

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 28, 1956
No. 1655

30s. yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

B-I FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE



CONNECTING
EUROPE WITH
EAST AFRICA

Effective November 1956, we are providing the express service between U.K. and East African ports down to Beira.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
117-118, CANNON STREET, S.W.1
LONDON
OR LOCAL AGENTS



1856
1956

HUNDRED YEARS
OF SERVICE

MAABANDA 42-foot 14-inch shallow draft vessel
designed for passenger carrying service in the East Indies.

Specialty designed and built for African services by

ALDOUS

SUCCESSORS LTD

BECHAM LINDSEY, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Continued with Conference and British Africa



Linking
United States
West Africa
East Africa
Europe

FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents

EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 106, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS & CO.
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

FARRELL LINES

26 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between

Lima and Nyasaland

and the East (via Dar and for Zeta)

Mail train service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with service leaving Beira on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Special Rail Cars with beds from Lima and Beira to Malina (for Lake Nyasa Motels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Malina Railway. Also HP for Lake Nyasa Port (for Beira) and Malina (for Beira).

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland available for three months for the price of the single fare for passengers arriving by ship or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
General Office: City Wall House
129/129, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
55, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: NORHODCON, LESQUARE LONDON

Telephone: Whitehall 7040

Cables: NORHODCON, LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE OSLO

Agents for
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22, Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3

Agents for Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
 arrangements for cash sale.
 MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
 stock or on indent.
 SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages
 arranged by sea and air.
 INSURANCE Fire, Marine, Life, and
 Accident Insurance transacted.
 FREIGHTS, Carriers and Consignments
 AND ALL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS

BRANCHES

ADDIS ABABA, P.O. Box 98
 ALGERIA, P.O. Box 15
 TANZANIA
 Tangi, P.O. Box 15
 Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 572
 ZAMBIA
 Lusaka, P.O. Box 101
 HEAD OFFICE:
 15, LEADENHALL STREET
 LONDON, E.C.3



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1854

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
 EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

EXXON LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO SOUTH
 AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF
 PORTS AND VICE VERSA

From CHINA, India, June
 mid-July
 From FRANKFURT, mid-July, Aug. July
 From BRITAIN, mid-July, Aug. July
 From SOUTH AFRICA, early August
 From SINGAPORE, late August
 From HONG KONG, mid-September
 From AUSTRALIA, early October
 From NEW ZEALAND, early October

For further particulars apply
 EXXON LINES AGENCY, INC. QUEEN
 ST. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.
 MOMBASA, TANZANIA, DAR ES SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, TANZANIA
 THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD. BEIRA
 SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. DUNEL
 KARIMjee JIVANJEE & CO. LTD. MIKINDANI



TOURNEAU VESTIBULE
 FIRST AND FOREMOST
 IN RUBBER TYRED
 EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT



Tourneau/Tourneau w/E-18 Carryall Scraper

WIGGLESWORTH

20, MARKET STREET, TANGANYIKA ROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA
 London Agents: W. G. & Co. Limited, Trinity Square, E.C.3

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service to East and West Africa

REGULAR SAILINGS
FROM LONDON

Call	West Africa	July 6
JUNE 27	JUNE 27	JULY 6
Call	Call	Call
JULY 4	JULY 4	JULY 13

WIN cargo to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, SOMBA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

ROBIN TEMPLEY

Boston	Balt.	Call	July 14
JUNE 27	JULY 9	JULY 14	JULY 14
Call	Call	Call	Call
JULY 14	JULY 14	JULY 23	JULY 23

Will accept cargo to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

ROBIN SHERWOOD

Boston	Balt.	Call	July 23
JULY 14	JULY 23	JULY 23	JULY 23
Call	Call	Call	Call
JULY 23	JULY 23	JULY 31	JULY 31

Will accept cargo to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, SOMBA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Baltimore and British Mail

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also to MADAGASCAR and AUSTRALIA

Will be accepted at all ports of call.

ROBIN TEMPLEY

ROBIN SHERWOOD

ROBIN GOODFELLOW

ROBIN KIRK

ROBIN PRENT

SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO LIMITED
House 518 Broad Street, London E.C.4

W.M. COLE & COMPANY LIMITED
Darban

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO (S.A.) LIMITED
Lombard Street, London, E.C.6

W.M. COLE & COMPANY LIMITED
Darban

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO (S.A.) LIMITED
Lombard Street, London, E.C.6

KAMMEL IVANOFF & CO LIMITED
Lombard Street, London, E.C.6

General Agents: P. & R. DUBONEL & CIE
Mombasa and Tanga

Orlando (Anglo) Forts
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
and their agents

89, COLLYER STREET
NEW YORK, 7

Review your packaging problems through

VISQUEEN

Its outstanding features are:

- * TRANSPARENT
- * NON-TOXIC
- * LIGHT WEIGHT
- * FINE LINE RESISTANCE
- * HYGIENIC
- * TOUGH

VISQUEEN
The weight proof film can be readily heat sealed in form of bags for outside use in a wide range of products including: Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Instruments, Electrical Equipment, Machinery.

VISQUEEN C
Special grade for brilliant printed work with no reflection and excellent laminating qualities for: Cellulose film, glass, etc.

VISQUEEN POLYTHENE FILM
Product of
BRITISH VISQUEEN LTD.

- * FLEXIBILITY DOWN TO -60 DEG. C.
- * CHEMICALLY INERT
- * EASY OF HANDLING

Representatives throughout East Africa

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

PO BOX 5480, NAIROBI

Stockists: SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., all branches



East Africa's expanding industries — COFFEE



The coffee tree is an exacting plant, but the three territories of East Africa provide the combination of soil and climate which enables it to flourish. This happy chance was first taken advantage of by the pioneers and today coffee is one of the most important exports of East Africa. Coffee has been grown commercially here for a little over 50 years. But now the number of plantations in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have risen to 40 countries all over the world, and in 1955 exports amounted to 36,000 tons.

HARVESTING THE COFFEE CROP

... served by
**East African
 Railways &
 Harbours**

PART OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION SERVICE

One of the first exports from Uganda was a consignment of coffee in 1905 and 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 increased demands for the rail services, lake services and port facilities. In 1953 the coffee industry throughout East Africa is then well established, called upon for rail ways to transport 60,000 tons of coffee. In 1955 the tonnage transported had grown to 202,000 tons. This figure had been increased to 187,000 by the end of 1955.

To meet the needs of today, East African Railways and Harbours have 3,432 wagons in service and another 870 on order. The lake services have been improved by the provision of new launches and lighters, and the development schemes at the ports are speeding East African coffee exports all over the world. These exports are vital to East African economy. Railway and dock facilities are vital to the exports — and East African Railways and Harbours are constantly improving and developing the service they provide for the coffee growers and all those workers of the land and in industry who are helping to build a greater East Africa.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MEWARI

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADELPHI, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

(For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
THE MANAGERS)

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
FENDERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2

Campling Bros & Vanderwal Ltd.

An organisation developed on the principle of affording first class SERVICE to each branch of its activities. Each aspect of the business is under the control of expert technicians, highly qualified in their field, ensuring thoroughly reliable AFTER-SALES SERVICE.

AVIATION

Services, Repairs, Painting, Sales and Leasing
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE PRIVATE FLIGHT
ORGANISATION IN EAST AFRICA

REFRIGERATION

PRESTCO REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT for every industrial, domestic, clinical and domestic purpose. Repair, advice, installation and maintenance. AIR-CONDITIONING for all purposes.

RADIO AND ELECTRONICS

Radios, Dictating Machines, Tele-phones, inter-office communications, amplifying equipment, Clinic, Professors, etc. Sales and Service.

AGENTLY ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Campling Bros & Vanderwal Ltd.

Nairobi	P.O. Box 1951	Telephone 22429	Cables ATOMIC
MOMBASA	P.O. Box 1964	Telephone 3709	Cables ATOMIC
DAR ES SALAAM	P.O. Box 804	Telephone 2200	Cables ATOMIC

UNITED KINGDOM BUYING & SHIPPING AGENTS

M. MIERS & CO. LTD. 115 Gower Street, London, W.1. Telephone EUSAN 7512 Cables MIERSCO

send goods *Fast* by - **AFRICARGO**

the regular **ALL CARGO** air service between U.K. and AFRICA

4,000-mile deliveries effected within 76 hours by "AFRICARGO" - all cargo air service operating regularly between the U.K., EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA. Packaging, insurance and interest charges are reduced to a minimum... and space reservation is *guaranteed* for all cargo accepted. For immediate bookings or further information consult any Forwarding Agent or apply to any H.C. At Office listed below.

space reservation
GUARANTEED

Traffic handled in the first six months of operation is proof that manufacturers of vast variety of goods are rapidly recognising the advantages of moving their goods swiftly and economically by "AFRICARGO"

AFRICARGO

LONDON—London Airport, Heathrow, Middlesex. Cargo Reservations: Phone: Skyport 2111
 MANCHESTER—76 Deansgate, Manchester 3. Tel: Deansgate 6226
 NEWCASTLE—Woollington Airport, Newcastle upon Tyne. Tel: Newcastle 42051
 GLASGOW—107 Hope Street, Glasgow C.2. Tel: Central 7050 or 1899



OPERATED BY
HEA HUNTING-CLEAN AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED

To South and East Africa

<p>WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON and DURBAN</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ship</th> <th>Day</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>*Stirling Castle</td><td>July</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>*Pretoria Castle</td><td>July</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>*Arundel Castle</td><td>July</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>*Athlone Castle</td><td>July</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>*Cameron Castle</td><td>Aug</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>*Edinburgh Castle</td><td>Aug</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>*Winchester Castle</td><td>Aug</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>*Capetown Castle</td><td>Aug</td><td>23</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Via Madeira. i/via Las Palmas.</p>	Ship	Day	Time	*Stirling Castle	July	5	*Pretoria Castle	July	12	*Arundel Castle	July	19	*Athlone Castle	July	26	*Cameron Castle	Aug	2	*Edinburgh Castle	Aug	9	*Winchester Castle	Aug	16	*Capetown Castle	Aug	23		<p>INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES from LONDON and CONTINENT</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ship</th> <th>Day</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>*Rhodesia Castle</td><td>July</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>*Bloubaan Castle</td><td>July</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>*Dunmore Castle</td><td>July</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>*Braemar Castle</td><td>Aug</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>*Winnipeg Castle</td><td>Aug</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Out and home West Coast *Out East Coast, home West Coast *Out West Coast, home East Coast</p>	Ship	Day	Time	*Rhodesia Castle	July	5	*Bloubaan Castle	July	12	*Dunmore Castle	July	19	*Braemar Castle	Aug	2	*Winnipeg Castle	Aug	9
Ship	Day	Time																																													
*Stirling Castle	July	5																																													
*Pretoria Castle	July	12																																													
*Arundel Castle	July	19																																													
*Athlone Castle	July	26																																													
*Cameron Castle	Aug	2																																													
*Edinburgh Castle	Aug	9																																													
*Winchester Castle	Aug	16																																													
*Capetown Castle	Aug	23																																													
Ship	Day	Time																																													
*Rhodesia Castle	July	5																																													
*Bloubaan Castle	July	12																																													
*Dunmore Castle	July	19																																													
*Braemar Castle	Aug	2																																													
*Winnipeg Castle	Aug	9																																													

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 7 BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Tel: MAN 2550
 West End Forwarding Agent: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WH 1911
 Branch Offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow
 Callings: ...

AIR

SEA

UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH

Those worrying preliminaries before going on leave of ticket reservations, hotel accommodations, baggage, etc., can be easily solved by writing or calling at the

Sub-agents for
all leading
airlines

TRAVEL

Sub-Agents
for all leading
air lines

BUREAU

of the KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (C.A.S.) LTD. where an experienced staff assures you of prompt attention and courtesy. The Travel Department, which is second to none in East Africa, is available to the general public.

ROAD

Arcaid House, Donald Avenue, Nakuru. Phone 2781

RAIL

Share in Permanent prosperity!

Here is an excellent opportunity to share in the growing prosperity of East and Central Africa, with safety, freedom from depreciation and good interest for your money.

Operating under United Kingdom Building Society legislation, amended by local enactments, the First Permanent is foremost of its kind in East and Central Africa. Its branches are established landmarks in leading towns.

Special facilities are available for Investors in Kenya, Britain and Overseas. There is no limit to the total of individual holdings of shares.

- ★ Investments can be made through any branch of Barclays Bank or Midland Bank or through the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, for transmission to your account with the Society by airmail—without any deductions for exchange or transfer costs.
- ★ Interest on Shares has been paid for the past four years at 6%.
- ★ Dividends are remitted quarterly, half yearly or annually, or credited to account as required.
- ★ Withdrawals are simple and can be made in Sterling by cheques drawn on London banks, at par.

Balance Sheet and full particulars of the Society will be gladly sent on request.

FIRST PERMANENT

FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

BUILDING SOCIETY

Incorporated in Rhodesia under the Building Societies' Act 1876/1938
ASSETS EXCEEDED £7,000,000

General Managers: H. M. DOUGHERT

Head Office: PERMANENT SOCIETY, P.O. Box 420, NUSARA, N. Rhodesia



Branch Offices:

- KENYA: PERMANENT HOUSE, P.O. Box 3054, Nairobi
- UGANDA: PERMANENT HOUSE, P.O. Box 1550, Kampala
- TANGANYIKA: PERMANENT HOUSE, Dar es Salaam
- ZANZIBAR: PERMANENT HOUSE, P.O. Box 2, Zanzibar
- NYASALAND: PERMANENT HOUSE, P.O. Box 466, Blantyre
- N. RHODESIA: PERMANENT HOUSE, P.O. Box 420, Lusaka

Branch Offices and Agencies throughout EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA

Bankers:

- Midland Bank Limited
- Barclays Bank P.O.C.
- National Bank of India Limited
- Standard Bank of S. Africa Limited

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET LONDON, E.C. 1
Telephone: Holborn 2224
Cables: EASTAFRIC, London
POSTAL ADDRESS: EASTAFRIC, EASTON, LONDON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1523	Mr. Bevan on the Colonies	1532
The Relief for Pioneer Industries	1525	Capricorn Society	1533
Kenya Legislative Council	1527	Foreign Investments in the Empire	1538
World Bank Loan to Kariba	1529	Parliament	1540
East Africa Dinner	1531	Mining News	1552
		Company Reports	1554

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1956 Vol. 22 No. 1255 20s. yearly, post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NINE PRIME MINISTERS are meeting in London this week and next, and one of the most honoured of their number is Viscount Malvern, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who also in a conference attended such gatherings by invitation when, as Sir Godfrey Huggins, he was head of the Government of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia. His presence will be particularly valuable at a time when Africa must occupy a more prominent place than ever before in the thoughts and discussions of the leaders of the Commonwealth. They must consider the effect upon the Commonwealth and its conference system of the demand for Dominion status by African territories to which that prospect has been held out or from which it could scarcely be withheld a few years hence. The Gold Coast will be the first such applicant, and Nigeria the second — unless the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were to object to the grant of precedence in such a matter to West Africa and demand simultaneous admission. That political temptation obviously exists, but the leaders of the Federation would surely be well advised not to succumb to it and to tell their constituents why.

The federal area has already to find the man and the money for the governments, and Dominion status would automatically increase the already heavy strain on its scarce man-power and its finances, for it is better to appoint High Commissioners and consular officers to a number of new posts without which the Federation cannot manage very successfully. So far reasons of personnel and cash, the Federation would do well not to stake out a

pre-emptive claim, merely in order to step with the first West African claimant for the new dignity. There are more important considerations than artificial prestige. A subsidiary reason is that a new campaign of calumny would certainly be started by the extremists who came so near to defeating the proposals for federation. The constitution of the Federation provides that no changes should be suggested for at least seven years — of which not three have yet elapsed — and it would be imprudent to give mischief-makers the opportunity of misrepresenting the motives behind any approach to the Federal Cabinet.

In the Prime Ministers' Conference itself there is no likelihood that the Federation would be prejudiced by patience in the matter. Lord Malvern has for many years participated in his personal capacity, and it is to be assumed that his successor would receive the same courtesy and trust from the senior members of the Commonwealth, whatever the strict status of the Federation might happen to be. Emotionalists in Southern Rhodesia in particular may be inclined to declare it unthinkable that any other African State should be admitted to full membership of the Commonwealth before the Federation, but its leaders would, we hope, take the statesmanlike course of refusing to be rushed into expensive commitments until they have become desirable and justified by the country's own progress. The political maturity of Rhodesians should counsel discreet postponement even if aggressive political adolescence on the West Coast should show itself impetuous.

Full self-government does not mean automatic admission to the Commonwealth

Prime Ministers' Conference, and as Lord Malvern's case has demonstrated, admission may precede full self-government. Conspicuous Tolerance. The Constitutions of the Federation of Southern Rhodesia still reserve to the powers to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Only a few weeks ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government would be ready to accept a request from the Gold Coast for independence within the Commonwealth if a motion in that sense were passed by an adequate majority in a new Legislature after a general election, but full membership of the Commonwealth, he emphasized, was quite a different question, which would have to be decided in consultation by the present members of the Commonwealth. So far they have shown conspicuous tolerance in this matter, accepting as fully equal member-nations States like India which have declared themselves republics but recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth. There may soon be three or four republics in that position, all willing to adhere to the Commonwealth as the strongest-known system of mutual support, by no means least in economic matters.

The permanence of the Commonwealth will depend largely upon evidence from the United Kingdom that it has the will and determination to restore its financial standing in the world, its ability to provide funds for Commonwealth development, and its competitive power as supplier of the capital and consumer goods which the overseas territories must still import. Nothing has done more damage to the Commonwealth idea since the war than the tendency of Governments in the United Kingdom to put the United States, the United Nations, and even declared enemies of Britain before the Commonwealth; and the Conservative record in this respect is worse relatively than the Socialist, for it had purported to be the "Empire party", whereas most of the Socialist leaders were avowedly internationalists. British Prime Ministers have rushed to the United States in times of difficulty instead of concerning themselves with the heads of Empire Governments. Great loans were accepted from the United States and promptly frittered away when they were no longer needed. The Commonwealth has never beaten its difficulties without incurring heavy external obligations. Because the world lacked faith in British Ministers who

lacked faith in themselves and the Commonwealth, devaluation was forced upon us, with dire effects upon the cost of living, consequent demands for increased wages, and a serious reduction in the competitive power of the United Kingdom when other nations have intensified their selling efforts in markets which are essential to the very life of Great Britain. Inadequate and inadequate measures have wrought incalculable harm.

In the post-war period there have been British political leaders overseas with far stronger faith than the great majority of politicians in the United Kingdom. It is quite safe to say that the Prime Minister of Australia, New Zealand, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have a more compelling appreciation of the importance of the Commonwealth than most of the men whom they will meet in Westminster and Whitehall. If only for that reason there is great advantage in frequent Commonwealth conferences in London, but it is psychologically wrong to confine them to the Mother Country. Now that the world can be spanned so quickly, alternate conferences ought surely to be held in Commonwealth capitals in rotation. That might make British politicians more ready to translate their occasional promises into action. For years successive Governments in this country have contented themselves with a taxation structure which damaged the Commonwealth by penalizing those United Kingdom enterprises which concentrated their efforts on British overseas territories. At long last, years too late, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has undertaken that something shall be done — but only because the country has been shocked by the Trinidad oil deal. In Empire affairs (and we make no apology for use of the term) British Cabinets have usually put first things last — when they have deigned to notice them at all. We do not blame the Colonial Secretaries, but the Cabinets.

They were not interested in the activities of the small disruptive minority in the Sudan, with the consequence that the magnificent work of generations of Britons in that country and the well-being of the Sudanese people have been sacrificed to the selfishness of an African dictator. They ignored the section of the few Bravada but rushed to restore the Kabaka. Because they refused to heed the repeated warnings of subversion among the

Kenya has reaped the ghastly harvest of Mau Mau. Now all those areas, and the Comorlands and Zanzibar are daily targets for the inventive, unrelenting, and unrelenting of Radio Cairo, the mouth-piece of the arrogant Nasser, who aims to create the maximum of unrest in the hope that it will strengthen Egypt's grip on the Nile and extend it to the very source of the river. That such a dream should seem paradoxical does not reduce its danger. That can be done only by firm purpose, entrusted to firm

men, and there have been too few of them in authority and too little of a purpose in dependent Africa in the recent past, especially in the last decade. Because Africa occupies a key position in the modern world, its problems deserve the attention of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. They can scarcely avoid consideration of Mombasa as a possible naval base, and they must therefore be concerned with British intentions, not least in regard to race relations, especially in the multi-racial societies.

U.K. Tax Relief for Pioneer Industries in the Commonwealth

Retrospective legislation will be introduced next year, says Mr. Macmillan

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has pledged in the House of Commons last week that he would introduce legislation next year to allow United Kingdom tax relief to pioneer industries in the Commonwealth in respect of profits earned after April 6, 1954.

The Chancellor also promised to consider the question of income tax relief on the trading profits of companies whose trading operations are wholly overseas, the proposal in this case is that U.K. tax should be charged only on dividends and other distributions made out of those profits. Mr. Macmillan gave these assurances during the Committee stage of the Finance Bill.

Three relevant clauses had been tabled, one for overseas tax holidays, stood in the name of Mr. E. H. C. Leatham, a Conservative, another for income tax exemptions for overseas trade corporations, was proposed by Sir Patrick Spens, also a Conservative and the third, advocating "pioneer industries concession relief" was tabled by Mr. Harold Wilson, Labour.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Leatham said: "The underdeveloped territories of the Commonwealth, recognizing the great need for capital and new industry, offer very considerable tax incentives to establish factories, mines, farms, and so on, in order to help raise the standard of living and employ the people there. As a result of the operation of the law, this country at present all these incentives of various kinds which have been introduced over the years since the war by many Colonial countries are completely nullified for any businessman in this country."

Obligations to the Colonies

We are not concerned with the pure theory of equity of tax law, with which the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income was concerned, but rather with the responsibilities of the House of Commons towards the Colonial territories. The obligation rests upon all of us to do everything in our power to assist in the development of our dependent territories.

In 1953 the then Chancellor referred it to the Royal Commission as a matter of urgency. The Royal Commission in 1953 produced a later report in which it agreed that the state of the law was "doing damage" to Colonial development, and it suggested that urgent action should be taken.

It is now in 1954 and still nothing has been done. The damage is greater and the need more urgent. A few weeks ago in the British Islands territories, a law was passed which gave the British Government a right to sue for damages in the British Islands territories.

It may be argued from our own point of view that this is a demand for British capital and British industry, that we are allowing our foreign competitors to have a free hand in the economies of the Commonwealth territories. But the demand for British capital and British industry is not the point of view of the territories themselves. It is the point of view of the Governments of those territories which we should be concerned with. The reason in many cases is, of course, that the Government of a Colonial Territory has the industrial

Code and put up your plan here. We will give you a special rate of profit tax or income tax to assist the firm, you are taking and to encourage you to come and help to develop our country. The British Treasury promptly says: "Oh, no, you must. Every single penny which the Colonial territory gives you is mine, it is away from you." That is what the Treasury has been doing. Apparently it does not seem to care the slightest bit interested in helping to develop the Colonial territories. Yet many of us are desperately interested. Speaking for the party on this side, if we are not a Commonwealth party we are nothing.

The United Kingdom, with a long Colonial tradition, with a great mission, agreed every member of this House with a special responsibility to help to develop the Colonies, making only those which we judge our tax law that make it almost impossible.

Minor Amendments

By a very minor alteration of our tax law, we are about a nation which all these Dependencies, for which we have been pleading with H.M. Government for five years, which many of us in the House have been pleading for five years, which the Royal Commission on Profits and Income has suggested, which meets with virtually universal approval on both sides of the House.

Mr. G. R. MICHISON (Lab.) said: "I am concerned with primarily in the special case of developing enterprises in the Colonies and dependent territories which the Government of these Colonies and dependent territories themselves, that of such a character as to merit special relief."

Regarding the clause which we put forward as a means of doing what has always been very much in the forefront of our programme of the Labour Party, to do something which we in this country have towards our development countries in general and in particular those in the Commonwealth.

It is highly significant that we are fitting in front of us a Government benches distinguished and competent representatives of the Treasury, but not a single soul from the Colonial Office. If we are to consider our responsibility to the Colonies from the point of view of the British Treasury, we shall never get anywhere to any change. It is disgraceful as a matter of Government machinery, that no one should be here who has a direct responsibility towards the Colonies.

One could by the Chancellor have collective responsibility, but I have a suspicion that this is the Treasury, the most grasping and the most short-sighted. There is what the Royal Commission has said, more points, language.

SIR COLIN CLAPHAM (Cons.) said: "We in the Conservative Party feel that we have a duty in the economic development of the Commonwealth and, above all, of our Colonies. And we do not see our duty in this matter. The events of the past year concerning Trinidad oil have caused a great deal of hard searching on this subject."

The answer in the United Kingdom taxation tends to make much easier for the argument to complete and to be done in the Colonies than for the state of affairs is quite wrong. Oil is not an illegal. The Colonies in particular

need our help, and from the West Indies and Africa we have had the idea of overseas tax holiday, which is impossible for companies domiciled in the U.K. to take advantage of this proposed legislation. Other nations have adjusted their tax laws to give their nationals the greatest advantage to be derived from the taxation in our Colonies. We should approach the matter in the same spirit.

Mr. SPENCER: At present any company which sets out to develop any territory overseas has to bear the full burden of our income tax provisions here. That makes it quite impossible for them to compete successfully in many areas with foreign countries to whom concessions are given by their Governments.

Some British companies have sought to relieve themselves of these difficulties by going overseas, leaving their assets altogether, and registering themselves in the Commonwealth, the Colonies, or even in foreign countries. Thereby this country loses the whole taxation imposed upon them except so far as individuals receive profits from overseas and become subject to taxation here on receipt of those profits. The inconvenience of doing this in the last five or six years since the war has been great.

Deadweight of Overseas Registration

One loses particularly resources for technical education and research in this country; they cannot find the young men they want; they are not in touch with suppliers, and cannot make contracts so satisfactorily. Headquarters are in Rhodesia, South America, South Africa, or Australia, as they would be in the headquarters were in England, it is universally felt that this method of transferring registration overseas is in many difficulties through leaving the centre of activities in this country.

It was very largely because of that and the burden of income tax on the British registered company that the Royal Commission thought this far and away the worst burden on British industry and made this recommendation.

The Colonies, Dependencies, and underdeveloped areas of the world are not going to be developed efficiently just and sufficiently well unless British private enterprise plays a very large part. British private enterprise has developed most of the developed parts of the world during the last couple of centuries. British private enterprise is required today to develop the remaining underdeveloped territories, such as when it starts in 1956, private enterprise will not be able to do that unless it has some relief from this burden of taxation.

A great deal of development can be done in Africa and from Governments through the grant of a concessionary rate of tax. It will not come from the sale of shares of one company to another. Every special tax concession has to be given to companies which will go abroad to do this, and the same will be registered here.

While it is unknown what would be the cost of this concession if it resulted in a great increase of British industrial investment overseas the profits would come back here, and the Government would get their money back. Therefore, although it is impossible to say that what they would lose on the roundabout they would gain on the straight, the thing is certain, enormous advantages would come from this concession.

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Mr. HAROLD A. GILES, Chancellor of the Exchequer: The future of our investments overseas, whether in the Commonwealth or elsewhere, depends upon the provision of sufficient savings through our own economic efforts to make these investments practicable. That is the fundamental problem, and it is one which I think all of us recognize as the biggest which confronts us.

Nevertheless, the taxation system could be speedily adjusted and regarded as to what, at a time when we are particularly anxious to make available savings in a sufficient scale to carry out what is both our own and in our interest. We have a right to look into the taxation system as to be so arranged as to assist in our general purposes.

"In these matters, I am being asked to deal with what is known as 'frustration'—frustration of the United Kingdom tax system of those numerous industrial plants which are given in some countries abroad. It is generally true that a company which is managed and controlled in the U.K. is liable to taxation in this country on the whole of its profits, wherever those profits are carried, and that, says overseas tax on profits earned in a particular overseas territory, it is then paid against U.K. tax on the overseas tax.

When, as is usually the case, the overseas rate of tax is less than the U.K. rate, it therefore bears, in all, tax equal to that of the U.K. tax. But if the overseas rate is greater, excepts these overseas profits for a period of years, or, as is sometimes done, charges them at a special low rate, as an incentive to a company to establish itself or perhaps to extend its activities, then the company derives a benefit from this exemption or reduction.

Royal Commission's Recommendation

The Royal Commission recommended that companies whose trading operations were wholly overseas, in which it gave the name of overseas trading companies, should be relieved from income tax on their trading profits, and that U.K. tax should be charged only upon dividends and other distributions made out of those profits. That was a very important recommendation, it would have been so, if their undistributed profits would not have been charged by the accounts in which the company was trading.

I have a great deal of sympathy with this proposal, but I cannot dissent from a proposal that a very big proposal to alter the tax law, and to complicate legislation. The cost would be substantial, and quite out of keeping with the circumstances of the budget.

The Financial Secretary in December, 1955, as an estimate of the cost of implementing the recommendation, he estimated that it would cost about £10 million a year. Anything of that order of magnitude places among other possibilities of making a concession in taxation concessions to the public. One does not just deal with a concession in a new class of companies, or a concession in the Finance Bill discussions, it would be a concession to the whole balance of the budget. I am saying that this is wrong in principle, but I am saying that it involves very large sums of money.

I have a very great sympathy with the argument in principle, and with a particular account of the importance attached to this system by U.K. companies who operate overseas. But I do not think that this year proposal, whatever the long-term effect, and I think that the effect might be considerable, would have a very small short-term effect, both on the budgetary position and on the balance of payments. It is, therefore, to consider the proposal in the light of the developing economic requirements, to see whether it is not possible to introduce legislation in next year's Finance Bill to deal with the large issue.

Pioneer Industry Reliefs

"The course I realize that my proposal, which would lead to very desirable and necessary results, for which I have a great deal of sympathy, is a special concession in relation to Commonwealth and Colonial countries.

It is urged upon me that in the interests of Colonial and Commonwealth development, I should not delay in putting into effect the proposal about pioneer industry reliefs until I have decided my attitude towards overseas trade generally. I have a great sympathy with this point of view, and I think that the pioneer industry proposal, if it is a concession, would be a concession, but it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make it available to other countries, satisfactory clause for other countries.

In next year's Finance Bill, I am not able to introduce a relief for overseas trade, but I can then the big question would be the smaller one, if, however, circumstances are such that the budgetary balance of payments point of view, that I cannot do the whole way, I can do a great deal, but I cannot do the whole way and deal with the other questions raised. I will bring forward legislation next year, and I will apply the concession of pioneer industry reliefs, and I will do so in the Finance Bill of 1956. I can do no more. I were introducing legislation in this year's Finance Bill, I would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make it available to other countries, satisfactory clause for other countries.

I will deal with the other questions raised, but the budgetary and balance of payments situation allows, at any rate, will deal with the smaller question and put it back to Africa and the West Indies.

"We should have to make it a condition that we were able to get full information about the operation of the concession in a particular case in the other countries, and we should have power to prescribe the methods of giving the U.K. tax relief which would be appropriate to the particular form that the overseas relief takes. We might also seek to levy the profits of a company which are received by this country, but the profits which would have been received in the other country, which would ensure that the money was used productively and not merely to make the contribution in this country."

emerging from their dark and primitive background, to an even keel and be unaffected by any storm from the outside world.

"Therefore I beg our Church leaders to guard against the danger of finding fault with those loyalty has not been completely tried. Our leaders, for these people, in their position of trust and confidence, are permitted to travel about the Africa area of this Colony, find an opportunity to do a great deal of harm. I have known recently of two such cases in my own province. Our Church leaders must make sure that when they send these men forth to preach the Gospel, it is the Gospel of the Church which is preached, and not a perverted version to suit many of the ends and the powers of evil."

Kikuyu Will Resist Trouble Makers

MR. GIKONYO dispured the suggestion that political pressure would speed up the release of detainees, saying:

"The Kikuyu people in the reserve, who have seen the benefits of the emergency, will not accept anyone in any number or group of men likely to bring trouble. Through their efforts it is very easy to choose the sheep from the goats. I think a lot of the people in the camps are innocent, and they should join society as before."

"Any measures directed to prevent the recurrence of subversion are fully supported by everybody. Has not the Government incorporated some of the emergency regulations into permanent legislation? Then the minor emergency regulations should be relaxed so that those members of the Kikuyu tribe who have helped the Government do not feel that it is being restrictive. After the major part of this trouble is over, that is important."

"People should be allowed to express their views. The law should be made to prevent subversion. Not to allow Africans to speak their minds is more dangerous than anything else, because if they cannot express their views, they will do it in some other way. I heard quite a number of the European Minister, without doubt, say that the Kikuyu leaders were in the way of their political aspirations. But when they are released, they will be able to express their views."

people who have come to this country should be allowed to express their views on matters that affect their lives. It would be a great pity to do this, particularly when they hear Asians and Europeans say what they want."

"With the advancement of African education I do not think Ministers should be afraid that the Africans are going to turn in to the more fallible type of people. With their natural wisdom they can very well choose who is just talking for his own sake and the people who can actually speak for them. We have seen that the people who come to this country from the Africa area do not want to be taught, as they do not."

"We should learn to control it. I should like to see the Government take the same attitude. We should not expect other people to come to this country to come to those who are willing to stay in the camps until they change their minds."

Disturbed by Criticism

DR. MASSAN: "The European Minister without a doubt mentioned destructive criticism from overseas, and particularly about the head of police we had in this country, a most experienced and very competent policeman."

"I think as they he carried the greatest respect of everybody. I never saw a bulletin in the Press that he ever made a statement against the Government of this country. No doubt he differed from the authorities in the method of dealing with the emergency and, finding that they did not agree with him, he retired."

"We should respect for instance, a situation in which all over the world because of their own stupidity of character, the overwhelming majority are frightened to say what they feel is the truth. Wherever we must the nation of somebody else, it is that quality for which the British people have been honoured and respected everywhere."

World Bank Loan of \$28.6m for Kariba Scheme

Finance for British Interests Greater, Hydro-Electric Project Now Arranged

A LOAN OF 80 MILLION DOLLARS (\$28.6m.) at 5% for 25 years was approved last Friday by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) towards the cost of the first stage of the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme.

The loan will help to finance the building of a dam and a power plant with 500,000 horsepower generating capacity at Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi River and nearly 1,000 miles of transmission lines to the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia and the principal cities of Southern Rhodesia. The new installations will meet the increased demand for power expected from the continued expansion of copper mining operations and the exceptionally rapid growth of industries.

Largest in Africa

"This is the bank's largest loan in Africa and the largest it has ever made for a single project. The loan will be made in United States dollars, pounds sterling and various other European currencies. \$40m. will be made available for the loan from the United Kingdom's paid-in subscription to the bank's capital."

"The loan will be made to the Federal Power Board, a newly formed government corporation. The board is responsible for the construction and operation of the Kariba project, and will control the output of most of the existing Federal power stations when they are connected to the national grid."

"The first stage of the Kariba development is expected to cost about \$80m. (\$27.5m.). The bank's loan will finance \$28.6m. (\$9.4m.) of this amount. The Federal Power Board will finance the remainder of the first stage term borrowings in the United Kingdom and from the Government of the Federation as follows: £10m. from the Federal Development Corporation of London, £3m.

from the Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation Ltd., London; and \$20 to £20m. from the Federal Government."

The Government will obtain 28% of its share of the local borrowings of copper mining companies of the Selection Trust and also of the main groups of the Federation—£10m; the British South Africa Company £10m; and Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Standard Bank of South Africa, both companies' banks £2m. each.

The full Kariba scheme envisages the installations needed for the generation and transmission to consume the output of 1,200,000 k.w. of hydro-electric power. In the first stage of the scheme, now being undertaken, an arch dam will be constructed across the Zambezi River at Kariba Gorge, about 120 miles from Salisbury. The dam will have a height of about 400ft. above the foundations and a length of about 1,800 ft. at the crest; the head for power generation will be 200 ft. The reservoir behind the dam will be 100 miles long and 40 miles across at its widest point.

Under the full scheme two underground power stations will ultimately be built, one of either side of the dam, and each equipped with six 100,000 k.w. units. In the first stage one of the stations will be built and equipped with five 100,000 k.w. units. The first stage also includes the construction of a grid which will interconnect the major loads of the Federation.

Transmission Lines

A high-voltage transmission line will be constructed from Kariba to Kimberley in main power, the road in the Cape Province, southward to Swakopmund at North-West Cape, and a line to Gaborone in the Bechuanaland, the two lines to be in the Federation. The spanned length of the line to the south will be 650 miles.

The Federal Power Board has obtained an international group of engineers to design and supervise the construction of the project. The primary works are already under construction, and power is expected to be generated from the project by 1958. The dam is expected to reach its full potentiality of nearly 100,000 k.w. hours per year by 1962. The second stage of the Kariba scheme will be carried out as and when the power demand justifies it.

The bank loan is for a term of seven and a half years, and the interest is according to the statutory 5% commission charged on the bank. Amortization will begin June 1, 1953. The loan will be guaranteed by the Federation of Rhodesia and Southern Africa and by the United Kingdom.

This is the first World Bank loan to territories in the Federation. In 1948, Southern Rhodesia borrowed \$28m. from the bank for railway development. Northern Rhodesia borrowed £10m. for railway development. Both loans were guaranteed by the United Kingdom, and the Federation later became a party to the loan. In September, 1952, added to this loan is a second loan of £10m. for the Federation of Rhodesia and Southern Africa. This loan is for the purchase of land and the population numbers about 75% of which are Europeans. The population and exploitation of rich mineral resources in these areas will lead to an unusually rapid development.

The Federation now rivals China as the world's second largest copper producer, and is the chief supplier of copper to the sterling area countries. Copper production exceeds 400,000 tons annually, and in 1951 the value of copper exports amounted to 86m. (£242m.). The Federation produces a variety of other minerals including gold, lead, asbestos, chrome, and coal. It has developed important export crops such as tobacco and tea, and is increasingly moving toward industrialization.

Post-War Progress

Rhodesia has been most marked since World War II. This has been due to the high rate of investment made possible by the large foreign savings, an exceptionally high rate of foreign capital, and the immigration of scientific and managerial skills. In the last decade an annual increase of 10% in real output has been achieved, one of the fastest rates of growth in the world.

The increase of private economic activity has put a heavy strain on basic services, particularly the transportation and power. In spite of large Government expenditure in these services, they have had difficulty keeping pace with the rapid expansion of the rest of the economy. Mining and industry now consume 75% of the power produced in the Federation, and a considerably larger percentage is essential to their continued growth. It is estimated that the power demand of the Federation will require the addition of 200,000 kw. by 1955 and at least 1,100,000 kw. by 1972.

The demand for more power comes wholly from Southern Rhodesia and the copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. All urban and industrial centres in Northern Rhodesia depend on electric power for development. For example, the entire water supply in the large cities depends on pumping by electricity. All essential services are electrically operated, since there is no gas supply. During the past few years there have been periods when power rationing has been necessary.

The copper mines produce 60% of Rhodesian exports, making copper the chief source of foreign exchange earnings. To meet their needs the large mines have had to build their own thermal power plants. Since 1952 the copper interests have pooled their power facilities, and in addition, are about to import power from the Belgian Congo. Despite this, insufficient power is now the limiting factor, both to mine expansion and to the development of operations in existing mines.

Coal Supplies

Coal for thermal power plants is produced only at the Wankie mines in the western part of Southern Rhodesia. From there it has to be transported 200 to 300 miles over a single-track railway to the consuming centres. Because of the difficulty of obtaining coal the large installations in Southern Rhodesia are obliged to operate with stocks for only five to 10 days. In the Copperbelt power plants have been built to resort to the extensive quantities of buckeye wood or imported coal from overseas via Angola.

Because of this situation and in view of the increasing demand for power, the Government has decided to turn to hydro-electric power. Studies have been made of the development of the power potential of the Zambezi River in Kariba. Government officials are now studying the arguments needed to start construction of this project until about 1960. This would be a large investment, only slightly greater than that required to expand thermal capacity without taking into account the minor and relatively expansion that increased thermal capacity would involve.

Cost of power from the Kariba dam is the first stage reaches full load, will be appreciably lower than current thermal power, and will decrease as the second stage is developed.

The Kariba scheme will also have the advantage of balancing the power system by interconnecting hydro-electric and thermal sources of power, thus improving the stability of service. It will also relieve the pressure on the railways by reducing the need for power stations, new 200-mile long lines, and will release large quantities of cooling water for other purposes.

SIR ROBERT WILKINSKY, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation said when he heard that the loan agreement had been signed.

"This is great news. The bank loan is the largest it has made in Africa, and the biggest it has made for a single country."

While the loans made by the C.D.C. or the C.O.F.C., the Anglo-American Corporation, the Rhodesian Selection Trust groups, the Bank of South Africa Company and Barclays and the Standard Banks, £75m. will have been secured, leaving the Federal Government to find approximately £5m. from its own resources.

That a number of hard-headed business concerns have shown their confidence in such a decisive manner in the future of the Federation is the indication of its standing in the eyes of the rest of the world. There could be no better tribute to the soundness of its plans.

"This great undertaking—the greatest of its kind in Africa south of the Sahara—brings home in the most fitting way the need for us as a nation to establish and accept a list of priorities for development projects in the Federation. Many of us may have to wait some time to see a particular project developed, but it will be only a matter of time long."

Nothing now must prevent us concentrating our major energies on completing this scheme which will provide the strongest incentive to industrial expansion, to relieve the traffic strain on the Rhodesia Railways, and set the stage for an increase in our already spectacular rate of development. This scheme will be of lasting benefit to our people and to British interests in Central Africa.

Bank's First Loan at 5%

MICHAEL DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, expressed his pleasure that the detailed and complex studies of several months had been so well rewarded, and that the U.K. despite all its other commitments, was willing to contribute so generously to the financing of the scheme.

"The policy of the International Bank is to lend money for external costs only, and its loan of £25m. will cover these costs which match its loan," he said. "Internal costs including capitalized interest payments, account for the difference between the bank loan and the estimated cost of £80m."

No contracts have yet been awarded. The main civil engineering contract is expected to be let about the end of June. The contracts for electrical and mechanical equipment, etc., are likely to be awarded by the middle of next year.

The World Bank recently raised its rate of 4½% for new loans with a currency unit of £100,000 from 4½% to 5% for the first time. The Kariba loan is the first to be at the 5% rate.

Queen's Scar in Tanganyika

Little Known Award Recalls

THE ONLY PERFECT SPECIMEN of The Queen's Scar, an award for gallantry worked by Queen Victoria herself when in her 82nd year, lies in a bank vault in Darusha, Tanganyika, the property of Mr. A. G. H. Druyer, of the Territory's Estate Department. Only four were knitted, and the Queen died before she could give official instructions concerning the recipients.

A communication from Lord Roberts from Pretoria, dated August 28, 1900, reads: "Your Majesty will I dare say remember the scarves made by Your Majesty to be given to your Colonial private soldiers. There was the greatest some peddler to become the fortunate possessor of these scarves, and it took several long-time decades as the merit of these scarves for such a widely contested reward on account of the troops being so widely scattered and so constantly on the move."

It was finally settled that the following men were to all receive the scarves: (1) the first of the first honours, Canada, Lt. A. R. Thompson, New South Wales; (2) Duffrey, Lt. A. H. Duffrey, Natal; (3) Cook, Lt. Cook, Trooper, Cape Colony.

The Australian Army Orders had been to (1) The Queen's Scarves of Honour for the Boer War. Conditions of issue: (1) eligible only to those that had entered armed forces as volunteers; (2) first to be recommended for the Victoria Cross and to have subsequent recommendations in the field; (3) to be awarded by one of the commanders in the field; (4) to be awarded with the Victoria Cross; (5) to carry rank for the duration of the war.

It is not known to be known of the other scarves.

Mr. J. A. Wilcock, Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Andrews, Mr. N. B. Melville, Mr. Naughton, Mr. J. N. H. Wilson, Mr. Mrs. F. G. Mellor, Mr. Mellor, Mr. J. M. G. Money, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Morgan, Mr. H. L. Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Morton, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Noyes, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Oates, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Ockendon, Miss G. Ockendon, Mrs. B. M. Pettipiece, Mr. J. G. P. Phillips, Sir Charles and the Lady Ponsonby, Miss P. Ponsonby, Mr. & Mrs. N. Rayner, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Ross, Miss Gilbert, Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Mr. J. Robson, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Robson, Mr. E. Rogan.

Mr. S. Skinner, Mr. V. R. B. Smallwood, Mr. H. Griffin, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Solomon, Mr. & Mrs. C. Soutwell, Mr. & Mrs. S. Spens, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. M. Thatcher, Mr. O. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Thomson, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. S. Tremain, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. E. Trenchard, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. E. Trenchard, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Tudor, Mr. & Mrs. E. Viccars, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Waddington, Mr. & Mrs. S. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. John Wallace, Mr. G. H. Walton, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Webster, Mr. & Mrs. G. White, Mr. O. W. White, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Collinson, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Wren and Mrs. C. Young.

Commons Debate on Kenya

Mr. Bevan on Parliament and the Colonies

MR. ANTHONY BEVAN, Labour's Shadow Colonial Secretary, spoke forcefully on the relationship between Parliament and the Colonies. In the recent debate on Kenya in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bevan said: "I shall not spend my time in giving praise where praise is due to people in Kenya. I shall rather urge the House to consider very seriously the situation in which we have arrived, especially in the supervision of colonial administration."

"Very serious difficulties are arising in different parts of the world. We are faced with a very serious crisis in Cyprus. We may have very great difficulty in Singapore. Trouble is starting in Aden and may develop, and trouble has not been altogether removed in Kenya. The time has now arrived when the House of Commons should seriously consider an overhauling of our constitutional relationship to colonial administration. I am not making this criticism, of the Minister of the existing office, nor am I making it a reflection upon his predecessors, on either side of the House; but it seriously suggests that a situation has developed in the colonial dependencies which is getting out of hand."

"The House of Commons has now lost a sufficiently light grip of the situation. We are always after the fact. Crises are arising that we are unable to catch hold of in time. If we do not hear of anything upward happening, no one pays any attention. If there is trouble, we are told to shut up until it is all over, and when it is all over we are told to shut up because it is all over. The fact of the matter is that there is a grave breakdown in communication between Parliament and what is happening in the Colonies."

House Behind a Fiction

"We often talk about the Government being there when we are talking behind a fiction. We know that it is not the Government but here at all but that the final responsibility lies here. This fiction of the Government out there is directed all the while in order to conceal the responsibility of the central government. We talk about the people on the spot knowing more about it than people here. All that means is that we get our information from highly prejudiced people on the spot — on both sides of the sea — who are quite often unable to assess the source of information. The facts that the House and the Colonies is being misled."

"It indicates an almost frightful degree of irresponsibility on the part of those supporting in the Commons, because if we are to do anything about what is occurring, we should have access to some information. Organisations are made and promulgated which take the lives and liberties of people for whom we are responsible and we do not hear about them until some months after they are in operation, and until then in some instances not even someone in the Commons about them."

"We may have yielded all rights in years gone by, but it is no good now. The Colonies are awakening. People are turning towards the idea of the realization of self-government and the highest standards of citizenship and of living. It means that we must exercise this power shall exercise that power intelligently and in time. Therefore, seriously suggest that the time has now come for us to make use more fully of the constitutional adaptations for which we are constitutionally bound."

"I am not really trying to do our duty by the 70 million people who depend upon us in the Colonies merely by putting down Ministers every six weeks and many of them are not really reached, and especially when after long centuries of experience, we have produced a whole lot of Ministers who are excellent at the art of evasions and dodging the question when they arise."

"It is not sufficient for the Colonial Secretary to cast doubt on the bona fides of Miss Fletcher. It will not be enough for him to repeat some of the statements of his own

friends who said, 'Why did she not say what she did earlier? Or why did she not say what she did more clearly? Or why did she not say it in Kenya? Or why did she not say it in the Colonial Secretary?' All that is important. The question is, is what she said true?"

"The Colonial Secretary will not be doing himself justice nor the reputation of this country justice if he attempts to get the whole thing off by casting doubt on the ability of the industry or on the reputation of this witness. The facts are stated with too great circumstantiality to be dismissed in that way."

Colonel Young's Resignation

"Very great damage has been done by the allegations that Colonel Young has not been able for some reason or another to give the reasons for his resignation. It is far better that the whole thing be brought out into daylight. It is attacked by a Minister in the Kenya Legislature in the rudest possible terms. He has not, I understand, had an opportunity to reply. Until he is able to give his evidence, the reputation of the Kenya Government for the administration of justice in Kenya is under a cloud."

"One of the reasons why we have not decided to divide the Committee on this occasion is that we thought it undesirable ourselves to come to a conclusion before the evidence had been properly examined."

"It is not good enough that we should accept responsibility for the detention of thousands of people in Kenya under no charge whatsoever. It really is not good enough to bring people before the courts of justice on charges which are dismissed by the courts and then immediately to take the people who are declared innocent into detention and to keep them there indefinitely. This is an outrage, and I am sure that if people were more familiar with the facts, they would not allow it to go on any longer. They are not familiar with the facts because Parliament has not the constitutional means of drawing attention on the facts. This is our one opportunity for some time."

"A lot has been said about Mau Mau, about the atrocities committed by Mau Mau, and on one side of the Committee would pretend to do other than express the utmost abhorrence of those Mau Mau, however, originated somewhere, in some form, it did not come out of nothing. One would say that the administration of Kenya had no responsibility for Mau Mau but after all Mau Mau has been growing in Kenya for 20 years. The situation in Kenya was becoming increasingly intolerable and was created in Kenya the social context in which these extremes were almost inevitable."

"It is said that the crisis is reaching that a bad atmosphere is being created. I hope this is not a hope that we are going to take advantage of the opportunity."

Inter-party agreement desirable

"It is essential that so far as possible the constitutional development of the Colonies should be from common agreement in this House. It would be extremely undesirable if every time there was a change of Government in Great Britain there was also a change in the constitution of the Colonies. But that has as a corollary, which is that although the Government have the final responsibility they should, as far as possible, seek to carry the Opposition with them in this matter they arise, during the time."

"We are entitled to demand that the Colonial Dependencies should not be allowed to go so much to multiplication as to demand that we should not put our faces against any prospect for complete self-government in any of the Colonies until there is complete demarcation in any of the Colonies in relinquishing the democratic rights of this Parliament to an undemocratic constitution in any of the Colonies. Therefore, we insist on reserving to this House the final voice on the constitutional development of any Colony until that Colony has achieved complete democratic self-government. We wish to see a constitution under which the Africans in Kenya can look forward to having democracy within a foreseeable space."

Continued on page 154

Capricorn Society and Its Contract "New Declaration of Rights of Man"

THE Capricorn Society's Contract, drawn up at its recent convention in Nyasaland, has drawn much and in the main, favourable comment from United Kingdom Press.

A leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* said: "Colonel Stirling and his friends have their heads in the air of Idealism; their feet are planted on the ground. Indeed, it is the compromise with realities rather than the ideal aim that is more likely to make heavy political going for the campaigner returning from Salima to their several territories."

Paradoxically, too, they may win greater support among Europeans, who would have to renounce their present privileged position in favour of a multi-racial society, than among Africans, who would immensely gain by it. For the common sense of the Capricorn idealists recognizes the inevitability of gradualism.

Because equality of opportunity does not yet exist, equality of rights must be a long-term aim. But African nationalists are in a hurry. The Capricorn proposal for conferring voting power according to points earned by education, property, and so on, might well be anathema to demagogues. It will not say for them to represent it as a denial of democracy and a mere device to preserve white supremacy. Yet some selective system is necessary at first, if a democratic African State is not to be swamped by its backward elements.

Though political power seems nowhere near the grasp of these men of Capricorn, they already possess influence and it is influence entirely for good. Unbridled racial nationalism, black or white, can bring only disaster. A peaceful and prosperous future for Africa depends on some form of partnership between the peoples, black, white, and brown, who live there. What the Capricorn contract now offers for debate is a plan to make this co-operation organic by building on it an inter-racial society.

Racialism Rejected

An editorial note in the *Church Times* said:—

"We are glad to see that the delegates to the remarkable convention of the Capricorn Society unanimously rejected the barren doctrine of racial nationalism. Instead of racial discrimination, they want to see a society with a system of law, founded on our human unity under God and our unity in one loyalty to the Crown. This is excellent."

"So is the realistic appreciation, in which African delegates fully shared, of the fact that universal and indiscriminate suffrage is undesirable so long as some sections of the population in Africa are still living in a primitive tribal state. As a Kenya African said, you cannot expect a child to handle a sharp knife. But it was agreed that all the peoples of a territory should have a reasonable, graduated according to their qualifications, in affairs."

The *Spectator* commented:—

"The doctrine of white supremacy is bound to create its black antithesis, and if the infection were to spread unchecked there could in the long run be only one result—the expulsion of the white minorities. It is in the light of this possibility, which would have consequences hardly less unfortunate for the rest of man, for the whites, that the achievement of the Capricorn conference should be considered."

"The details of the Capricorn Contract are interesting, but—and here I intend no criticism of Colonel David Stirling, that admirable and energetic idealist—they do not strike me as of prime importance. The function of the society is rather to point the only (multi-racial) way out of the growing black-white dichotomy which could be resolved otherwise only by disaster. The society's greatest achievement so far lies less in the draft contract than in the simple fact that it brought good men from all the races together to see that barren racialism is no answer at all to the problems of Africa."

Mr. Steven Austin said in the course of a short article in *Truth*—

"Co-existence has become something of a political dirty word, but this is the chief to survival in multi-racial countries. The races have got to live together, the alternative is civil disruption. It may well be impossible to plan for your grandchildren in Africa, for events are moving fast. We can plan and an outlook for the Capricorn Society is an extremely reasonable basis for development."

"What has to be done is to educate the Africans and to re-educate the Europeans, but with a concept of shared dignity, shared partnership, and mutual respect, when could be achieved. The old dishards must learn that habits change fast and even deep-rooted prejudices soon disappear."

Mrs. Elsie Huxley wrote in the course of an article in *Time and Tide*—

"The Capricorn Contract is a new declaration of the Rights of Man designed for Africa. There is nothing revolutionary about the rights and duties which its six precepts define; they are those generally accepted as lying at the heart of our Western, democratic philosophy, but there is something revolutionary about trying to apply them in a practical form to the multi-racial countries of Africa."

"The Capricorn Society is disliked and distrusted by extremists on both sides. Enraged whites often add ridicule to their fears because it is the foe of European privileges. Quite clearly and unambiguously it renounces all forms of apartheid, it advocates the common voters' roll, and, by proclaiming that all should be free to own land in any area, it would sweep away the whole system of European and African reserves in Kenya and the Rhodesias. This is revolutionary indeed, and to support it needs courage in countries where the whole economic and social pattern rests upon tribal and racial rights to specific areas of land."

Realistic Liberals

"The society also draws the fire of those African nationalists and their supporters in Britain who wish to see Africa as a giant reserve for the dark-skinned, and believe that whites have no future there save as temporary technicians. The black nationalists who find support among such bodies as the Africa Bureau and among some Labour members of the House of Commons are bigoted as Mr. Strijdom and his followers."

"The society parts company with true-blue (or true-pink?) democrats in this country to whom 'democracy' means simple universal adult suffrage, quite regardless of the voter's background or tradition, education, or belief. It seems possible that one day this bizarre conviction will be seen as one of the most extraordinary, and perhaps most fatal, illusions of the twentieth century. The society does not endorse it. The vote, it maintains, is not a natural right, but a responsibility to be exercised for the common good."

"The idea of a qualified franchise is so revolutionary for those nurtured on the notion that democracy is somehow equated with one man, one vote. Unless the idea can be got across—and the Capricorn Society is not the only body to see this—that the status of a citizen can involve hard, logging work, intelligence, and restraint, and does not consist



when
planning
your next
holiday

consider the variety of attractions of

**KENYA, UGANDA
TANGANYIKA
and ZANZIBAR**

Literature and Information
may be obtained from:

London Manager:
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,
The East African Office, Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Information Officer:
East Africa Tourist Travel Association,
P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya.

March is being served sugars tea in an ever open Wellcome canteen, there will be a dinner for these African countries.

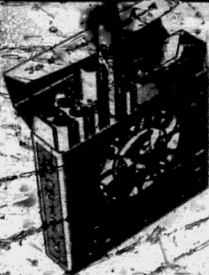
The most potent enemies of the movement and of the moderates of all races, Mrs. Huxley concluded, are the rabble-rousing African politicians who do not want to work with Europeans or Asians, because they do not get them out.

The diarist of the *New Statesman and Nation* wrote: "I asked myself how I should view the meetings of the Capricorn Society at Lake Nyasa if I were an educated African. I should be aware that the European know-how in every field is indispensable for creating an African Society in which my people could hold up their heads and live in freedom and develop their own resources for their own benefit. I should also be aware of centuries of oppression and exploitation of my people by Europeans, and of the danger of the South African system being allowed to encroach on East and Central Africa. I should therefore be pleased that there are some European leaders of Capricorn who talk impeccably about the evils of apartheid and who realize that, outnumbered by about 200 to one, their right to existence in my country depended on their reputation of racialism.

Impeccable Sentiments

"So when asked to sit on a platform with Asians and Europeans I should have mixed feelings. I should listen to the impeccable sentiments of Capricorn leaders and ask myself how much value to attach to them. Some of them I should know to be sincere and good men. I should see that there were limits to the application of a 'one man, one woman, one vote' formula to an illiterate population, but I should object to the method of the multiple vote as opening the way to an unequal system which might be difficult to get rid of later.

"But what would worry me much more would be the actual behaviour of many influential Europeans who talk about a multi-racial partnership. I should notice that Mr. Michael Blundell, the leading spokesman of the supposedly more progressive Europeans in Kenya, is fighting an election on principles that are incompatible with these fine sentiments. How far could I trust him when he is opposing a common education for Europeans and Africans, when he pledges himself to the continued reservation of the White Highlands, and makes it clear that the multi-racial society may be only a way of maintaining European domination?"



Player's
Please



Common Defence Policy for Africa

Mr. Strydom, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said at a dinner of the South Africa Club in London on Monday:

"It is the policy of the present Government ultimately to establish a republican form of government in South Africa when a sufficiently large majority of the European voters shall have expressed themselves in favour of such a step.

"Let me give you this emphatic assurance that this change in the form of our government will in no way whatsoever affect our policy of co-operation with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, and all other countries and peoples who like to subscribe to the western and democratic way of life.

"On the contrary, under a republican form of government the majority of our people, namely, the Afrikaans speaking section, would be infinitely more willing to co-operate with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries in all matters of common concern, especially in respect of a common defence policy for Africa, than they would be under present circumstances. Looked at from this angle alone, a republic in South Africa would be in the interest of all concerned, and would strengthen the ties of friendship between our respective countries.

"We are, moreover, convinced that under such a form of government we shall much sooner succeed in welding the two European sections in our country into one united people or nation, with the retention however of each section of its own language and culture fully guaranteed by the State.

"The absurdity of the charge of isolation should be self-evident in view of the existing co-operation between the various European monarchies on the one hand and certain European and American republics on the other hand.

Economic Considerations

"Quite apart from our common defence interests, our economic and financial interests are so interwoven and have made us so interdependent upon each other that instead of drifting into isolation it is of the utmost importance that our trade and other economic relations should, in our common interest, expand and be strengthened wherever possible.

"People have been given a distorted picture of our colour policy. In some cases the picture painted may have a modicum of truth, but is nevertheless a complete distortion because an isolated incident is generalized and then portrayed as a usual occurrence and general practice.

"Until recently these attacks have been directed mainly against South Africa. Now the campaign is being extended to the British territories in Africa as well as to the Rhodesias. Unfortunately as this development may be for our neighbours it will probably result in you and the western world generally seeing our detractors in their true colours."

At least 90% of the white population of South Africa, and Mr. Strydom believes, of the Rhodesias, are determined, whatever the consequences, to ensure the continued existence of the white race in Southern Africa.

"For priests and scribes under the cloak of religion to accuse South Africa of harsh and unchristian treatment of the black man is such a travesty of the truth that it borders on the blasphemous."

Coronation Safari

Mr. E. CEUL, of Nairobi, was a winner of the East African Coronation Safari in a D.K.W. car, another D.K.W. owned by Mr. R. Jennings, of Rumuruti, was second, and a Fiat entered by Messrs. F. Boero and Co., of Nairobi, third. Team prizes were awarded to the Simca team (1st), the Morris Minor team (2nd) and three Volkswagens (3rd). In Class A, for cars under £551, a Ford Anglia was first; in Class B, for cars between £551 and £736, a D.K.W.; in Class C, for cars between £736 and £917, a Vauxhall Velox; and in Class D, for cars over the last-mentioned price, a Ford V8. Mr. I. R. Manton, chairman of the R.E.A.A.A., was mainly responsible for organizing the competition. Mr. E. C. Field was clerk of the course. Of 91 entrants one scratched and only 11 had to retire.

rest

Yes, rest is assured when you fly "SAFARI" to Great Britain and for two very good reasons. First, you fly by daylight only — and spend pleasant evenings, with restful nights sleep, in comfortable hotels en route.

assured

Then there is reassurance in knowing that "SAFARI" aircraft are manned by crews with great experience of African flying conditions.

when you

If you are going to Great Britain any Travel Agent will tell you how to "travel well and travel wisely — by SAFARI" — at the lowest fares on the route.

fly—Safari

.....
RETURN FARES TO LONDON

N'DOLA	£208 4s.	Single £174
LUSAKA	£207	Single £155
BULAWAYO	£112 8s.	Single £98
SALISBURY	£112 8s.	Single £98

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN RHODESIA

(Coach Class air service)

.....
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

N'DOLA

P.O. Box 94, Grams: Airxex, N'Dola. Tel: 2918

SALISBURY

P.O. Box 2276, 35 Jameson Avenue
 Grams: Airxex, Salisbury. Tel: 25449 or 25569

OPERATED JOINTLY BY

AIRWORK LTD  HUNTING-CLAN

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. CHARLES UDALL, of Nairobi, are in London.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS is now Acting Governor of London from Nairobi.

MR. A. J. L. LEWIS has been appointed honorary Danish vice-consul in Bulawayo.

MR. R. D. PETERS has resigned his directorships in the Selection Trusts group of companies.

MR. C. A. STACEY, a Southern Rhodesian student at Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, has passed the law tripos, part II.

MR. W. H. HELEN, managing director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., is about to leave London for his annual visit to Kenya.

MISS EILEEN COMBER, representative of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, is touring the Federation.

SIR MICHAEL THOMAS, lately chairman of I.O.A.C., has taken up his duties as chairman of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.

COUNTESS CAIRNS is visiting East Africa. EARL CAIRNS commands H.M.S. SUPERB, flagship of the East Indies squadron.

MR. W. F. STUBBS, who has been in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia for more than 30 years, will shortly retire.

PROFESSOR B. DE BUNSON flew back to Makerere College, Uganda, a few days ago after a period of leave in this country.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya who is on short leave in this country, will fly back to Nairobi at the end of July.

MR. L. R. MACONICHT, WELWOOD, European Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, has arrived in Scotland for a short holiday.

MR. R. DE S. STABLETON, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, is due to return to Dar es Salaam in a few days after six weeks' home leave.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MORRIS, C-in-C, East Indies, and LADY MORRIS are visiting Uganda as the guests of SIR ANDREW and LADY COHEN.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER will attend a summer reception and ball of the Royal Empire Society in London on the evening of July 10.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has returned to London after convalescence in Italy from an operation from which he has made an excellent recovery.

MR. E. B. THORNE, of Witley, Surrey, who had served in the Colonial Police in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar, left estate in Great Britain valued at £7,600.

MESSRS. C. R. V. BELL, Deputy Director of Education, C. L. BERG, Director of Hydrological Survey, and W. R. FORBES, Accountant-General, are on leave from Uganda.

The acting appointments of Messrs. F. H. PAGE JONES and I. M. HEANEY as Chief Secretary and Member of Local Government respectively in Tanganyika have been announced.

MR. W. A. DU FRISSON has been elected deputy chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, following the resignation of Mr. H. F. EAGLETON.

LORD BRANDON, who was secretary of state for the Colonies at Mr. Oliver Evelyn, has entered a London hospital and will not be able to attend to business for at least three weeks.

MISS G. WORTHINGTON, of Girton College, Cambridge, and formerly of the Kenya High School, Nairobi, has been successful in the Natural Sciences Tripos class of division II.

MR. and MRS. ROGER NORTON have arrived in Northern Rhodesia.

The Government of Kenya has nominated Mr. E. M. CLARKE to be a member of the general committee of East Africa House, London, in the vacancy caused by the death of SIR CHARLES LOCKHART.

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on July 5.

THE REV. R. T. JOURDAN, at one-time director of the S.P.C.K. for East and Central Africa, showed colour films when he addressed the Travel Circle of the Royal Empire Society on his work in the territories.

M. PÉRISSON, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, will attend the opening by Princess Margaret in October of a deep-water berth built in Dar es Salaam for traffic to and from the Belgian Colony.

MESSRS. W. H. BARNFORD, of Southern Rhodesia, and J. F. WILLIAMS, of Nairobi, have passed the Historical Tripos, part II, at Cambridge, and MR. P. H. BARNES of Nairobi, the Economic Tripos, part I.

MAJOR M. S. MOORE, V.C., who has come to Kenya from Tanganyika, and now resident in Kenya, is taking part in the V.C. centenary celebrations in London this week. Major Moore won his decoration at Ypres in 1917.

MR. TOMAMBOVA, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, who has been taking a course at Ruskin College, Oxford, left on Tuesday for Brussels. He will visit the United States before returning to East Africa.

MR. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, the film producer, is about to visit East and Central Africa, especially Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, in connexion with a project to film a story by Mr. Laurens van der Post about political intrigues among Africans.

MR. R. H. W. PAKENHAM and SIR EBEO FIRBAH have been appointed members of the Second Class of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. MESSRS. I. G. SQUIRE, W. F. WARDINGTON, and R. S. WHEATLEY have been appointed members of the Third Class.

MR. G. P. JOOSTE, retiring High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, and MRS. JOOSTE were the guests of the Royal Empire Society last week at a farewell luncheon. Colonel Sir CHARLES PONSONBY, chairman of the council, presided.

MR. JUSTICE BERNARD SHAW, who was seriously wounded in the neck and head by terrorists in Cyprus on Monday, was in the Colonial Service in Kenya for 11 years. He went to Cyprus in November, and has since sentenced six terrorists to death and others to life imprisonment.

SIR LESLIE PITCHER, who was chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation was in charge of the ill-fated groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, and is now Socialist M.P. for Deptford, was taken ill in the House of Commons last week and sent by ambulance to Westminster Hospital.

PROPERTIES

EAST SUSSEX. Every amenity for leave periods or residence. For furnished houses or properties of all descriptions for sale, coast or country areas, consult Parker & Co., Green Beach, Bexhill-on-Sea (Tel. Cuden 147).

SECRETARIAL

MISS LORNA HINES, formerly interested in East African Central African Affairs, is willing to accept any commission in London, including secretarial work for authors. Reasonable terms. Write 29 Elham Road, London, W.14.

Mr. A. W. Lewis, Clerk of the Legislative Council of Kenya, will shortly arrive in London.

Lord Gwynne, the Socialist Minister of State for the Colonies, has received the Burmese Order of Agga Maha Maha Sitta in recognition of his chairmanship of the Burma Frontier Areas Committee of Inquiry in 1947. The translation means "great, victorious conquering hero".

THE REV. HUGH EVAN THOMAS, rector of St. Mary's, Bow, Chearside, and previously provost of Nairobi Cathedral, held a special service for Queen's thirty kings and queens to mark a "Conquest to the Rescue Week", the "pearlies" having undertaken to visit hotels, restaurants, and other places in the West End to collect money for the restoration of the church. About £1,500 is required.

The following have been called to the English Bar: Lincoln's Inn, Messrs. H. P. ASARIA, J. C. PATEL, and N. M. PATEL, of Uganda; S. H. PROFARRELL and A. R. GONSAIVES, of Tanganyika; and H. S. BHOGLI, of Kenya; Trinity, R. C. DE SOUZA, and A. W. LAYMAN, of Kenya; and N. J. LAYMAN, of Tanganyika; Gray's Inn, J. A. HADJIN, of Northern Rhodesia, and L. D. JERREBS, of Tanganyika.

New O.C.s include three Kenya barristers: Mr. D. W. CONROY, Solicitor-General, who joined the Colonial Legal Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1946 and after service in Gibraltar went to Kenya last year; Mr. JAIL SORABJEE, who was president of the Law Society of Kenya in 1952; and Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS DESHAJI INAMADAR, who has for 15 years been a member of the Rules Committee appointed under the Civil Procedure Ordinance, and has represented the Mombasa Law Society.

SHEIKH ALI MUHSIN BARWANI and SHEIKH AMSUR ZAHOR ISMAIL, from Zanzibar, and SHEIKH RASHID ALI KHAFIY, from Pemba, have been appointed to the Legislative Council of Zanzibar as non-official Arab members. The first nomination in the legislature for two years until his resignation in June 1954, when the Arab Association decided to withdraw its nomination. Sheikh Amour Zahor served in the Department of Zanzibar for more than 25 years as the member for Pemba, who owns plantations and businesses in that island, is president of the Arab Association of Pemba.

Sir Ferdinand Cavendish Bentinck

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and previously Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, is now her president in the dukedom of Forand, in consequence of the death in England last week at the age of 87, of Lord Charles Cavendish Bentinck, who was his heir presumptive to his nephew, the present duke, Sir Ferdinand. It is a great grandson of Major-General Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, O.C., fourth son of the third duke.

Vice-Presidential Visit

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, will pay a State visit to Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and the island next month. He will be the guest of the Acting Governor-General, Sir Robert Frederick Peel. Sir Radhakrishnan was a one-time Spalding Professor of Oriental Studies and Religions at Oxford University. He succeeded Mrs. Pankaj as Ambassador in London and was the first chairman of Unesco. He is a noted orator and a member of the Indian Parliament.

Reception for Rhodesian V.C.s

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FEDERATION and Lady Rennie gave a sherry party at Rhodesia House on Monday for the Rhodesian gentlemen attending the Victoria Cross Centenary Celebrations in London. Among those present were:

- Lord Milverton, M.C. & Mrs. A. M. Pitt, Colonel & Mrs. A. C. Roberts, Wing-Commander H. Hawkins, Mr. W. G. Bristow, Mr. I. G. Anthony, Mr. G. M. C. Norman, Captain F. C. Booth, V.C., Captain G. Robertson, V.C., and Mr. J. S. Anderson, (widow and daughter of The late Major G. K. S. Anderson, V.C.), Mr. G. W. Faulds and Mrs. J. S. Evans and daughter of the late Major G. S. Evans, V.C., Mr. H. Henderson and Mrs. H. Henderson (widow of the late Major H. S. Henderson, V.C.), Mrs. A. H. MacLachlan, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. MacLachlan, V.C., and Mrs. J. MacLachlan, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. MacLachlan, V.C.

Earlier on the day the contingent attended a service of thanksgiving conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster Abbey.

On Tuesday they took part in the review of 300 V.C.s in Hyde Park by the Queen, and in the afternoon were guests at a garden party at Marlborough House attended by the Queen Mother, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Royal.

Visit of Eight Kenya Africans

AN SEA PARTY given by the British Council in London last week for eight Kenya Africans at the end of their two-months' tour of this country, Major-General W. A. Dimondie, who went to Kenya soon after the outbreak of the last war in command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and became G.O.C. in East Africa in 1946, talked over old times with Chief Simeon Musyoki Kivati, of Ukamba, who was then his chauffeur.

The African visitors said that they had been greatly impressed with what they had seen during their tour of the provinces and Scotland, especially the work undertaken by the British woman.

The party consisted of: Chief Mura Kairampi, chief of the Meru district; Chief Simeon Musyoki Kivati, of the Mbituni location in Kiambu; Chief Athambo Owili, of East Kano, Central Nyanza; Mr. J. L. M. Shako, assistant district officer, Teita, county development, sports and African affairs in general; Chief Al-Amin bin Said of Muthya, Ilwiti of Lamu, administrative duties; and with technical work: Chief George Choboro, from Kapkatet in the Kiambu district; Chief Henry Kachisa Wanyonyi, of Kimili location in the Elgon Nyanza districts; and Mr. John Kouti Kouti, from Meket, in the Blesyo-Mulani district, a schoolmaster at the Government African School, Emburu.

B.B.C. Drama Prize

MISS ROWENA COOPER, aged 21, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is one of the two winners of the B.B.C. drama students essay competition for 1956, which attracted 3,500 entries. She is a student of the Central School of Speech and Drama, London, and has now been offered a six-months' engagement with the B.B.C. drama repertory company. The competition was for proficiency and promise in the art of acting for the microphone.

Mr. Frank Cox

MR. FRANK COX, who joined the British South Africa Company in London in 1914, has retired lately he had been a player for the Federation at Rhodesia House. During the last war he was honorary treasurer of the Southern Rhodesia Comforts Fund, and represented the colony on the London Food Committee. A farewell sherry party was given at Embassy by the High Commissioner and Lady Rennie for Mr. Cox and his wife, Mr. Dennis Cox, is on the staff of Rhodesia House.

Foreign Investment in the Empire Disaster if Britain Maintained Closed Shop

MR. A. T. LENOX BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the debate in the House of Commons on the sale of American interests of the Trinidad Oil Company, said that if the deal had been blocked by the Government it would have been a serious blow to British mining and oil companies operating in many parts of the world.

"If we excluded Americans or other foreign ownership of mineral or oil concessions in the Commonwealth, we must not be surprised if doors were closed against British mining and oil companies in foreign countries. Mining was a two-way traffic. If we are to continue to develop the mining and oil industries anywhere in the world, we must allow others to do the same in our own territories."

"Noting that the minerals and the interests of the world feel a great personal responsibility than if we were to put it down that British oil and minerals could be operated only by British companies. We did that the mining world would be shut out of the world. With the consequences that we should have to rely exclusively on our own financial resources to develop the minerals and oils of the British Empire, which in my view is out of the question."

No Racial Discrimination

"I am fully conscious of the very great need to make sure that no hint of racial discrimination for either negro or white is allowed to enter into any British Colonial territory with our knowledge", he stated, adding that replies to racialist questions in the attitude of American companies via labour problems.

He continued: "The Rhodesian Selection Trust has lately been doing a most admirable business in labour relations in Central Africa. The trust has a large shareholding and a considerable amount of that shareholding has acquired not by a direct and sudden American purchase as in some other cases, but by steady purchases over a number of years. Although about 65% of the trust's shares are in American hands."

"Yet from where is it that the imagination and drive have come in Northern Rhodesia in the policy of giving Africans a chance to undertake jobs which previously have been confined exclusively to white miners? All those who know the work which Sir Ronald Dean has done in Northern Rhodesia in Rhodesian Selection Trust, can regard that as a fair indication of what the best of our own companies can be relied upon to do."

"The course of the last few years of the investment industry considerably in our Commonwealth, and I am sure that we still have a long way to go. There have been the difficulties of most considerable difficulties in our balance of payments position, caused by the fact that at its start it was a £300m. surplus and, at its end, a deficit of £500m. in 1955, compared with £6,000m. in six years."

£600m. for Colonies Since 1949

Despite these difficulties, no less than £600m. have flowed to the Colonies since 1949, and of that figure 40% of the largest part has come from the United Kingdom. In 1955 we estimate that about £90m. were provided by the U.K. for the Colonies despite many other difficulties. Of the £600m. about £30m. of the investment in the Colonies has been made in copper companies in Central Africa, and £150m. has been provided from United States sources for investment in oil in the Colonies."

Gold's capital position in the Colonies in 1955 was at the rate of £300m. a year. By the end of the year it had risen to £500m. an increase of 50% in money terms and that was one of the reasons why those of us who are really anxious about Colonial investment will, I hope, be given courage in the view that virtually nothing has been done."

"The £100m. have done has enabled us in the last few years to see the total value of exports from Colonial territories increase from £5,900m. in 1948 to £11,600m. last year, and the value of imports over the same period from £6,600m. to nearly £10,500m."

MR. HAROLD McCORMILLAN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that long-term aid to the Commonwealth in the last four years has been well over £2,000m. a year. "And that is a great deal. As a percentage of national income it was unparalleled in the world. It represented, however, a considerable strain on our reserves and on our balance of payments."

MR. HAROLD WILSON (Lab.) said that he was not against foreign investment in the Commonwealth. "Nor was it anti-American."

He asked whether any proposition had been put forward for the use of Colonial Development and Welfare funds for developments in the Colonies. "There have been any suggestions in the C.D.C. the chairman of the company and the Finance Corporation for industry whose chairman, Lord Bruce, has asked for American investment in the Colonies and in the Colonies who has brought knowledge of new processes, created a new industry, or export market, or some means of savings imports, especially dollar imports."

MR. N. EVANS (Lab.) described the Trinidad transaction as a national disgrace. "In the absence of exertion, stability and thrift, we cannot take our way, and then become a sale of capital assets every day and then become a slave of Trinidad oil today; it may be Rhodesian copper tomorrow. So if we go on until someone succeeds in inducing this nation to 'whin its income'."

Danger of Kenyanism

MR. WALTER ELLIOT: "The opposite argument that we should never allow any of the resources of the Empire really are to be invested in by anybody outside the Commonwealth area is a fallacious. We should not keep the dog in the manger attitude that if we do not get the lion's portion of the Empire nobody else will."

Those words were echoed by Mr. ELLIOT who said: "When we are asked to take on the responsibilities and obligations of a large part of the Commonwealth which are in need of very great assistance."

Replying to a question on an approach to the C.D.C. Mr. ELLIOT said: "There are statutory limits for the expenditure which cannot be exceeded without new legislation. It would be impossible for the Government to embark on an indefinite course of that kind, but other schemes for the benefit of the people of the Colonial territories were being fully absorbed and very heavily taxed."

"Clearly it would have been a absurd use of the power of the Government to have a large amount of the proceeds of the Commonwealth to be used in a permanent basis, but the need to attract foreign investment and foreign capital."

EAST AFRICA

Are you looking for new fields for investment?

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories.

Imports, Exports, Commerce, Farming, Settlement, Investment, Travel, General Conditions.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON W.C.2.

Cables: E.A. Officers, London.

Corona Club Dinner

THE RT. HON. A. A. LENNOX, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding at last week's Corona Club Dinner in London, said that he was the only holder of that title in the Westminster Church, having been the 62nd. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain held the office in 1900 when the club was founded.

Conservative and Socialist Governments had tried to pursue a bi-partisan colonial policy, for continuity was obviously of great importance, and Colonial Territories should not be expected to adjust their policies in accordance with the party which happened to be in power in the United Kingdom.

"In the country we take it for granted that the moment a man ceases to be a Government Minister, he has lost all value to advise the current generation about the territories which he has served, yet there is a great deal of talk in a field of which he has no direct experience."

He warmly welcomed two of his predecessors, Lord Onslow and Lord Harewood, the latter expressed regret at the death of Mr. Leo Amery, who had been one of the most distinguished holders of the office, and who had remained his horse, but whose villainous remarks, he said, had increased the recruiting for Colonial Offices.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that there were now some 20,000 men in offices under the Secretary of State, and that five times as many were being recruited as before the last year. Referring to the special list which is to be created, the Minister said emphatically that it was intended to meet only proved needs, proved needs.

Those on the list would be in the service of H.M. Government, which would send them to overseas Government. H.M.G. would determine their salaries and terms of employment after consultation with the Government concerned. H.M.G. would look after them if they lost their jobs through no fault of their own; and if a man could not be found a suitable job H.M.G. would keep him on full pay for a long time.

The Women's College Society held its annual dinner on the same evening. Lady Sandford presided, the Countess of Limerick was the guest of honour, and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd attended.

Equity and the Colour Bar

THE COLOUR BAR was the subject of a joint debate in a general meeting of British Equity in London on Sunday. Members were concerned whether they should remain in the areas in which a colour bar exists. The President, Mr. Peter Aylmer, said that no action should be taken until the withdrawal of labour should be taken by Equity in relation to the colonies, overseas or groups which conflicted with the declarations of their Governments, whether national or local. It would be a matter for a small union of cases, strike to a policy of a foreign Government. A compromise motion was eventually passed that Equity should instruct its members not to enter into contracts where there was a colour bar, or to accept contracts that a special provision of their performances to be fixed by Equity were open to all Europeans, and accessible to persons of all colours, races, or religions.

Rain Damage

HEAVY RAIN THE LAST TIME caused damage by the Damages Commission in the Northern Territory. Northern Territory has suffered an area near Muldrah near the Belgian Congo border, as the damage after the storming of cars by a heavy rain. The ordinary passenger cars, the bus and the car, and the Government cars, even the local inhabitants in order to pay for the expense caused to the Government by the rain. The Commission has been asked to report on the damage.

Mr. Garfield Todd and Federal Policy

REFERENCE WAS MADE to the speech by Roy Welensky, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mr. Garfield Todd, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a speech at Gwelo yesterday. Mr. Todd accused the Colonial Office and the Federal Government of doing nothing to take action against African National Congresses and dealing with agitators.

He also declared that industrial expansion and immigration and the Kariba hydro-electric scheme should proceed simultaneously, whereas Mr. Todd holds that while the Kariba scheme is in progress immigration must be restricted to the economy of the Federation.


Mr. Roy has declared that Mr. Todd's address was unfortunate, that it would help the opponents of racial partnership, and that Mr. Todd had ignored the economic realities between 1945 and 1953.

In the opening of the Federal Parliament on Monday Sir Robert Tredgold, the Acting Governor-General, emphasized in a speech from the Throne that the Kariba scheme would not curtail development in other directions.

THE KENYA REGIMENT, which the King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th Rifles) have, with the approval of the Queen, entered into the special relationship which the K.R.R. already had with the Royal Rhodesia Regiment and a number of regiments in Canada, Australia, India (the 2nd Gurka Rifles), and Fiji. The Kenya Regiment will therefore replace its blue beret with a green beret, and its new uniform will also be in green. The regular ceremonial flag of the Regiment will however be provided by the Queen.

MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA
and ZANZIBAR

PREFER



Ford

FORD PRODUCTS HAVE PROVED IDEAL UNDER ALL THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN EAST AFRICA AND ARE BACKED BY THE WORLD RENOWNED FORD SERVICE

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, ARUSHA
BRANCHES: DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA, MOSHI, MOMBASA, NAIROBI

Mau Mau Sentences To Be Reviewed

Miss Fletcher at the Colonial Office

A QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the committee which is examining and reviewing the sentences on persons convicted of Mau Mau offences in Kenya consists of Mr. S. Ho La Fontaine, formerly Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province and Acting Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. D. Ryland, formerly Officer in Charge of Nairobi Urban provincial district, and Mr. J. Sinclair Lockhart, a District Commissioner. All have served in Kenya for many years and all possess special knowledge of the Kikuyu.

The committee is empowered to examine all sentences for persons convicted and to recommend whether the law should take its course or whether in any case the Governor should be invited to remit the residue of a prison sentence and transfer the prisoner to a work camp with a view to release later.

Mr. F. ELWYN JONES, Labour member for West Ham, while recognizing the experience of the officers in Kenya itself, asked whether in view of the "mass public disquiet" there was not an overwhelming case for the appointment of a high-powered tribunal under a High Court judge from this country. "Is the Minister aware that the assurance that he is going to have consultations with the Attorney-General of Kenya is not enough and that the Attorney-General is a party involved in this matter," he asked.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, I do not think this is much the best way to carry out this work. Already over 500 cases have been considered by the committee; remission has been recommended in 147 cases, and release orders have been signed in 167 cases. The committee hopes to speed up its work very much."

Fresh Blood Needed

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN: "It would be better to have fresh blood on the committee from outside, so that the Home might be satisfied not only that justice was done in the old way but that it should be seen to be done."

"It is not seen to be done by having only persons drawn from the Colony itself on this committee. Will the Minister recognize that great progress has been done already to bring 5,000 in Kenya to the fact that some of his followers in the past debate under the Government need to hurry up to the case of these prisoners?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That was in very different circumstances. Justice is not only done but is seen to be done by those people and many stirring political persuasions and backwoods who are now working to help the Kenya Government."

Earlier Mr. JONES had asked on what dates three Kikuyu girls had been sentenced and their then ages.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The first prisoner was sentenced in November 1954 on a plea of guilty to two counts of taking arms, and she was given two years' imprisonment. Her sentence was run consecutively. Her age as recorded in the court proceedings was 'adult (that is, 18 or over). Her age as recorded on the prison record on September 11, 1955, was 18, subsequently altered to that recorded on 11, and by whom it still being investigated. Her actual age, if deduced from the assessment by experienced Kikuyu women on June 25th last year, would have been 16."

The second prisoner was sentenced in Nairobi on September 20, 1954, on the capital charge of consorting with armed persons, to be detained during the Governor's pleasure. Her age as recorded in the court proceedings was '18'. The Governor directed that she be detained in Kamiti prison, where, as a juvenile, she would be provided with a special compound, and her age as recorded on the prison record on admission was 12. This record was not altered. Her actual age, as deduced from the assessment by experienced Kikuyu women on June 25th, would have been 16."

The third prisoner was sentenced in Thika on June 17, 1954, on the capital charge of consorting with armed persons, to be detained during the Governor's pleasure. It is recorded on the court proceedings that a medical officer estimated her age to be about 12. The Governor directed that she be detained in Kamiti prison, where, as a juvenile, she would be placed in the special compound. Her age as recorded on admission was 12. This record was not altered. Her actual age, as deduced on June 8, would have been 18.

A person under the age of 18 who is convicted by a court on a capital charge must be sentenced to be detained during the Governor's pleasure and such detention may be in prison. The courts are not concerned with the exact establishment of age but with the category of an accused person.

On a capital charge, a court must satisfy itself whether the accused is under 18. On a non-capital charge it must satisfy itself whether the accused is a young person, that is, within the age range of 14 to 17 inclusive, or a child, that is, under the age of 14.

It is some indication of the difficulty of assessing the ages of young Africans that doctors, who as a result of research have established a tentative standard (mainly by X-ray tests) indicating a minimum age of 17, or thereabouts, are not prepared, even in cases in which that standard can be applied, to commit themselves beyond a margin of error of six months either way. In court proceedings, of course, the benefits of any doubt as to age is given to the accused person.

MR. JONES: "In the light of these facts given recently by him, will the Minister agree that the charges made by Miss Fletcher now call into question, for possibly the first time, the impartial administration of justice by a British magistrate in a British Colony? Further, if the job of the magistrates in the courts was to settle whether these young Kikuyu girls were 14 or under 14 years, why could there not have been medical examinations in the first place, without waiting until the Minister himself sent out a cable and there was a hullabaloo in the House of Commons about it?"

Reserving Judgment

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I certainly do not think it can be said that this in any way calls into question the administration of justice. I have told the House that certain of the comments made by Miss Fletcher are being examined by her constituents with the officers and with the Attorney-General, who is now over here, and this afternoon, now the Attorney-General has returned, they are having consultations. Copies of certain documents, including those to which Miss Fletcher referred in the articles at the end of last week, are now being forwarded."

"It will take a little time to consider the results of the task and to study the rest of the papers. When I have done so, I shall be glad to make available to the House all the information at my disposal, and I would venture to think that that might be the best way of resolving all the contradictions and, in many cases, misunderstandings and disagreements as to the facts."

MR. BEVAN: "Is not the Minister aware that whatever may be the differences as to the actual facts, sufficient have already been furnished by the Minister himself to show that there is something very seriously wrong with the administration of justice? Would not the Minister agree that after a lapse of time, to keep a child under 18 years of age on a capital charge of consorting with persons carrying arms, the consequence being that it adds involuntarily that, in such circumstances, to keep that child in prison in life imprisonment?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD indicated dissent.

MR. BEVAN: "Yes, certainly, if the right gentleman will listen. This was established. They are called on the prison documents, lives, and the sentences are reviewed by"

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE

Belgian African Line

LEOPOLDVILLE - BELGIUM - CONGO

Regular Passenger Service

BELGIUM - CONGO

ANGOLA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANTWERP

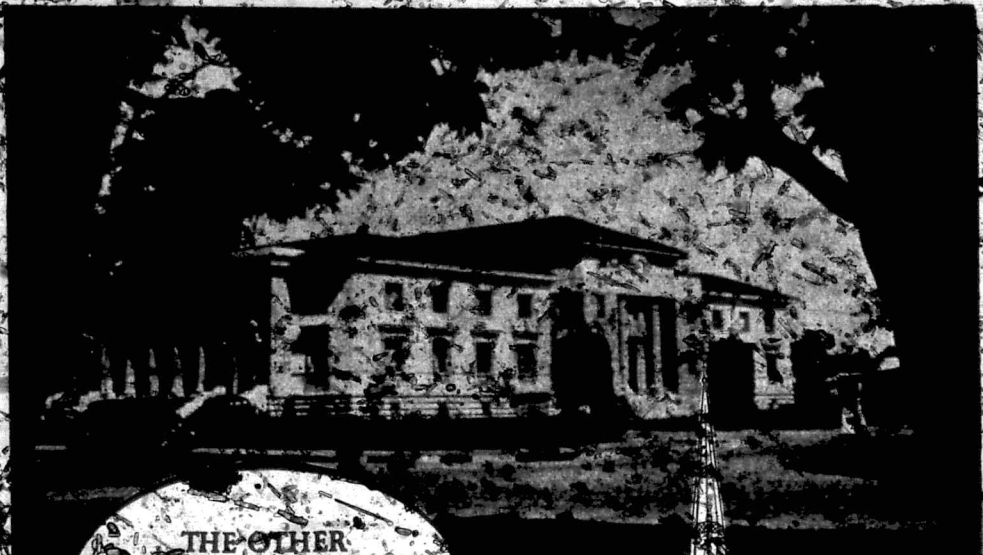
Space for vegetable etc. for refrigerated goods

Passenger Agents

GENCO MARITIME INTERNATIONAL

ANTWERP - BRUSSELS - BOULOGNE - MATADI

(Belgium Congo) LOBITO (Angola)



THE OTHER
Salisbury



the capital and chief administrative centre of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is an important and growing industrial and farming centre. Here, as in many parts of Southern Africa, there is opportunity for your enterprise. There are five branches of the Bank in Salisbury, where every banking service is available.

**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

the Governor every four years. This is a monstrous perversion of British justice.

MR. PEYTON: "Is my right hon. friend aware that his policy in this matter has the entire support of this side of the House, and that we support him entirely in repudiating the unworthy and shameful suggestions which are habitually made by the right hon. Member for Epping Vale (Mr. Bevan)?"

MR. BEVAN: "Is not the right hon. gentleman aware that in the prison documents which he has quoted in the House persons detained at the Governor's pleasure are classified as a filer? Is he not also aware that these children's cases are reviewed every four years, and is he not of the opinion that he and the Governor should be ashamed of themselves for keeping children in prison at this time?"

Miscellaneous Untrials

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Once more the right hon. gentleman enters the lists without having troubled to ascertain the facts. These matters are so serious that I will try to retain my sense and deal with what the right hon. gentleman has said. These are the four cases which are mentioned in the right hon. gentleman's speech. In all cases of people sentenced to imprisonment or death, in addition to that there is a special review procedure. In addition to that, in the case of persons detained at the Governor's discretion it is up to the Governor at any time he likes — and without, of course, any for four years to elapse — to look at every case in the light of the circumstances. I wish that the right hon. gentleman would trouble to ascertain the facts before he lends his oratory to the mischievous continuance of untruths."

MR. SHINWELL: "In view of the allegations and denials and contradictions that are inherent in statements made on both sides would not the right hon. gentleman agree that, in all circumstances, and in order to remove suspicions that may be raised in various quarters, it would be desirable to have a inquiry into the matter? Would he consider that?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, Sir. I do not believe that that is necessary or desirable. What I am proposing to do is to assemble all the information, which is being most carefully gathered — and my asking the Attorney-General of Kenya to come to an indication that he intended to take any such suggestion very seriously — and then find the appropriate means of letting the hon. members have access to all the information to which they have access myself."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD asked the maximum period for which juveniles might be sentenced to solitary confinement in the prisons of Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The maximum period is 16 days, of which no more than seven days can be served continuously; an interval of seven days must elapse before a further period of the sentence is served."

Tanganyika Sugar Project

MR. J. RANKIN (Lab.) invited the Colonial Secretary to comment on the Tanganyika Government's plan to lease 70,000 acres of land to the Kilombero Sugar Co., a South African company, and asked if he was aware of African objections to South Africans entering Tanganyika.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that negotiations were proceeding for the formation of a public company registered and operating under Tanganyika law to establish a large-scale sugar project in the territory. That would involve the grant to the company of a right of occupancy for 99 years over an area of approximately 60,000 acres in the Kiberege area in the vicinity of the Kilombero Valley, which investigations had shown to be particularly suitable for sugar cane cultivation.

If the negotiations succeeded, a large part of the capital needed would be provided by a South African company. The Tanganyika Legislature as well as the Government would have to approve the scheme, and that would give an opportunity for Africans to voice their objections. Entry of non-Africans to the Territory was governed by the Immigration Law.

MR. RANKIN: "Will the Secretary of State remember that the Africans in Tanganyika object to this scheme because of the vicious segregation policies pursued by the South African Government? Will he take that fact into consideration and use his influence to ensure that there is no colour bar created in Tanganyika by this company?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No such bar would be tolerated. It must be made clear that we welcome outside investment in Tanganyika, where quite apart from our duty under the East-West agreement, we recognize an obligation to see this country develop."

Education in Kenya

MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replying to MR. JAMES JOHNSON, said that primary education was compulsory for European children in Kenya, and in some of the larger towns for Asian children. The demand for primary education by the Arabs was being satisfied.

The objective in African education was to provide, as far as possible, an eight-year course for every child; the immediate target was a four-year primary course by 1960 for every child whose parents wished him to attend school. On present population figures, this without taking into account substantial capital costs, it was estimated that over £12m. annually and 4,000 additional teachers would be needed to provide the eight-year course for every African child.

Answering a question on the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, Mr. Hare said that all students, irrespective of race, received tuition and enjoyed recreational facilities together. They all lived together in the main hall of residence. There were also one women's hostel which was open to women of all races and one school hostel under the same management.

MR. HARE: "That is not a question which can be put to me."

Boycott in Northern Rhodesia

In a statement on the boycott by Africans of shops in Northern Rhodesia, MR. HARE said that it was not directed specifically against shops at which there was an alleged colour bar. Indeed, the shops most affected were those which catered mainly for Africans.

MR. L. PLEASANT: "Is the Minister of State aware that the Prime Minister of the Federation has expressed his concern about this grave boycott, and that reporters on the spot are saying that it results from the colour bar in shops? With the Minister's consent, he should send me a message that while we are insisting that Africanised businesses do not practise the colour bar in other Colonies, British firms do not practise the colour bar in other Colonies' Dependencies?"

MR. HARE: "Both my right hon. friend and I will pay heed to what the hon. gentleman has said, and according to my information, Congress leaders themselves as late as April attributed these boycott activities to higher prices and not to the alleged colour bar."

East Africa Literature Bureau

THE EAST AFRICA LITERATURE BUREAU has produced 369 different books with a total of 1,865,920 copies and sales have just passed the million mark. Mr. J. C. H. Underwood, Finance Member of the East Africa High Commission, told the Legislative Assembly recently: "A particularly welcome feature, showing that the right kind of literature was being provided, was that 100 of the books had had to be reprinted. The magazine 'Africa' now sold near 20,000 copies a week, he said."

What is your child's FUTURE?

Happy, healthy, prosperous. You can never be sure. But you can help. By giving your child a good healthy start in life with Virool.

Virool is a food containing essential nutrients, supplements the diet giving extra energy as well as extra nourishment.

Virool helps to build strong bones and teeth and sound, sturdy constitution. Keep your child healthy with Virool.

Virool

Virool is a food containing essential nutrients and extra energy. It is a healthy and nutritious food.

"The Three Graces"

MAKE NEWS



THE NEW ZODIAC

Not one, not two but three NEW cars — "The Three Graces." Each distinctively styled with a NEW balanced silhouette — beautifully proportioned — long, low, wide. Each with new comfort — room for six on the soft, wide seats. Each with NEW performance from their larger capacity, "over-square" engines. NEW savings in fuel and engine wear with better performance at lower revolutions. NEW safety in driving with wide-vision windcreens and wrap-around rear windows. See "The Three Graces" at your local Dealer's.



THE NEW ZEPHYR



THE NEW CONSUL

and World-Wide Service too.

PRODUCTS OF

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY LTD

For further details Agents: Duly & Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; Rhodesia: Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Motor Company, Kampala, Uganda; African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland; Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika.

Common Debate in Kenya

The Standard, Nairobi, June 13, 1956

"I do not like this so-called franchise. We do not like it because it would not be for the establishment of a democracy which would never have arrived in this country if the Government had not denied the franchise. The Government of Charles James Fox would never have been heard here if it had not been for the fact that it was those who supported the establishment. In such circumstances, we can never get progress or a broadening of democracy or of the Constitution because, quite naturally, those who hold the franchise will extend it only to those who support them. On the basis of such a constitution it should have been denied the franchise to most of my life, because of my opinion that until recently non-members opposite would not have had their vote much less three."

"The Government should not fight against this because it will create all kinds of problems and lead to the possibility of a complete and a distrust of the constitution by a large number of people and will therefore not build that basic confidence in Kenya which we all desire to see established. We want Africans to have an equality of franchise among themselves. They want a common roll."

Medals for Property

"If two elements in a constitution are running together, the Africans will say quite properly that their representation is too small. For example, it is suggested on the present basis that each European member will represent about 3,500 persons, each Asian member about 2,000 and each African nearly one million. Does any Member think for a single moment that that constitution will stand examination for long? It is not one in which Africans will repose any confidence. Certainly there could be qualifications in the measure, not subjective but objective qualifications which can be measured. I would rather have a qualification measured by income per year than by a medal because it is easy to give a man a medal in order to give him a vote and not so easy to give him property."

"If we have a common roll, running *pari passu* in the same constitution with communal representatives, and if the Africans said that they wanted more communal representatives, another argument would be to say that it is far better to broaden the basis of the qualification of the vote instrument would

operate against the others. We want the common roll eventually to broaden and broaden until it absorbs the communal roll, because that is the only way in which we can have democracy. The only way in which we can bring the communal roll is to have the common roll consistent with it in the same constitutional apparatus. That is, and we think that in those existing proposals there is a very real danger of freezing existing proposals and providing an opportunity for maintaining them in such a way."

Mr. Lemley-Boyd's Reply

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. Lemley-Boyd): Mr. Bevan has said that he and his colleagues propose at a certain time to submit certain proposals for consideration to the constitutional machinery concerning the dealing with colonial affairs. My colleagues and I, on the other hand, as the House of Commons as a whole, will naturally come with an open mind any proposals that are made. It is in line with the right hon. Gentleman's feeling that the system of Parliamentary Question and Answer in this field is not altogether a satisfactory way of exercising and showing the interest of the House of Commons in this matter."

"I am glad that there is room for some hard thinking on constitutional matters. One of my most distinguished predecessors, Lord Milner, said once, and if it was true, then how much more true is it today, that any Secretary of State for the Colonies is prevented from giving all the attention that he ought to give to long-term and imperial problems because he is constantly distracted by the temporary and the local. None of the advantages of being in Opposition is that there is time available for reflection and hard thinking."

"Everything said here is listened to with intense interest in Kenya. If there is undue concentration on what some hon. members think has gone wrong about the things which they think have gone right are not mentioned because it is not their duty to mention them. It is a very dangerous effect in Kenya and may help to lead to some of the things which are reported from time to time from Kenya which are reported with regret."

"It is a very important moment in the history of Kenya. It is an important moment for the welfare of that great territory and the very exciting time. What we all need at this moment is a little bit of colour-blindness, not colour-hatred which leads us to believe that there are no differences between races, nor that we should be futile, but the colour-blindness that leads us to recognize that there are no differences of colour. What civilization and not the rotten ground of colour should be the proper qualification for citizenship."

Tribute to Mr. A. B. Patel

"There have emerged in recent years in Kenya many fine leaders of the new races living in Kenya. I think it would be entitled to mention the death of many of us here who, alas, is leaving, he tells me, his irrevocable decision—leaving Kenya, politics and social life. Mr. Patel, a member of the Council of Ministers, I, like many others, deeply regret his decision to leave Kenya towards the end of the year to go to Pondicherry. One cannot quarrel with the strong inner urge which impels him to change the course of his life but I think it is a great pity and the Council of Ministers will surely be sorry from the loss of his valuable advice."

"In the past few years the affairs of Kenya at a time when the security of the new young people of Kenya have achieved the independence of Kenya and at a time when the economic development of the agricultural and industry has gone forward in a rapid way."

"In the past few years the affairs of Kenya at a time when the cultural life of Kenya has been built up by the foundation of the new young people of Kenya and at a time when the economic development of the agricultural and industry has gone forward in a rapid way. They have done this with the financial help of the new young people of Kenya and at a time when the cultural life of Kenya has been built up by the foundation of the new young people of Kenya and at a time when the economic development of the agricultural and industry has gone forward in a rapid way."

"It is very important that it is essential that there should not be a concentration of development on the Kikuyu reserves alone. That should be more important than that. The tough part is that for every 1d. spent by the Kikuyu reserves 1d. should be spent on development among tribes who have steadily supported the Government. Among the Kamba, among the Machakos and most striking schemes are under way and among the Luo and others in the Nyanza Province there is a drive which is gaining strength. Here the test which is of the greatest importance is to win the confidence also of the local people."



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters in Mombasa

Branches:
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lamu, Pakoba, Mandani, Ujale, Lindi, Mwanza

Imports of all classes of Merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Furnish, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Sole Agents

W. G. McLean & Co. Ltd.
 100, Market Street, Mombasa



LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



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

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

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

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD

GENERAL MERCHANDISE ENGINEERING INSURANCE



...I should like to say to the right hon. gentleman with great eagerness that I have had on the question of the franchise vote and the qualifying issue for Africans in Kenya he will not use his great influence either here or elsewhere to get a condemned out of my hands. It is a desperate attempt to meet the present situation.

Case for Multi-Race Vote

"It has the support not only of all the white, the Commission... who was accompanied in every district by an African representative member and who depended largely on African advice... If this not only he and their support... support of all African members of the Legislature... It is a matter which is worthy of far longer discussion than we shall be able to give to it tonight... but I cannot give him any ray doubt that I regard the entire feature... that scheme... being a wise and sensible one and fully in accord with the need of Africans in Kenya at the present time."

"I very much hope that the smooth reception that this plan has now had will be continued in the future and that in the elections which will take place in Africa, which will enfranchise a large number of Kenyans for the first time in any way, this scheme will prove the wisest which I believe it possesses. I am sure that the thought that you will be with the people of all races in Kenya who vote this year, and some in the early part of next year, will be having at another stage in Kenya constitutional development. I say this frankly, I think that the multi-racial system of Government inspired by my predecessor, Mr. Chander, was one of the most imaginative efforts that could have been made to meet the problems of a plural society."

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKA" BUREAU
SOLIJ DA AMSTERDAM
BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA,
DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, PORT
ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN



HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

Finally, I should like the good will of this House to go out to all in Kenya, whether in the administration or in the Services or in business life, agriculture and industry, and to offer a word of congratulation on the very remarkable improvement in Kenya's position today. When we last debated it some months ago, above all, I think that we are entitled to say how lucky we and the people of Kenya have been in having Sir Evelyn Baring as Governor. It is a curious but not satisfactory thought that this representative of a very great family bears the name that was borne by a prominent Baring who, a generation or more ago, did so much for the people of another part of Africa as his son did for Kenya."

Mrs. EVELYN BARING (Cons.): "I, too, have paid some short visits to Kenya. It seems to me that in the House of Commons we tend to forget to say how much sound and good work has been started there."

"The impression which the emergency created in my mind, and which will, I know, be created in the minds of the general public and of moderate people in Kenya is that as soon as things begin to go right, the revolutionary spirits on the other side of the House try to stir the pot and blow up trouble. They say that the emergency legislation must be withdrawn without delay. Do not detain; do not control; do not keep the emergency running too long."

"I do not necessarily blame them for some of the things which have been said, because I realise that a great many people on both sides really know very little about the mind of the African or the mind of primitive peoples. That is abundantly clear from some of the speeches which are made. There is something which I have never heard said in this House, and I myself have been waiting a long time to say it. The former Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government, Mr. J. Griffiths, was led right up the garden path by Jomo Kenyatta. *Laughter.* It is no good laughing."

"All I am saying is that if men like Jomo Kenyatta, who now finds himself convicted of being one of the major forces behind the creation of Mau Mau, was the wheel across the eyes of the colonial administration of which Mr. Griffiths was the head, and that he should not be regarded as a man who had been led across the eyes again."

Settlers Must Get Out of the Way

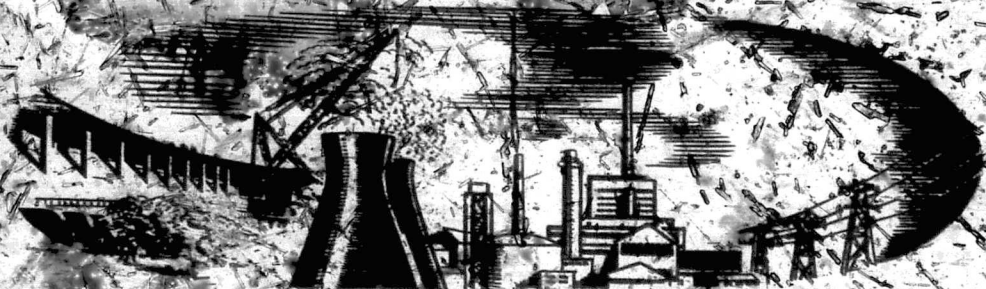
MR. LESLIE HALE, Labour member for Oldham,

"I believe in a multi-racial society in Africa; I believe that the Europeans have a great contribution to make in Africa; I believe that there are distinguished civil servants in Kenya doing medical research and social work and doing service in difficult circumstances at moderate salaries for the cause of racial unity. But some one has to say this at some time and some one must make it clear what this is the will of the House, if 4,000 settlers in Kenya, in a country as big as France, determine to stand in the way — I hope they will not — of the legitimate advancement of five million Africans. Then those settlers must get out of the way. It is time someone said that, and perhaps it had better be said at the moment by some one as irresponsible as I am until it can be said more judiciously by some one whose words will carry more weight."

"The Government decided on repression — and where do we go from there? In all the tragic history of repression, there are few examples more glaring than this. It would have taken a great deal to satisfy the grievances of the Irish people, whether in 1798 or in 1916, and we waited 120 years to do it. It would have taken so little to satisfy the grievances of the people of Kenya. They complained that their food was the highest-priced in Africa, and not subsidised. They complained that they could not have trade unions and that their wages were miserably low. There are only 200,000 registered employees on the farms today."

Mrs. FREDERICK HARRIS (Cons.): "Mrs. Castle's speech was typical of the speeches which have been made on these very important matters affecting Kenya from the other side of the House. But for few exceptions, she gave me cause for all of any note to all those who had done a private job in restoring peace and law and order to Kenya under the most trying conditions."

"I have been to Kenya many times. One definitely recognizes that the situation has much improved. I now want to see Kenya go ahead again so that the fullest benefits possible can come to its people in a few months' time and he asked the Colonial Secretary a few months ago and he agreed — that when the emergency is officially over that there should be an inquiry as to what had led up to it in order that the people of Kenya are not placed in this same position again and to ensure that such similar difficulties can be avoided in the future."



ELECTRICAL POWER
HYDRO • THERMAL • NUCLEAR

Reyrolle

with over 50 years specialised experience
 can provide all switchgear and associated
 equipment pertaining to

control

Expert technical consultation freely available, followed
 by efficient tendering, manufacture, testing, packing,
 installation, commissioning, and servicing—anywhere

MODERN A.C. NETWORK ANALYSER

LATEST AND LARGEST RESEARCH STATION

We have installations at SALISBURY, UMNIAI,
 UMTALI, BULAWAYO, SHABANI, QUE-QUE,
 GATOOMA, WANKIE, NORTON, PILABUSI,
 LUSAKA, NDOLA, KITWE, LIVINGSTONE,
 MUFULIRA, NKANA, AND LIMBE.

Contracts for OWEN FALLS, KAMPALA,
 LUGOGO, TORORO, JINJA, AND KAWEMPE.

REYROLLE

Local Offices

EQUIPMENT LTD.
 P.O. Box 4119
 Sidiel Street
 NAIROBI

C.M.E. ENGINEERS
 (RHODESIA) LTD.
 P.O. Box 409
 NDOLA

REYROLLE
 (RHODESIA) LTD.
 P.O. Box 111
 SALISBURY

REYROLLE & COMPANY LIMITED

RESBURGH

COUNTRY DOWN

STONE AND

News Items in Brief

The Patel Club of Nairobi has contributed £1,000 to the Kenya Olympic Fund.

Africa received 8.5% of last year's expenditure by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

H.M.S. Kenya, commanded by Commodore N. S. Henderson, will visit Mombasa from July 14 to 20.

European girls in Kenya can now for the first time receive training in nursing at Nairobi European Hospital.

The Kenya Hockey Team for the Olympic Games in Melbourne will play its first match against Australia.

An African woman who gave birth to triplets in Mbeya hospital, Tanganyika, has received £6 as Queen's koubou.

An allocation of £5,000 has been made by Nairobi City Council to lay out 70 acres of waste land with lakes, gardens, and playgrounds.

An anti-tuberculosis scheme undertaken by the Medical Department of Kenya involves the treatment of every known case in the Colony.

The Government of the Federation has accepted the offer of a tree stand at the Royal Show in Nairobi, which Princess Margaret will open in September.

Kisumu African District Council has voted £10,000 towards building a school for Kikuyu youths contaminated by Mau Mau and £3,000 for a camp in which elders will instruct Kikuyu youths in tribal law and discipline.

Kenya: Story of Progress, a documentary film produced by the Information Department by Mercury Film Productions, with financial help from the Voice of Kenya, has been shown in Nairobi. Copies may be bought for £60.

The first social hall in Nairobi to be run by an African association has been opened at the Starehe estate. It was built by the Akamba Association at a cost of £6,000, of which Government subscribed half. The rest was paid by the African district councils of Kitui and Machakos.

Enrolments in primary schools in Uganda number 342,018 Africans and 2,381 Asians; in junior secondary schools, 202 Africans and 560 Asians; in senior secondary schools, 4,201 Africans and 2,810 Asians; in teacher-training schools, 3,510 Africans and 10 Asians.

Sentences of two years' imprisonment have been passed in Khartoum on one Sudanese police officer and nine policemen for causing death by negligence. This is the result of a magisterial inquiry into the asphyxiation of 189 men who were taken into custody at Kosti after a disturbance and were confined with others in a small barrack room. They were acquitted in four other cases.

By the end of this year some 600 semi-detached houses for Africans will have been built in Soche township, Blantyre. Two-roomed semi-detached houses will cost about £400, detached £482 and three-roomed houses £533. An employer renting a £400 house on a monthly tenancy will pay £3 5s. 3d. inclusive of service charges and repairs, or he may buy the house over 20 years for a monthly rental of £2 10s. 3d.

The Colonial Public Relations Conference now being held in London is attended by Mr. W. V. Brentford, from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. C. N. Lawrence from Northern Rhodesia, Miss K. S. Smith from Nyasaland, Mr. K. B. A. Dobson from Tanganyika, and Mr. C. A. A. Hayes from Kenya.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave a dinner on Monday evening for the delegation from the Legislative Council of Uganda, which has arrived in London. Yesterday they attended a meeting of the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, took tea with the object of Royal African Society, and were the guests at a reception at East Africa House given by the Commissioner in London for East Africa and Mrs. V. G. Massey.

Defence Committee

THE EAST AFRICAN DEFENCE COMMITTEE has met in Nairobi. Those present were the GOVERNORS of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, Lieut. General G. Lambton, G.O.C. in-C. East Africa; Air Vice-Marshal S. Carr, Air Officer-Commanding Aden; Commander E. A. W. Gibb, Resident Naval Officer, Mombasa; and Brigadier T. E. Kerr, Defence Secretary East Africa High Commission. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Narves, C-in-C. East Indies Squadron, who was unable to attend, has since arrived in Mombasa in H.M.S. Sparrow, and has had talks at Government House, Nairobi. He told reporters that decisions regarding possible naval bases in East Africa would be made at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

Federal Outlook

THE FEDERAL PARTY has decided to publish a monthly magazine to be called *Federal Outlook*, which will be edited by Mr. D. M. Cole and published by the party from 316 Hardwick House, Jameson Square, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. An editorial board will be formed later.

DO YOU SELL WATCHES?

There is an opportunity for the speedy delivery of guaranteed Swiss watches.

TRADERS ONLY SUPPLIER

Minimum order only

By arrangement with reliable Swiss watch manufacturers, we hold stocks in bond in the U.S. for prompt delivery to all export markets at wholesale prices.

BRISTOL SWISS WATCH EXPORTS CO.
NORTH VIEW, STAPLE HILL, BRISTOL, ENGLAND



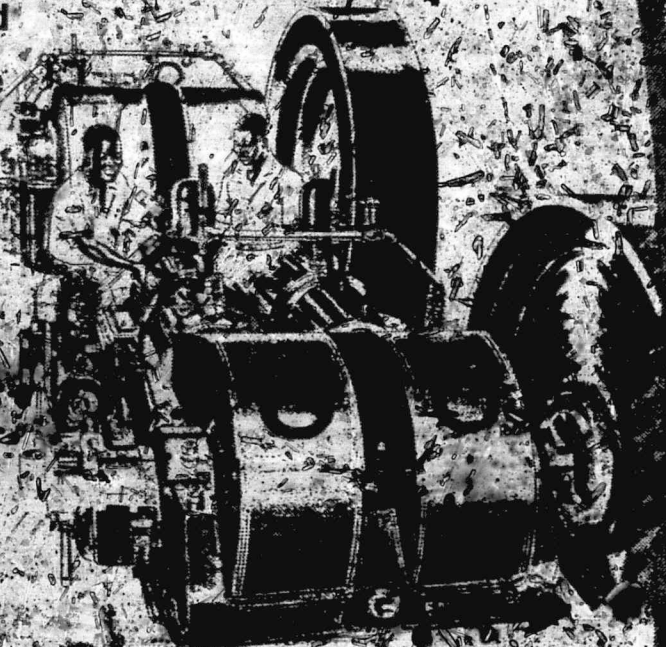
These are the most reliable watches in the world. They are made in Switzerland and are guaranteed for life. They are the most accurate and reliable watches in the world. They are the most accurate and reliable watches in the world.

These are the most reliable watches in the world. They are made in Switzerland and are guaranteed for life. They are the most accurate and reliable watches in the world. They are the most accurate and reliable watches in the world.

These are the most reliable watches in the world. They are made in Switzerland and are guaranteed for life. They are the most accurate and reliable watches in the world. They are the most accurate and reliable watches in the world.

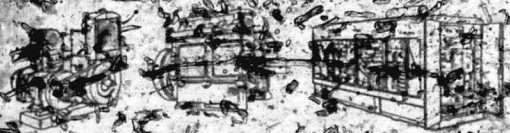
Power Plant

Whatever your Power requirements
 G. & R. can recommend and supply the best
 Equipment with the guarantee of after sales
 service and
 an adequate
 supply of
 spare parts
 - A service
 available
 throughout
 East Africa



Complete equipment for Power and Water projects, Public Works, Farms, Factories and your Domestic requirements

GAILLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
 Office: Nairobi, Kenya. Branches: Kampala, Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika



Railway to West Coast

LORD CHATHAM, a director of the South West Africa Railway Exploration Co., Ltd., was expected to attend a meeting in Bulawayo yesterday of supporters for the project of a railway to Walvis Bay. The meeting was arranged by Mr. J. G. Parn, chairman of a special committee of Bulawayo City Council appointed to deal with the subject. The mayor, Mr. J. W. Phillips, and the presidents of Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce and Bulawayo Chamber of Industries were expected to be present. From Matesien on the present line of Rhodesia Railway to Walvis Bay is about 1,050 miles, and some 350 miles of track, mostly narrow gauge, have been laid from the port to a bridge over the Okavango River which would cost about £1m, but apart from a deviation to avoid the Okavango marshes, the route would not be a great technical difficulty.

Britannia Service Postponed

JOINT SYNDICATE B.O.A.C. and the Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., holds "The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd." have advised B.O.A.C. that the recent tests carried out with a Britannia in the East Africa area have shown that, in particular conditions of flight, the formation of ice on the wings and engine air intake can accumulate in mid the engine cowlings of the aircraft. Modifications to prevent this possibility are being considered and will be the subject of further tropical trials during July. In consequence B.O.A.C. has decided to defer introduction of the Britannia into passenger service. It is expected that the aircraft can be put into service on the South African route by early October, and on the Malayan route a month later, but no definite announcement can be made until the end of July.

Temporary Entry Permits

REVENUE REGULATIONS governing the issue of temporary entry permits into the Federation have been published in the *Federal Gazette*. Where if an employer wishes to bring an employee he must apply to the board of immigration in London, or to the officer in Salisbury, for authority for the employee to enter and remain in the Federation for a period not exceeding six months. The permit may be extended for a further six months, but no one may remain in the country after a year unless a residence permit has been applied for and granted.

Belgium and the Sudan

Mr. F. de Groot, Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs, is participating in the joint committee of the Chamber of Representatives of Brussels on his visit to the Sudan, says that Belgian professors and technicians would be sent to the Sudan and Sudanese technicians are given opportunities to visit Belgium. Efforts of Belgian industrialists to participate in the agricultural, mineral, and industrial development of the Sudan and in dam projects on the Nile and its tributaries were being supported by Government.

Railway Training Schools

Work will be under way tomorrow in Nairobi by the Deputy Governor of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford, when he opens the new Railway Training School, in which personnel of all grades will receive instruction. The first training school for railway employees in Kenya, which was for telegraphists only, was started in 1919. The site of the new school covers 55 acres, and includes facilities for recreation and a hall with a capacity holding a total of 500 persons. Hostels accommodation will eventually provide accommodation for 282 students.

Return Visit

FOR THE SECOND TIME in less than a year, Mr. R. R. Gregory, town clerk of the Southern Rhodesia, is visiting this country in search of new industries for the town. His last visit resulted in the establishment of a £100,000 tiles and concrete pipe company, and a Manchester dye works is likely to establish itself in Gwelo later this year. Mr. Gregory intends to visit 15 industrial centres. He will also go to Holland to interview textile and pig-breasted house manufacturers. His first objective is to find industries which would use the materials in the district of the output from nearby iron-ore industries. He has his eye particularly on the Sheffield Steel and cutlery industry, of Birmingham heavy manufacturers and car assemblies, and of Lancashire textile and dye works.

Too Few British Settlers

THE MIGRATION COUNCIL issued a statement in London on Monday expressing regret that too few Britons were emigrating to Commonwealth countries, which were consequently forced to look to Continental Europe for settlers. That country could become long bus for Britain and the Commonwealth generally, for as the dominions and colonies became populated with people from Continental Europe the ties of blood and language which had joined them with Britain would be weakened and in turn must adversely affect British markets. "This is a matter for serious consideration by the Government, at least as serious as the special problems of automation and redundancy; attention to the national duty to help populate the Commonwealth might well be the answer to uneasiness over automation."

Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

IN THE FIRST 14 WEEKS of the tobacco auctions in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 62,330,400 lb. of fire-cured were sold, for 26,540,793, at an average of 33s. 6d. per lb. and 38,922 lb. of fire-cured averaging 40.10s. per lb. At the Nyasaland tobacco sales in Lilongwe, 2,921,908 lb. of Burley leaf have averaged 26.50s.; 3,249,200 lb. of fire-cured (southern) 45.7s.; 3,003,989 lb. of fire-cured (the northern) 49.64s.; 1,585,687 lb. of Burley 20.23d.; 1,001,687 lb. of Burley 24.46d.; and 61,745 lb. of the Rhodesian burley 27.99s. per lb.

Motor Vehicle Importers' Association

Mr. D. G. Wainwright (Cooper Motor Corporation, Ltd.) has been elected the first chairman of the new Association of Motor Vehicle Importers and Distributors of Tanganyika. The secretary is Mrs. F. R. King (Cooper Motors, Ltd.); the treasurer Mr. H. M. Nichol (Hantsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd.); and the other members Messrs. B. Inglis (Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd.) and M. K. Mithani (the company of the name).

GELATLY HANNEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants

At: Khartoum, Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeidi, Gassik and Toka, Hodeidah (Yemen), Massawa, Assab and Adara (Eritrea), Juba (North Sudan), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

GELATLY HANNEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.

Agents in Saudi Arabia

Jeddah

Agents in the United Kingdom

GELATLY HANNEY & Co. Ltd.

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

Incorporated in Kenya

TRADING SUBSIDIARIES

Baumann & Company Kenya Ltd.

Starob, Mombasa, Nakuru
Dares Salaam, Kisumu

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala and Masaka

Imports/Exports

Building Materials
General Merchandise
Electrical Goods
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Plant

Exports

Coffee
Cotton
All General Produce
of East Africa

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

A.B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Provender, Millers

ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

Rough Baumann & Co. Ltd.
Leiland Paint and Varnish Co. (BA) Ltd.
East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
Concrete Constructions (Uganda) Ltd.
Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd.
The Uganda Grain Milling Co. Ltd.
Nash Foods Ltd.

Cashew, Nuts and Oil
Paints
Cement
Pre-Cast Concrete
Wires and Mining Tapes
Flour Mills
Uganda Cold Storage

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co. Ltd.
Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

Other Products

Beer and Pumps Products

MINING

Three-Day Copperbelt Strike Ends

New African Dispute Over Job Grade

Unites Hostile to Staff

THE AFRICAN MINERS' UNION... A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT... THE NEW MONTHLY... TO BE PAID TO AFRICANS IN SUPERVISORY GRADES... FROM JUNE 15... INCREASES NOW AGREED GIVE MORE WEIGHT THAN HERETOFORE TO THE QUALITIES OF RESPONSIBILITY... OF WHOM THEY ARE...

HIGHEST PAY STAFF EMPLOYEES WILL... SUB-DEVELOPMENT... MONTHLY MAXIMUM... INCREASED... FROM 425.60... TO 500... ADVANCED... TIME HAS COME... POSITION... UNDER THE... WORKS... TICKETS... 40 TICKETS IN 12 MONTHS... EMPLOYEES ON MONTHLY... RECEIVES HIS COMPENSATION... BANDING TO THE EXTENT...

Understanding Of Union

THE UNION OF AFRICAN... EMPLOYEES... THE UNION... ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES... ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY TWO INDIVIDUALS MAY... EMPLOYEES... STRIKE... WORKS... DISCIPLINE... BEING THE PEACEFUL COMPROMISE... IT WAS INTENDED TO...

THE ACCEPTANCE OF OTHER... MONTHLY... HAS... LEADERS OF THE AFRICAN... UNION... MONTHLY... TO THE ASSOCIATION... UNFAIRLY... THE APPEARANCE OF MONTHLY... TO THE ASSOCIATION... RATHER THAN TO THE UNION...

Spontaneous Organization

THE AFRICAN STAFF ASSOCIATION... SPONTANEOUS ORGANIZATION... EVIDENCE... ORGANIZATION WAS GIVEN... INQUIRY IN SEPTEMBER 1955... DESCRIBED AS AN... AFRICAN ADVANCEMENT...

RECENTLY THE UNION HAS... OPPOSED THE... GROWTH OF THE STAFF ASSOCIATION... OPPOSED TO THE... PROMOTIONS AND... PARTICULARLY TO... REPRESENTATION...

SINCE THIS SITUATION COULD NOT CONTINUE, THE EMPLOYEES... THEIR JOBS WILL COME INTO... AS FAR AS POSSIBLE...

A THREE-DAY STRIKE... THE AFRICAN MINERS' UNION... THE STRIKE ENDED ON... DISPUTE NOW... WEARING... MINES... UNDERGROUND... TO WEAR... THE UNION... MEASURES... BY EUROPEANS...

THE... MINES... PREVIOUS... UNDERGROUND WORKERS... 1,000... 3,000... THREE-DAY STRIKE AFFECTED ABOUT 32,000 MEN... REMAINED AT WORK... LITTLE... NO INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE... REPORTED...

THE STRIKE WAS IN PROTEST AGAINST... THE AFRICAN UNION... ACCEPT MONTHLY... IN PLACE OF DAILY CONTRACTS... THE AFRICAN STAFF ASSOCIATION... WEAKEN ITS RANKS BY WITHDRAWING ITS MOST ABLE AND ADVANCED MEMBERS... 72 OUT OF 77 ADVANCED AFRICAN JOBS FALL UNDER A STAFF CATEGORY...

Importance of Commonwealth Minerals

Need to Accelerate Development

MR. A. CHESTER... CHAIRMAN OF... TRUST... ANNUAL MEETING... WE...

THE IMPORTANCE OF MINERALS... THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER BELT IN 1955 PRODUCED 12,000 TONS OF COPPER WORTH £14M WHICH REPRESENTS... EVERYBODY WOULD REALIZE... DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEPOSITS... HARDLY COMMENT ON THE EFFECT ON THE... POSITION IF THESE DISCOVERIES HAD NOT BEEN MADE...

IT IS THEREFORE OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE THAT... CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING NEW SOURCES OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE COMMONWEALTH... EXAMINATION SHOULD TAKE... OF ALL THE RELEVANT FACTS... CONDITIONS TO... DEVELOPMENT OF NEW... RESOURCES...

IT WILL INCREASE THE COMMONWEALTH OUTPUT OF MINERALS... CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD BUT ALSO AT THE SAME TIME HELP TO SOLVE OUR OWN DOLLAR PROBLEM...

SUBSCRIPTION FORM
To: THE AFRICAN and RHODESIA,
65, Great Britain Street, London, W.1.
PLEASE SEND ME:
ORDINARY EDITION (30 issues per annum)
AIR EDITION (7 issues per annum)
Name:
Address:
Post Office:
Signature:

Highest Quality Products
CABLES FLEXIBLE
W.R. Taped and Braided, Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.
WANDLESBEE CABLE WORKS LTD.
105, GREAT BRITAIN LANE - WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18
Agents: Messrs. LOCKWOOD, MOORE & CO.

Company Report

Dwa Plantations, Limited

Company's Output Last Year Increased by 50%

Labour Difficulties Troubling the Sisal Industry

MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held in London on June 19.

MR. S. R. HOGG, chairman of the company, presided, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955, the chairman

saying: "The results of the operations of your company for the year ended December 31, 1955, show an improvement over those for the previous year, the output for the year before charging interest being £15,393, compared with £5,222 in the previous year.

"The increase in profit is due to a much higher output of fibre, which was 1,660 tons in 1955, compared with 1,096 tons in 1954, an increase of 50%. This increase is due to a welcome improvement in the number of our labour force which was maintained throughout the year, but numbers declined again in January of 1956, and a year that the improvement may have been a temporary one. I shall refer to the general question of labour supply a little later.

"The higher output enabled us to record a substantial reduction in production costs per ton, a considerable proportion of such costs consisting, as they obviously must, of standing charges.

Fall in Prices

"Unfortunately, the average level of sisal prices fell during 1955 by over 12 per cent, and our output realised an average price of £71/10s. per ton c.i.f. in 1955, compared with £76 in 1954. An additional adverse factor affecting our results in 1955 was the low rainfall, which measured only 14½ inches, compared with 18½ inches in the previous year, and an average over 41 years of 24 inches.

"The March-April rains, on which we rely to keep our leaf moisture through the dry months, failed, and except for a trace on June 15, we had no rain at all from May 10 until October 23. The serious lack of rain affected the quality of our fibre, and the proportion of higher grades fell from 42% in 1954 to just under 30% in 1955.

"From the operating profit of £15,393, which I announced at the beginning of my statement, has been deducted a charge for interest payments of £2,676 (1954, £1,883), leaving £12,717 (1954, £9,329), to which is added the balance of £13,773 brought forward, and an amount of £128, being an over-provision for taxation in the previous year. There is thus an available balance of £26,668, from which £2,911 is provided for taxation, and your directors propose that an amount of £2,000 be transferred to a general reserve.

Dividend

"The fixed dividend of 6% was paid on the preference shares, and your directors now recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½% on the ordinary shares and a participating dividend of 11% on the preference shares, both less tax, and to be paid, being £2,288. If these recommendations are approved, there will be a balance of £23,380 forward of 1956.

"In the balance sheet, the capital, capital reserve and share premium account remain unchanged. General reserve, after the transfer of £1,000 from profit and loss account, which I have just mentioned, is £60,000. Taxation equalization reserve is slightly reduced.

"The remaining item of importance on the left-hand side of the balance sheet is the total of outstanding loans. I am very pleased to be able to report that this figure had been reduced from £39,475 at the end of 1954 to £25,000 at the end of 1955. We caught up with our arrears of repayment of the 1951 loan, and we met our commitments up to December 31, 1955. As you will see from the note on page 10, the amount outstanding at that date on the 1951 loan was only £1,250, repayable by June 30, 1956, and I am pleased to say that this balance has now been repaid.

"The 1954 loan stands at £2,000, and this is due for repayment in half-yearly instalments of £5,000, the first payment being due to be made on December 31, 1956.

Assets and Capital Expenditure

"Turning to the other side of the balance sheet, you will see that the book value of the fixed assets is some £5,000 lower at £245,770, the appropriate amount of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant having been written off. Capital expenditure in 1955 was modest, consisting of the cost of further development, including the planting of 42 acres with sisal, namely £3,248, and an expenditure of £1,290 on buildings for the benefit of the African employees, and £2,600 on additions to machinery and transport.

"You will expect me to try to give you a forecast of our prospects for the current year, but this is a most difficult task, such prospects being dependent upon sisal prices, labour supply and rainfall.

"To take each of these factors in turn, and dealing first with prices, I can say that our average selling price in the first four months of this year was £70 per ton c.i.f., compared with £71½ for the whole of 1955, but prices have fallen a little since the end of April, and I cannot foresee any substantial improvement in sisal prices. East African production of sisal this year is more or less at its 1955 level, possibly slightly higher, but I can see no immediate prospect of an increase in consumption. Producers are continuing with their research to find new end uses for sisal fibres, but this is a long-term proposition, and is not likely to benefit the industry this year.

Labour Force

"So far as our own labour supply, our experience so far this year has been disappointing. Our labour force fell in January and continued to fall until March, when it stood at only 70% of the average for 1955. Consequently, output for the first four months of the year was only 40 tons, that is at an annual rate of 160 tons, compared with 1,660 tons last year. This year an improvement later in the year, and a hope that can be maintained.

"Output is more dependent upon labour supply than on any other factor, and it is this question of labour which has troubled the sisal industry more than anything else during recent years. In the past we have at Dava relied mainly on labour recruited from the more populous areas in the north of Kenya, but when the Mau Mau emergency caused the cutting-off of those employers, generally of the majority of workers from the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes, the competition for labour from other tribes became all the more keen.

"We were forced to draw more and more from the local tribe, but these men are most unreliable, and we do not know from day to day whether or not they will turn out for work. Those who desert from other parts are engaged on a six months' contract, which in theory is an advantage, but recently desertions have much increased.

Break-up Contracts

"This experience was confined to our estate alone, and the chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association stated at the annual meeting of the Association held last April that nearly half the 21,000 workers recruited for the sisal industry in 1955 deserted either on their way to their employers or before completing their contracts.

"It may be possible to obtain African labour from outside the borders of Kenya on long-term contracts, and negotiations to this end between the Sisal Growers' Association and the Kenya Government are now proceeding.

"Thirdly, our prospects depend to an important degree on rainfall. Following a long drought period, we had moderately good rains in December, 1955, and an unusually good fall in January, 1956 (normally a dry

month), and our manager reports that these rains have been of great benefit to the sisal areas. He states that the plants in the new areas have stood up well in drought conditions, but that the low rainfall of last year will reduce the quantity and the quality of the leaf. The March-April rains have again failed this year.

"To summarize, it seems fairly certain that we shall not reach last year's record output, and I am not optimistic that there will be any substantial improvement in the price level, although the trend of sisal prices is notoriously unpredictable.

"Our buildings and plant were maintained in excellent condition, and the estate boundaries, firebreaks, and roads were kept clean. The young sisal areas were kept weeded, mainly by mechanical means, and where necessary by hand labour.

Planting Programme

"As already mentioned, we are maintaining a reasonable replanting programme, notwithstanding the present adverse conditions of the industry.

"The managing director will leave London early in July on his annual visit to the estate, when he will discuss all aspects of the company's activities with the local management, and the board will receive with interest his up-to-date report.

"On your behalf, I take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Bennett, the manager in Kenya, and his staff on the excellent output achieved last year, and of expressing our thanks to them for their continued loyal and efficient service.

The report and accounts were adopted, the dividends were approved, and the retiring director was thanked.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.



Associated with
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

	1952	1953	1954
UNDERTAKINGS:	2	20	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	1,904	11,093	54,177
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	14 million units	744 million units	62 million units

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 69, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nguru,
Tanyuki.
System: A.C. 11,000 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 48, Tanga.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Morogoro,
Lindi, Mbeya, Mtwara, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora.
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office
66 Queen Street, London, E.C. 4. Tel. City 2040

Company Report

Societe Miniere du Beceka

(Incorporated in the Belgian Congo)

Directors' Report to Last Week's Annual Meeting

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETE MINIERE DU BECEKA was held in Brussels on June 19, 1956.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report of the directors for the calendar year 1955.

Accession and Lands. — There has been no change in the number of deposits covered by exploitation rights or in the area of land occupied for industrial or agricultural purposes, for the requirements of the medical and social welfare organization, and for living quarters for African and European personnel.

Diamond Production

Lubilash Sector. — Owing to the consistent firmness of the diamond market, production has been increased and has attained 12,413,198 carats against 12,050,758 carats in 1954. Ten mines were in production — six working three shifts, one two shifts, and three one shift.

Since 1946 the continuous growth of production has been made possible only by the considerable development of mechanization. The total spot and gravel excavated rose from 1,750,000 cubic metres in 1946 to 4,100,000 cubic metres in 1955. Conversion from manual working to mechanical extraction is now almost complete.

Mechanical extraction represents more than 92% of the total extraction, against 13.97% in 1946, though it has not reduced the cost of production; mechanization has nevertheless made possible programmes for which it would have been difficult to permit sufficient native labour.

Lubbo Sector. — Three workings have remained in operation. Production was 46,159 carats against 40,167 carats in 1954.

Gold. — Production of gold at Masefu totalled 17.46 kilograms, against 22.4 kilograms in 1954.

Outputs. — Production for the last 10 years was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Diamonds Carats, Gold Kilos. Rows for 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Diamonds Carats, Gold Kilos. Rows for 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

From the establishment of the company until the end of 1955, the total production amounted to 174,846,000 carats of diamonds, 97% being industrial diamonds and crushing waste.

Personnel. — The constantly expanding development programme involved additions to our staff of European specialists and African personnel in the Lubilash sector. At the end of 1955 we employed 152 Europeans, who were accompanied by 177 wives and 450 children, and 6,412 Africans, who were accompanied by 4,748 wives and 8,943 children.

Interests in Associated Companies

Societe Beceka-Manganese. — Production in 1955 reached 300,714 tons of exportable manganese ore. A concentrator of treatable and unwashable ore has been ordered and should come into service at the end of 1957.

The 1954 financial year ended with a net profit of 20,080,322 Congolese francs, which, after a transfer to reserves of 15,000,000 francs, allowed a distribution of a net dividend of 175 Congolese francs for each of the 80,000 shares. Royalty due to the Government of the Colony totalled 14,457,332 francs; the results for 1955 are still more favourable.

Societe Diamant Boart. — Rates have increased by 48% since those of the previous year. After allowing depreciation of 6,208,728 francs and allowing 1,129,287 francs to the State for land and sundry reserves accounts, the balance sheet for 1955 showed a profit of 16,902,824 francs, which permitted payment of a dividend of 455 francs for each of the 15,000 shares.

Industrie Distributeurs (I.D.). — Dividends were 25% higher than in 1954.

Diamond Trading Co. and Diamond Trading Co. (Africa) Ltd. — Dividends were declared by these companies.

Balance Sheet as December 31, 1955

Assets section of the balance sheet table, listing items like Fixed Concessions, Buildings, Cash, and Debts.

Liabilities section of the balance sheet table, listing items like Company's deposits, Reserves, and Profits.

*The concession has been obtained by granting to the Colony a royalty of 50% of the profits (net) and of the dividends (net) and a quota of 50% of the balance of the net assets in the event of liquidation.

Contractors' Equipment?

First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**

Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Compressed Air Equipment — Excavators — Grabs — Cranes
 Concrete Mixers — Batching Plants — Rollers — Conveyors — Pumps
 Drying Plant — Drill Steel — Locomotives — General Equipment —
 Water Treatment — Light Railway Equipment — Welding — Power
 Pans — Explosives — Marine Engines

BENGUELA RAILWAY

The link to
 the Atlantic
 for Central
 African trade
 via Lobito

The Quickest Route to
 Katanga and Northern Rhodesia
 Save up to 500 of
 2,000 miles in transit

For Particulars Apply **BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY**
 OFFICE REFERENCE 95, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

TELE OUR ADVERTISERS. YOU SAW IT IN EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Modernisation of Gineries



PLATTS ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIN

Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

CAPACITY: Has a lint output of 50 to 100 lb per hour.

LINT DELIVERY: The machine can be arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton from both rollers to be collected from any one side of the machine, as desired.

BEARINGS: All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.

DRIVING: Either by shaft or belt, as required. Recommended h.p. for driving gin is 4 h.p.

ADAPTABILITY: Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance.

Further details of this machine, and descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platt's cotton ginning machinery, is readily available on request.

Platt Bros. (Siam) Ltd., through Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd., will be glad to assist all owners in bringing their gineries into line with specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of the Cotton Ordinance, 1952.

**THE UGANDA
CO. (COTTON) LTD**
P.O. BOX 1
KAMPALA, UGANDA

expanding economy

The Corporation aims at the encouragement of industry and agriculture in Uganda.

With an issued capital of over 100 million pounds it offers a service to industrialists and others who are interested in the many possibilities offered in this rapidly developing country.

Information on any aspect of the commercial life of Uganda can be provided and difficult technical points investigated by the Corporation's Research Division.

Consideration will be given to the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED
P.O. Box 412
Kampala.
27 Regent Street
London.