to exist they should be confirmed by a process of adjudication and registration. Registration of title, besides giving greater security to the holder in disputes with other parties, would enable land to become more readily bought, sold, inherited, or mortgaged.

Transfers to Non-Africans

Where full individual rights already exist the title would amount to freehold, giving the holder right to bequeath, mortgage, lease, give, or sell part or all of his land as he wished, subject to any Protectorate laws or to regulations of the district land tenure board on the subject. Thus, for example, transfers to non-Africans would be controlled by the Land Transfer Ordinance, and the regulations of the district land board might lay down a minimum registrable area or necessitate the permission of traditional authorities to sales. In particular, the title would give the holder the right to dispose of trees or standing materials such as sand, clay, or shurram located on the land.

The Land Transfer Ordinance, 1944, already forbids the sale, gift or lease to non-Africans of land of which an African is registered as the proprietor without the consent of the Governor. It is not intended to vary these provisions at present.

Fragmentation of holdings is already a serious problem in some areas, and future sub-divisions should be limited by prohibition of registrations of sub-divisions below a certain area. This minimum registrable area would be laid down in the land regulations to be made by the Governor in consultation with district land tenure boards, and might vary in different parts of a district.

This prohibition would extend to future transactions of registered land and not to initial registration. In initial registration every help and encouragement should be given to voluntary consolidation, but registration of parcels smaller than the declared minimum would not be refused, for registration of interests would make the small parcels more easily negotiable and thus facilitate the consolidation of holdings.

It may be found that in spite of this precaution land will continue to be fragmented owing to the customary law of inheritance or of wills pertaining in some circumstances, in order to maintain the register, it may prove necessary to provide in the regulations for registration of shares in the ownership of sub-divisions.

Mr. C. M. Munghya, Minister of Land Tenure in the Protectorate Government, will visit all parts of the country during the next few months to discuss the proposals.

Kenya Federation of Labour

Mr. Tom Mboya's Statements

MR. TOM MBOYA, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, told journalists in London on Monday that immediate constitutional reforms in Kenya could alone bridge the gulf between the Africans and the other races in the country.

The Federation of Labour considered that the reforms must include:

- (1) The extension of the franchise to Africans on the basis of one man one vote.
- (2) Adequate representation of Africans in the Legislative Council and other governmental institutions, this representation taking into account the relative size of the various racial groups.
- (3) Legal abolition of colour discrimination in all spheres of life—schools, hospitals, hotels, and other public places.
- (4) An immediate ban on the further immigration of European settlers and Asians.
- (5) A programme of compulsory free education for Africans should be introduced immediately, beginning in the towns.

A broad declaration of policy about the eventual government of Kenya should be made immediately. The Federation maintained that that declaration must state clearly that the aim was government by the majority. An interim form of Government must be designed to further that end. Meanwhile a deliberate effort must be made to get more Africans in high level administrative jobs.

"I firmly believe that 1956 provides the best opportunity for this programme to be implemented in view of the pending general elections in Kenya," Mr. Mboya continued. "I therefore suggest that the Colonial Office should immediately take steps to hold discussions on constitutional reforms. Meantime it is vital that no more transfer of power should be made from the Colonial Office to the Kenya Government as at present constituted."

Criticisms of Kenya Government

A prepared statement said (in part):—

Issues which have long been neglected under the plea of expediency remain to be settled urgently.

The non-existence of the rule of law can no longer be disguised or ignored. African leaders and some liberal-minded Europeans have for a long time been trying to draw attention to the constant abuse of power by members of the security forces. But their efforts have been generally disregarded.

The system of district government, coupled with emergency powers, has resulted in a confusion of administrative, police and magisterial powers—all of which are possessed by each district officer. There are three obvious and fundamentally important dangers in consequence.

(a) The appearance of impartial judgment by a district commissioner in Kenya is impossible and the practice excessively difficult.

(b) Appeals against atrocities committed by members of the security forces have little chance of being properly looked into.

(c) The excessive powers held by the district commissioners could easily be abused and in fact have frequently been so.

Colonel Young, when sent to Kenya to reorganize the police force, immediately realized the necessity to separate police and administrative powers. His stand was supported by the Kenya Federation of Labour and other African leaders.

Rather than heed these warnings the Government has now adopted a policy of closer administration, which not only increases the powers of the district commissioners but also introduces chiefs and district officers in the administration of African residential areas in the

towns. It is under this scheme that villagization is being carried out. This scheme means that the essentials of a police state have been created in Kenya.

Thorough investigation into the administration of justice in Kenya is urgent. I submit also that the Kenya Government's administrative policy, and especially the closer administration scheme, must be reconsidered.

Manipulating African Political Parties

The decision to allow African political parties on a district basis only shows that the Government is deliberately pursuing a policy of identifying political organizations with tribal associations. It is also clear that the Government means to deny to Africans freedom of expression and association above the tribal level. This is tantamount to a declaration by the Government that they wish to be able to control and manipulate their own—and any, African organizations which may be set up.

Such promotion of tribalism among Africans is incompatible with the principles of multi-racialism on which the Kenya Government is based. Further, the denial of political rights to members of the Kikuyu, Meru, and other tribes is almost unbelievable in view of the fact that among them are people who have, more than anyone else, displayed the greatest courage and loyalty to the Government throughout the emergency.

The Kenya Federation of Labour in its declaration last year warned that to deny all political rights to people because of the tribe into which they were born will only create more frustration and trouble in Kenya. It went on: "The denial of political rights to Africans when all around European political organizations have been allowed to hold meetings, and pass some very inflammatory resolutions even to the extent of interfering with the prosecution of the emergency, will not do for the Government if African confidence without which any hope of a peaceful Kenya is but a day dream."

That thousands of Africans are still being held in detention camps without trial constitutes a gross denial of justice. Despite the evidence brought before it last year, showing the inadequacies of the screening methods, the Government failed to re-examine the whole question of detentions.

Among those who have been released is Mr. Walter Midele, an ex-member of the Legislative Council. To me and many other Africans Mr. Midele is innocent and should be released forthwith.

In addition to the fundamental question of the justice in such a policy, there are many social problems arising from the detentions to which little or no attention has been paid despite our repeated warnings:—

(a) The problem of children left without parents or guardians, and the fate of the dependants of detainees.

(b) The property of detainees is left without care.

(c) The effect on employment security of workers detained or kept in camps for many months pending screening.

(d) The absence of forced labour.

The Federation demands that the whole question of detention should receive immediate attention from the British Government.

Demand for Immediate Constitutional Reforms

The federation cannot accept the views on trade unions in Kenya as expressed in the East Africa Royal Commission Report, and point out that it is not necessary that all British Colonies should develop a trade union movement similar to that in Britain. Further, it urges employers in Kenya to form employers' organizations and to recognize trade unions for the purpose of negotiation and maintaining better relations in industry.

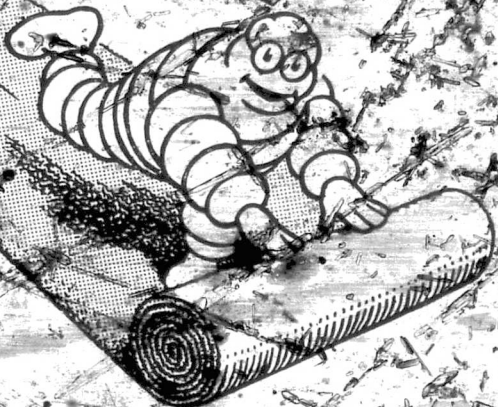
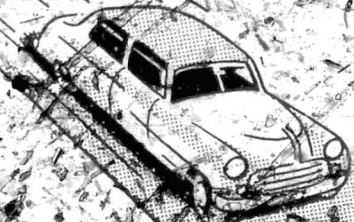
Essentially, nothing short of immediate constitutional reforms will bridge the gulf which now exists between the Africans and the other races of Kenya and thus lay the foundation for the solution to Kenya's problems.

Asked whether his programme was not almost wholly political, and not of a trade union character, Mr. Mboya said after reflection: "I grant you that."

Invited to say whether it was partly the result of advice from the United Kingdom, he replied: "No; the proposals were drawn up in Kenya in May and sent to the I.C.F.T.U. They are to be submitted to the Secretary of State."

To a question whether the Federation of Labour forms the role of a political party, he answered: "We are interested in all problems facing the African community and feel it our responsibility to offer suggestions for the solution of such problems. We entirely support the formation in Kenya of an African National Congress."

He said that he was spending a year at Ruskin College, Oxford, on a scholarship from the Workers' Travel Associations.



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Union-Castle Merger Dispute Ended Generous Action of Cayzer Family

THE DISPUTE OVER THE MERGER BETWEEN the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has been resolved, the Cayzer interests, which hold shares in both companies, and control the Clan Line, having offered to forgo sufficient ordinary shares in the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., the new holding company, to enable the other ordinary stockholders of Union-Castle to receive an additional 10%.

This gesture will raise the Union-Castle share in the equity of British and Commonwealth Shipping from the proposed 42.6% to approximately 47%. The Cayzer interests, and the Drayton-Bilmeir group, which had strenuously opposed the merger offer, are now by far the largest two shareholders in Union-Castle.

New Terms

The new terms were announced in a statement signed by Sir Nicholas Cayzer, deputy chairman of Clan, Sir George Christopher, chairman of Union-Castle, Lord Grantham, chairman of the Union-Castle Ordinary Stockholders' Committee, and Mr. H. C. Drayton. The statement said:

"Negotiations have taken place between the principal ordinary stockholders of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company with a view to finding a solution to the present controversy.

"The Cayzer interests, while maintaining their view that the offer of November 12, 1955, made to the Union-Castle ordinary stockholders is fair and equitable, are prepared, in view of the issues involved, to forgo sufficient of the shares to which they would be entitled under the offer to enable all other Union-Castle ordinary stockholders to receive an additional 10% of their entitlement of British and Commonwealth Shipping Company ordinary shares.

"For example, the Union-Castle ordinary stockholders would under the offer be entitled to receive 100 British and Commonwealth Shipping Company ordinary shares and now receive 110 of such shares. The share capital of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company will remain as set out in the offer of November 12, 1955. The proposed 10% does not affect Clan stockholders other than the Cayzer interests.

"The Ordinary Stockholders' Committee and the requisitionists of the extra-ordinary general meeting recommend the acceptance of this proposal, which is a material improvement upon the offer of November 12, 1955. The requisitionists will not therefore move the resolutions at the requisition meeting on January 5, which, in consequence, will be confined to the making of a formal statement to the above effect."

Requisitionists Could Not Have Won

At the extra-ordinary general meeting of Union-Castle last week, Mr. H. C. Drayton, a member of the committee of requisitionists, speaking formally without drawing attention to his name. He called for the resignation of six Union-Castle directors and the appointment of a new director.

Mr. Drayton said that the requisitionists had decided not to move the resolutions because of an offer by the Cayzer family interests which had permitted readjustments which would greatly benefit the ordinary stockholders of Union-Castle.

"As far as the requisitionists are concerned, there will be no change in the board of Union-Castle," he added. "The changed circumstances have arisen owing to the broad and generous views taken by the Cayzer interests. If any co-stockholders would have a better conception of the nature of their generosity and breadth of view if I mention that it is extremely unlikely that the requisitionists would have carried the day."

Sir George Christopher, chairman of Union-Castle, said: "I feel that the time has passed for words and the time for deeds is upon us. The settlement recommended to the creation of all parties, and the Cayzer family's generous and statesmanlike action had ended a

controversy which had reached great depths and great bitterness.

"I have never doubted the wisdom of the merger offer since the suggestion was first made. I consider that this merger is going to be for the benefit of all concerned—the staff, the British and the Union-Castle shareholders."

"In amalgamations, Sir George added, we often hear of the shipping world, great business flourishing today were the result of them. Any of the disparities, and there were bound to be differences at the outset, were soon forgotten.

Sir Nicholas Cayzer, vice-chairman of Clan Line, apologized for the absence through illness of his chairman, Lord Rotherwick, and said: "We at the Clan Line will bring all the energy and enthusiasm that are needed in these days to make a success of business, and we shall do all we can to help our colleagues on this new board, if the merger goes through, to make a great success of what will be one of the biggest shipping interests in this country."

The board of the Union-Castle Company was fully represented at the meeting. The Clan Line directors present were Sir Nicholas Cayzer, vice-chairman; the Hon. Robert Cayzer, Major H. S. Cayzer, and Messrs. A. Irving, A. Mackintosh, and J. A. Thomson.

Circular to Shareholders

Lord Rotherwick, Sir George Christopher, Lord Grantham, and Mr. H. C. Drayton have sent the following statement to all members of the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

"No doubt you will have seen in the Press that negotiations have resulted in an agreement between the principal ordinary stockholders of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

"The Cayzer family, who directly and indirectly have a very substantial interest in the Clan Line Steamers and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., have offered to forgo sufficient of the shares to which they would be entitled under the offer of November 12, 1955, to enable all other Union-Castle ordinary stockholders to receive an additional 10% of their entitlement of British and Commonwealth Shipping Company ordinary shares. It remains unchanged that they consider that the issues involved are of such importance as to justify their interest in the matter. Continuing onwards, it is extremely unlikely that a controversy of this nature could in their opinion only be resolved by a British company.

"The offer of November 12, 1955, to the British and Commonwealth shareholders remains unchanged, but the Cayzer interests have undertaken to forgo sufficient of the shares to which they would be entitled under the offer of November 12, 1955, to enable all other Union-Castle ordinary stockholders to receive an additional 10% of their entitlement of British and Commonwealth Shipping Company ordinary shares. It remains unchanged that they consider that the issues involved are of such importance as to justify their interest in the matter. Continuing onwards, it is extremely unlikely that a controversy of this nature could in their opinion only be resolved by a British company.

"The above mentioned contribution will not affect Clan stockholders other than the Cayzer interests or result in any increase in the share capital of the British and Commonwealth Company proposed to be issued in accordance with the offer.

"As you will now be aware, the requisitionists did not move any resolutions at the extra-ordinary general meeting held yesterday, at which meeting Mr. Drayton stated on their behalf that so far as they were concerned the question of any change in the board of Union-Castle did not arise.

"In view of the additional amalgamation in British and Commonwealth which the Cayzer interests have agreed, subject as above, to make available to all other ordinary stockholders of Union-Castle, who accept the offer by January 31, the Ordinary Stockholders' Committee and the requisitionists of the extra-ordinary general meeting now join with the board of Clan and Union-Castle in their advisers in recommending the acceptance of the British and Commonwealth offer of November 12, 1955.

Sir George Christopher, Lord Grantham and Mr. Drayton added: "We wish to state that the arrangements set out above have been made possible by the generosity of the Cayzer family interests, and we should like to express to them our sincere appreciation."

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Trade Unions in the Colonies

Need for Employers to Organize

Mr. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE, secretary of the Overseas Employers Federation, and previously a member of the Colonial Service in Kenya, said in the course of a talk in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

"In metropolitan States employers have organized their employers and workers each form their own central organizations. In the United Kingdom workers come together under the Trades Union Congress and employers through the British Employers Confederation.

"In the British overseas territories the position is different: the Governments there have developed a somewhat paternalistic attitude, giving special protection to the workers. Over the last 30 years the British Government has not encouraged the growth of trade unions, a policy which owes its origin to Lord Passfield during his term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1919. Throughout this emphasis has been on the workers.

"In my view the absence of similar organizations for employers has been detrimental to the long-term interests not only of the employers but of the workers too.

"Another factor the employer has to take into account is the International Labour Organization, the I.L.O., an offshoot of the United Nations, concerns itself with industrial relations. Its really important feature is that Government, employers, and workers attend as three distinct groups, with complete freedom to express their own point of view.

"To be adopted, any convention requires a two-thirds majority vote. In their application to Colonial conditions many tend to be unrealistic and impracticable. That is one reason why employers' organizations are important. They are well-versed and efficient delegation can help to keep the discussions on a practical level.

"Yet another factor at the international level which employers must recognize is the existence of an international trade union movement. The two best-known groups are the World Federation of Trade Unions, which is Communist-dominated, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which is anti-Communist. Though the I.C.F.T.U. has done its utmost to counteract the effects of the Communist International, some of its members have gone rather too far towards political self-determination in order to outbid the Communists.

Unions and Political Activities

"The Colonial trade union movement has, in the very early days, become a most fruitful field for every sort of political activity. Trade union leadership has not only been bedevilled by international and national politics, but also by its own officers, who have sought to use the unions to advance their own interests. This has led on occasions to the deliberate promotion of industrial disputes at regular intervals and to the development of splinter unions. The multiplicity of trade unions was led in turn to demarcation disputes, as well as aggravating the problem of recognition for the employer.

"The very uneven and in many respects very unsatisfactory development of Colonial trade unions does not mean that employers are opposed in principle to the organization of workers. A healthy economy depends upon the responsible organization of all three sectors—the Government, the employers, and the workers. But I underline that word 'responsible'.

"If you look at the 1,200 registered unions which exist today in the Colonial territories you will see that the greatest measure of success has been achieved where certain practices have been accepted.

"Firstly, where the union fits into a properly planned industrial pattern which is suited to local circumstances; secondly, where regulations governing trade union finances, and other provisions designed to ensure that members themselves have a say in deciding policy, are properly enforced; thirdly, where those representing the union in negotiation fully understand the practices and procedures of the particular industry they are discussing; fourthly, where the safe manner the tools nor the masters of politicians; and, lastly, where it is realized that you do not begin with a trade union and then learn the A.B.C. of joint consultation. Consultation should come first and unions later.

Mr. Hyde-Clarke said that it was as important for employers as for the workers to have experience of negotiation, and he expressed the view that employers

organizations in the colonies should negotiate with unions, however irresponsible. "Because there was no other way by which the interests and members of the unions could develop their own responsibility."

Rising Tide of Racism

Mr. RIMMO FEAR has written from Kenya to *Truth*.

"That Mau Mau is a spent force does not mean that African nationalism in Kenya or indeed in the other East African territories has no ground. The contrary is the truth. All the evidence here indicates that the tide is rising.

"The formation of political societies and committees in the Regions of Kenya is a sign that the Mau Mau spirit is still alive and one of the main reasons why the Government has to guard against the rise of its kind in other parts of the world.

"The Mau Mau movement was a result of the economic and social conditions that existed in Kenya at the time. It was a result of the economic and social conditions that existed in Kenya at the time. It was a result of the economic and social conditions that existed in Kenya at the time.

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Commissions in East African Land Forces

The Colonial Office has agreed to approve that the commissions in the East African Land Forces may be granted to residents of East Africa who, regardless of race, are British subjects or British protected persons. The Official announcement states:

"This measure is designed to provide officers for the territories of East Africa to provide officers for their own military forces. It opens up the possibility of careers as officers in the service of East Africa to officers in the King's African Rifles and other units of the East African Forces, to be provided by regiments of the British Army. This arrangement will supplement the new measure which will allow regiments of the East African Land Forces to be recruited locally.

"Candidates selected for commissions will be trained at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. When they pass out they will be commissioned into the East African Land Forces. It is noted that as a temporary measure it may be possible for certain officers resident in East Africa now serving on short service and National Service Commission with the King's African Rifles to be granted commissions in the East African Land Forces without having to undergo training at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst."

Prize-Winning Federal Cadets

SIR GILBERT RENN, High Commissioner for the Federation, on behalf of the Federal Government presented cheques of £50 each to Lieutenants G. Mackenzie and A. L. Crutchley of Rhodesia House, London, last week. Both officers, now of the 1st and Nyasaland Staff Corps, recently obtained commissions with three other Federal cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. The first 20 British Army cadets in order of merit are awarded a prize of £50 each by the United Services Trusts, a Government department decided to make a similar award to two leading Rhodesian cadets. Lieut. Mackenzie won the Angus Memorial Prize for the cadet obtaining the highest marks in military subjects in the final examination, and Lieut. Crutchley received the sword of honour awarded to the best all-round cadet of the term.

Plural Voting in Multi-Racial Societies Objections to An Artificial Contrivance

THE FIRST LEADING ARTICLE in *The Times* recently dealt with the need to prevent majority rule in Africa from irresponsibility and from passing into racial totalitarianism. Under the heading "A Bad Project," it said, *inter alia*:

"One safeguard now being canvassed is that of the plural or weighted vote. The first part of the project is that a man should accumulate a certain number of qualifying points before being given the right to vote. There would be no points for belonging to a privileged race, and therefore no legal colour bar. Points would be earned for literacy, perhaps varying in number for different degrees of literacy (such as university education), for a certain amount of property or income, for service in public service, and so on. There is much to be said for qualifying the right to vote in such ways."

It is then suggested that by gaining sufficient points it would be possible for a meritorious, accomplished, and successful person to qualify for two, three, or even five votes. The result would be that these plural votes would be found predominant among the less numerous but more advanced races. Thus, the argument for minorities would have a measure of protection.

Plural Voting in Britain

Nothing in plural voting contradicts the principle of responsible parliamentary government. It was a normal part of the British constitution down to 1228, and its last relic, the university franchise, was not destroyed until 1948.

But in 1228 it was a natural growth. The House of Commons was not in the original conception a house of the common people, but a House of Communes — of communities such as the landed gentry of the shire, the corporation of the

trade guilds of a town, and in later times the body of scholars living a social life together under the name of a university. If a man were a member of more than one community it was natural that he should have a voice in choosing the parliamentary representatives of both or all.

"So long as Parliament was conceived, as it was down to at least 1832, as representative of interests, this system was taken for granted. What caused it to be questioned, and eventually broken up, was the current of thought flowing from the French Revolution, which discredited the authority of groups within the nation and confronted the sovereign State with the sovereign individual. Once individuals came to be thought of primarily as the subjects of State political rights, they came also to be regarded as politically equal."

"None of this process has occurred, or can be understood, in Africa. The naturally-conscious African knows only the existing British Parliament. He is bound to think that that system and the principle of 'one man one vote,' which have been introduced into its constitution only in the last few years, still being his own, are a part of its very nature.

Dilemma of the Plural Society

"Inevitably he will examine whatever parliamentary and electoral structure he is offered to see whether it is really the system the white man demands for himself, or some inferior article deemed suitable for Africans. The very first man he will look for is that which he has come to regard, however erroneously, as the quintessence of parliamentarism — the political equality of all men entitled to vote. If he does not find it, he will think that he has been cheated, and the popular resentment will begin to sap the constitution from the very start.

"There may or may not be a solution to the dilemma of the plural society; no one will maintain that it has yet been found, even in theory, but certainly this well-meaning but artificial contrivance of giving one man several votes is not the way. If it were denied, and the old British plural vote, from the idea of a community within the nation, which the tribal African understands, it would have a chance. But it is being offered as part of a system built up on the rights of the individual, and to that system it does not belong.

"Distrust is decreasing and mutual understanding is increasing in Nyasaland," Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor of Nyasaland, in a Christmas broadcast.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. ENSOILE has returned to Kenya from leave in England.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF MOUNTBATTEN have left for Jamaica.

MR. L. K. S. WILSON has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. C. H. CORLETT, of Limbe, is on a business trip to London.

MR. R. V. R. HERRIN, C.A., who recently elected to the board of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.

MR. ROY LEWIS will leave London tomorrow for month's visit to the Federation and East Africa.

SIR PENWALL LIESCHING, British High Commissioner in South Africa, is visiting London for about three weeks.

MR. A. LANDAU, president of the Rhodesian Federated Chamber of Commerce, is visiting this country on business.

THE VEN. R. G. T. LAMBORN arrived in England recently from the Diocese of Malawi, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. GOPALY MENON, High Commissioner for India in East Africa, has been appointed Consul-General for India in New York.

MR. R. C. BUCHNER, a member from Nyasaland of the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in London.

MR. A. S. OFFICER, former deputy chairman of the Calcutta organization of Bird & Co., Ltd., has joined the board of Bird & Co. (London) Ltd.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., senior vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, will act as chairman at the annual meeting in May.

MESSRS. B. L. CALDERWOOD, N. CAMBUZIE, and G. W. RUIJLAND, have been appointed members of the Southern Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission.

FRANCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, who recently returned to Holland from Tanganyika Territory, where he has an estate, has left for a short visit to the U.S.A.

A daughter was born last week to Viscountess CHAPLIN, a daughter of LORD and LADY CHAMBERS. LORD CHAPLIN is honorary secretary of the Eastern Zone.

THE REV. R. R. MURPHY, who was ordained in 1952 and has since been a curate in Bournemouth, is about to join the P.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. BRIAN CURRY, of Kenya stock-farming, and M. LAUBENS, VAN DER MERWE, the two of a party of nine now searching in the Mafikeng for Bushman life in its primitive form.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON's appointment as a new official member of the Nyasaland Executive Council has been extended until March 31, the end of the life of the present Legislature.

DR. E. M. B. WEST, chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia, arrived in England just before Christmas. He will return to Bulawayo at the end of this month.

MR. D. AKETHEREDGE has been appointed alternate director to MR. C. G. CLIFT, and MR. E. P. NICHOLS as alternate director to MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK, on the board of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

MR. G. A. N. STAMM, chief water development engineer in Nyasaland, MR. C. M. GIBTING, of the Department of Agriculture, and MR. F. H. M. SWANN, of the Secretariat, are now in England.

The engagement is announced between THE HON. THOMAS POPSONBY, son of Lord and Lady Popsonby of Shulbrest, and MISS URSULA FOX PITT, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs. Thomas Fox Pitt, lately of Northern Rhodesia.

MISS MARGARET ALLEN, who was born in Kenya, and who has taken her degree in science at the West of England University, Exeter, has been appointed as research officer at Jacaranda Research Station, Rufa, Kenya. She sails today for Mombasa.

SIR GILBERT BENTLEY, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to address the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday, January 31, at 5.15 p.m. on "Recent Developments in the Federation." LORD REITH will preside.

MR. COMMODORE W. K. BRISHEW, who for the past 13 months has been A.O.C. in East Africa, has arrived in England on leave. He will return shortly to start stock farming in the Mafikeng area. His successor as A.O.C. is GROUP CAPTAIN E. K. PALMER, a Canadian. COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, who has edited the *Rhodesia Herald* for 22 years, except when he was away from the Colony during the last war, and Mr. RAJESH PRAKASHER, editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, have retired. They are succeeded by MR. COLIN J. COWAN and MR. S. F. SWADEL respectively.

COLONEL T. O. FITZGERALD, who led the 3rd R.A.R. in the 1914-18 war, was presented with a pipe-weapon on his 30th birthday by some of the men whom he commanded. AMANDA WELLS was an 80-year-old Sunday Sergeant-Major, Simehan Ahmed, who fought in the Battle of Omdurman.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. B. CANNING-COOKE, O.B.E., an industrial relations adviser to the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, has been gazetted a lieutenant-colonel in the Northern Rhodesia Territorial Force. He is the O.C. designate of the Northern Rhodesian Territorial Battalion now being formed.

MR. ANGUS MACKINTOSH, who was principal private secretary to Mr. James Griffiths and Lord Chandos when they were Secretaries of State for the Colonies, and is now head of the South East Asia department of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Africa.

SIR ROBERT MONTAGUE, Governor-designate of Nyasaland, and SIR ARMISTAGE left England on Tuesday in the City of York to spend a holiday in South Africa. They will arrive in Beaufort West on April 16 in the City of Exeter on their way to Zambia. The present Governor, SIR GORDON COLBY, and LADY COLBY have arranged to sail from Beira in the Uganda on March 23.

Rhodesia, now in Great Britain, includes MR. H. JOHN BROWN, MR. J. W. DALZIEL, MR. H. A. ABRAY, MR. J. H. DEALE, MR. G. DENNAN, MR. S. L. FRANKS, MR. C. J. GARRARD, MR. G. HARRIS, MR. J. L. HATRICK, MR. A. S. LITTLE, MR. R. E. LOSCHER, MR. J. R. S. LYON, MR. J. F. STEYN, MR. E. R. VERNALE, and MR. J. WARS. A. R. WINTER.

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Obituary

BRIGADIER ARTHUR HARVEY RUSSELL DODD, C.F.E., who has died at his home in the Seychelles, served in India and the East for 31 years. With the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force of 1914 he was brigade major of the Muzul Cavalry Brigade, and later held Indian Army staff appointments. He saw active service with the Gurkhas in Waziristan operations of 1922-25, and later commanded the Demra Dun Infantry Brigade which he took to Bengal to quell terrorist activities in 1932. He retired in the following year, and later settled in the Seychelles. His second wife, whom he married in 1944, survives him.

INDUNA KATEMA, since 1948 administrative secretary to the Barotsé Native Government, has died aged 65. Of outstanding integrity, he was greatly respected by Europeans and Africans. For many years he worked with the Paris Mission Society in Barotseland, and in 1952 he accompanied Paramount Chief Mvumawina III to England for the Coronation. His son, Mr. Eli Sikafana, is studying law at Gray's Inn, London.

MR. RICHARD EYERARD LORNE, an assistant commissioner of police in Zanzibar, has been found dead in bed in Dar es Salaam, apparently from a heart attack. He joined the Tanganyika police 30 years ago and had served in Zanzibar for the past three years.

MRS. EVA MULYANTI, wife of Mr. B. K. Mulyanti, a well-known Muganda, has died in Mengo Hospital. Mr. Mulyanti, formerly a county chief, is a director of the Uganda Electricity Board, Uganda Argus Ltd., and Uganda Breweries Ltd.

SIR GEOFFREY PETER, a former chairman of the Joint East African Board, has died at the age of 71. A member will be held next week.

Visitors to East Africa

VISITORS to East Africa in the past and in the near future include the following—

SIR ERIC PRINGLE, Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office, who is making a two-months' tour, is spending his month in Kenya and Tanganyika. In February he will visit Uganda, leaving Entebbe for Khartoum on March 3.

DR. R. LEWTHWAITE, Director of Colonial Medical Research, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GORDON COVELL, and Professor P. G. C. GANNHAM, representatives of the Secretary of State for the East African Council for Medical Research, arrived in Nairobi on December 31 for meetings of the E.A. Council for Medical Research and its associate committees. They left for Africa on January 3, returned to Nairobi on Monday, and arrived in Entebbe on the following day. After visiting medical and scientific departments and laboratories in the three territories, Dr. Lewthwaite will leave Nairobi by air for London on February 16.

SIR BOWER, Lecturer in Professor of Anaesthetics at Oxford University, who is in the AMECOSH sailed for South Africa in the **ARWICK CASTLE**, was due in Nairobi on January 4 to fulfill a programme arranged by the Director of Medical Services in conjunction with the British Colonial. On the following day he addressed a meeting of the members of the British Medical Association and flew to Kampala to meet members of the Ambassador's Council.

MESSRS. H. C. P. FRASER, General Manager, C. J. Forster and Stone, and R. W. Williams, General Manager, Forster, Williams and Stone, are due in Nairobi on January 15. Before an extensive tour of Kenya, Mr. Fraser will leave for London on February 7 and Mr. Williams on day later.

M. J. DE LA ROCHE, principal medical officer, United Nations local advisory committee in Madagascar, is spending a month's holiday in Eburua, Kenya. He was seconded to the United Nations from the French Colonial Service.

SERGEANT SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, who commanded the East African forces in the abortive Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia in the 1941 war, and who commanded the British Army in the 1942-43 campaign in North Africa, arrived in London on January 21. He is now in the 2nd Army, and is expected to be in the next few weeks.

Lord Hewellin's Plea for Christianity

Spirit Not Colour the Criterion

LORD LEIF PETER, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has broadcast a call to the people of Central Africa "to remain firm upon the basis upon which the Federation was founded, namely, to make this a country in which people of different races and origins can live and work together in happy cooperation." He continued:—

"We can look back over these two years and say that the foundations of this Federal State have been laid and the yard and we can look forward to the future with confidence."

"Christ was a friend of the fisherman, the doctor, the tax collector, the sinner, and the poor, and indeed of all. We do not know how dark or how dark are the skins of those who worked with Him. The Gospels say nothing about it. It was quite unimportant. Christ came to men and women not by how they looked but by the spirit that animated them. Let us apply the same principles, let us follow His great example."

James' Revelation

MR. A. H. WOOD, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, who died recently in England, left a record of an episode of which there appears to be no other account. Written from Umtali in 1896, he referred to a secret meeting of pioneers with Cecil Rhodes in that township at the time the Jameson raiders were in prison in South Africa awaiting trial. According to the letter, Rhodes advised secretly in Umtali, and a banquet held in his honour was so much a private affair that all present were sworn to secrecy and pickets kept guard to prevent eavesdropping. After Rhodes had told the company that he was in danger of arrest, the plan was that if he was taken into custody they would repudiate British control of Southern Rhodesia and proclaim a republic with Rhodes as president.

Professional Unit

A PROFESSIONAL Unit, self-supporting, apart from present Church or mission funds, has been proposed by the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who wants to train doctors, a dentist, a chemist, and an optician to serve in his diocese on normal missionary terms for the special purpose of catering for Europeans and the more highly educated Africans and Asians in order to increase Christian contact with those sections of the community of Tanganyika. That G.M.S. diocese has now 48 African clergy, including an assistant bishop, an archdeacon, a rural dean, and three canons.

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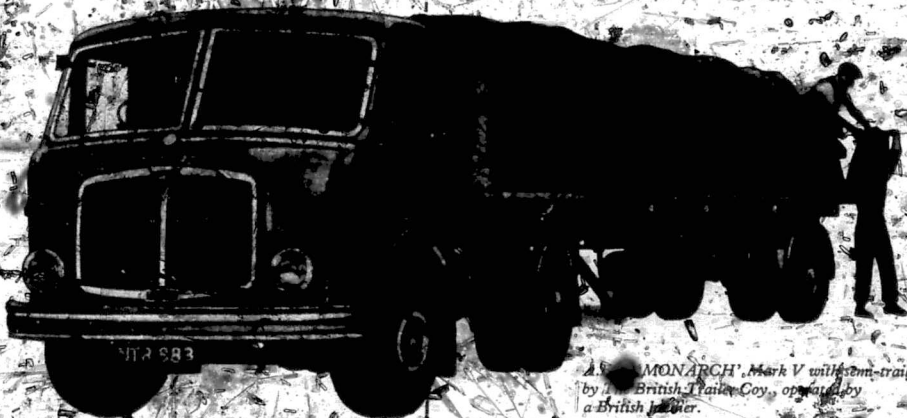
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UGANDA The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kampala.



SHEPPY, RUPERT RIFLEY, a land development officer, Native Affairs Department, Southern Rhodesia.

SINGH, PRITAM, office superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

SUVARNA, NIREENHWALIA MANUNATH, for services to sport in Nyasaland.

THOMPSON, ROBERT MALCOLM, Department of Defence, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

WALLER, THE VENT ARCHDEACON, ALBERT ERNEST, rural dean and schools supervisor, Africa Inland Mission, West Nile district, Uganda.

WILKINS, Mrs. J. M., of Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, for social and welfare services.

WILSON, ROBERT GRAHAM, district commissioner, Fort Hall, Kenya.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

SALIM, SHEIKH BIN ALI EL MENDHIRI, Mudir and Wazir, Kiba, Zanzibar Protectorate.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

BAGE, MOHAMED, chief warden, Prison Service, Uganda.

BINNS & HENRY, assistant, Approved Schools Department, Kenya.

ELI, ABDULLAH, sergeant-major, Protectorate Libia, Somalia, Protectorate.

ABDIN, AHMED SHEKH, forest assistant, Somaliland Protectorate.

BANAZAN BIN FERUZI, driver, Public Works Department, Zanzibar.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service in the Air

ARCHER, PHILIP GERALD, deputy assistant district commissioner, Kenya Police Reserve Air Wing.

O'DONOGHUE, MICHAEL, flight production manager, Central African Airways Corporation.

PAWELIANY, ALBERT ROBERT GREGORY, district commissioner, Kenya Police Reserve Air Wing.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

THATCHER, LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES WILLIAM HOWE, Assistant Commissioner of the British South Africa Police.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

ALIC, MOHAMED, Sergeant, Tanganyika; ANDERSON, GEORGE ALAN, Assistant Superintendent, Uganda; ARGENTI, ANTONY LUGEN, Inspector, Kenya; BAKER, JOHN HENRY, Superintendent, Kenya; BATTY, DOUGLAS MATERS MAJOS, B.S.A.P., Broker, Mrs. JOSEPHINE AGNES, chief, inspector, Kenya; BELL, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Assistant Superintendent, Kenya; BOSAKA LUNYA, CHESTER, Detective Inspector, Northern Rhodesia; COOPER, NORMAN JOHN, Superintendents, Tanganyika.

ELIOT, JOHN ROBERT, Captain, B.S.A.P.; EWANS, LEWELLYN BRAMWELL LEWIS, district commandant, Kenya; GAMES, ROLAND HOWARD, Captain, B.S.A.P.; HALL, JOHN, Bell, Detective, Inspector, B.S.A.P.; HARVEY, GEORGE MCILHAIN, Major, B.S.A.P.; JACOBIA, S/O AIKO, Corporal, Tanganyika; KIHOTO, FREDERICK MWARIKI, Inspector, Kenya; KIWAHA, S/O P. MATUGA, YOZEFU, Detective Station Sergeant, Uganda; LANGERUA, S/O LEKERERO, Constable, Kenya; DE POZDWIN, DENNIS SEXTON, Senior Superintendent, Uganda; MATTHEW, JOHN-FRENCH, Superintendent, Northern Rhodesia; MORTIWA, Station Sergeant, B.S.A.P.; MILLS, TUCH YENSON, Superintendent, Kenya; MITCHELL, OWEN, Senior Superintendent, Northern Rhodesia; MUCHENE, NABROGI, Assistant Inspector, Kenya; MULLIGAN, ERIC HOOD, Superintendent, Kenya; MANGO, S/O BLUGH, Sergeant-Major, Tanganyika.

OKELLO, S/O NYAYIA AUGUSTINO, Detective Head Constable, Uganda; ORUGU, ALPHONSE JOSEPH OGER, Inspector, Kenya; REED, RONALD EDWIN JOHN TREVOR, Chief Inspector, B.S.A.P.; TZWINZWA, Detective Sergeant, B.S.A.P.; THOMPSON, JOHN THOMAS, Captain, B.S.A.P.; WILSON, S/O OGOVO, Sergeant, Tanganyika; WINK, LESLIE STEWART, Senior Superintendent, Kenya; WOODGATE, NORMAN JAMES, Assistant Superintendent, Kenya; and WRIGHT, HUBERT CHARLES, Captain, B.S.A.P.

Federal Balance of Payments

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS for current account the Federation had a deficit of some £16m in 1954, but preliminary estimates for 1955 indicated a small current account surplus of about £2m, said Sir Roy Welensky, the Deputy Prime Minister, speaking in Lusaka on Sunday. The country's holdings of external assets had improved from £130.2m. at the end of September, 1954, to £147.8m. at the end of September, 1955, and in the past year internal domestic savings had shown an encouragingly sharp increase at a time when there was an almost world-wide drying up of capital. During the nine months ended September, 1955, money in circulation had increased from £98.2m. to £109.1m.

News Items in Brief

More than £6,000 has been subscribed to the Warburton Memorial fund in Kenya.

Fourteen new primary schools for Africans are to be opened in the Machakos district of Kenya this year.

The new flag of the Sudan has blue, yellow and green horizontal stripes, signifying water, desert, and agriculture.

As floods have made impassable the road between Doljona and Kongwa in Tanganyika, the Kongwa branch railway line is to remain open until March.

The Lake Province Glaziers' Association in Mwanza, Tanganyika, has spent £26,000 on the development of the Kilimanjaro training school. The gift commemorates the achievement this season of a production of 100,000 tons of cotton by the province.

East African Airways, in co-operation with the Uganda National Parks, now provide "package" tours, which include air transport, accommodation at Mweya safari lodge, and visits by air and road. From Entebbe or Kampala, a two-day tour costs £28; three days, £26, and four days, £24. From Nairobi the charges are £40, £42, and £44 respectively.

Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, said in Lusaka on Sunday that the strongest representation had been made to the British Government in connection of the news that deliveries of much-needed rolling stock for Rhodesia Railways would be even longer than had been thought. Difficulties had apparently arisen over steel deliveries.



Service for Visitors

The East African Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice on mailgrams, visitors' information bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their address is:

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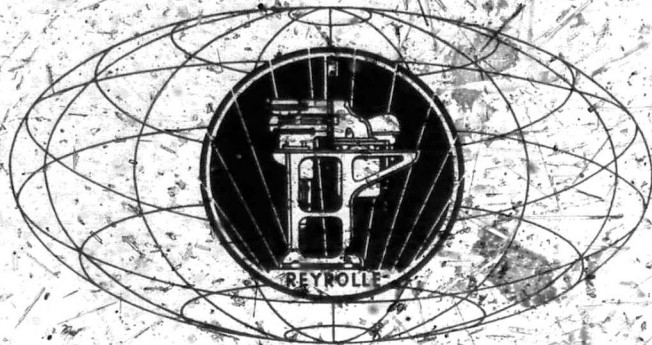
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In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 94-97 St. Paul Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA, information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Silver Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



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ENGLAND

Documentation of Domestic Servants Matter of Paramount Importance, Says Minister

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has set up a Select Committee of the Legislature to examine the whole field of domestic service and to recommend steps to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

That decision resulted from the action of Mrs. Shaw in asking for a system of documentation of domestic servants, including a complete record of service. The need for such action, she said, had been shown by the number of murders committed by African domestic servants and the way in which investigation of such crimes had been hampered by the ineffectiveness of the present system of documentation.

Until 1948 the documentation had been very effective. Then the *kipande* and the "red book" had been thrown overboard "as a result of the demands by Kikuyu political agitators, the Government at that time being more concerned to assuage such public clamour than to ensure public safety."

Good domestic servants had valued the red book. When it was abolished by the Government, the East Africa Women's League, hoping to protect both the employer and the good servant, had issued a "brown book" giving details of employment, character, and ability; but, because of the failure of employers to cooperate, the number issued under that voluntary plan had not exceeded 26,000, whereas 67,000 African domestics had been registered under the red book scheme.

Protection from Spivs and Thugs

Only by proper documentation could households be protected from spivs, crooks, thieves, and thugs. That could be achieved only if there were a good, recognizable, up-to-date photograph in the book, which should not be issued in the first place unless the applicant could prove himself to be of good character and to have no criminal record.

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VIOLO — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Sir Charles Markham said that acceptance of the proposal would give protection to the genuine house servant, who was in danger of losing his name because many others were abusing the system. The red book had been prized by servants; he knew one now living in retirement after 34 years of loyal service who was proud that he had in his book the names of only two employers, both of them in his (Sir Charles's) own family. It was tragic that the Government should have decided that it was *infra dig* for an African to carry such a book.

Good African Deprived

Mr. Stanley Gherse said that the disappearance of the red book and the *kipande* had deprived the good African of his record of service, so that when seeking employment he was in no better position than the habitual criminal. The average African had been very proud of his record of service.

Mr. Gikonyo, an African member, opposed the motion because he thought the present system of registration adequate, and because the proposal did not find favour with the Kenya Federation of Labour or the Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union. Moreover, reintroduction of the *kipande* for the red book would meet with the greatest opposition from Africans in general.

Mr. Arap Moi, another African member, also opposed the motion.

Mr. Humphrey Slade said that the present system took no account of the character or competence of a man, and could therefore not be adequate. Many African employees who valued a record of service were, unfortunately, intimidated by others, who for reasons of their own thought it desirable to oppose such a system. One often heard in that Council that all Africans hated this or that; in fact, almost all the Africans he met outside the Council took a view different from that attributed to them. He did not believe that the average domestic servant resented the red book or that African employees in general objected to the *kipande*. The trouble was caused by agitation and intimidation.

The Minister for Education, Labour and Lands said that the motion concerned a matter of paramount importance, namely that of the home and the relations between the family and its servants in the home.

In eight cases domestic servants had been implicated in murders of Europeans instigated by Mau Mau, the victims numbering 12, and many other Mau Mau adherents had carried on subversive activities under the appearance of respectability afforded by their domestic occupations.

Domestic Service Brought into Disrepute

At the end of November, 1954, there had been employed as domestic servants in private households in Kenya 25,643 adult African males, 1,901 adult females, and 2,315 juveniles. Between 1950 and 1954 the average number of domestics employed by individual households had dropped by one, partly because people could not afford to keep so many servants and partly because many householders had got tired of the very low standard of performance and honesty and preferred to do the work themselves.

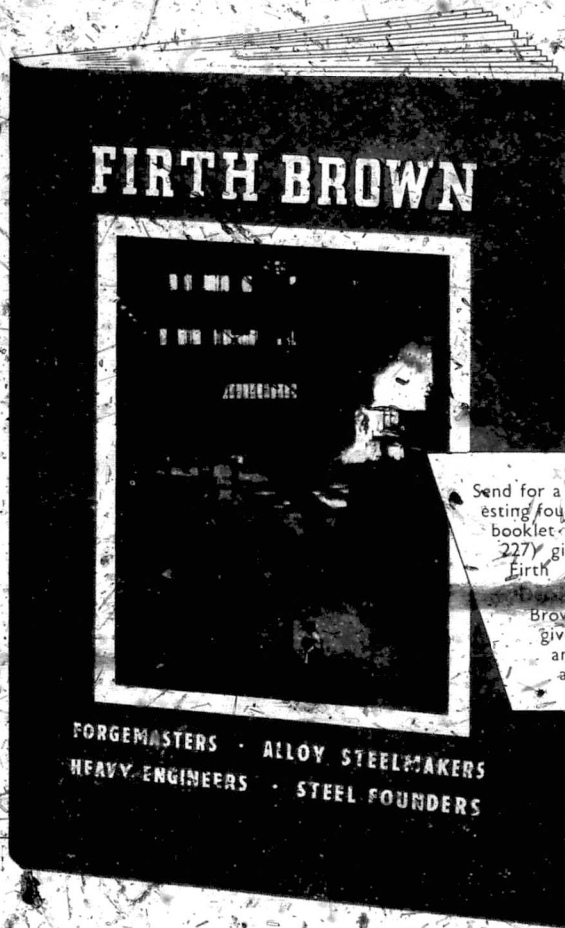
There were good domestic servants, of course, but a large number of self-styled domestics were quite irresponsible and unfit for such work, so bringing the occupation into disrepute. The position was not now satisfactory and it called for thorough examination.

Domestic service is being brought into disrepute as the result of a substantial number of persons entering it who have, by previous experience of it, who fit from job to job in rapid succession, sometimes with faulty documents, who demand an excessive wage owing to the short supply of domestic servants, and who give a performance which is far below that which should be given in return for the wage.

It was therefore proposed to set up a Select Committee consisting of himself as chairman, the Minister without Portfolio, the Asian Minister without Portfolio, the Labour Commissioner, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Gherse, Dr. Hassan, Mr. Mathu, Chief Johnathan Nzioka, and Mr. Slade.

Mrs. Shaw added that red books were known to be changing hands in Nairobi at 65s. each.

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 P.O. Box 8093, Belmont, Bulawayo.

Mr. Nkumbula and the Colonial Office

No Safeguards for Minority Groups

MORE THAN 10,000 AFRICANS are reported to have attended a meeting in Lusaka held by Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, on his return from London.

He said that he had told the Colonial Office that Africans would accept nothing short of universal adult franchise without special safeguards for minority groups as the ultimate means of electing legislative assemblies in the Federation, though Africans would agree to advance to that state by stages.

What he considered as temporarily acceptable stages were 12 Africans and 12 Europeans in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia when its constitution was revised in 1958; a minimum number of seats for minority groups; and four non-officials to be nominated by the Governor.

The refusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to see him was the fault of the Northern Rhodesian Government, Mrs. Nkumbula declared, adding that a delegation of 40 Labour M.P.s. had interviewed the Colonial Secretary on his behalf; they would probably produce results even more satisfactory than if he himself had interviewed Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

Demanding a commission to investigate the proposed evacuation of Africans from the Kariba dam site, Mr. Nkumbula suggested that the members should be mainly Africans from the Gold Coast or Nigeria.

An autonomous and indigenous Presbyterian Church of East Africa is to be constituted in Nairobi next month by the Rev. G. D. Henderson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This was announced in a broadcast sermon by the Rev. David Steel, Moderator of the Church of Scotland in East Africa.

Sir Roy Welensky to Visit U.S.A.

Studying Railway Development and Finance

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, and Minister of Transport and Communications, will visit America towards the end of March as the guest of the United States Government. He has accepted one of the leader awards which the American Government bestows on leading public figures from other countries in order to enable them to learn something of America at first hand.

Sir Roy said a few days ago: "I intend to concentrate on studying the United States railway system, with special reference to the methods of financing railway development. My arrangements, which include a great deal of travelling, will also allow me to see several of the American hydro-electric schemes, and I also hope to see a fight at Madison Square Gardens."

His journey will take him to the Tennessee Valley, to Texas, and across the continent to the Pacific coast, whence he will return via Chicago and New York. He expects to be back in the Federation by the end of April.

Terrorists Caught in Swamp

FOR NEARLY A FORTNIGHT security forces in Kenya have besieged a Mau Mau gang, originally estimated at about 70, in a 10-square-mile swamp beside Lake Naivasha. Thousands of rounds have been fired at the terrorists by 28 mortars and attacks have been made by light aircraft.

Among Mau Mau leaders accounted for so far are "General" Mechanikas, who was killed last Thursday, and "Field Marshal" Mbaria Kanui, reckoned as number three in the Mau Mau hierarchy, who was captured on Friday. On the following day he led security forces to a hide-out which had, however, been vacated. Kanui was accompanied by two women, one of whom was captured and the other captured.

On Sunday an appeal to the other terrorists to surrender was made over the loudspeaker by a surrendered terrorist. A cease-fire was ordered until 8 a.m. on Monday morning.

More than 1,000 African loyalists have taken part in the operation, in which an R.A.F. helicopter has been used.



Three terrorists broke through the cordon and escaped on Saturday night.

Tribute to N. Rhodesia Regiment

A LETTER TO the Secretary of State for the Colonies commending the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, the Director of Operations in Malaya, Lieut.-General Sir Geoff Bourne, has reported that they accounted for more terrorists last year than any other battalion. They killed 27, captured four, and accepted two surrenders. The General wrote that he wished he had more than one African battalion in Malaya;

MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA
and ZANZIBAR

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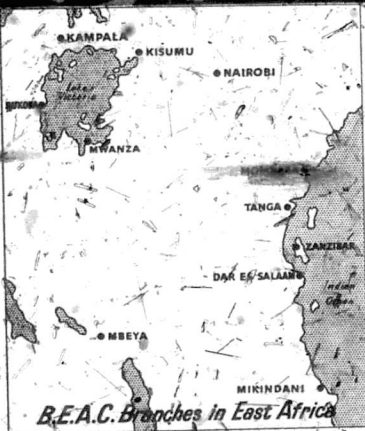
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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rebman and Krapf in 1848. Although European by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Nga," the House of God, by the Masai.

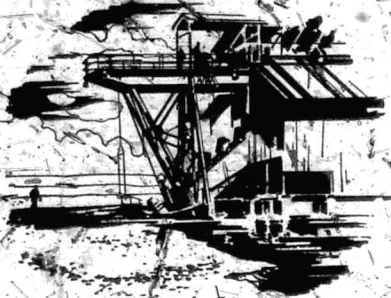
Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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The dredger lifts solid soda from the lake bed



A pipeline, supported by floats, feeds the soda to the factory



Crushed raw soda is loaded onto conveyors



Sacks of soda salt, ready for export, are loaded on conveyors and trolleys for loading direct into railway wagons

In Lake Magadi, East Africa has a vast potential source of richness. There, from natural deposits, the Magadi Soda Company is producing salt for local markets and soda mainly for export worth more than £1,000,000 a year, and the factory is being modernised to step up production from 100,000 tons of soda a year to between 150,000 and 180,000 tons. All the factory's production is handled by East African Railways and Harbours on its journey to widespread export markets. Indeed few, if any, of East Africa's export industries could exist without the vital transport link between up-country areas and the ports. It is in providing that link that East African Railways and Harbours give one of their most important services.

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE EAST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES

Of Commercial Concern

East Africa's pyrethrum crop for the year ending June 30 next is estimated at 3,500 tons, valued at £17m, and the crop in the Belgian Congo will probably provide about 2,000 tons valued at £20,000. About 60% of the total production will go to the United States. African farmers in Kenya produced about 200 tons last year, and efforts are being made to raise this figure to 500 tons by 1958.

Increases in the prices for meat to producers in Kenya have been approved by Government, ranging from 2.3% for mutton and lamb, 6.4% for all grades of beef, and 11.8% for goats. Slaughter stock supplied to Nairobi butchers for contracts and for the export market increased from an average of 68,000 lb. per month in 1952 to 1,000,000 lb. per month in 1955.

Imports into Zanzibar in 1954, including Bullion and goods for transport, were valued at £5,227,443 and exports at £6,953,375. These figures are given in the annual trade report. A feature of the year's trading was an increase in imports from Pakistan of £987,417, mainly rice. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from £2,018,325 to £1,610,057.

The directors of Beira Town Sites, Ltd., have recommended that the capital be reduced by payment of 1d. per 1s. share. Under this article a premium is payable of 2s. for every 1d. reduction of capital, so that if the present proposal is passed and approved by the court holders will receive 2s. 4d. per share.

At last week's auctions in London 4,840 packages of African goods were sold for an average price of 3s. 8.23d. per lb., compared with 3,331 packages averaging 3s. 1.40d. in the previous sale. The highest price reached was 4s. 4.1d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Retail prices of maize meal in Nairobi, as announced by the Price Controller, are 28 cents of a shilling per lb., or 52.95s. per bag of 200 lb.; bag included. Retail prices of sugar in the city are fixed at 61 cents per lb., or 21.66s. for 40 lb.

No ships were awaiting berths in Kilindini on January 4. During the preceding week 10 ships arrived and 15 sailed. At the end of the week there were 14,700 tons of imports and 17,000 tons of exports on hand in the port area.

Greentman's Stores (Rhodesia), Ltd., report current assets at £378,959 (£534,751) and current liabilities at £214,000 (£171,405). The directors expect to resume preference dividends during the coming year.

Exports from the Sudan in the first 10 months of 1955 totalled £17.7m., a sharp increase on the corresponding figure of £13.48m. in 1954. Imports during the period slightly exceeded £14.0m.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. have opened new offices at Chileshe Bawn in Southern Rhodesia; Senhar in the Sudan; and Korogwe in Tanganyika.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., are holding an extraordinary general meeting on January 25 to discuss an increase in borrowing powers.

Sisal Outputs for December

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 220 tons of fibre, making 1,240 tons for six months, compared with 1,470 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,525 tons of fibre, against 1,412 tons in December 1954. Total production for the half-year was 8,423 (7,146) tons.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 557 tons of fibre, making 5,331 tons for nine months.

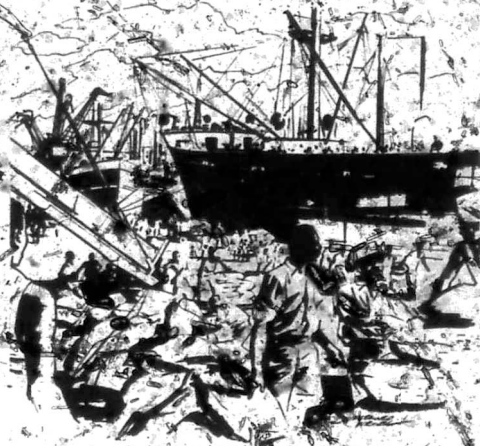
Dura Plantations, Ltd. — 147 tons of fibre, making 1,660 tons for 1955, compared with 1,096 tons in 1954.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 230 tons of fibre, making 1,265 tons for six months.

Rain Stops Kariba Tunnelling

TUNNELLING AT KARIBA has stopped until the end of the rains. From now on work will be concentrated on the coffer dam. The airstrip at Kariba is still serviceable, and the runway is being strengthened to take Dakota aircraft. The old ferry used for crossing the river has been replaced by a floating pontoon bridge, and a cableway capable of carrying six tons has also been erected. European housing in the contractors' camp is nearing completion; the improved African housing scheme is half complete.

We carry the goods



The provision of transport facilities was essential to the development of the Lake Magadi soda deposit, and in 1914 the development company built a 91-mile branch line linking the factory to the main line to the coast. This is one of six cases in East Africa where the Government and industry and the railway management have co-operated to provide branch lines necessary for the development of industry in areas where, otherwise, no railway would have been built. In 1935 when the annual production of the Lake Magadi factory was 42,000 tons, 1,770 wagons were used to haul its products to the coast. Now, with production above the 100,000 ton mark, there are 2,640 wagons of this type in service. Add the development of the port facilities at Kilindini ensures that they will be well able to cope with the big increase in shipments which follow the factory modernisation. In such ways East African Railways and Harbours not only serve export industries, but aid their expansion.

East African Railways & Harbours

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Percy Ibbotson Memorial Trust

Funds for African Education

A PERCY IBBOTSON MEMORIAL FUND is being raised in Rhodesia for the primary but not exclusive purpose of making educational grants for the benefit of Africans. The fund will be administered as trustees by Mr. K. C. Acutt, Sir Henry Lowe, Sir John Moffat, M.P., Sir William Murphy, and Sir Robert Todd, O.C. They will hold office for an initial period of two years; then one trustee will retire each year, but will be eligible for reappointment.

A leaflet issued by the fund says:

Percy Ibbotson had served in the 1914-18 war before he was able to fulfil his desire to be a missionary. In 1922, having taken orders, he came to Rhodesia. His circuit took him in turn to Simons, Gatooma, Solukwe, and Shabani, and it was there, and elsewhere, that he acquired that background of Rhodesian conditions and problems that shaped his future course. Eight years of service as provincial officer of the Tegwani Training Institution at Plumtree preceded his appointment of the office of organizing secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia.

He was a member of the Commission on Sales of Native Cattle and of the Joint Commission on the National Health Service, a member of the Tregodeo Commission which reported on the strike of African employees of the railways, chairman of the Social Hygiene Council, a member of the National Labour Board, the Native Labour Advisory Board, and the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission. He was a member of the Mireda Reformatory Board, and held executive office in the Prisoners Aid Society and the Society for the Blind and Physically Defective.

In 1953 he was elected to the first Federal Parliament and became Deputy chairman of the African Affairs Board, and, in 1954, chairman.

He undertook surveys and published reports on a wide variety of matters affecting the African people and race relations. These included subjects such as identification certificates and pass laws, Native Courts and Native Councils, Skokkian brewing and prohibition, security of tenure for Africans, African juvenile delinquency, etc. He was at one time Vice-president of the Bulawayo Rotary Club.

Merely to catalogue the speeches and directions in which Percy Ibbotson moved is purposeless except to indicate the heaviness of the burden he voluntarily shouldered and to show the variety and scope of his study and knowledge. It was the nature and the nature of the cause that mattered. Needs did not interest him; it was the personal convenience of a matter that counted. To Percy Ibbotson service implied a sacrifice of conspicuousness. His unsolicited labour of love and selflessness with a smile, his suggestions should be sent to Box 740, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Encouraging Migration to S. Africa

MR. ALAN V. LINDSAY SHORT, general manager in Southern Africa of the Southern Africa Settlement Association, is due in this country on Sunday for an extensive lecture tour to stimulate migration to the Union and the Federation. More than 60 meetings have been arranged in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He will address the English-Speaking Union on January 19 on "Africa's New Start: the Federation and the Overseas League on January 24 on "South Africa Today. The Great Britain Committee of the association will give a tea party for Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay-Short at the Royal Empire Society, on January 26, followed by a reception at Dartmouth House, Charles Street, W.1.

Nyasaland Association's Policy

THE NYASALAND ASSOCIATION, which claims 447 of the 2,210 names on the new non-African electoral roll, has declared that its policy is "to protect and foster the interests of Europeans in Nyasaland and to further the economic development of the territory." It favours the federalization of the great agriculture and the police, abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, and the allocation of further land to Europeans. The programme will be discussed at a full meeting of the association on January 20, when the question of sponsoring six candidates for the non-African election will be considered.

Africans Handle Hali Uganda Trade

Asian Domination Passing, says Minister

MR. Y. K. LULE, Minister of Rural Development, has contributed an article on "Africans in Trade: Gradual Formation of a Middle Class" to the *British Colonies Review* published by *The Times*. He wrote, *inter alia*:

In 1952 a study was made of trade in the Protectorate. It was found that there were about 16,500 shopkeepers, of whom 11,500 were Africans. Almost all the Africans were trading in rural areas, while non-Africans enjoyed almost complete predominance in the townships and trading centres. In addition, there were 2,000 to 4,000 African hawkers and market traders.

It was found that the principal cause of failure of African traders was their lack of understanding of basic trading principles. They did not respect the capital in their business, milking it at what is known as 'bride price' to buy a cow or a pig or just to pay for a party.

They tried to buy in bulk, thinking that anyone could wish to buy, and they bought the stock in retail quantities from petty non-African retailers with whom they wished to compete. If they were not so ambitious they were not conscious of overhead expenses in owning a car, petrol, or lorry, and running 100 miles to buy 52 worth of stock. If they were granted credit by suppliers, some were not conscious of indebtedness and failed to honour their obligations.

The list of faults was long, but probably no longer than that of traders in other countries at a comparable stage of development. The main task was to get something about remedying them. Simple illustrated books on trading techniques were produced in the principal vernacular languages. Articles on trade were published in the vernacular Press, vernacular broadcasts were made, and pamphlets were widely distributed on costing and money.

Advisory Bureau

An index of wholesalers was compiled and circulated, supported periodically with wholesale price lists. Model shops toured county agricultural shows and wholesale merchants were persuaded to take part in such shows with trade stands at which they could deal with African traders. An advisory bureau was set up in Kampala to which traders were persuaded to come when in town for buying expeditions. Typical courses were given to traders at the Community Development Training Centre at Nairobi.

The main aim was to persuade the traders to specialize in one type of business so that they could, in a few lines, the money necessary to justify their buying in wholesale quantities from wholesalers, to recognize overhead expenses, and to buy as groups so that they shared many of these overheads.

A start was made on getting some of the petty traders into the towns and in Kabale, as a good instance, there are now a good number of African traders in well-built permanent shops.

In 1954 the Governor appointed a committee to consider the whole programme of assistance to Africans in trade. The committee endorsed the general programme of education, demonstration and advice; it also recommended that £400,000 should be expended by Government on building trade premises for rental to Africans, so releasing the equivalent personal capital for speculative trading. It recommended also that wholesalers should be encouraged to extend their activities into rural areas through wholesale showrooms and by mobile wholesaling. The committee emphasized the need to avoid the danger of stifling enterprise with well-meaning help.

To date non-Africans have been the main factor in developing trade in all branches in the Protectorate. By 1952 Africans were handling 30% of the total trade. It is estimated that they will handle almost 50% by 1955. They are developing so rapidly that it is not unreasonable to forecast that within 20 years they will command the major share of retail trade and there will no longer be a need for non-Africans because of the incapability of Africans in this sphere.

The significance of this is that a considerable number of Africans are rapidly gaining experience and confidence of techniques in an expanding market. Their spirit is dynamic and they are keen to get to the top. Although there will always be a place for non-Africans as a competitive factor in the trade of the Protectorate, they are unlikely to continue to dominate that trade much longer.

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Multi-Vote System in Kenya

(Continued from page 104)

(b) if at the time of nomination he fails to take an oath of allegiance to His Majesty the Queen;

(c) if he has been declared bankrupt or insolvent by any competent court in the Colony or elsewhere and has not received his discharge;

(d) if he has undertaken either directly or indirectly himself or by anyone in trust for him any contract with a Government department for which the consideration exceeds £500, provided that he shall not be disqualified for election if at least 30 days before the date appointed for the election he publishes in a newspaper circulating in the constituency for which he is a candidate a notice of the fact of such contract, giving particulars thereof;

(e) if he is a person either adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind or detained as a criminal lunatic under any law in force in the Colony;

(f) if he is ineligible for membership of the Council, any and all time being in force in the Colony relating to officers connected with elections;

(g) if he is holding any office the functions of which involve any responsibility in connection with the conduct of any business or any responsibility for the compilation or revision of any electoral register.

Special Rules for Kikuyu

98.—It is recommended that the following provisions should apply to all Kikuyu, Embu and Meru—

(a) that the proposals contained in paragraphs 94-97 should apply to any Kikuyu, Embu or Meru wherever resident who has passed the loyalty test referred to in (b) hereunder;

(b) that no application for registration as a voter should be considered unless the applicant first adduces proof of having given active support to the Crown during the emergency;

(c) that any Kikuyu, Embu or Meru who has passed the loyalty test should be allowed to apply the registration under the system laid in paragraph 94;

(d) that the loyalty test should be applied by the district commissioners of the districts in which the applicants residing who should be assisted by such assessors as he may think proper to appoint. The decision of the district commissioner should not be subject to appeal or litigation.

(e) that no Kikuyu, Embu or Meru should be permitted to stand as a candidate unless he has successfully passed the loyalty test;

(f) that no Kikuyu, Embu or Meru should be permitted to stand as a candidate for election in any constituency other than in the Central Province or Nairobi;

(g) that Kikuyu, Embu or Meru residing outside the Central Province or Nairobi should not be permitted to vote for any candidate other than a candidate in the Central Province, Kikuyu, Embu and Meru or Nairobi should be permitted to vote for a Central Province candidate if they so wish, alternatively they should be permitted to vote for a Nairobi candidate if qualified by residence so to do;

(h) that the register of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru voters should be considered provisional only and should be subject to variation by addition or deletion at any time in the light of the loyalty test;

(i) that the whole question of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru should be reviewed by the Government in relation to the second and subsequent elections.

North of the Northern Province

99.—It is recommended that in accordance with the wishes of the tribes themselves the inhabitants of the Northern Province of Kenya continue to have their interests cared for by the Government through the provincial commissioners and that they should not take part in the election of 1956, but that the Government consider this question again in relation to the following election.

100.—It is recommended that—

(a) Government investigate the practicability of purchasing voting machines;

(b) where necessary separate ballot boxes, each marked with the name of the candidate, be provided for the candidate, by providing a photograph of the candidate;

(c) notices to be issued to electors at the time of registration;

(d) indelible ink be used at polling booths to avoid perjury;

(e) polling booths be provided on a localised basis;

(f) special arrangements be made for voters residing outside their Native Land units;

(g) Subject to local considerations relating to the preserva-

tion of law and order, candidates should be allowed to hold meetings within the constituencies for which they are standing.

101.—It is recommended that—

(a) The date of printing a vote be placed upon the prospective elector, who should apply in the form in Appendix I;

(b) Generally registers should be prepared on a district basis, special registers should be prepared for those Kikuyu, Embu and Meru residing outside the Central Province and Nairobi who are qualified to vote;

(c) Some administrative assistants should be released for the purpose of preparing the rolls;

(d) Registers after preparation should be kept in the district commissioner's safe;

(e) Appeals from a decision of the registration officer should be to a first class Magistrate, whose decision should be final.

102.—It is recommended that—

(a) a supervisor and assistant supervisor of elections be appointed as soon as possible;

(b) Registration officers be appointed for each district;

(c) Returning officers, presiding officers and poll clerks be appointed by the supervisor of elections in 1956;

(d) the Information Office start as soon as possible on the necessary explanations of the steps in the African population.

Qualifying for Extra Votes

APPENDIX A

I.—Education:—Having completed intermediate school, or form II of the secondary course or a prescribed equivalent.

II.—Income or Property:—Proved income from all sources of £120 during the 12 months preceding application for registration or property worth £500.

III.—Long Service:—Five years' service in the armed forces of the Crown or in the police, prisons or tribal police, provided that discharge shall not have been for misconduct; or seven years' continuous service in any form of Government or local government employment or in the employment of the High Commissioner, provided that such employment shall not have been terminated by dismissal; or seven years' employment in commerce, industry or agriculture, such employment having been undertaken within the eight years immediately preceding registration.

IV.—Seniority:—A grade of seniority of the age of 45 years.

V.—Higher Education:—A degree or diploma of an approved institution or university college standing of an approved professional qualification.

VI.—Legislative Experience:—Membership past or present of the Legislative Council or the Central Legislative Assembly, or three years' continuous membership of a local government authority or an African advisory council of an African court.

VII.—Meritorious Service:—A list of meritorious actions including bar of a British general.

APPENDIX B

I.—Education:—Having completed intermediate school, or form II of the secondary course or a prescribed equivalent.

II.—Income or Property:—Proved income from all sources of £20 during the 12 months preceding application for registration or property worth £500.

III.—Long Service:—Five years' service in the police or prisons, provided that discharge shall not have been for misconduct; or seven years' continuous service in any form of Government or local government employment or in the employment of the High Commissioner, provided that such employment shall not have been terminated by dismissal; or seven years' employment in commerce, industry or agriculture, such employment having been undertaken within the eight years immediately preceding registration.

IV.—Higher Education:—A degree or diploma of an approved institution or university college standing of an approved professional qualification.

V.—Legislative Experience:—Membership past or present of the Legislative Council or the Central Legislative Assembly, or three years' continuous membership of a local government authority or an African advisory council, or an African court.

Editorial comment as to Quinlan Matter.

Poll tax for Africans of all tribes living in the Nairobi City area has been fixed at £2 for 1956 and at 25s for those living within the Nairobi extra-provincial area (the same rates as for 1955). The Kikuyu special tax has been raised to 25s; it applies to members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru Tribes.

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MINING

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Warm Tribute to Mining Companies

Mr. AUSTIN FERRAZ, editor of the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, said on returning from a visit to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia that it was "doubtful if there was anything in the world to compare with the "magnificence" of the Copperbelt.

"I used the word 'magnificence' advisedly," he said, "because what is being done in Northern Rhodesia to exploit the wealth of the great copper deposits is as magnificent from an engineering and technical point of view as is the creation of the happy, attractive and self-contained residential townships from a sociological point of view."

The achievements of engineers and scientists in overcoming the incredible difficulties presented by the various forms in which copper was found and mined were truly phenomenal. In addition, the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia seemed to be on a grander scale than the gold mines of the Rand and Free State, and more interesting in their infinite variety.

Referring to the mine townships, Mr. Ferraz said: "Men, women and children lead a 'whole' life. With their quite incredible amenities, a pleasant climate and their high incomes, they are entitled to be envied. What has been done for them by the mining companies can, without doubt, be described as self-interest. But it is enlightened self-interest, with full emphasis on the first word."

Progress Reports for December

Copperbelt Syndicate.—Results for the Tebele mine will be published later. Output of the Muesel mine 1,159 oz. gold were recovered from milling 147 tons of ore for a working profit of £10,705 (£10,219 in November). The corresponding figures for the Arcurus mine were 1,134 oz., 2,885 tons, and £5,170 (£5,021).

Falcon.—At the Delay mine 15,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,598 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,407. The corresponding figures for the Sphaca mine were 2,850 tons, 3,674 tons, and £2,534; and for the Bay Horse mine 1,180 tons, 208 oz. and £276.

Cam & Motor.—19,300 tons of ore were treated for 7,000 oz. gold and a working profit of £22,337 (£41,278 in November). Reduced output due to breakdown of main hoist.

Winkie Colliery.—307,676 tons of coal and 17,585 tons of coke were produced, compared with 306,392 and 17,849 tons respectively in November.

Mistapa.—2,477 oz. gold were recovered from crushing 18,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £2,641, compared with £2,604 in November.

Kentia.—20,800 tons of ore were milled at the Geita mine for 3,900 oz. gold and an operating profit of £2,960 (£3,010 for November).

Rhodesia-Katanga Option

THE KATANGA HOLDINGS LTD., controlled jointly by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. and Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., have exercised their option to subscribe to part of the £1 shares of Rhodesia-Katanga Coy. Ltd., to the extent of 50,000 out of the 100,000 shares under option.

Africans Reject Advancement Scheme

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICAN MINERWORKERS' UNION and the African Staff Association have rejected the mining companies' advancement scheme for Africans on the Copperbelt. They object to the high educational qualifications for jobs drawn up to the African sphere and they consider the pay scales too low. For 25 of the 75 new jobs a standard education is required and standard 6 for a further 19. For 36 a month is the highest wage for one group of new jobs, for which Europeans at present receive an average of £120.

While the Staff Association does not object to the high educational qualifications, it thinks it absurd that an African with over 20 years' service and all the practical qualifications should be regarded on educational grounds. Both bodies have said that they will prepare an alternative scheme for African advancement as a basis for negotiation with the companies.

Nationalization of the Copperbelt

THE AFRICAN BRANCH of the President of the Northern Rhodesia African Trades Union Congress, has issued a statement suggesting that the Northern Rhodesia copper mines should be nationalized in order that the profits from the industry should not leave the country. The statement says that the mines are owned by foreigners who pay only a small royalty to the Government, and urges African workers to demand nationalization so that the nation's wealth may be applied to social security schemes and the creation of heavy and light industries.

Be Patient with Africans

AN EDITORIAL in the journal of the European Mineworkers' Union had urged members to be patient with Africans who are promoted in accordance with the African advancement agreements. "When tempers are inclined to run short at delays due to an African stumbling over the new job, we ask our members to bear with him. Patience and understanding are what our members ask when they undertake a new job. Let us extend to others what we would have expected to ourselves."

N. Rhodesian Mineral Output

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION for the first nine months of last year was worth £84,868,422. With a year's month's returns still to come, the Protectorate has exceeded the 1955 total by about £13m. Copper contributed nearly £28m., iron and steel £17,432, cobalt nearly £1m., and limestone about £22,600.

Surprise Mining and Finance

THE SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., have received a conditional offer for the purchase of the whole of the company's issued stock at a price of 6s. 3d. per unit of stock, giving the terms of the offer and the recommendation of the directors for acceptance will be issued shortly.

Mining Dividend

NIORG VAN RYN REEFS, LTD., paid per 3s. share for the year ending December 30 last, compared with 3s. in the previous year. Profit of £6,600 (£22,343) includes a substantial surplus from the realization of interests in holiday Perseverance and Kalgoorlie surprise mines.

Nickel Finds a Gama

THE NIORG CO., OI, through Mineral Search of Africa, Ltd., has reported to be successful in a nickel deposit discovery. Sir M. J. Leslie at Inyanga, 40 miles south-west of Gama, Southern Rhodesia.

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Company Report

Tanganyika Concessions, Limited

A Central African Transport Problem

Interests in Union Minière and Benguela Railway

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 5, 1956, at the head office of the company, Tanganyika House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Rt. Hon. Sir Ulick Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., F.R.E., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated review:

Profit After Taxation of £3m.

From the accounts you will notice a profit after taxation amounting to £3,000,830, and your directors have been pleased to propose the payment of a final dividend of 35% on the ordinary stock, which, if approved, will make a total dividend of 70% for the year.

The increase in profit in this year not entirely due to the prosperity of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, although this company increased its net dividend from Belgian francs 1,450 for the year 1953 to Belgian francs 1,600 for the year 1954.

This year, besides having received a full year's debenture interest from the Benguela Railway Company amounting to £308,601, we have also received a maiden dividend of £38,944, while arrears of debenture interest totalling £57,300 have been credited to the appropriation account. I am sure that stockholders will join with me in congratulating Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto and the board of the Benguela Railway Company on this satisfactory state of affairs.

Chairman's Address

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows: "I am glad to be able to present to stockholders a report and accounts showing once again a record profit."

You will have seen in my review that Mr. Godfrey Hutchinson, after having been a director for 39 years, has retired from the board. Throughout his long career he has played with success a most prominent part in the company's activities, especially in guiding it through some of its most difficult periods. I trust therefore in expressing the regret of his colleagues and extending to him our gratitude and thanks. I am also voicing the sentiments of the whole body of stockholders.

We were fortunate in being able to fill the vacancy so caused by the appointment of his son, Mr. Robert Hutchinson, whom we were very pleased to welcome to the board.

At the publication of my review, the Union Minière du Haut Katanga have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year 1955 of 60 francs per share, which is the same as the interim dividend for the last three years.

The Benguela Railway

I think it appropriate that I should say a few words on the contribution which our subsidiary company, the Benguela Railway, has made towards the development of the Central African Federation, and could make in the future. It can be required to do so.

We are, you know, in all the debentures had 90% of the share capital of the railway. As a British company with our head office in Salisbury, it is our desire to assist in the further development of the Federation

to the best of our ability. There are difficulties, however, and so that you may appreciate our problems, I must give you a little of the history.

The connexion with the Rhodesia Railways was established by the completion of the Congo Railway in 1931, and in September of that year the Benguela Railway and the Congo Railway agreed to the introduction of through port rates from Lobito to the frontier at Sakania on goods destined for Northern Rhodesia. Traffic then began to flow in a small way, and importers began to realize the advantages which the route had to offer.

Traffic through Lobito Bay

However, on January 1, 1933, the Rhodesia Railways introduced special reduced rates on certain classes of goods consigned from Beira to Ndola and from Beira to the Congo, thus enabling them to compete with the flow of traffic over the Belgian Route Nationale from Malindi, and also the Benguela route from Lobito. This led to the cancellation of the Lobito through rate to the Rhodesian border, and the Benguela Railway thereupon introduced special rates over their own part of the route in order to make a local cost competitive and of interest to Rhodesian importers.

From then onwards, until 1927, traffic continued to move via Lobito in a small quantity. In that year, however, as a result of further representations by Rhodesia Railways to the Congo Railway, the Benguela Railway was forced to withdraw even these special rates, and just before war broke out in 1939 the traffic via Lobito ceased almost entirely.

Inadequacy of Present System

The general picture of African transport was then very different from what it is today. In those days the development of Central Africa was proceeding slowly, and it was natural that each railway system sought the maximum amount of traffic to make it pay, and so adequately to serve the development of the territories through which they ran.

Today, however, the situation is completely changed, and since the war there is more traffic in some areas than the railways can carry. In spite of a conference called by the Colonial Office in 1946 with a view to making greater use of the Lobito route, and the Johannesburg conference in 1951 which resulted in an agreement for the carriage of a maximum of 2,000 tons of general cargo a month in Northern Rhodesia, the difficulties still continue, as the amount of capacity is quite inadequate to relieve the situation.

Carriage of Coal Imports

In 1953 the output of coal in the Witwatersrand was insufficient to provide the Copperbelt with their requirements, and arrangements had to be made for the import of coal from South Africa and America. The Benguela Railway was very happy to help by carrying this traffic, which amounted to 160,000 tons during the period October 1, 1953, to August 31, 1955.

This traffic was handled so satisfactorily that I understand the output from Witwatersrand can now meet all demands likely to be made, and we were led to believe

that the accident would not be repeated. However, I have to inform you that the Benguela Railway has again been approached by the copper companies for the transport of remedial coal shipments, which are likely to amount to some 70,000 tons during the next six months. It so happens that the railway is in a position of being able to meet this demand, as there is at the moment spare capacity in an inward direction of 16,000 tons and spare capacity for exports of 8,000 tons a month, due to some extent to the additional finance provided by your company last year for capital expenditure on the railway.

Clear Statement of Government Policy Wanted

I am sure you will agree with me that the Benguela Railway cannot be expected, unless certain arrangements are amplified, always to have spare capacity for this purpose, since it has to be remembered that traffic in the Congo and Angola is steadily increasing, and the rapid development of those territories will continue to produce appreciably more traffic on the Lobito route in the not far distant future. The spare capacity must therefore be expected to diminish.

"It is for this reason that we should be clear in our indication from the Government of the Federation whether it is their policy, as it would certainly seem to be in the interests of their territories, to take advantage of the Lobito route, or should not like to see a situation arise in a few years time when, through lack of foresight to enable us to make the necessary long-term plans, the Lobito route might have to refuse Rhodesian traffic and so possibly impede the development of the Federation."

Need for Co-Operation

In my view the railway systems in Southern Africa should work in the closest and friendliest co-operation to make the utmost use of the facilities available, instead

of what appears to be the present tendency to erect barriers which in the long run must retard development of the territories concerned.

During the year your staff have carried out their work most efficiently and played their part to the full in obtaining the satisfactory results for the year. I do acknowledge this on your behalf and say that your board has an obligation to bonus schemes as some tangible expression of our appreciation and thanks.

The report of the committee were adopted, the payment of the final dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

The special resolution providing additional remuneration to the directors was also passed.

Progress in Pemba

THE HONORABLE HELEN of the Friends Mission in Pemba writes in *The Rural Life* that the outstanding feature of life in Pemba these days is the way in which self-help is overcoming the outlook of helplessness. The Government is doing everything.

The main roads recently constructed are opening up many villages and districts. Some village elders view with apprehension this easier access to the towns. The people of the districts through which the roads pass have given a good deal of voluntary labour in their construction.

Co-operatives are another sign of real progress. They levy a small fee on the people and invest the fees for eating-houses, vehicles, lawkers, and sundries, public letter-writers, and milk sellers. The funds thus raised are used to provide better wells for road-making, and helping to cover the cost of building rural dispensaries.

There is some development of coffee growing. Many plantations there have considerable areas under coffee. Among them there has been a marked increase in house-building on a better standard. Co-operative societies of which there are several are also a sign of progress. In some cases they are among the best of their kind. Some of the members and in others on it.

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