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Thursday, June 7, 1956

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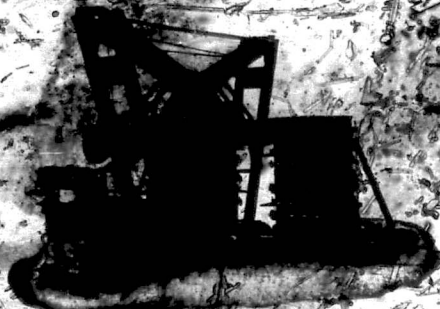
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HARVESTING THE COFFEE CROP

One of the first exports from Uganda was a consignment of coffee in 1903. It was carried on the Uganda Railway. Since then the coffee-growing industry has developed into one of the most important in East Africa. That development has meant increasing demands on the rail services, lake services and port facilities. In 1953 the coffee industry throughout East Africa, by then well established, called upon the railways to transport 60,000 tons of coffee. In 1954 the tonnage transported had grown to 102,000, and this figure had been increased to 187,000 by the end of 1955.

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Founders and Editors

F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIMARY OBJECT of the British administration in the Somaliland Protectorate is to prepare the Somalis for internal self-government, every practical step is to be taken to encourage the Somalis to assume greater political responsibility and a region of the Council will be established within the next year. These specific statements were made last week at the end of his visit to the country by Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who made his pronouncement in the name of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Moreover, he went a long way in the direction of stimulating proposals for some form of association within a few years between the British Protectorate and the former Italian Somaliland by saying that political and economic conditions were propitious, and if any proposals of that kind were well conceived and favoured by the Somalis concerned Her Majesty's Government would be ready to support them in principle.

**British Policy In Somaliland.** Ever since the United Nations foolishly promised Somalia, the former Italian territory, self-government in 1960, it had been probable that there would be pressure from British Somaliland for similar treatment, and that prospect became a certainty when Somali interests in the Haile and so-called Reserve Area were sacrificed by Her Majesty's Government to the insistence of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He owes his throne to Great Britain, and it should have been possible to persuade him to accept an arrangement less prejudicial to the tribes under British protection. Because the Foreign Office neglected opportunity after opportunity to negotiate a satisfactory agreement, Somali opinion has felt outraged, and as an inevitable consequence, the idea of a Somali Federation has widened and deepened.

Nobody who knows the two territories would argue that the people of Somaliland are more capable of bearing the responsibilities of government than those under British administration, and the interference of the United Nations—an organisation which is profoundly ignorant about African affairs—could not but intensify the political appetite of the small number of men in the British area who could themselves make some real contribution to public affairs, and of course, the much less estimable demands of men without their capacity or experience but with political proclivities (influenced in many cases by Egyptian agitation, for in the past couple of years the Egyptians have deliberately set themselves to inflame opinion in the Somaliland Protectorate against the British authorities). The many Somalis now being educated in Egypt are assuredly being indoctrinated with ideas which are little likely to serve their country well when they return to

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Lord Lloyd's statement ended with the assertion that Her Majesty's Government will certainly not withdraw her protection so long as the Somali people require it. The decision to use the word "require" is regrettable, for it may obviously be read in sharply conflicting senses. Her Majesty's Government might say, and we trust will say, that the intention is to continue British protection so long as the Somali people need it for their own good, but Somali politicians will almost certainly argue later

**Foolish Promise Of United Nations.** Ever since the United Nations foolishly promised Somalia, the former Italian territory, self-government in 1960, it had been probable that there would be pressure from British Somaliland for similar treatment, and that prospect became a certainty when Somali interests in the Haile and so-called Reserve Area were sacrificed by Her Majesty's Government to the insistence of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He owes his throne to Great Britain, and it should have been possible to persuade him to accept an arrangement less prejudicial to the tribes under British protection. Because the Foreign Office neglected opportunity after opportunity

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Member, Development Committee, 1946; Government nominating Committee, Sugar and Pyrethrum Boards of Kenya, and member of other public bodies.

**LAMPEN, GRAHAM DEBLEY, C.B.E.**, late Director in London to the Governor-General of the Uganda.

Born 1899. Educated Merchant Taylors' School and Jesus College, Oxford. Served with R.F.C. in the 1916-18 War. Sudan and Political Service, 1922; D.C., Blue Nile, Darfur, and Kordofan Provinces; Deputy Governor, Kassala Province, 1935-44; Governor, Darfur Province, 1944-50; Chief Secretary, Juba, Sudan, 1949-50. Member Sudan Terms of Service Commission, 1950-51; Deputy Sudan Agent in London, 1952-53.

**MONTAGUE, FRANCIS ARNOLD**, Administrative Secretary, Sierra Leone.

Appointed district reclamation officer in the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika in 1922. Later joined the administration, and became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1946.

**PADDO, WILFRED, O.B.E.**, Minister of Finance, Uganda.

Born 1910. Educated Keighley Grammar School, Royal College of Science, and Leeds University. Administrative Secretary, Kenya, 1936; Assistant Financial Secretary, 1941; senior financial officer, 1950; Finance Director, 1953. Transferred to Uganda as Finance Minister, now Minister. Has just returned to enter business in Great Britain.

**PIKE, ANDREW HAMILTON, O.B.E.**, Member of Lands and Mines, Tanganyika, since 1953.

Born 1903. Educated at Abbot's, Trinitarian, Trinity College, Dublin, and University of Oxford. Entered Colonial Service, Tanganyika, 1929; D.O., 1930; D.O., 1930; deputy P.C., 1948; senior P.C., 1951.

**WALDEN, STANLEY ARTHUR**, Senior Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, since 1950.

Educated at Grammar School, Henley-on-Thames, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Cadet, Tanganyika, 1929. Senior P.C., D.O., 1941; deputy P.C., 1948; P.C., 1950.

**WRAY, MARTIN OSTERFIELD, C.B.**, Director, Commissions Office, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Born 1912. Educated St. George's School, Haslemere, and Madam College, Oxford. Joined Colonial Service as administrative officer in Uganda, 1935; Assistant Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, 1949; Assistant Chief Secretary, High Commission Territories, 1952.

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**DE SATGE, LIEUT. COLONEL HENRY EUGENIE BACH**, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to the Queen, since 1952; to King George V, 1927-42; to King Edward VIII, 1936, and to King George VI, 1937-51. Was for some years Ceremonial Secretary to the Colonial and Dominion Offices.

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

(Military Division)

C.B.E.

**HININ, MAJOR GENERAL (TEMPORARY) WILLIAM LOBER**, D.S.O., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., late Royal Armoured Corps, lately Deputy Director of Operations.

Born 1879. Educated Wellington and Sandhurst. Awarded D.S.O. and two bars in 1914 and 1915. Gallantry Medal, British Sector, Berlin, 1947-48, from General Robertson's Staff, Suez Canal Zone, 1951-52; Military Medal, from the Government of Kenya, 1952, also commended a day in the colony.

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

(Civil Division)

C.B.E.

**DAVENPORT, GEORGE ARTHUR**, C.B.E., lately Minister of Mines, Lands and Survey, Southern Rhodesia. For public services.

Born 1892. Educated at Cambridge School. Then joined Globe and Phoenix Mine, Southern Rhodesia, 1917. General manager, 1923. President Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, 1928-30, and 1944. Manager of Mines from 1931 when was elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament for O'Connell until his resignation in 1951. Also held the general portfolio of Finance, Immigration, Lands and Survey, Member, Public Resources Commission, 1938-39. Southern Rhodesian Council Board, 1944. Served in the 4914-18 with the Sussex Territorial and the 4th Rhodesia Regiment and with the R.A.F. in Egypt.

**HUME, HUBERT WITCOMBE**, C.B.E., lately deputy chairman, Colonial Development Corporation, and for public services.

Born 1893. Educated Westminster School and Sandhurst. Served in 1914-18 War, and as Director of Finance (Commercial) at Ministry of Supply, 1940-41. Chairman, Chamberhouse Investment Trust, and of the J. & C. Co., Ltd., and on the board of many other companies. Member, grants council, Federation of British Industries; and of Council of British Institute of Management.

**HUTT, ALEXANDER WILSON, C.M.G., O.B.E.**, since 1954 Administrator, Kenya High Commission.

Born 1902. Educated at Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and University of Cape Town. Cadet, Tanganyika Administrative Service, 1922; Chief Secretary, and A.D.C., 1926-30; Governor, 1931; Chief Secretary, Secretariat, 1937-37; deputy provincial commissioner, 1943; provincial commissioner, 1946; Member for Development and Works, 1950-50; Deputy Chief Secretary, 1950-51; Chief Secretary, 1951-51. For *Medical Tanganyika Notes and Records*.

C.B.E.

**BEDDOW, RAYMOND PERCIVAL**

Executive director of British Electric Traction Co., Ltd., which has wide transport interests in East and Central Africa. Also on the Boards of a number of other companies.

**BISSET, CHARLES BARRON**, Director of Geological Survey, Tanganyika, since 1951.

Born 1900. Educated Aberdeen Grammar School and Imperial College of Science, Field geologist in the Sudan, 1935; senior geologist, 1939; deputy director, 1945; seconded to Tanganyika for hydro-geological investigation, 1944-45.

**CARTER, FRANK ERNEST LOVELL, O.B.E.**, Director of Audit, Tanganyika.

Appointed to audit colonial accounts, 1941. Senior and final audit, 1942.

**CHARLES ARTHUR EBER SYDNEY**, lately Director of Establishments, Sudan Government.

**COCHRAN, THOMAS RICKET MURRAY**, lately Director of public services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**DE RUYTER, COLONEL ROBERT OSBORNE**, lately Director of R.N. Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth, and University, Canada. Served with Royal Navy, 1917-20 and 1939-45. Associate Institution of Engineers and Metallurgy, 1921. Served in Southern Rhodesia, 1926. Director of Tanganyika Cesspools, 1941. Tanganyika Properties, Ltd., Rhodesia Cement Ltd., and the Limpopo Food Products Ltd., and Trust Holding Co. (Pretoria), 1942. Member of the now defunct Southern Rhodesia Currency Board. Vice-Chairman, Federal Party since 1963.

**COUSINS, CHARLES EDWARD**, Labour Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia, since 1947.

Born 1906. Educated Swanton Grammar School and Technical College, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Health Office, and later a Ministry of Labour and National Service, 1936; Inspector of Labour, Salisbury, 1944; since Inspector, deputy director, 1947.

**HOFFMAN, HERMAN JOSEPH**, judge of the Water Court, and president of the Town Planning Court of Southern Rhodesia.

**PEAT, JAMES ERNEST**, deputy senior manager, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Tanganyika.

Born 1902. Educated at George Heriot's School, Edinburgh University, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Plant breeder, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, 1925-30; Lake Province, Tanganyika, since 1939.

**SORSBIE, MALIN, OBE**, lately general manager, East African Airways Corporation.

Joined Imperial Airways, then organized the Empire air communications, West Africa. Appointed general manager, 1947. Retiree last month.

**STEVENSON, HENRY WALTER**, lately Director in Charge of the Southern Rhodesian Railways, 1950-51.

Joined the railways in 1901. Served with Argentine railways for many years. Served in the 1914-18 War. General manager, Natal Railway, 1924; appointed general manager, Nyasaland Railway, 1934; Trans-Zambesia Railway, 1949. Elected Director, 1951.

(Continued on page 6)





they were to be educated solely in Central Africa, and that in the Union.

"Africans believe that can be like the white man if they can get an education, their thirst is impossible to slake. The Secretary of State told me he was satisfying their demand by one technical centre, the Hodgson Technical Centre, in one or two places. To say the facilities are adequate is sheer nonsense."

**Lack of Knowledge of Africans**

"I am appalled. Is anyone who goes to Africa at the European's lack of knowledge of Africans and the African way of life. I am appalled also by the European's lack of interest in the African way of life. This is a serious situation, not only regards Northern Rhodesia but also Southern Rhodesia. What if the European has to learn a language in school other than his mother tongue that language should be an African language? What language will he learn? Will depend upon the locality. In Kenya, Swahili, in Northern Rhodesia, perhaps Bemba."

"Does the Minister would care to indicate to the members of Northern Rhodesia that Europeans and Africans could mix more in their schools, does he not think it would be good if in the boys' or the girls' primary school could play football against African schools? Would not be a good thing since we talk of a united social society, if boys in the Gilbert Henke School could, together with the white class at the Munal Secondary School, be taught the same which they will need at that stage in their education?"

"In two years or so they may be going to Salisbury, to the Intermediate University, and to build in the same form as the secondary schools, and I am sure that which they will study in the latter. If you do an excellent job, then they will live together in the university, that they should take these lessons to take in their daily forms, which they will be going for later at the advanced level. If we are to talk about partnership, and the European settling down in an African community, then let us do something about it, let us do something in our schools for which we vote the money, and for which we are responsible in the Empire."

"On the land question, Mr. Johnson said that the territorial Government should consult with the African Advisory Board before entering the field of alienating African land."

"Weirton was sent to Rhodesia by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration to advise Rhodesia upon immigration of Dutch and Germans and other European finds that of 30m. acres in Southern Rhodesia, only 1m. are cultivated in the hands of Europeans. In Northern Rhodesia of 100m. acres only 5% are cultivated by Europeans. Despite the land hunger of Africans, we see the alienation of desirable places where the white man undertakes examples to be cultivated of minerals to be mined. If we are to have a land which is not a source of disturbance and upheaval amongst Africans, we must do this. There is the example of Kenya for instance, with the same land since 1952."

"Mr. Johnson, in the proposed constitutional changes for 1955, Mr. Johnson said that it would be good, that if the Secretary of State were to think in terms of parties as prevailed in Tanganyika and it would surely come in Kenya."

**Mr. Coitts Should Visit Northern Rhodesia**

"The matter of franchise, the Minister might also look at the matter of Tanganyika, I think about gentlemen Mr. Coitts are sent a commission to consider the question of the voters of Africans in Northern Rhodesia. No vote has been given to either Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland."

"When Africans are in a communal electorate and voting only for their own people, what have the Government to lose by giving Africans the right to vote? No more Africans would be elected by vote, they are nominated in their own certain number in a communal division. I imagine the Secretary of State to think of a commission for Northern Rhodesia headed by Mr. Coitts."

"I believe that have been made about victimization and ostracism of Africans who happen to be members of the African National Congress. I have a chapter to reverse the ostracism of assemblies at the time of Coitts, and elsewhere. I hope that we shall not forbid assemblies solely because we do not like what Africans are doing. It is not our business we should not be afraid, whether on the question of extension of the Kariba Gorge to the franchise, let us let the Government by Africans. We seem that, and they pay their taxes. Sooner or later they will govern themselves, and it is not a fair hearing."

"On behalf of Mr. Barry Nkumbi and Mr. Manooch, Chairman of Nyasaland, I extend to the Secretary of State an invitation to make a long overdue visit to both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The first hon. gentleman would be popular if he went, and would get an enormous welcome."

"Mrs. PETER SMITHERS (Cons.) said that when I was in Northern Rhodesia, what my first year, I was with my predecessor, and attended some 70 meetings with Africans throughout the territory, discussing the setting up of the Federation, that the Africans were constantly asking for time. The African's fear is of being hurried into a modern world for which he is not ready. He fears that if he were hurried into that modern world, his own party in European communities he would find no sufficient place in it, and that by the time he is sufficiently educated and sufficiently firmly established in the social and economic structure of his country, it will then be too late for him to achieve equality with the Europeans."

"I think only of the African's desire for more time, and say to ourselves that we must not hurry the evolution of this part of Africa at a pace faster than the African would like, we have to consider whether Southern Rhodesia by delay may not lose her place in the world, if they not lose the opportunity which is now theirs, the producers of great raw material products, and find herself out-stripped by other raw material producers in other parts of the world. If we do not do too much attention to the African's desire to go slowly, we might find he had lost for Northern Rhodesia the great opportunity of this generation, which would be a loss which she would never make up, and which would result ultimately in a lower living standard for Africans."

**Realism of Africans**

"One has to make some compromise between the need of the territory to become an effective, viable modern State, or part of a modern State, the Federation, as quickly as possible, and the natural desire of the African for protection, which he has reached what he feels to be a full citizenship. It is most encouraging that there is such a ready admission amongst Africans in Northern Rhodesia that that is the position. The African is willing to admit quite openly that he has a great deal to do before he can catch up with the European and compete with him on his own footing. That much realism is of very great importance and help to us."

"I want to consider the disparity between the races and ask whether it really is a colour problem with which we are dealing. It is essentially a difference in standards, and not a race problem. In other parts of the world, where the races have lived together for a long time, where the people of Jamaica or anywhere else the so-called racial problems has gradually passed away, and has been solved and forgotten. It is the rise of a new middle class among races which for the first part of the period suffered a low standard of education."

"Mr. J. JOHNSON: Did the hon. member mention Mexico? If so, he should be careful. We might be talking of miscegenation, because in Latin America the Spanish and Portuguese have mixed with the indigenous Indian stock. That has not occurred in Africa. Perhaps the hon. member realizes it, but it would be competent itself of Sir George Weirton or Noel Malvern."

"Mrs. SMITHERS: I do not support it, would, and I am not expressing a view on that. Whether or not miscegenation has anything to do with it, the problem of solving itself in Mexico, which I happen to know very well, because the standards of living of the different communities have approximated to one another, and social distinctions have existed any more. I think that that will happen in Central Africa, and particularly in Northern Rhodesia, but it is a question of time."

"What we have to do in our generation is to show the African what I would call the light at the end of the tunnel, and make it perfectly clear to him that he is moving forward steadily and on the whole remarkably rapidly towards a situation which he can contemplate with satisfaction. At the same time, we must ask ourselves whether we are doing all that can reasonably be done to hasten the process of bringing the African up to a level of living which is intellectually, socially, and economically comparable with that of the European."

"African leaders such as Mr. Mankoma do harm and not good to their own cause by simply on the worst side of the picture, and make statements like that which can easily be shown to be unbalanced and misleading. Therefore, we must ask the African leaders, in urging faster progress, will at the same time give far greater credit to the people responsible for the considerable progress that has already been made."

"The fear of the African is that the Colonial Office will be withdrawn from his territory prematurely. I have heard a number of Africans say Queen Victoria promised in her protection, and we claim it now. I agree with all those

(Continued on page 1426)



# Kenya's New Attitude to Immigration

## Extracts from Sessional Paper on "Immigration Policy"

COMPARATIVELY UNDEVELOPED TERRITORY it is essential to encourage the introduction of capital and of people who possess special knowledge, ability, experience, or skill. Without such an addition to the resources of the country the rate at which economic development can take place is bound to be very slow, and must in turn delay a rise in the standard of living and the provision of increased social services.

On the other hand, this process must not be allowed to preclude the chances of employment or the economic opportunities either of the existing working population or of those who will in the next five years or so may be expected to come into the labour market. The necessary encouragement for the importation of capital and of people does not, from the point of view of immigration control, present serious difficulties, but the striking of a balance between the need for imported skill to accelerate industrial development and the need to maintain a sufficient field of employment for the local inhabitants must inevitably be a controversial matter.

The immigration policy and procedure proposed—(a) to provide encouragement for new capital and special skills and (b) to encourage development and at the same time to safeguard the interests of the local inhabitants, is set out in this paper.

### Controlling Authorities

The degree of encouragement given to the importation of capital and to the entry on a permanent basis of persons having special knowledge or experience or special types of skill is a matter closely related to the general question of the Colony's economic policy. When the Government was composed almost entirely of permanent officials it was appropriate that the authority controlling immigration should be a board containing representatives of the various communities; but in view of the constitutional developments which are now taking place towards a more representative form of government this arrangement is now necessary, or indeed desirable.

It is therefore proposed that the Government itself—that is, the Governor or Council of Ministers—should assume responsibility for the control of immigration policy and exercise that control through the principal immigration officer. Under this arrangement the Immigration Control Board and the Appeals Tribunal will disappear, and the principal immigration officer will replace the board as the authority charged, under the direction of the Government, with the adjudication of applications for entry permits.

The Immigration Restriction Ordinance requires that a person intending to enter the Colony for the purpose of farming, mining, trade or manufacture or to take up a profession must satisfy the prescribed authority on three points—

- that he has or will be able to obtain, the necessary and the necessary prospecting rights, the necessary license, etc.
- that he has in his own right and at his full and free disposition such sum as may be prescribed in respect of the particular undertaking upon which he proposes to embark.
- that his engaging in such occupational activity, mining, trade or manufacture or his taking up such a profession will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the Colony.

The sessional paper from which the above quotations are made is No. 28 of 1956 and is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, on 13.6.56.

Government considers it desirable that the immigration law should continue to insist, as a prerequisite for entry, upon the possession of the necessary professional qualifications or of the appropriate licence. But experience has shown that the practice of prescribing the sum of money which intending immigrants should have at their disposal is unsatisfactory, the reason is that the amount of capital required must inevitably vary according to the nature of the enterprise which the immigrant intends to undertake.

### Capital

Government therefore proposes that, in future, particular sums should not be prescribed but that the principal immigration officer should be satisfied that the prospective immigrant has at his disposal an assured sum of money sufficient in the principal immigration officer's opinion to enable him satisfactorily to carry on the enterprise or activity upon which he proposes to embark. The principal immigration officer would, of course, consult the appropriate advisory authorities (agricultural, mining, industrial or commercial) according to the class to which the immigrant belongs.

It is also proposed that the requirement that the applicant's engaging in such business, prospecting, trade, manufacture or profession should not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the Colony should be replaced by the requirement that the taking up of the occupation concerned should be in the interests of the inhabitants generally of the Colony; the decision in this regard would be the subject of executive discretion.

The proposal to adopt the system where immigration authorities would have to be satisfied by intending immigrants that their entry would be in the interests of the inhabitants generally of the territory instead of merely not being prejudicial to these interests is in accordance with the recommendation made in this connexion in the Royal Commission Report. It is sustained by the argument that something which is in the interests of the community is obviously not prejudicial to those interests, whereas something which is merely not prejudicial may not necessarily be positively in the interests of the community.

### Positive Requirement

The proposed positive requirement will create many fewer problems of interpretation than does the present negative one, for there can be no doubt that it is much easier for an applicant to show that he proposes to do something of benefit to the community than for him to show that what he intends to do will not have an adverse effect.

The issue of authorities for temporary entry will be governed by the same principle.

The Royal Commission Report suggested that the unrestricted admission of persons with skill and organizing ability will stimulate and sustain economic expansion more effectively than would the exclusion of such persons for the benefit of existing interests. It goes on to say: "We do not propose that immigration should be freed from regulation, supervision or control by Government. We recommend that policy should be governed by the interests of the territory and not by any desire to protect existing sectional interests. In considering whether an application for admission should or should not be accepted, the test should be the contribution which the applicant might make to the development of the economy, not the inconvenience which he might occasion to some established interest."

Government cannot accept this argument without certain reservations, especially where the sectional interests concerned are those of the African. Some sections of the community have well-established interests and others have developed a

tendency to sectional exclusiveness. Government must therefore take steps to ensure that the economy is developed in a way which is equitable and that any "inconvenience" is distributed as equitably as possible. The Government would not be failing in its duty if it allowed the development of the Colony's economy to take place in such a way as to promote the sectional interests of one of the communities but to frustrate the aspirations of the remainder.

The task has been to find some middle way between an immigration policy based entirely on economic criteria without regard for the expectations of the local people and the exclusion of all those who by the nature of their occupations might deprive the local population of the places which in an expanding field of employment they might reasonably be expected to fill. One way or another it would be likely to perpetuate the feeling of frustration that the economic development made possible by local immigration would be a matter in which Africans could not participate and the other way cause an appreciable reduction in the tempo of that development.

#### Proposed Policy

The course proposed is to encourage the permanent entry of those whose contribution to the economy of the country will be of incontestable value, and to exclude from permanent entry those who while not making any substantial contribution by way of the introduction of new capital or special skill, would be likely to compete successfully in the labour market with local people. It is considered that the adoption of such measures will ensure the hoped-for expansion of industry and commerce and will be accompanied by an increase in opportunities for all.

Although the fact that an intending immigrant may be unable to make a positive contribution to the economy of the country, coupled with the probability that he will compete in the labour market with the local people, is regarded as grounds for exclusion from permanent entry, it is recognized that the proper development of the Colony is certain to require, at any time for some years to come, a quantum of skill which will not be available locally. This skill must be provided, but in such a way as to avoid the expectations of the local people and, where practicable, to foster the development of similar skills amongst them.

#### Temporary Entry

It is proposed to achieve this object by a new procedure for temporary entry whereby skilled men who are not eligible for permanent entry may come to the Colony for a limited period and subject to special conditions. Applicants for temporary entry will be grouped into three categories, each category being respectively subject to the conditions set out below:

(1) *General*. — This category is designed to meet the fluctuating need for artisans and clerical workers and at the same time to ensure that arrangements are made for their skills to be imparted to local inhabitants. Authority for entry would be subject to the following conditions:

(a) that the immigrant was a trained artisan or clerical worker able to give instruction in his trade or profession;

(b) that his entry would enable his employer to establish or extend a training scheme for the training of local inhabitants;

(c) that within one year of his arrival the immigrant should submit to a practical trade test to establish his degree of skill and his capacity for imparting instruction to others. Should the immigrant pass his test he would be allowed to remain in the Colony for a period of two years from the date of his original entry. Should he fail his test he would have to leave the Colony.

At the expiration of two years from the date of original entry those who had passed the test would be permitted to apply for an extension of their temporary entry authority for a further period of two years; the grant of this extension would be dependent on it being shown to the satisfaction of the local Labour Commissioner (a) that the business or industry concerned had in fact established arrangements for the training of local men or had extended existing arrangements; and (2) that the training provided was effective.

(2) *Executive and Supervisory*. — This category is designed to meet the need in agriculture, commerce or industry for the temporary introduction of organizations, or professional experience, or of some special skill, or of a specialist commanded by the local inhabitants. Authority for entry would be given for a full four-year period and would not be subject to the condition that the person concerned should take part during that time in a scheme for the training of local inhabitants.

(3) *Specialists*. — This category is designed to enable a

specific and temporary demand to be met by the introduction for a limited period of persons having the necessary specialized skills. The emphasis in the main would be for artisans and technicians, and their stay would not normally be for a period greater than two years. Applications for the necessary authority would require to be supported by a recommendation from the Minister for Commerce and Industries, or other Minister concerned with the particular sphere of activity in which the specialist was to be employed; permission for an extension of the authority beyond the two-year period would not be granted except with the approval of the Minister responsible for immigration.

The proposals concerning the "general" category of temporary entry are not far removed from the practice which has recently been adopted. They are designed to encourage the entry of the craftsman or industrial or agricultural worker, who is qualified to train the local inhabitants. The Government attaches the greatest importance to the proper development of the apprenticeship system, and is anxious to encourage the entry into the Colony of persons able to undertake this form of training; the standard of efficiency will, of course, require to be high, and control will have to be exercised to ensure that the immigrants' qualifications as a trainer of apprentices are in fact being put to effective use.

The proposed entry of specialists for specific projects provides a means whereby experts in any particular field whose presence is necessary to fill an economic need, such as the establishment of a new industry, can be admitted on a purely temporary basis without the requirement that they shall take part in the training of local youths.

Government considers that persons with an assured and adequate annual income should continue to be encouraged to enter the Colony, but that the time is now past when any limitation should be drawn in this regard between the amounts received by Europeans and non-Europeans. It is therefore proposed that fresh minimums should be prescribed to apply to persons with varying family responsibilities, but without reference to the race to which they belong.

#### Dependants

No change is proposed in the arrangements for the admission of dependants. Dependants of persons who have been allowed to enter the Colony temporarily for not more than two years will be excluded.

It will be necessary for the proposed immigration to retain his discretion as to whether or not permission to enter the Colony should be given to a prospective immigrant, because a security ground, or for other reasons connected with the public interest it might be undesirable that a particular person should be admitted.

An applicant dissatisfied with the principal immigration officer's action in any case may appeal to the Minister.

Future immigration policy will be largely based on economic considerations, the main criterion for suitability as a permanent immigrant being the contribution which the immigrant can make to the economy of the country. Nevertheless, as a British Colony, it is natural and proper that Kenya should look chiefly to the United Kingdom for the provision of external capital, organizing ability, and skill; and the Government wishes to make it clear that it regards Great Britain not only as the exemplar of a way of life but also as the primary source of immigrants of the kind the Colony needs. It is the intention of the Government to turn elsewhere only to the extent that the country's needs cannot reasonably be met from the United Kingdom.

#### Princess Margaret's Visit

PRINCESS MARGARET will begin her East African tour from Mombasa, where she is due by air on September 18, to join the royal yacht *Britannia*. Sir Frederick Crawford, Deputy Governor of Kenya, announced at the beginning of this week. He said that final details had not yet been arranged, but that an announcement might shortly be expected. From Mombasa the Princess will sail for Zanzibar and Mauritius, and then return to Tanganyika Territory. She will spend six or seven days in Kenya in October, visiting Nairobi and other parts of the Colony.

Sir Charles Bowring was one of the very best of servants Kenya ever had. — Lieut. Colonel Grogan, M.C., addressing the Legislature.



## Future of British Somaliland Lord Lloyd's Declaration

LORD LLOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, broadcast the following statement in Hargeisa last week at the end of his visit to the Somaliland Protectorate:—

"The Government of the Somaliland Protectorate is aware that recent political developments have made the people of the Somaliland Protectorate keenly desirous to learn the future policy of H.M. Government towards the Protectorate and in the Somali area in general. I have accordingly obtained the authority of the Secretary of State to make the following statement:—

"The details of policy still remain to be examined in many important matters, particularly in regard to finance, but this statement will provide an indication of the general intention of H.M. Government. The details of implementation of the policy to be followed within this general framework will be subject to consultation with responsible Somali leaders from time to time.

"The aim of H.M. Government is to press ahead with economic, social, and political progress in the Protectorate. In particular, H.M. Government has decided that steps must be taken to accelerate development of education and economic resources within the limits of the physical capacity of the territory to undertake them.

"(1) In the field of education, plans already exist for expanding elementary, intermediate, and secondary education, and technical training facilities; they will be discussed with the Secretary of State's Education Adviser when he visits the Protectorate this autumn.

### Two Hundred Overseas Scholarships

"In addition to 200 overseas scholarships and training courses originally planned for the period ending 1960, will be provided, subject to there being sufficient suitably qualified candidates. These scholarships are intended to cover all branches of education and include university and professional training of Somali students, technical training and apprenticeship overseas, and provision for administrative and technical courses for serving Somali members in all branches of the civil service.

"(2) In the development of economic resources particular attention will be paid to providing adequate water supplies both in the lowlands and in the interior, and to agricultural, irrigation, forestry and soil and water conservation projects by which grazing and natural vegetation will be improved and the Protectorate made less dependent on imported foodstuffs.

"It is hoped to improve outlets for livestock, skins, and other livestock products, and schemes for an abattoir and cold store at Berbera are being investigated.

"Berbera port will be developed, and the search for oil and minerals of economic value encouraged.

"Every effort will be made to develop a stable and self-supporting economy and modern social services within the limits of Protectorate resources.

"The primary object of all these developments is to make the Somalis of the Protectorate ready for internal self-government. H.M. Government is not, however, laying down a definite time-table for political advances, and, indeed, it is believed that responsible Somalis themselves would not wish this to be done. H.M. Government will, however, review the position in consultation with the people of the Protectorate within a reasonable time after 1960.

"H.M. Government will therefore take every practical step to encourage Somalis to assume greater political responsibility. A Legislative Council with certain powers over legislation and finance will be introduced within the coming 12 months, and local government councils will be progressively established throughout

the Protectorate.

The expansion in educational services, and particularly the increase in overseas scholarships, have been planned to secure among other things an acceleration of the process of the Somalis entering into posts in higher branches of the civil service.

Somaliland leaders in the Protectorate have made inquiries concerning the views of H.M. Government in regard to the possibility of some form of association between Somaliland and Somalia some time after 1960. When the time comes to consider such matters the views of the Somalis concerned will be one of the factors of decisive importance in determining H.M. Government's attitude towards any proposals which may be put forward on this subject. H.M. Government would certainly discuss any such proposals with representatives of the people of the Protectorate, and, if political and economic conditions were propitious, and the proposals were both well-conceived and favoured by the Somalis concerned, H.M. Government would be ready to support them in principle.

"The Protectorate's territorial integrity is guaranteed for as long as the territory remains under the protection of H.M. Government, and indeed H.M. Government wishes to emphasize that she will certainly not withdraw her protection as long as the Somali people require it."

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## No Attempt to Rescue Makarios Mr. Eric Hunt's Schooner Wrecked

SUGGESTIONS THAT AN ATTEMPT to rescue the Cypriot Archbishop Makarios from the Seychelles was being made by a schooner which has been wrecked on a reef off the Comoro Islands are officially discredited.

The 120-ton two-masted vessel HIARIAKO, owned by Mr. Eric Hunt, and registered by him in Zanzibar, sailed from Majunga, Madagascar, on May 1, and a week later five survivors who had been adrift in a lifeboat for 18 days landed in the Comoros. Four others reported to have been found empty on May 25; and the ship's papers, money, and the identity papers of Mr. Hunt, a Miss Fowler, and a Frenchman are reported to have been recovered.

Some London newspapers reported that the schooner was engaged in an attempt to spirit Archbishop Makarios away from the Seychelles, and that assumption was supported by statements that the Government of the Seychelles had expected some such attempt and had arranged for lookouts to report the approach by any strange craft.

Mr. Hunt went to East Africa about 25 years ago as a motor mechanic, served with the South African Army in Ethiopia during the last war, and had since been engaged in trading, big game fishing and running a cargo service between Mombasa and Zanzibar. Mrs. Hunt left Mombasa for Zanzibar last week.

It was to Mr. Hunt that the first coelacanth was brought by a Madagascar fisherman who caught it on a line. He called Professor J. B. Smith, the ichthyologist of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, who identifies it and described Mr. Hunt as "probably the most knowledgeable layman in Africa" on such matters.

Mr. Hunt spent last summer in England with his parents, who live in East Sheen, Surrey. His father has long been a representative of the sort of very patriotic would-be adventurer to do with any idea of attempting to rescue the Cypriot leader, and until he was engaged in his normal business as a coastal trader.

## Best Budget Speech

LIENY, COLONEL EWART S. GREGORY said in the Legislative Council of Kenya the other day that during his membership of more than 30 years he had heard no budget speech so well contrived and so well phrased as that of Mr. Vosey this year. It ought to go down in history as a classic.

## Letters to the Editor

### A Speech of Mr. Mboya's

#### "East Africa and Rhodesia's" Report Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir — May we support the letter of Miss Ferguson, Miss Gertzel, and Mr. McWilliam in your issue of May 31?

This speech by a young African politician was by any standards a *tour de force*. That there is much to be criticized in an 82-minute speech on a very controversial subject is hardly surprising, and criticism is perfectly legitimate; but your account was ungenerous, and, so far as the reception by the audience is concerned, inaccurate.

One can only hope that Mr. Mboya on his return to Kenya will show more tolerance to many speeches he will hear there and with which he will violently disagree.

Yours faithfully,

Margery Mumford,  
Somerset.

MARGERY MUMFORD  
PHILIP S. MUMFORD

Our correspondents are, of course, entitled to their opinion, but we repeat that to the best of our knowledge and belief, our report of Mr. Mboya's long speech at the conference convened by the Africa Bureau was accurate. If there was lack of generosity, which we also dispute, it was certainly not in the news columns; but neither Mr. and Mrs. Mumford nor the three correspondents whose letter appeared last week appear to have drawn a distinction between the report of the meeting and the editorial comment upon it. The leading article was certainly outspoken, as in our judgment it needed to be.

Perhaps these two joint protests arise from a cause which is suggested in the last few words of the second paragraph of the above letter — that our account seemed to these readers "inaccurate so far as reception by the audience is concerned". Not for a moment should we suggest that our view of the speech, as given in the leading article, bore any relation to that of at least three-quarters of the audience. Quite a number of the questions and comments from the floor were so extreme and fatuous that we did not waste space on reporting them; had we done so the nature of the audience would have been made clear, especially if we had indicated the loud applause which often greeted settlements and suggestions which were most ungenerous to the British achievement in Africa generally and Kenya in particular.

We do hope that Mr. Mboya will show tolerance on his return to Kenya. He showed little of any at the meeting in question, and he has been equally extreme when addressing other gatherings in London which we have attended. — Ed.

### Muthaiga or Makerere as Model The Bridge of Independence

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, You asked Mr. Arthur Gaitskell as having asked at that recent conference in London organized by the Africa Bureau whether we wanted Muthaiga or Makerere as our model for East Africa. I suggest that there are better models than either.

Muthaiga Club, however much may be said in its favour, is not representative of the general European community of East Africa, and Makerere College is likewise not representative of the Africans of the territories. Each is unique in its very different way, and even those who are staunch supporters of the one or the other would admit the possibility of finding better models. To mention only one obvious point, it is not likely that 10 years hence the new inter-racial university in Rhodesia will be considered to be more valuable to the territories than the almost mono-racial Makerere.

Miss Perham said specifically that Africans must realize that Kenya will be only a primary African State, and that the majority should play a large part in the future. Mr. Gaitskell seems not so kept such reservations, for you would seem as saying, "Of course East Africa is going to be an African Nation."

the political objective is to make it an *avowed* African region.

I doubt whether his prognosis is reliable, and whether his tactics are desirable. Is the *not* the idea of moving forward in faith? Whatever the extremists on either side might wish, the Europeans cannot do without the Africans or the Africans without the Europeans, as the overwhelming majority in both communities recognize. That recognition seems to me to be the bridge for which Mr. Gaitskell seeks. And while there is this common recognition, why weaken it by speculations about domination by one race (for that is implicit in the idea of "an African region")?

It is at least premature to pronounce the multi-racial objective as unrealistic. Given wisdom on the part of the Europeans and Asians, particularly in Kenya, it is an objective that might be realized. Continuance of the blundering of recent years would, I agree, defeat the present experiment, but there is no advantage in assuming defeat now, especially as that assumption by Europeans must weaken the willingness of Africans to give the experiment a fair trial.

I prefer Miss Perham's vision of the future. Many of my friends in Kenya will not be pleased with the idea of "A primarily African State", but at some unpredictable time that will be inevitable. That need not frighten us or our children, however, if the right relations between the races are established and maintained.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

EX-SETTLER.

## Points from Letters

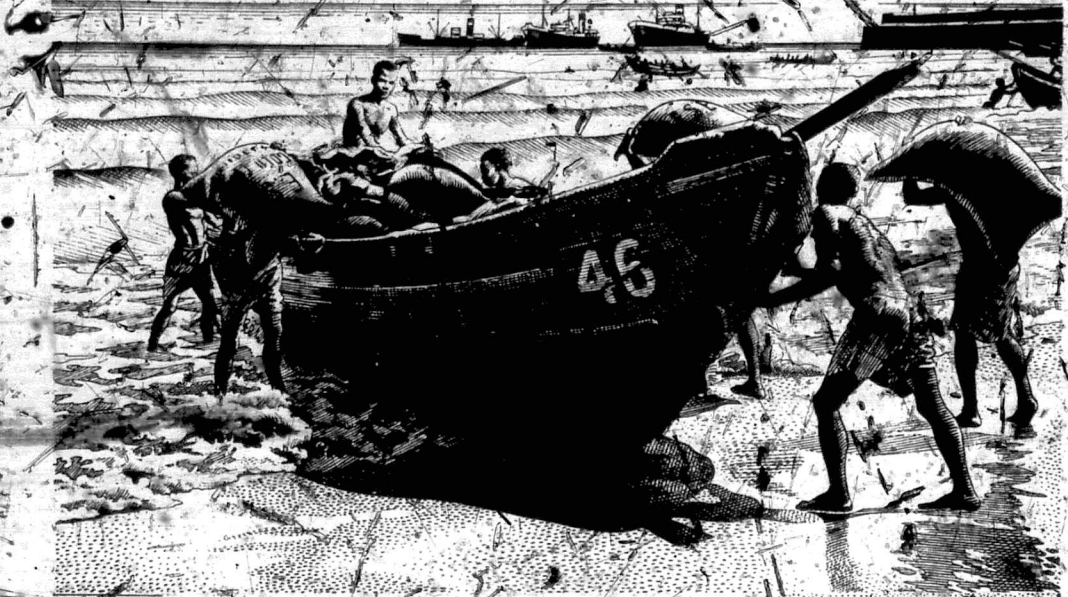
### Cautionary Note

THE ONLY CAUTIONARY NOTE which I have read anywhere on the Government scheme to induce British owners to remain in Colonial territories approaching self-government was that in your leading article on the subject. I am sure you are right to stress the need to regard the plan as experimental and to avoid too rapid growth of the list. The offer must seem so attractive to many of the people who might be affected that the British taxpayer could easily be loaded with quite substantial liabilities for the salaries of men whom the Governments might not wish to employ. The undeniable fact that the guidance of such men will be desirable for a long time in Colonial dependencies granted self-government gives no assurance that the Africans who attain office as Ministers will wish to attach to themselves such British experts. If they are wise, they will accept the offer of H.M. Government with gratitude; but there is a real risk that they will not be wise. Moreover, most of them have a strong sense of their own competence and importance. So, especially as feelings of nationalism will also affect the matter, the demand may not be nearly as high as the optimists expect.

### One Loyalty

YOUR REPORT of the London meeting organized by the Africa Bureau which discussed the political future of Kenya shows that Mr. Mboya, the young trade union leader from the Colony, is not interested in the creation of the one common loyalty which is the pre-eminent need — a loyalty to the Crown and the Colony which should appear as strong as to Africans, Arabs, and Asians as to the British in the colony. If your report is fair — as I am quite sure it is — Mr. Mboya's an obvious racist. But socialism can do nothing but harm in Kenya.





**ACCRA:** The illustration is a tribute to the dashing watermanship of the cheerful Fanti paddlers who man the surfboats—a well-known feature of the waterfront of Accra. Plying between the shore and the ships of all nations, which lie at anchor over a mile out beyond the shoals, they skim fearlessly over the great waves, their sturdy craft loaded with all types of cargo from cocoa beans to motor lorries. They play a vital part in the commerce of Accra, for the port has no deep-water harbour, though it handles about one-third of the exports of the Gold Coast.

How long their skills will continue to flourish is uncertain, for the great increase in the wealth and commerce of the Gold Coast has led to an extension of the modern port facilities at Takoradi, while 17 miles to the east work is in progress on a pier at Tema.

Accra is the capital of the Gold Coast, a steadily progressive country with a population of over five and a half million people.

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



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



# PERSONALIA

MR. ERIC WHEAT, of Lusaka Radio, is in this country on leave.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL has arrived back from his visit to East Africa.

LORD CHANDOS has returned to London from his visit to the United States.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL DUNFORD have arrived from Nairobi for a short visit.

MR. F. H. WOODROW, Director of Public Works, is on leave from Tanganyika.

SIR ALFRED HITCHCOCK is recuperating in Venice after an operation performed in London.

MR. H. C. KOCH has been elected a director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has flown back to Entebbe, after a week's visit to this country.

The term of office of SIR WILLIAM ADDIS, Governor of the Seychelles, has been extended until October 16, 1957.

SIR GEORGE ERSKINE is a passenger for Marseilles in the WARWICK CASTLE, which sailed from London last week.

MR. and MRS. DONOVAN MAULE are visiting this country in search of plays and players for their Nairobi theatre.

MR. R. E. GERMAN, Postmaster-General in East Africa, who is on leave in this country, is due to return in December.

MR. A. F. TERNOUTH, chairman of the Manica Board of Executors, arrived from Umtali a few days ago in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

SIR PERCY WYN HARRIS, Governor of the Gambia, who served in Kenya from 1926 to 1945, has arrived in England on leave.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, arrived in London by air at the beginning of this week.

MR. W. V. BRIDSFORD, Director of Information for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is due in London about June 18.

MR. A. H. REED, First Secretary to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Salisbury, and MRS. REED have arrived in London.

LORD BLACKFORD has been appointed deputy chairman of Ind Coppe and Ahsop, Ltd., a company with an East African subsidiary.

LORD and LADY CLAUD HAMILTON have arrived in London from Kenya, and are staying at Carrington House, Halford Street, W.1.

SIR GEORGE HARVIE-WATT, M.P., has joined the boards of the Midland Bank and the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd.

MR. J. P. B. VAN VEEN and MR. W. G. PALMINTER, officials of the South African Government, are due in Nairobi at the end of this week for a short visit.

MR. S. W. GARDINER, Deputy Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bulawayo, and MRS. GARDINER have arrived in this country on leave.

ARCHDEACON and MRS. F. O'B. GIBSON are shortly due in this country from the Southern Sudan, for which the REY and MRS. D. A. BROWN are about to leave.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, called on PRESIDENT EISENHOWER in Washington on Monday while on his way back from Canada to London.

MR. and MRS. J. F. FARMER will arrive in England by air in a few days, and will soon leave for America for about three weeks. They will then return to London for a considerable stay.

MR. ALGERNON SPURR, of Bulawayo, who left his Nova Scotia birthplace in 1902 to serve in the South African War, has arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia on his way to Canada. He is now in his 80th year.

LORD EMLYN, 23-year-old heir of the Earl of Cowley, and MISS CATHERYN HINDE, daughter of Major-General W. R. N. Hinde, who recently returned to this country from duty in Kenya against Mau Mau, have announced their engagement.

LORD LLEWELLYN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived last Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE. He was accompanied by COMMANDER J. R. P. MICHELL, R.N. (Retd.), Commander of his household, and MRS. MICHELL.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of the Bow Group at a reception held in London last week to mark the publication of its book entitled "Race and Power" which was reviewed in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of May 31.

DR. and MRS. J. A. T. WEST, who have worked in the Southern Sudan for the Church Missionary Society since 1944, are joining the American United Presbyterian Mission because the work at Ler Hospital has been transferred by the C.M.S. to that American mission.

LADY ELEANOR COLE, who has farmed in Kenya for 30 years, is to address the Soil Association on "Kenya: Past, Present and Future" at 6.45 p.m. on Thursday, June 28, in the hall of the Royal Empire Society. All interested in East Africa are invited to attend. Viscount STONEHAVEN will preside.

MR. NOEL HOLMAN, who has succeeded Air Commodore J. H. C. Wake as Southern Africa representative of the Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., joined that company in 1935, and was mobilized into the R.A.F. in August, 1939, but was released in the following year to continue his work on flight testing and performance analysis. Later he became technical and design liaison officer with aircraft constructors, thus gaining a wide general knowledge of the British aircraft industry. Five years ago he went to the Far East to represent the company. Though his title is that of senior representative for Southern Africa, Mr. Holman's field of coverage is not restricted to the Union and the Rhodesias. It embraces also Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, and Madagascar.

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### Federal Citizenship and Immigration

#### Questions for Prime Ministers' Conference

LORD MALVERN, THE FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER, said in a Press conference in Salisbury before he left for this country that he would discuss Federal citizenship questions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. They would have to be agreed by the Commonwealth to be valid internationally. The Franchise and Citizenship Bills which were related would probably be presented to the Federal Parliament at a special sitting in October.

The Prime Minister said:

"We want to indicate to the Africans that provision is made for them to have a place in the sun, as things go along. But we have not the slightest intention of letting their control things until they have proved themselves, and perhaps not even then. That will depend on our grandchildren."

"The worst danger I see is in having a European Government with an African Opposition. What we want is to get the race to pull together on a party system, and not a colour system. We must be in control of the country for the time being in the hands of people who understand democratic government. It must be proved to the Africans that their place in the sun would be on a small scale at once, and on a larger scale when African voters become a greater number."

As part of the Federal Government's policy "to let connections get out of hand by an over-ambitious immigration policy leading to large numbers of dissatisfied new Rhodesians, and others leaving the country, or of would-be investors looking elsewhere, it was not "fantastic and absurd", as had been stated by some people, that every immigrant cost £2,500. Lord Malvern said that based on this figure immigration was costing the country £50m. a year for services. In effect services supplied by Federal, territorial and local governments were less than half that figure.

#### Capital Outlay on New Arrivals

The figure of £2,500 was the total capital outlay for each additional European inccres since 1946. That had been reported in which services had lagged behind requirements, and there were still serious shortages to be made up, the most known being in railway transport and educational buildings. This figure included capital outlay on such things as additional services of railways, roads, water, electricity, telephones, social facilities, post offices, etc.

"That the figure is unlikely to be absurd and fantastic is also shown by the views of Australia. They have had in some ways a problem similar to ours since the war. They consider capital outlay involved to be (in our currency) £2,400 a head. Bearing in mind the higher standard of living of our population, £2,000 is hardly out of line. At present, prices it may well be on a low level."

Lord Malvern said that last year European immigration into the Federation rose to nearly 20,000, which was the highest since 1951, when Southern Rhodesia got into difficulties over immigration. It had been decided to peg the immigration figure at 15,000 for this year, but this figure will be increased or decreased as the year remains to be seen. The Federation, he said, was "springing fast ever since the war. The war has given us a tremendous impetus in all ways, not least in being ready to accept the possibility for the Government of limiting the development of the country, but the rate of advance was held back by physical resources."

If immigration continued to rise, prices and frustration would result. Such conditions of reason could react adversely on the country and would lead to the estimated cost of £475m. being greatly exceeded.

"This year we had to review economic conditions and prospects in the light of the Government's intention to impose a very large construction project—Kariba—on the ordinary activities of the country during the next few years. Of immigration the question was in broad terms very simple. Knowing that activity on Kariba would be coming up from the middle of 1956, would the likely increase in our resources be sufficient to provide farms still higher than immigration as well as for Kariba? The Government conclusion was obviously 'No.'"

Lord Malvern declined to be drawn about a possible date for his retirement, when questioned on this point by an American journalist. "I should hate to comment," he said; "if I did I might have another five political parties springing up."

Asked about the Congo Basin Treaties, the Prime Minister said that was a matter about which he would have talks with the British Government. The question of removing the forward parts of the treaty, as they affected the Federation,

was "very tricky". As to abrogating the treaty was concerned, one could not instruct civil servants to do something illegal.

Dominion status, Lord Malvern said, was a matter he brought up on principle whenever he was in London. It was a question he had asked even while Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

### Land Settlement in Southern Rhodesia

#### Dr. Weizmann's Scheme Accepted in Principle

A SCHEME TO SETTLE SELECTED IMMIGRANTS from Germany, Holland and Italy on farms in Southern Rhodesia has been accepted in principle by the territorial Government. The author of the plan, Dr. H. G. Weizmann, is a distinguished settler in Israel to the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. He was seconded to Rhodesia by the committee at the request of the Federal Government.

Each pilot scheme—one in Southern and one in Northern Rhodesia—would consist of 50 farms of 100 acres each. The committee would select and screen the immigrants, bring them from Europe, supply special technical assistance, and also help in finance. If pilot schemes turned out well the project would be widened to bring in the Sabi-Undi and Kafue Flood irrigation projects.

Dr. Weizmann's report is being investigated by the Northern Rhodesian Government, and the Federal Government has called for further details before committing itself to the proposals.

The report says that the Export and Import Bank in Washington has expressed such interest in the scheme and investment schemes in the Federation, and that the financial policies of the countries concerned have not shown great interest in such projects in the Federation. It also says that in the Federation and the countries concerned have expressed a desire to back the scheme, and that the basic stages have been secured. The London & Rhodesia Mining & Land Co., is sympathetically considering the possibility of making some of its land available for the settlement of immigrants from Europe.

#### Farm Units

Each farm unit is 100 acres of land, and Dr. Weizmann calculates the net family income at between £600 and £1,000 a year. The cost of one unit is estimated to be £2,500, and the total cost of 100 units at £750,000. The total number of immigrants would be 115,000. The report suggests the establishment of settlements with various types of crops in each area of settlement. These would include various types of fruit, such as apples, pears, and plums, and also various types of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, and carrots. The report also suggests the use of African labour on the farms, but it stresses that the families would be mainly engaged in the work themselves, at least in the early stages.

Only 5% of European holdings in Northern Rhodesia and 14% in Southern Rhodesia are under crop. In Southern Rhodesia the total number of European holdings is 3,985. Only 30% of this area is sub-divided into holdings ranging from 2,000 acres to more than 20,000 acres. Only 2,000,000 acres are occupied by Europeans only. 1,000,000 acres is under crop in Southern Rhodesia, the total area of European farm holdings is put at 1,000,000 acres, of which only 220,000 acres is under crop.

Dr. Weizmann comments: "The settlers was justified in the pioneering work which stretches of empty country were being done up by the white man. Now a more advanced farming nation is called for, greater food production and the establishment of a bigger and more populated country."

The Southern Rhodesia House entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ross at a farewell party last week and gave them a picnic party at Salisbury. Sir Arthur Ross, the leader of the negotiations, and said that Sir Ross's services had been of real value to the Governments of the Federation and Southern Rhodesia and to Rhodesia House.





### Sharing the Nile Waters Single Authority Essential

MRS. HUGHES BASER, M.P., has written in the *Times* a leading article on sharing the Nile waters, you might say that a new agreement should be negotiated before any financial support is given to the Nile Council. It is wise not merely to say we eventually be cutting some £30m down a drain, as a result of us leaving it to the hands of one which happens to belong to Colonel Nasser, but we will be failing in our duty to East Africa's mounting population. One can only hope therefore that H.M. Government are following sound advice and obtaining now from Cairo some promise of a promised quid.

But on the wider issue of a Nile Valley Authority, you are more faint hearted. Some loss of sovereignty might be any way a necessary element, whether it be enshrined in a treaty or in a N.V.A. Bill. By geography and the World Bank by definition have it in their power to demand the solution of a single valley authority. Nothing else makes sense.

### Confronting Russian Threats

Nothing else can tower over us as the Russian threat of fear from marching the Western Powers and the taxpayers up the river with projects for a dam and then for Khartoum, a dam for the Nile.

Because the West is panicked by the first Russian threat to show a reason why a sound and progressive idea should be abandoned. Imaginative and progressive strokes of policy are never more needed in the Middle East. To bring before difficulties, real or imagined, is as bad as to scuttle from dangers, imagined or real.

### Financials of Tanganyika Territory Record Revenue Collections Last Year

TANGANYIKA'S ALTERNATIVE FINCH OF TRADE in 1955 did not indicate a setback, said the Financial Secretary when introducing the budget for 1956-57 in the Legislative Council. It was merely a healthy and small deficit, which was frequent in the economy of a young and rapidly developing country.

Owing to the lower price of coffee the export total had been £400,000 below that of 1954, but in the value of coffee shipments in both years were deducted an increase of more than £2m. in favour of 1955, would result. Imports had increased by no less than £11m. and the visible adverse balance of trade was about £6m. I am not suggesting that we should be content with the value of our exports. We want an increase. But we want the value of our imports to increase too, and it would be quite content that so long as we are developing, but capital assets, the imports should exceed the exports by the start of 1956, that has in fact been shown for 1955.

The fortunes of the government's finances during 1955 have been somewhat mixed", continued the Financial Secretary. "The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1955, finally amounted to the record figure of £9,276,000, but it included the following large items which will not recur: £1,600,000 from the coffee export licence, £574,000 refunded for a maintenance of interest, and £275,000 of accumulated interest on funds held by the Custodian of Immovable Property. That total of £11,729,000 makes the adjusted income figure £7,677,000. Even so, it was very good, exceeding the 1954-55 record figure for 1952, similarly adjusted by deducting the salt and cotton export taxes by nearly £3m.

### Heavy Losses on Maize and

Final surplus for the year was £1,576,000, but the total revenue balance was not increased by that amount because current payments had depreciated to the tune of £687,000.

Fluctuation could be satisfactory were it not for the large surpluses of maize and rice in respect of which guaranteed minimum prices have had to be paid. These are having to be exported at very serious losses. A part of the budget deficiency in the Government accounts at June 30, 1955, was £82,690, and this is every probability the deficit for the period from July 1, 1955, to June 30, which is a further £13m. Further, there, though there is a year which guaranteed price in respect of the 1956-57, there is still a support price for maize which is well above the current export price, and our total losses may well reach the £2m. mark by June 30, 1957.

As compared with 1948, the proposed expenditure represents a reduction from 9.6% to 9.1% and administrative and increases from 7.5 to 11.7% under maintenance to have in order an increase from 2.2% to 2.9% under revenue control, a decrease from 1.2 to 3.1% under public debt, a decrease from 2.2 to 1.4% under pension and gratuity and a decrease from 2.2 to 1.1% under other services. An increase from 10.2 to 22.1% under economic services, an increase from 10.2 to 34.4% under local government, an increase from 10.2 to 27.7% under social services, and a decrease from 10.2 to 1.2% under unclassified expenditure.

The main categories of expenditure are: roads, £1,500,000; educational buildings of all types, £1,150,000; urban public buildings (including housing), £1,071,000; water development (including the Rufiji Basin Survey), £1,000,000; medical buildings, £700,000.

### Young Farmer

WARREN KILGOUR, who assists his father on a farm in Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Greville, who also works on a farm in Buckinghamshire, were the winners of the territorial club.

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### Constitution of Serengeti Park Changes Agreed with the Masai

A WHITE PAPER on the Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika (published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam) points out that the Ordinances of 1949 and the concession with the establishment of the Park did nothing to affect the existing rights of any person in or over the land. Nor did it affect the existing rights of the Masai, expressly preserved but those already living in the area were given positive assurances by Government that their rights would not be disturbed without their consent.

It was not expected that their rights would come into contact with the object of the park. Such a conflict arose however, and the trustees realized that the presence of the Masai and their domestic livestock was incompatible with the aims for which the park was created.

It was therefore proposed that a National Park entitled Serengeti National Park should be established for the more important areas and that in the remaining parts the Masai should have a normal way of life, subject only to special restrictions. The Masai agreed to the park in principle.

When it came to fixing the boundaries of the reserve, it was the Masai who were entitled to boundaries which fell short of those proposed by the trustees who, though they deplored the need to alter any part of the park, agreed subject to certain provisions. It was also proposed that the existing Serengeti National Park should be modified as follows:

#### Proposed Plan

(a) Three areas within the present park are to be constituted as true national parks freed from all human rights. From two of these areas situated in the Northern Province, the Masai are to be evicted and surrender all their rights. The third area is situated in the Lake Province.

(b) The great central Serengeti plains, extending over some 2,000 square miles and covered by 70 per cent of the area to be excised from the present national park, are to be protected under special legislation, which will provide for free right of access by the Masai and their domestic livestock for seasonal grazing and reserving Government's overriding responsibilities for the grant of prospecting and mining rights will permit development within the area which might lead to permanent settlement or interfere with the normal migration and seasonal grazing of the herd, or be in any way injurious to it.

(c) To areas covering 400 to 500 square miles to the north of the Ngongoro Conservation Trust and including most of the valleys of the Great Rift Valley, and the other basins of the Moru-Koppe areas, where the local conditions are favourable for animal husbandry, the Masai will be developed as a reserve for their purpose pasturing and permanent water supplies and improved pastures to replace those in the Ngongoro area. All no longer be available to them. It is proposed that these areas shall be freed from any special restrictions, the game there being generally subject to the same special protection only by declaration as nominated areas under the Fauna Conservation Ordinance.

### Equal Wages Proposed for Artisans

AFRICANS ARE APPEALING the South African Government to withdraw the proclamation directing employers to pay the same wages to building artisans irrespective of race. Since the proclamation took effect on May 11 a total of 1,100 African artisans and more than 200 labourers have been dismissed in Bulawayo. The proclamation ordered that African artisans who had been earning £2 a week must be paid a minimum of £2.25, and that men employed in joinery factories manufacturing over the 100 ft. industry must be paid £7.50 a week—two or three times their present rate. The Moyo, president of the Bulawayo branch of the African Artisans' Union, said that in the absence of equal opportunities in principle, the rate for the job was an unworkable measure which was bound to bring disaster on the underprivileged section of the population.

### Bank in Kariba Project

IT WAS THE AIM of the Federal Government to secure the Kariba hydro-electric project without incurring the heavy expenditure of the Federal or any national Government or general Government. However, the Federal Government's ability to ensure the proceeds upon continuing prosperity in the copper and other major-revenue producing industries and upon there being no drastic changes in world trading conditions. The fact that the International Bank has now exhaustively examined the Kariba project in all its aspects, is prepared to invest in it is evidence that the Government and expert bodies satisfied that the scheme is within the economic capacity of the Federation and will serve its best interests. The Federal Government believes that the current estimates of the cost will not be exceeded. — Lord Malvern, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Rhodesians Impressed by K.P.R.

CAPTAIN KENNETH FLOWER, Staff Officer of the British South Africa Police Reserve in Southern Rhodesia, at the end of a visit to Israel that he and his colleagues, Chief Inspector James Mitchell, had just completed, expressed by the evidence of the very valuable work done during the Mau Mau rebellion by the Kenya Police Reserve. They had brought the matter up by a bit of window-dressing, but had learned their native. Captain Flower was for some years Senior Constable Officer in the reserved area of Ethiopia, and Inspector Mitchell served in the Eritrea Police from 1941 to 1946, for most of the time as Staff Officer to the Commissioner.







## News Items in Brief

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council began its fifth meeting in London on Tuesday.

The Colonial Territories 1955-56 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Cmd. 9789 (3).

A bomber believed to have killed 40 persons in Western Buganda, has been shot by a game scout.

Soviet Russia has suggested that its legation in Addis Ababa should be raised to the status of an embassy.

About 200 school teachers in the Federation will attend a course on scripture teaching in Salisbury in August.

A Bill to strengthen the laws against corruption among public servants is to be introduced into the Kenya Legislature.

The Uganda Olympic Association has decided to compete only in athletic events at the Olympic Games in Melbourne.

A Bristol Britannia turbo-prop air-liner flew non-stop from Malta to Entebbe last week, covering the 2,880 miles in nine hours.

Plans will be given in Nyasaland by the Federal Government in the next two years, the Minister of Finance, Mr Donald Macintyre, said when recently addressing the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

Kenya's Tree Tops Hotel, in the national park near Nyeri, which was burned by a Mau Mau gang two years ago, is to be rebuilt in a large tree near the old site of two stores; it will have electric light, refrigeration, running water — and "tree hostess".

Some chiefs in Ruwanda have arrested Africans who were visiting friends and collected taxes from them. When Colonel Baerlein made this charge in the Legislature recently, the Minister for Local Government said that the facts had been reported to the Kaimosi.

East African Airways Corporation expects to carry between 50 and 700 pilgrims from East Africa to Jeddah about the end of this month. Special food prepared by Muhammadan butchers and cooks, will be served on the planes. The return fare from the coast will be \$112.

The most modern residential quarters for European and African civil servants in Kenya have been recently completed at the James School, near the road to the new Kilderry Terrace after the Ladbroke Commission, which recommended the location of a non-racial civil service.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom has arranged a meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, for tomorrow evening to discuss Human Rights in the Colonies. Speakers will include Eleanore Gollancz, and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn.

Mombasa's new broadcasting studios should report before the end of this year powerful new transmissions from the United Kingdom, which are designed to provide a medium-wave service for the neighbourhood and a short-wave service throughout the Coast Province. Programmes in Swahili will then be increased from 2 1/2 to 6 hours daily.

Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Chief Secretary of Uganda, answering a question by Mrs. B. Cohen in the Legislature, said that four fugitives, one of whom had been sentenced, had escaped from Freetown prison, probably at about 7.30 p.m. on the morning of May 18, through a window, the bars of which had been cut with a hacksaw. The escape was not detected until 9 a.m. The sentry guarding the high wire fence outside the walls of the prison, through which the escapees must have passed, saw nothing of them.

Missionaries in the Southern Sudan have been officially informed that the education system throughout the country is to be unified, either by the adoption of unified syllabuses which will be the medium of instruction or by the gradual adoption by the Ministry of Education of all mission schools and the substitution of Government teachers for members of mission staffs. The Minister has said that either course would take some five years, and that Christian missionaries would be allowed to give religious instruction to Christian children in the schools.

The Frazier Committee's recommendations on medical services in Uganda have been accepted, subject to certain reservations concerned mainly with the high cost involved and the likelihood that not all the money necessary will be available. The plan of expansion is to be phased over at least eight years, and at the end of that period recurrent expenditure will be about £1.2m annually about the present figure, while capital expenditure will have amounted to about £2.1m. In addition to the £1m. commitment for the new Mulago Hospital.

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## Debate on Northern Rhodesia

(Reports continued from page 1412)

Africans who have often said those things to me, that the Colonial Office is serving a great purpose. So far as I understand what the Governor said, I do not think that he made any proposal for hastening progress unduly and unwisely. But to say that the Colonial Office should never withdraw from the territory would be a counsel of despair. I am sure that the Africans would be the first to say that they envisage the day when their own territory will be part of a fully self-governing State.

MR. JOHNSON: "Surely all that I said was that, in the context of the fear and suspicion of Africans and the psychological state they are in, it was something that need not have been said, that it was pointless to emphasize that at the earliest moment, possible we should leave the territory, particularly in view of Federation and the campaigns that there were before and since and which are still proceeding."

MR. SMITHERS: "I hope that any African reading the debate will note that the hon. member is not himself alarmed by what the Governor said, and will take that as some reason for not being alarmed either."

Education in Northern Rhodesia is an appalling difficult problem. The hon. member has, as I have been to Mmali, boys are educated there up to the age of 20 with great care in an excellent school. In spite of the considerable size of the school and the care with which the education system is administered, there are still only very few who reach a standard suitable for entry to a university. That is a terrible state of affairs. It ought to make us realize the extreme difficulty of the problem. But it would be a mistake if anything were to go out from the debate which indicated that the result achieved so far is, in all the circumstances, a bad one. I think that it is a good one.

Mr. Johnson referred to the education of women. I agree with him that the situation is even more difficult in that respect. Not only have women, generally speaking, been of, of course, honorable exceptions — no doubt whatever for education, but very often their husbands, prospective husbands, or fathers would be extremely angry if the authorities tried to take them away. It is necessary to start by educating the men about the necessity to educate the women. I have no doubt that my hon. friend, who also knows that part

of the world, as well as I do, I believe, spent a great deal of his life there, will agree with me about that.

### Holding on to Jobs Not Discreditable

I now want to say a word about the European. Mr. Johnson pointed out that there are in the territory Europeans holding on jealously to jobs which perhaps in perfectly free competition they might not be able to hold down. He referred to the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. What he says may be so, but he ought not to complain unduly that there are people in Central Africa holding on to jobs if they can do so. I have noticed a good many people here and there in our own country holding on to jobs for dear life, and to say that they have a vested interest in doing so, no discredit to the people concerned. Everybody has a vested interest in keeping his job. It is not discreditable if the European in Central Africa does not want to lose his job.

I hope that some day we may be able to look at the position of the European in Central Africa a little more through the eyes of the European himself. We in this country are tremendously smug, living in this highly developed, complicated, and on the whole, very prosperous white community, about the thoughts and emotions of a European living in that remote and simple community as a very small white minority. We need to make plenty of allowance for the difference between our circumstances before condemning him as being motivated by vested interests, which are, goodness knows, not enough in our own country.

Considering the gloomy forebodings which the Federation was inaugurated, and the amount of opposition which it undoubtedly had to face, the results so far are remarkably promising.

If we can have on the part of Africans a little forbearance and a little readiness to give credit for the great things that have already been achieved, and, on the part of Europeans the same forbearance and readiness to make allowance in respect of the position in which the African finds himself and the limitations from which he still inevitably suffers, we shall be able to achieve the two objects of enabling Northern Rhodesia and the Federation to become a powerful and prosperous modern State, in which the African would enjoy a good standard of living and good social services in due course, and at the same time gain time for him to fill his place as an adult citizen.

### Reply of Minister of State

MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replying to Mr. Johnson's plea for a ministerial visit to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said that either he or the Secretary of State, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, would visit both territories before the end of the year.

The Minister thought that Mr. Johnson had exaggerated the Africans' fears of the Imperial Government's intention concerning the future of Northern Rhodesia.

The hon. gentleman knows perfectly well that H.M. Government's policy in Rhodesia have placed themselves in the political status of Northern Rhodesia shall not be taken without the consent of the majority of the inhabitants of that territory, and the pledge naturally still stands.

"He may even be interested in the problem of secondary education for girls. I agree about the difficulties that exist here. He thought it was very shameful in view of the richness of the Colony that so little money was spent on education. It is only since the development of the copper mines that Northern Rhodesia has enjoyed the prosperity which she sees today, only a few years ago Northern Rhodesia was certainly not one of the more forward Colonial territories."

"No girl who qualifies for secondary education is refused a place. Only two years ago there were not enough girls to form even one class. Those who wanted secondary education were given bursaries to schools outside Northern Rhodesia. As soon as enough candidates were available — that was 10 years ago — facilities were provided within Northern Rhodesia itself for the first time."

"Perhaps the main obstacle to further development of that sort is the traditional reluctance of African parents to allow their girls to stay at school. Every effort is being made by Government propaganda and personal persuasion to overcome that reluctance. I hope that anything which is said in the House will increase the propaganda drive which is being undertaken by the Northern Rhodesian Government in this connexion."

"In 1954 the Northern Rhodesian Government added a sixth form to Mmali Secondary School with the express object of fitting boys to enter the new university college. Nine boys were enrolled then, a very small start. The number of boys enrolled in March of this year was 24. Facilities for secondary education in Northern Rhodesia at the moment have

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## THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

1956

With a Foreword by

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Swinton,  
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This is the first edition of a book which is certain to become a standard work of reference on the British Commonwealth of Nations. It contains detailed and up-to-date information about every Commonwealth country or territory: about their history, geography and economic position; about political, legal and religious affairs; banks, chambers of commerce and other trade associations, trade unions, transport, undertakings, newspapers and periodicals, publishers, libraries, universities and colleges, research institutes and many other organizations. It will be an indispensable volume for reference libraries of every kind.

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actually on an demand, because in 1955 367 vacancies were available and only 336 pupils enrolled. That happened even though it had been found necessary to lower the standard of the entry examination because of the shortage of Africans for these vacancies. In spite of that the Northern Rhodesian Government are planning to increase over the next few years the number of places in secondary schools from 150 to 2,480.

Primary education is really the main problem facing Northern Rhodesia. Vigorous measures are being taken to increase the number of children at primary schools. The number of places in Standard VI, the class which takes the secondary school examination, is being raised from 1,500 to 6,000. The number of candidates for the Standard VI examination in May this year was about 4,000, compared with 2,000 last year, so we are making considerable progress. The number of girls was 780 and 200 respectively.

**Technical Training Facilities Adequate**

The hon. member referred to the Hodgson Technical Centre. There were 16 empty places there a short while ago. That would surely indicate that facilities are adequate to meet the present problem. The maximum capacity is 400. The hon. member is right when it is reached a further similar expansion is proposed. At the moment there is no lack of technical schools in Northern Rhodesia. There are 11 trade schools run by missions, eight by local authorities and one by the Government, making 20 in all. Although the existing schools are not filled to capacity, six new trade schools are being planned.

Mr. Johnson expressed concern about the fear of alienation of land. The anxieties that he expressed on behalf of other groups, Permanent European settlement in the Colony is possible only on Crown Land, which comprises a mere 6% of the land surface. The other 94% consists of Native reserves and Native Trust land. Land in Native reserves, except for public purposes, cannot be granted to any non-African save on a five-year lease.

Although the Governor has power when it seems to him to be in the general interest to grant leases of occupancy of Native Trust land to non-Africans, in practice he does not. Africans occupy Trust lands except missionaries, traders and Government servants and they are very few, indeed. The Native Trust lands are extremely sparsely populated and there is certainly no shortage of land available for Africans.

The hon. member mentioned Kafue Flats, which is a large area of low lying land, half Native reserve and half Crown land. The possibility of retaining part of it for growing has been investigated, but whether the Native reserves nor Native Trust lands were affected. He also mentioned the Chieundu scheme for growing sugar in the Zambesi Valley. Because of the difficulties of transport it is proposed to build a sugar factory close to where the sugar is grown and for the use of efficiency, initially it may be run by a European firm. That may lead to difficulty over African land rights, but no decision has been taken and nothing will be done without full consultations with the Native authorities.

I will not touch, widely on the subject of the franchise. Discussions are being held in Central Africa on this subject. Progress is being made, and I do not think it would be in the public interest for me to make a statement at present. While those discussions are going on.

I was glad that the hon. member mentioned the very imaginative and generous loan from the Australian Selection Board to the Government of Northern Rhodesia as the hon. gentleman said, it was a loan of £2m. It is to be applied to African developmental projects in rural areas which otherwise would have been difficult to finance, as they are not revenue-earning. It is the intention of the Government of Northern Rhodesia to devote at least twice as much from their own funds, and about £6m, is therefore to be made available.

The money will be used in an attempt to address the disturbance in the economy which the very success of the mining companies has caused. Many parts of Northern Rhodesia, particularly in the North-East, are seriously depleted of young men. As a consequence, villages are growing poorer, while in its turn hastens the drift of able-bodied people to the towns. That is a vicious circle which this £2m project is designed to cut.

**Mr. Dugdale Admits Socialist Errors**

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Labour, West Bromwich): I was glad to hear the Minister speaking of the development which are due to take place in Northern Rhodesia, because I think that in the past, both under this Government and, I say quite frankly, under our own Government, there has not been as much development as there might have been, nor as great a spreading of wealth among the people as a whole as there might have been.

There has been much development, particularly in the towns, and a great development of wealth, but much has manifested to find its way down to the people, and I hope that the development that will be done in the rural development of social services, and that generally by various means attempts will be made to spread the money which arises from the wealth of Rhodesia more widely among the people.

We have perhaps tended in recent years to think only of the Federation and forget that a great many residual powers remain with the Governments both in Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. Among these are powers to improve racial relations, and I hope that they will be used more than they have been used either by the Government and, I say quite frankly, by our Government when we were in power. Much could be done if our Government set an example.

For instance, I understand that in post-war Rhodesia I hope that this will be altered so that the two separate queues for white and black people. That is something which should exist no longer in a territory for which the Colonial Office is responsible.

What happens in Salisbury is quite another matter, but I think that we should not let a lead to rather than take the lead from Southern Rhodesia and Salisbury. It was perhaps unfortunate that the new university was set up in Salisbury in the kind of atmosphere that exists there rather than in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland where there is an infinitely better atmosphere.

I hope that the Government will use to the full the powers they have both for improving the economic position of the two countries, for which they are responsible and for improving the racial relations in those countries, and in that respect giving a lead to Southern Rhodesia, and indeed, if such schemes are possible, to South Africa.

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### One-for-Two Scrip Issue

MESSRS. BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND CO., LTD., a company with substantial interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, after providing £1,136,202 for taxation, derived a group profit of £1,022,211 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £667,746 in the previous year.

General reserve receives £388,147 and £10,422 of profits are capitalized. Interest on the preference shares requires £20,700, and dividends totaling 10s. per share (14d. per share being free of tax) £222,600, leaving a carry-forward of £378,131, against £384,134 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £600,000, in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1, and £2,544,050, in ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £2,665,468, revenue reserves at £947,702, loan at £1m, and current liabilities at £1,035,532. Investments in subsidiaries are £2,204, trade investments at £12,520, and current assets at £149,345, including £119,324 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A. F. V. McConnell (president), J. M. J. Campbell (chairman), D. Powell, J. R. M. Rocks (the last three being group executive directors), A. M. Armour, C. W. Tyrrell, C. A. Campbell, P. Sherlock, W. M. Robson, Colonel F. C. Drake, and Sir Frederick J. Scatford. The group committee consists of Messrs. J. M. Campbell (chairman), A. M. Armour, C. M. Campbell, H. Lelshman, D. Powell, J. R. M. Rocks, M. H. Cahen, G. M. Eccles, J. A. Metcalfe, W. M. Robson, C. W. Tyrrell, and A. R. Woolley. The secretary is Mr. C. C. Batch.

The 56th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 28, when a scrip issue of shares in the proportion of one new share for every two shares held will be considered. A shortened version of the chairman's statement appears on other pages.

Southern Rhodesia's cost of living rose by one point last month, bringing the increase in general prices since October, 1949, to 35%.

## Bank's View of Developments

### Barclay's Survey of 1955 Progress

OVERSEAS SURVEY, 1955, is the title of an attractively produced and admirably illustrated publication by Barclays Bank D.C.O. recording events of last year in the territories in which it has offices.

Fifteen pages are devoted to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and 20 to the East African territories. The photographs could scarcely have been better selected or better reproduced, and the statistical tables and other information provide just what is needed to give the business man a quick appreciation of the state of affairs in each territory. The following extracts will indicate the nature of the publication.

"In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1955 has been another period of continued progress and development in nearly every aspect of economic life. Record production figures for the tobacco crop have been achieved, whilst mineral production figures for the year promised to be the highest ever. The biggest local loan raised in the Federation, for £7m., was quickly subscribed. Two local loans totalling £1,950,000 floated in Salisbury were also quickly over-subscribed.

The new railway line between Lourenco Marques and Rhodesia opened for traffic on August 1. A ready half of Rhodesia's exports of copper and nearly all her asbestos exports are being taken on the new line.

"Southern Rhodesia was passing through a transition period from boom conditions to normal trading conditions. Heavier running costs, such as increased postage, telephone, and cable charges, credit supervision and higher salaries, all contributed to reducing profits during the year. Trading conditions generally, however, appear good, and the future outlook seems promising in view of the ever-increasing consumer demand in the growing towns and the emergence of a conscious Native class.

### £450,000 Factory

One of Central Africa's most modern factories, costing about £450,000, is rising in the Bulawayo industrial area, and by June 1957 will be producing asbestos-cement pressure pipes for the first time in the Federation.

"Building plans passed in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, up to the end of August totalled £1,926,408, compared with £1,805,881 in 1954. But plans passed in Fort Jameson in 1955 totalled only £59,994, compared with £172,656 in 1954 and £152,768 in 1953.

"Tourism continues to be one of the territory's main sources of revenue, particularly to the Livingstone district by virtue of its proximity to the Victoria Falls. The number of visitors to Livingstone from January to October was 38,540; this figure represents those who stayed at hotels and rest camps, but not those who stayed with relatives or friends.

"New contracts totalling more than £3m. will be placed in Nyasaland before June 30, 1956, for Government building and engineering work, including European and African housing schemes, reconstruction of roads, and laying down water-borne sewerage schemes and water supply systems.

"A large amount of private building, both of residential and business premises, took place at Dar es Salaam and up-country in Tanganyika. Good progress was made in the provision of a new water supply for Dar es Salaam, which will be completed in about a year at a cost of £1m., and will provide 3m. gallons per day additional water for the municipality from the Ruvu River. A considerable programme of Government building continues.

"In the Fringa district tea production has been centred at Mwindi, but considerable interest has been shown lately in the Lupembe area about 60 miles from Niombe, where conditions of soil and climate are said to be ideal, and where a large estate is understood to have come under control of a tea company recently.

"There are now 113 co-operative societies engaged in marketing African seed cotton. They have affiliated into nine unions. This year, the co-operatives handled 49.5% of the total cotton crop. The total cost of the new co-operative ginnersy at Kasamwa in the Geita district is £88,000.

"Items of particular interest in Kenya include the opening of a £11m. hydro-electric scheme on the Tana River, a £120,000 factory for producing high-grade margarine, and a building to house the first laboratories in the world to be built solely for petroleum research. Shortly to be constructed near Nairobi is a cement factory capable of producing 100,000 tons a year; and at Mombasa a sugar factory is to be erected which is expected to refine 150 tons of sugar a day.



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The development of a new type of rubber tree in the high-altitude areas of the highlands of the East African mountains is being undertaken by the Rubber Research Institute of Kenya. The institute is now in the process of planting 1200 rubber trees in the highlands of Kenya, which will help to ease the rubber shortage in the country. The institute is also conducting research into the use of rubber in the manufacture of tires and other products. The institute is also conducting research into the use of rubber in the manufacture of shoes and other products.

**Rhodesian Tobacco Auction**

In the first 12 weeks of the tobacco auction, the average yield was 44.775% lb. of leaf were sold for £5.977.50, an average of 32.5d per lb. At the corresponding time of last year, the average was 42.3%. The average yield has never been realized in Rhodesia since 1952. The average yield in the United Kingdom has not been as high as in the Rhodesian auction. The average yield in the United Kingdom has not been as high as in the Rhodesian auction. The average yield in the United Kingdom has not been as high as in the Rhodesian auction.

**Rhodesia and Nyasaland Grain**

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND GRAIN has a number of exhibitors at the May Fair Hotel, London, on Wednesday, 11th, in honour of Lord Lewell, Governor-General of the Federation, and Miss Lewell, Lady of the Federal Parliament. Sir Geoffrey de Grey, late Governor of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is Secretary of the exhibition. The exhibition is being held at the Old House, E.C.4.



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**MINING**

**Metals and Mining Report**

**Metals.** — The Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd. reported a profit of £11,282 for the year ended 31st March 1954, compared with £13,212 for the year ended 31st March 1953. The company's revenue for the year ended 31st March 1954 was £240,000, compared with £230,000 for the year ended 31st March 1953. The company's expenses for the year ended 31st March 1954 were £228,718, compared with £216,788 for the year ended 31st March 1953. The company's profit for the year ended 31st March 1954 was £11,282, compared with £13,212 for the year ended 31st March 1953. The company's profit for the year ended 31st March 1954 was £11,282, compared with £13,212 for the year ended 31st March 1953.

**Rhodesia's 22m. Production**

MINING IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA exceeded £200 million for the year, said Mr. R. B. Greaves, president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, at the annual meeting in Salisbury. That was £11 million more than the 1953 figure, the increase being due to the substantial production of the more important base minerals. There has been a decrease in gold output to 11,151 oz. (£13,000), but that could be entirely accounted for by the closure of the Bechuanaland mine, which had produced nearly 12,000 oz. in 1954.

**Company's Progress Reports**

**Central Minerals.** — 7,100 tons of ore were mined in the quarter, producing 2,343 metric tons of copper, 1,043 oz. of lead, 5,787 lb. of copper, 1,233 tons of silver, and 1,609 tons of iron. The working profit for the quarter was £1,151,000, and the interest on loans £30,417. **Kenton.** — 200 tons of ore were mined in the quarter for a net profit of £1,000,000 and a working profit of £678.

**Selection Trust**

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., a company with mining interests in Central Africa, has declared a final dividend of 3s. 3d. (33.6d.) per share, plus a bonus on the ordinary stock for the year to March 31st amounting to a total of 6s. 3d. for the year. The profit was £2,337,000, after tax of £1,000,000 (£1,000,000). A new five per cent. dividend is proposed.

**Zimbabwe Reporting**

**Central Minerals Co. Ltd.** report profit for the year to March 31st of £68,000, against £195,440 for the previous 12 months. The dividend is 17s. against 2s. on smaller capital. It is proposed to increase the interim dividend in order to reduce disparity of year interim and final payments.

**Metal Prices**

Copper fell 12.13s. on the London Metal Exchange to £294.1s. for cash, compared with £333.1s. for the week ending 25th Feb. and £349.1s. 6d. compared with £328.1s. for the week ending 11th Feb. The price for the week ending 25th Feb. was £273.10s. which is about 1s. above the price a year ago.

**Shareholder Investments**

SELECTION INVESTMENTS LTD. all the ordinary capital of which is held by Selection Trust Ltd. announce a profit of £1,189,000 (£1,189,000) after tax of £1,000,000 (£1,000,000). The dividend is 5s. per share less tax.

**Union & Rhodesian Mining Finance**

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING & FINANCE CO. LTD., a company incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, has declared a dividend of 11s. per share for the year ended 31st March 1954.

**Higher Copper Bonus**

THE AFRICAN METALS ASSOCIATION, on the Copperbelt, has asked the mining companies to increase the copper bonus to 10p to its members.





# Hooker Brothers, McCann & Company, Limited

## Year of Continued Growth and Diversification Group Turnover Rose to £26 Millions

### MR. JAMES CAMPBELL DESCRIBES HIS VISIT TO BOOKER'S INTERESTS IN INDIA, CENTRAL AFRICA AND CANADA

Mr. James Campbell, Chairman of the Board, described the year 1964-1965 as a year of continued growth and diversification. The group turnover rose to £26 million, an increase of 10% on the previous year.

The Board met on 15th December 1965 to discuss the results of the year. Mr. Campbell, Chairman, said that the year had been a successful one for the group, and that the Board was pleased with the results.

The Board also discussed the results of the year in India, Central Africa and Canada. Mr. Campbell said that the results in these areas had been very satisfactory, and that the Board was pleased with the results.

The Board also discussed the results of the year in the United Kingdom. Mr. Campbell said that the results in the United Kingdom had been very satisfactory, and that the Board was pleased with the results.

#### Proposed Increase in Dividend

The Board proposed an increase in the dividend for the year 1964-1965. The proposed increase is 10% on the previous year's dividend.

The Board also discussed the results of the year in the United Kingdom. Mr. Campbell said that the results in the United Kingdom had been very satisfactory, and that the Board was pleased with the results.

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#### Groups Activities

The Board discussed the activities of the various groups within the company. Mr. Campbell said that the activities of the various groups had been very satisfactory, and that the Board was pleased with the results.

Mr. Campbell also discussed the results of the year in the United Kingdom. Mr. Campbell said that the results in the United Kingdom had been very satisfactory, and that the Board was pleased with the results.

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#### Northern Rhodesia for Cash

The Board discussed the results of the year in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Campbell said that the results in Northern Rhodesia had been very satisfactory, and that the Board was pleased with the results.





# Rhodesia Corporation, Limited

## STATEMENT

The Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, a public company, was incorporated in Rhodesia on 15th July 1954. It is a public company, and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Rhodesia.

The chairman of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December 1960 is Mr. E. R. Peters, and the managing director is Mr. J. H. G. Smith.

An Interim Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1960, together with a copy of the audited financial statements, are available on request to the Secretary, Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, at the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, 10, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

In view of the large amount of work done and the consequent reduction in the number of members of the Board of Directors, it is decided in future to make provision for the election of members to the Board of Directors.

Our direct interest in the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, is as follows:—  
Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, 10, Salisbury, Rhodesia, is the managing director of the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, and the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, is the managing director of the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited.

The Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, is the managing director of the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, and the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, is the managing director of the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited.

Our major assets are the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, and the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, and the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited, is the managing director of the Rhodesia Corporation, Limited.

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The Pedestrian with a Picture

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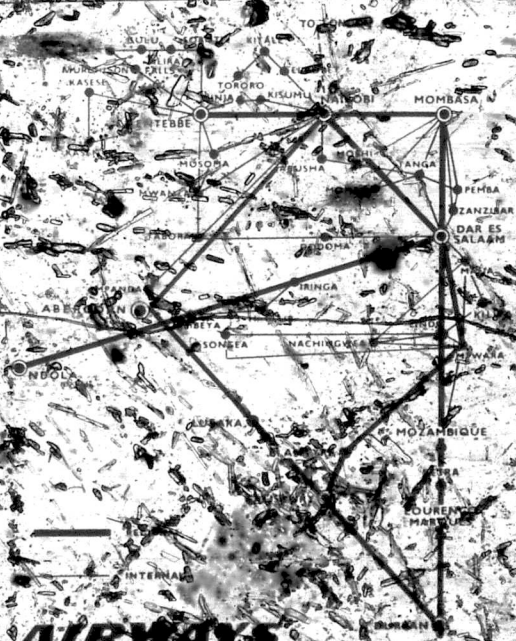
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